



初中英语经典 完形填空 150 篇

刘决生 主编

(2014 版)

第 3 次修订

内容丰富新颖 难度循序渐进

同样的训练时间 别样的高分回报

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上海科学技术出版社

中学英语经典试题 150 系列

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前 言

随着全国基础教育课程改革的十余年实验和上海二期课改的全面推进,国家《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011年版)和《上海市中小学英语课程标准》(修改稿)均已出台。以修订过的英语课程标准为指导,全国各地百余套中考英语试题各展风采。这些中考英语试题在立足于本地初中英语教学实际的同时,都在努力体现着课程改革的评价理念。在这些试题中,完形填空题一直占有一定的比例,且题型日益多样化,标准化选择题与主观题型同步出现的频率增多,考查的篇幅与分值均呈上升趋势。因此,熟悉中考英语完形填空的命题特点,进行系统而有针对性的训练,对快速有效地提高中考英语完形填空答题能力至关重要。

本书编者在研究各地命题组对当地中考英语完形填空试题的评价报告后,撰写了一篇非常详细的初中英语完形填空应试指导文章,结合典型试题具体分析,力图简明扼要地归纳出初中英语完形填空题的命题特点,为广大初中学生备战初中英语完形填空提供最实用的答题策略。以此为基础,本书精选了全国各地最新初中英语完形填空模拟试题 150 篇,分为标准化多项选择题、根据首字母填空题与单词填空题三大板块,力图全面地反映出初中英语完形填空命题的最新走向。

本书最大特点就是试题内容新颖、题型多样,与新课程背景下各地中考英语试题的命题方向完全一致。同时,考虑到初中学生的学习水平,试题的难度呈现出一定的梯度,既有基础性的试题,又有接近中考难度的提高题。初一年级英语学科的优等生、广大初二与初三年级的学生均可选用。

为了给读者答疑解惑,本系列丛书 2014 版首创网络答疑平台,任何读者都可以通过访问主编博客或发送电子邮件与作者、责任编辑及时互动。

参加本书编写的老师既有华东师范大学外语学院毕业的从事中、高考英语专业研究的语言测试专家,又有多年奋战在初三教学一线的英语名师。王炎、李力、张敏、孙文宾、李达、王文生、李珊珊、张欣、李丽、张建国、赵情、李志兵、吴建民、梅丽、孙辉、赵小静、钱志宏、刘湘、洪峰、王博等同志参加了本书的资料收集与编写。上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室的编辑们为本书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动,在此一并致谢。

由于编写时间有限,书中不足之处还望读者不吝指出,以便再版时及时修正。

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2013 年 6 月

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目 录

前 言

第一章 初中英语完形填空命题特点与答题指导.....	1
第一节 最新中考英语完形填空的命题特点.....	1
第二节 初中英语完形填空答题示例与指导.....	2
第二章 最新初中英语完形填空经典试题 150 篇.....	7
第一节 标准化多项选择题.....	7
第二节 根据首字母填空题.....	66
第三节 单词填空题.....	91
参考答案.....	103

第一章

初中英语完形填空命题特点与答题指导

完形填空 (Cloze) 又称综合填空, 综合考查考生英语语言运用能力。目前, 全国各地中考英语试卷都设置了完形填空题型, 少则一篇, 多则三篇。如 2013 年上海中考卷, 就测试了 3 篇完形填空, 分值高达 34 分。由此可见, 完形填空的得分情况直接影响到中考英语能否获得高分。如果我们能从英语测试学的角度来分析中考英语完形填空, 及时总结出各地中考英语完形填空的命题特点与规律, 从初一开始就有针对性地进行完形填空的答题训练, 就完全可能在英语中考中赢得高分。

