九年级英语（下） 、

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I 〇 Choose the best answer (20 分)

( )l.If we use fewer CFCs, the ozone layer will be .

1. saved B. damaged C. polluted D. risen

【考点】初中词汇

【难易度】简单题

【分析】save节省、解救，damage破坏，pollute污染，rise上升。根据句意，如果我们少用佛里昂，那么我们的臭氧层就有救了。答案选A

【解答】A

【点评】本题考查初中常见词汇的词意辨析。

( )2. We do not use CFCs in .

1. spray cans B. refrigerators
2. air conditioners D. televisions

【考点】初中词汇

【难易度】简单题

【分析】A.喷雾壶，B.冰箱，C.空调，D电视剧。根据常识可知，电视不使用氟利昂。

【解答】D

【点评】本题主要考查名词辨析，需掌握常见单词的意义。

( )3. People should protect those wild animals •

A. of danger B. dangerous

C. dangerously D. in danger

【考点】初中词汇，固定搭配

【难易度】简单题

【分析】in danger处于危险中，固定搭配。句意：人们需保护那些濒临危险的动物。

【解答】D

【点评】本题考查固定搭配。

( )4. To be a green consumer? we should buy and use environ­

mentally friendly?J things.

A. only B. still C. already D. never

【考点】副词修饰动词

【难易度】简单题

【分析】根据句意，要成为一个绿色消费者，我们应该买环保型产品，选项均为副词用来修饰动词buy，最适合语境的为A，我们只买环保型产品。

【解答】A

【点评】本题考查副词修饰动词，选择适合语境的词语。

( )50 You can keep in touch with me dialing this mobile phone

number.

Ad in B. by C. with D. through

【考点】介词的用法

【难易度】简单题

【分析】in表示按照某种方式，在。。。内；by表示通过某种方式；with表示带着，伴随；through表示经过，穿过。打电话是保持联系的一种方式，所以用介词by，通过。

【解答】B

【点评】本题考查介词的用法。

( )6a Can you tell me the answer the question?

A. of B. for C. to D. with

【考点】介词的用法

【难易度】简单题

【分析】表示某某的答案，用the answer to…,固定搭配。

【解答】C

【点评】本题考查介词的用法。

( )7. The ozone layer exists 20 to 50 kilometres the ground.

A. on B. below C. above D. over

【考点】介词的用法

【难易度】简单题

【分析】根据常识可知，臭氧层应该是在地面的20-50千米之上，所以选C.above，在。。。之上。on是指在。。。之上，物体与物体表面接触，一件东西在另一件东西之上；below在。。。下面；over表示垂直上方。

【解答】C

【点评】本题考查介词的用法。

( )8. Please tell me what are the threats our environment.

A. to B. for C. of D. from

【考点】介词的用法

【难易度】简单题

【分析】对于环境的压力，用介词to。for表示为了，of表示从属关系，from表示来自。

【解答】A

【点评】本题考查介词的用法。

)9. The round cakes the moon called mooncakes.

A. is like； are B.like; is

C. like； are D. are like; is

【考点】介词的用法

【难易度】简单题

【分析】像。。。一样，用介词like，本句主语为cakes，复数名词，所以be动词用are

【解答】C

【点评】本题考查介词的用法。

)10. The book Green Consumers tells us the environment.

1. to pollute B. polluting
2. not to pollute D. not polluting

【考点】初中词汇，固定搭配

【难易度】简单题

【分析】tell sb to do sth告诉某人去做某事，固定句型。表示否定时，告诉某人不要做某事，应为tell sb not to sth。

【解答】C

【点评】本题考查固定句型的用法，需掌握。

)11. Millions of tons of paper away in Shanghai every year.

1. are thrown B. is thrown

C. throws D. throw

【考点】不可数名词做主语

【难易度】简单题

【分析】本句主语为paper，不可数名词，所以谓语动词用单数，is。纸应该是被扔，所以用被动语态。

【解答】B

【点评】本题考查不可数名词做主语，谓语动词需要用单数。

)12. The policeman jumped into the river and saved the boy.

1. drying B. flooding C. dying D. swimming

【考点】现在分词作定语

【难易度】中等题

【分析】dry干燥，flood淹没，die死亡，swim游泳。该空用动词的现在分词形式作定语，表示此时的状态。根据句意警察跳进水里，可知应该是要就那个濒死的男孩，所以选c

【解答】C

【点评】本题考查现在分词的用法，本句中作定语，修饰后面的名词。

)13. Too much carbon dioxide (C02) in the atmosphere will cause the sea level to •

1. fall B. rise C. raise D. rising

【考点】初中词汇

【难易度】简单题

【分析】fall落下，下降；rise上升，增强；raise提高，养育；rising上升的。太多的二氧化碳会造成海平面上升，所以选B。

【解答】B

【点评】本题考查初中词语的词义辨析。

)14. The children under the tree over there. Why not join

them?

A, have danced B. are dancing

C. danced D. dance

【考点】现在进行时

【难易度】简单题

【分析】从第二句你怎么不去加入他们，可知孩子们此时应该正在树下跳舞，所以用现在进行时。

【解答】B

【点评】本题考查现在进行时表示正在发生的动作。

)15. We give up cars but we should invent better, cleaner

engines.

A. need to B. needn’t to

C. don’t need D. don’t need to

【考点】初中词汇

【难易度】简单题

【分析】need后面跟to+动词原形时，need为及物动词，需要，而非情态动词。根据句意我们可以发明更好，更干净的能源，可知上文应该是我们不必放弃汽车。

【解答】D

【点评】本文考查初中常见词语的用法，需掌握。

)16. I think people littering (乱丢废物）should a fine of 500

yuan.

A. cost B. spend C. take D. pay

【考点】初中词汇

【难易度】简单题

【分析】cost花费，主语为物；spend花费，主语为人；take拿，取，耗费时间；pay支付，补偿。根据句意，乱丢垃圾的人应该罚款500元，所以选D

【解答】D

【点评】本题考查初中常见词汇的词义辨析，需选择适合语境的词语。

)17. The burning and cutting down of trees is making the greenhouse

effect worse because trees harmful gases.

A. take off B. take away

C. take in D. take up

【考点】动词短语

【难易度】简单题

【分析】take off起飞，take away带走，take in吸收，take up占据。树应该是吸收不好的气体，所以选C

【解答】C

【点评】本题考查动词短语的词义辨析，需掌握。

)18. — —Because I’m learning English.

1. Why don’t you fish?
2. Why are you wearing shorts?
3. Why are you wearing a hat?
4. Why do you want to buy a dictionary?

【考点】日常交际用语

【难易度】简单题

【分析】答句说我正在学习用语，可知问句问的应该是与学英