第一节 最新中考英语完形填空的命题特点

完形填空题型的命题原理是什么? 完形填空题型源于格式塔心理学 (Gestalt Psychology)。Gestalt 源自德文, 它的意思是“形状”“完形”, 其基本理论是: 人们一般都不会孤立地、个别地去感知外界事物, 而是把事物看成普遍联系的、统一的整体, 强调从整体的角度去感知事物。换句话说, 我们不能孤立、片面地去理解某一具体事物, 而是要把它看成周围整体环境中的一个部分。所以, 完形填空题就是测试考生根据上下文所提供的整体语境来理解文章细节的能力。考生必须整体把握阅读材料所提供的语境, 并以此为依据, 把文章中故意挖去的空格部分补充完整, 使上下文文意通顺。英语测试学知识告诉我们, 一篇完形填空测试考生哪方面的能力, 与短文的空格设计密切相关。如果空格要求考生填入连词、介词、冠词等, 则这类空格只有一个正确答案, 属于功能性空格; 如果空格要求填入名词、形容词、动词、副词、动名词、代词等实义词, 则这类空格的答案可能不止一个, 属于语义空格。从近几年各地的中考完形填空试题看, 中考完形填空正从功能性空格向语义空格发展, 主要测试考生排除空格干扰的篇章阅读能力和语义理解水平。国内也有英语命题专家将完形填空分为四种类型: 词内项 (根据所填单词本身确定答案)、词间项 (根据所填单词前后的单词确定答案)、句内项 (根据所填单词所在句子本身确定答案)、句间项 (根据所填单词所在句子的前后提示确定答案), 试题难度依次递增, 句内项和句间项已成为最近几年中考完形填

空测试的热点。

完形填空命题的形式分为客观题与主观题两种。客观题就是标准化多项选择题，一直是中考英语完形填空命题的主要方式。随着初中英语新课程的全面实施，主观题在近年课改实验区的中考试题中呈现出题量与分值都日益增加的趋势，如根据首字母填空、填写单词的合适形式（含提供单词原形、选词填空等形式），尤其值得广大考生注意。

那么，中考英语完形填空的试题设计究竟有什么特点呢？

中考完形填空题所选文章的首句一般不设置空格，通常是主题句，或提示考生文章所要讲的主要内容与体裁。试题以考查实词为主，例如动词、名词、副词、形容词等，介词等功能词也占有一定的比例。试题选项的设计思路清晰，充分反映出本题型的一个命题倾向：单纯的语法试题逐渐减少。在多项选择题中，每小题所给出的 3~4 个选项一般都是相同词类，意思相近；错误选项也多半可以和空前、空后文字形成某种搭配，有一定的干扰与迷惑作用；选项中的词汇不重复，尽可能增加考查词汇的覆盖面。值得广大考生关注的是，近年来中考完形填空试题考查趋势由局部理解向整体理解转移：根据单句设计的试题减少，根据语篇理解的试题明显增加，突出考查对整句、对上下文乃至全篇的理解。在单词填空题中，不仅仅要求考生能正确写出单词原形，还要求考生能结合上下文选用合适的单词形式，如时态变化、分词形式等。

而且，值得广大考生关注的是，近年来中考完形填空试题的选材也是特色鲜明，所选题材基本贴近考生实际生活，贴近时代，内容积极、时尚，融知识性、教育性与趣味性为一体；内容难度适中，强调语篇分析和理解的连贯性。例如，近年来，很多英文网站、报刊上的时新题材，都成为中考完形填空的素材，这完全符合国家英语新课程标准所倡导的选材要求。

中考英语完形填空试题对考生的能力考查有何具体要求呢？中考完形填空考查目标一般可以分解为点、线、面三个层次：“点”通常考查考生对某一知识点的掌握程度，如词组的固定搭配等；“线”通常考查考生对某一具体句子语境理解的能力，考生必须通过上下文语境判断，尤其要关注前后一两句话的情景铺垫，对相关句子的细节意思做出判断；“面”通常考查考生对文章内容进行逻辑分析、上下联系、综合判断的能力，主要是对片段或全文中心意思的考查。要求考生能正确理解上下文（包括上下段）之间的连贯意义，对文章的主旨能准确判断。因此，只有在做好“点”“线”题的基础上才能做好“面”的题。

从下文的例题可以看出，中考完形填空试题一般都分别从点、线、面不同的层次对考生的英语语言运用能力进行综合考查。

第二节 初中英语完形填空答题示例与指导

中考英语完形填空试题要求考生在有限的时间内完成答题，考生既要通读全文，把握大意，又要能准确理解具体细节意思，做出正确选择，因此该试题难度较大。考生完形填空题的失分率普遍很高。那么，我们如何才能答好完形填空题呢？

一、初中英语完形填空基本答题步骤

1. 通读全文，了解大意

有的考生在没有通读全文、理解大意的基础上，就边阅读边依照空格答题，这是非常不良的答题习惯，因为错误答案往往会在考生的大脑中先入为主，检查时一般很难发现；而且，考生最常见的失误是，由于错误理解所选文章某一部分的信息，导致后面连续几题跟着出错。所以，考生正确答题的第一步应该是根据短文开头不设空格的句子提示，跳过空格快速通读全文，了解所选文章的主题，做到掌握大意，通篇考虑。

2. 先易后难，迂回答题

先易后难是考生答题的基本原则。考生在通读全文、掌握大意的基础上，首先要将自己一眼就能看出答案的几道题答出，以减少对整篇文章理解的障碍。然后采用迂回答题的策略，切忌按题号顺序答题，不能确定答案的空格可先跳过去，在答完容易的题后再回过头来思考那些难题，根据上下文提供的语境与提示语，一题一题地去推敲，答题的同时要把已经确定的答案恢复到原文，加深自己对全文意思的理解。此时考生必须抓住结构、语义和逻辑三条线索：首先，要注意所选的答案填入空格后，整个句子的语法结构是否合理；其次，看填入选项后句子的语义是否通顺，尤其是上下文之间是否连贯、呼应；最后，如果几个选项填入空格后，结构与语义都不存在问题的话，就要从上下文的逻辑关系上考虑哪项填入最为合理。很多测试专家都说做完形填空时要做到“瞻前顾后”，确实形象化地说出了完形填空题的答题要领。

3. 浏览全文，检查核定

考生在答完题后必须快速浏览一遍全文，看看答案与文章的整体意思是否吻合，文章的上下文之间是否意思通顺，重点检查读起来感觉与全文语境不相称的选项，仔细推敲，最后再确定答案。

二、初中英语完形填空答题示例

1. 标准化多项选择题答题示例

Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的单词或词组完成短文)



The crowd fell silent as the starter called the competitors (参赛选手) in the men's 3,000 metres to the starting line. As the runners were ready to go, all ____1____ were on two runners: Mark, the favourite for the gold medal, and a newcomer to the sports world, Jim.

Mark was very experienced and was thought by many to be the finest 3,000-metre runner in the country. Until a few months before, Jim was almost unknown outside his hometown. But he had amazed his fans ____2____ leaving his opponents (对手) far behind him at one sports meeting after another. Many people thought Jim would do very well to finish the race, too. It was going to be an exciting race!

“Bang!” The race had started. For the first half, Jim ran with Mark in the leading group. At the

1,700 metre mark, Jim was running with Mark, only about a metre behind. Suddenly the crowds, who had been cheering, became silent. Mark 3 onto the grass on the side of the track. He tried to get up, but he had been injured and was out of the race.

The crowd believed that Jim 4 tripping (绊倒) Mark and they began to shout insults (辱骂) at him. Jim looked back, slowed his speed, and then went on with the race. But the race was over for Jim too, he slowly dropped back and finished in seventh place. Jim was very 5 by what had happened.

Later, after the judges had studied the video of the race, they decided that Jim had done nothing wrong. Jim went to see Mark and Mark really felt happy.

“I’m sorry for...” Jim said.

“It’s not your mistake. I got cramp (抽筋) in my leg when I was running.” Mark interrupted Jim. “Such a thing 6 happens to me up till now. I’ve got to talk with the doctor and see what’s wrong with my leg. I’m afraid if the second time will come.”

The two went on to become good friends and were often seen training together.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. eyes | B. bodies | C. ears | D. mouths |
| 2. A. from | B. by | C. of | D. with |
| 3. A. walked | B. stood | C. ran | D. fell |
| 4. A. kept off | B. depended on | C. went in for | D. was responsible for |
| 5. A. pleased | B. proud | C. upset | D. thankful |
| 6. A. sometimes | B. often | C. never | D. always |

答案与分析:

1. A。根据语境, 在 3 000 米跑比赛终点, 所有人的眼睛关注的是正在冲刺的那两个种子选手。
2. B。3 000 米跑的后起之秀 Jim, 凭借不断超越对手的实力吸引了其粉丝。
3. D。根据语境, Mark 跌倒在跑道旁。根据下文 He tried to get up, but he had been injured and was out of the race. 选择。
4. D。根据语境, 人们起初认为 Mark 被 Jim 故意绊倒, 所以 Jim 应该对此负责。
5. C。Jim 对发生的一切应该感到不安。
6. C。Mark 解释自己跌倒是因为腿抽筋, 且以前从未发生过。

2. 根据首字母填空题答题示例

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. (在短文的空格处填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空限填一词, 首字母已给出)

Last year, I was invited to a 1 a party for “Tuesday’s Child,” an organization that helps children with the AIDS virus (艾滋病毒). I was asked to attend because I am o 2 a TV show. I went there because I cared.

At the party, they had all kinds of small rooms. I got into a special one. In this room, anyone could paint a square. They gave everyone paints in bright, beautiful colors and asked the kids to paint something beautiful. As I looked around at all the squares, I saw the pictures were all bright, e 3 one. The boy s 4 next to me was painting a heart, but it was dark, empty, and lifeless. At first I thought maybe he took the only paint that was left and it just happened to be dark. But when I asked him about it, he said his heart was that color because his own heart felt dark. I asked him why and he told me he was very sick and his



mother was very sick, too. He said his sickness was not going to get better and n__5__ was his mother's. He looked straight into my eyes and said, "No one can help us."

I told him I was sorry that he was sick and I could certainly understand why he was so sad. I could even understand why he had m__6__ his heart a dark color. But I told him that it isn't true that no one can help them. Other people might not make him or his mother better but they can do things like giving him or her hugs. Then I hugged him for a long time. I thought my own heart would burst with the love I felt for this sweet little boy. After that, I asked him if he felt any better. He said he did, but he was still sick and nothing would c__7__.

As I was getting ready to go home, I felt a tug (拖拉) on my clothes. I turned a__8__ and the little boy was standing there with a smile on his face. He said, "Thank you, Madam. My heart is changing colors. It is getting b__9__. I think those hugs really w__10__."

On my way home, I felt my own heart had changed to a brighter color.

答案与分析:

1. attend. 参加晚会, 故填写 attend。
2. on. 介词 on 与 show 为固定搭配。
3. except. 空格后 one 与空格前 all 相对应, 是“除了一个之外”的意思。
4. sitting/standing. 现在分词短语充当后置定语, 修饰 The boy。
5. neither/nor. 男孩绘画的心是黑色的, 因为他认为自己的病好不了, 他的母亲也是这样。上文 and his mother was very sick, too 是提示。
6. made. 作者理解男孩为什么把自己的心画成黑色的。
7. change. 与 he was still sick 对应, 在作者拥抱后, 男孩的病情不会有什么改变。
8. around. 根据语境, 作者感到衣服被拉后转身。
9. brighter. 与 My heart is changing colors 以及上文画的黑色的心相对应, 男孩的心在变明亮。
10. work. 作者感觉自己的拥抱在改变男孩心情方面起了作用。

3. 单词填空题答题示例

根据短文内容, 从下面方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空, 使短文内容完整正确。

join together protect themselves the hottest cartoon films reached sold out

The Chinese home-made cartoon film *Pleasant Goat and Big Big Wolf* has become one of __1__.

The film has the same name and same characters as the TV series. But the film tells a new story. In the TV series, Big Big Wolf wants to eat the goats, but the goats __2__ successfully. In the movie, Pleasant Goat and Big Big Wolf __3__. After hard work, they defeat (击败) their common enemy in the end.

It's so popular that the tickets were __4__ in hours. Many people stood in a line for the next day's tickets. Its box office (票房) has __5__ 3,000,000 yuan. The film is very interesting, and you can go to see it with your parents.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

答案与分析:

1. the hottest cartoon films. 根据语境与现实情况, 电影《喜羊羊与灰太狼》已经成为中国最热门的动画片之一。
2. protect themselves. 喜羊羊在与灰太狼的斗争中成功地保护了自己。
3. join together. 与下文他们击败共同的敌人相对应, 他们应该是联合起来了。
4. sold out. 与 It's so popular 相对应, 电影票很快售光。
5. reached. 根据语境, 电影的票房价值达到 3 000 000 元。

三、初中英语完形填空训练提示

完形填空题属于对考生要求较高的题型, 考生既要有一定的语法与词汇基础, 又要具备足够的阅读技能。如何才能答好初中完形填空题呢? 广大初中生必须在日常的英语学习中一步一个脚印, 掌握基本的句法结构知识, 进行适当的句法结构分析训练, 加深对复杂句子与文章整体意思的理解; 同时要自觉扩大自己的词汇量, 尤其要侧重近义词的比较分析与运用; 尽量多掌握一些固定搭配和习惯用法, 因为完形填空题经常要求补全残缺的搭配; 要学会寻找上下文之间的各种线索, 尤其要善于寻找文章与句子的关键词与提示语, 进行综合分析判断; 注意培养对全文结构的整体把握能力和对中心思想的概括能力。

心动不如行动, 适量的完形填空训练必不可少。我们只有在平时训练中不断总结, 及时查漏补缺, 才有可能在将来的中考中立于不败之地。

第二章

最新初中英语完形填空经典试题 150 篇

第一节 标准化多项选择题

Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的单词或词组，完成短文)

Passage 1

Venezuela (委内瑞拉) has produced many successful beauty queens, winning both Miss Universe (环球小姐) and Miss World five times. Many Venezuelan girls believe that they can gain confidence, poise (体态), public speaking skills and better ways to prepare for the future in beauty pageants (选美比赛). From a very young age, girls in this country grow up dreaming of becoming Miss Venezuela. In Venezuela, the term (称谓) “Miss” as in “Miss Universe” is an honored ____1____.

These days, people in some countries consider beauty contests to be silly. They have tried to stop these contests, saying the contests treat women as objects (物品) and place too much importance ____2____ women's looks. Others even say that all the girls that go there are made in a lab and they are made to look less like themselves, and more like the “ideal” (完美形象). But in Latin America, beauty contests are a source of pride.

Are Venezuelan women really more beautiful than other women? “They are not really more beautiful here,” says Selena, who trains girls for the contest. “It's just that the girls here work harder and prepare more than anyone else.”

The preparation takes many hours a day. The contestants (竞赛选手) stretch (伸展) their bodies and practice their walks down the runway. They work on their speeches and practice answering questions such as, “Whom do you admire most in the world?” They starve (挨饿) to ____3____ slim. They take classes to learn how to style their ____4____ and apply make-up (化妆品).



It isn't easy. One Miss Universe winner immediately put on 20 pounds after the contest. She said the only thing she wanted to do after the contest was to eat. The cost is ___5___ as well. Fortunately the television station that holds the contest pays the costs.

Yet most of the contestants say it's worth the effort. A former Miss Universe is now mayor (市长) of a large city. Although she had no political experience before ___6___, she has been asked to run for higher political office. Winners have an advantage they could not get anywhere else. "It's the only chance you have to make it." Says one contestant. "You can't get these opportunities by any other way."

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|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. A. prize | B. title | C. fame | D. name |
| 2. A. of | B. in | C. to | D. on |
| 3. A. look | B. seem | C. stay | D. make |
| 4. A. hair | B. clothes | C. bodies | D. steps |
| 5. A. high | B. expensive | C. much | D. large |
| 6. A. this | B. that | C. it | D. those |

Passage 2

If you have no mobile phone, no computer, and no Internet with you, what will you do with your free time? Will you go ___1___?

Harley, a 15-year-old girl from California, USA, stayed calm. She did something different. Her mobile phone didn't work one day, so she decided to try and live ___2___ it. She took a six-week summer travel with some friends.

Harley and ten other teenagers rode their bikes 3,000 miles across the States. With two college students as guides, they started from a beach in Georgia on June 23. They traveled through small towns in the south, they ___3___ in the mountains.

It's not easy to find a comfortable place to sleep. "It was too hot in the south, and super wet, too." Harley said. And mosquitoes (蚊子) were around them ___4___ when sleeping outside.

Although there were ___5___, no one left the team. "Everyone was hard-working and did everything for the group," Harley said. "We learned how to live with other people and look after each other."

From these things, they not only ___6___ themselves, but also opened their eyes. "Southern people are really nice," Harley said. "Small communities were just that. It's a nice change of what most of us are used to. It's how the rest of the country lives. It's a whole new world."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. enjoyable | B. interesting | C. crazy | D. busy |
| 2. A. with | B. without | C. on | D. for |
| 3. A. set a fire | B. watched TV | C. had a picnic | D. made camps |
| 4. A. all the time | | B. for the time being | |
| | C. from time to time | D. in a short time | |
| 5. A. happiness | B. goodness | C. worries | D. difficulties |
| 6. A. trained | B. taught | C. learned | D. practiced |

Passage 3

At the beginning of the twentieth century, traffic in big cities such as New York and London

became very busy. Carriages, horses, and bikes rushed in every direction (方向), and then they were ___1___ by the newest toy of the rich people, the “automobiles (汽车).” In those days, crossing a street used to be a real challenge for people walking. There were no ___2___ for drivers. The New York Police Department had to create a special group of policemen to control traffic. Police officers stood at crossroads and tried to direct the traffic, but very often they were run over by vehicles (车辆). By 1912, New York City had 38,000 motor vehicles. ___3___ had to be done about all the traffic on the streets!

In 1916, the first traffic tower was ___4___ in New York, at the crossroads of Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. A traffic officer controlled three 500-watt lamps. They were 40 centimeters in diameter, and they were red, yellow, and green. However, at the time, red ___5___ traffic in all directions had to stop, yellow stopped only east-west traffic, and green stopped only north-south traffic. This was very confusing, so in 1924 the city adopted (采用) the system used in railroads: red for stop, green for go, and yellow for slow. This system became standard all over the world.

The first automatic traffic lights came into use in Wolverhampton, England, in 1927. Today computers control traffic lights, and road conditions are much better than they used to be. The only ___6___ is when there is a power cut. The result is often confusion on the streets because the traffic lights don't work.

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|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. joined | B. seen | C. played | D. built |
| 2. A. roads | B. rules | C. jobs | D. seats |
| 3. A. Nothing | B. Everything | C. Anything | D. Something |
| 4. A. put off | B. put out | C. put up | D. put on |
| 5. A. stopped | B. controlled | C. made | D. meant |
| 6. A. chance | B. problem | C. answer | D. advantage |

Passage 4

Ever since Jonathan had set up the house in Compton Street, he had looked after it very carefully. Before he left the house in the morning, he carefully closed all the doors downstairs, opened some windows to let the air in and locked the front gate. ___1___ Jonathan did was tidy and orderly.

One summer evening Jonathan returned home ___2___ at five minutes to seven exactly. When he opened the front gate, he immediately noticed something strange. There was a heavy footprint in the soil in one of the flower beds. Jonathan was just going to blame (责怪) the milkman or the postman when he noticed that one of the curtains in the front room downstairs was not in its usual place. That was too strange! Jonathan ___3___ left anything out of place.

He walked up to the front door and opened it quietly. He listened carefully for a few minutes, but he could hear nothing. The front room door was half open. Jonathan thought about it carefully, ___4___ if he had forgotten to close it that morning. He had never forgotten before. He looked inside the room. The shadow (影子) of a man was clearly reflected on (映在) the far wall in the evening sunlight. He had been standing ___5___ the door since Jonathan's return. Jonathan shut the door quickly and turned the key. Then he picked up the telephone in the hall and called the police.

The thief tried to climb through a window to get out, but Jonathan had expected that. He ___6___ him with his umbrella, holding it as a sword (剑). Three minutes later the police arrived

there. Jonathan was a little angry that he had to have dinner later than usual, but on the whole he felt quite pleased with himself.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Nothing | B. Something | C. Anything | D. Everything |
| 2. A. as usual | B. all the time | C. right away | D. as soon as |
| 3. A. always | B. never | C. often | D. seldom |
| 4. A. knowing | B. guessing | C. wondering | D. surprising |
| 5. A. at | B. in front of | C. beside | D. behind |
| 6. A. caught | B. attracted | C. attacked | D. pulled |

Passage 5

This is a true story which happened in England. An old man, who had no children, felt ___1___ and decided to live in the Senior Center (养老院) when he turned ___2___. After he announced that he would sell his luxurious (豪华) house, hundreds of people who wanted to buy it came to him. At first, the old man considered accepting someone who might ___3___ 1,000 pounds for the house, but soon the price rose to 100,000 pounds and still went higher. ___4___, the old man looked sad and unhappy. Actually, if he was well, he would not sell the house, which had accompanied him for more than half of his life.

One day, a young man visited the old man. He bent down a little and said ___5___, "Grandpa, I also want to own this house, but I only have 10,000 pounds. Yet if you sell it to me, I ___6___ you can still live here and be happy with me. We will drink tea, read newspapers, and take a walk every day together. Please believe in me, and I'll try my best to take good care of you." The old man smiled and nodded. He sold the house to the young man at a price of 10,000 pounds.

Sometimes, what really counts (有价值, 重要) is love for others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. relaxed | B. worried | C. proud | D. lonely |
| 2. A. richer and richer | | B. sadder and sadder | |
| | C. weaker and weaker | D. more and more disappointed | |
| 3. A. offer | B. order | C. buy | D. reuse |
| 4. A. However | B. What's more | C. After all | D. By the way |
| 5. A. carefully | B. quietly | C. honestly | D. happily |
| 6. A. predict | B. promise | C. require | D. warn |

Passage 6

A jobless man applied for the position of office boy at Microsoft. The HR (人力资源) manager interviewed him then watched him cleaning the floor as a ___1___.

"You are employed." He said. "Give me your e-mail address and I'll send you the application form to fill in, as well as the date when you may ___2___."

The man replied, "But I don't have a computer, neither an e-mail."

"I'm sorry," said the HR manager. "If you don't have an e-mail, that means you do not exist. And anyone who doesn't exist cannot ___3___."

The man left with no hope at all. He didn't know what to do, with only 10 dollars in his pocket.



He then decided to go to the supermarket and buy a 10-kilogram tomato crate. He then sold the tomatoes in a door to door round. In less than two hours, he succeeded in doubling his money. He repeated the operation three times, and returned home with 60 dollars.

The man realized that he could survive (生存) by doing that. He then started to go out early every day, and returned late. ___4___, his money doubled or tripled every day. Shortly, he bought a cart, then a truck, and then he had his own fleet of delivery vehicles. Five years later, the man is one of the biggest food retailers (零售商) in the U.S.

He started to plan his family's future, and decided to have a life insurance. He called an insurance broker (保险经纪人), and chose a protection plan.

When the conversation was concluded, the broker asked him his e-mail.

The man replied, "I don't have an e-mail."

The broker answered curiously, "You don't have an e-mail, and yet have ___5___ in building an empire (企业). Can you imagine what you could have been if you had an e-mail?!" The man thought for a while and replied, "Yes, I'd be ___6___ at Microsoft!"

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|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. beginning | B. test | C. job | D. show |
| 2. A. leave | B. work | C. start | D. ask |
| 3. A. live happily | | B. work successfully | |
| | C. have any chance | D. get the job | |
| 4. A. In this way | B. In no time | C. In one word | D. In a while |
| 5. A. failed | B. planned | C. finished | D. succeeded |
| 6. A. an office boy | | B. a manager | |
| | C. someone important | D. a CEO | |

Passage 7



It was snowing heavily outside. The family lived on the mountain.

"We haven't got any milk, or bread, or cheese for the pizzas," Stefan said. "We'll have to ski down! I can't even see where the ___1___ is!"

It was fun skiing down the mountain to the village shop, although it wasn't so nice coming back up.

Halfway to the shop, the snow under Lise's skis ___2___. She lost her balance and fell heavily. Almost at once, she found herself under the snow. It was very deep, and more snow was coming down on top of her. Her brother came over, sliding (滑行) slowly and ___3___ because he did not want to move the snow.

He could see Lise's red glove and part of her sleeve. Holding onto a tree, he pushed the ski pole into her hand and was ___4___ when she caught it. He pulled, and she gradually struggled out of snow. She looked white and dazed (神志不清的). They had a few hundred metres to go, and then they reached the first house in the village. Lise's friend Reinhardt lived there, and they ___5___ on his door. Reinhardt asked them to come in and made some coffee. "Don't go out again," he advised. "It's too dangerous at the moment!"

After a few hours, Lise and her brother decided to ___6___. They bought the food they needed, and put it in Lise's bag. Then they had the long, difficult climb home. It took them five times as long as the



downward journey. When they got home, it was nearly dark. Lise lit a wood fire, and cooked a big pizza. It's nice to be warm, comfortable and safe inside when it's cold outside!

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. necklace | B. road | C. tree | D. mountain |
| 2. A. fell down | B. grew up | C. went to sleep | D. got up |
| 3. A. carelessly | B. badly | C. carefully | D. happily |
| 4. A. sad | B. confident | C. angry | D. pleased |
| 5. A. climbed | B. knocked | C. jumped | D. operated |
| 6. A. go on | B. go wrong | C. go to sleep | D. go sightseeing |

Passage 8

For many people, having your own business sounds like the perfect job. You can do work that you love. You can set your own timetable, and wear jeans to work. You never have to ___1___ a boss, and you make all decisions yourself. You can even raise your salary any time you want.

But the reality is different. "Having your own business can be ___2___," says David Paik. After working for an advertising agency for six years, he started a website design business at home. His income in the first two months was \$0. ___3___, he got a big project creating a website for a magazine. Then he had a new problem: his timetable. "I was working twelve hours a day, seven days a week, because I didn't have employees to help me." Today, Paik Web Design is successful, but David says, "I really wasn't prepared to be a business owner. I didn't ___4___ the difficulty."

With no boss, it's easy to take too much time off—and get too little work done. With no workmates, you might feel bored or ___5___. You have to pay for your own holidays. If you make a bad business decision, you could lose all the money. For all of these reasons, more than half of all new businesses fail within one year.

Another problem is balancing work with personal life. As a business owner, you can't just stop at 5:00 p.m. and forget about your work until tomorrow. "Even when I'm watching TV in the evening, I'm always thinking about my ___6___ and projects," says David Paik.

Still, hundreds of people around the world start businesses every day, and most enjoy the experience. "There are lots of advantages to having your own business," says Denise Williams, the owner of a women's clothing store. "You can decide exactly how to do your work, how much money you want to make, and who will work for you."

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|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. talk about | B. listen to | C. hear from | D. look after |
| 2. A. hard | B. expensive | C. foolish | D. strange |
| 3. A. As a result | B. In addition | C. For example | D. At last |
| 4. A. memorize | B. realize | C. have | D. solve |
| 5. A. angry | B. funny | C. lonely | D. sorry |
| 6. A. lessons | B. holidays | C. customers | D. friends |

Passage 9

There once were two poor woodsmen who made a living by collecting woods in the mountain. One day, they happened to discover two large bags of cotton in the mountain and felt very happy, so they carried them on their back and went back home.

As they were walking back home, one of the woodsmen found several jars of gold on the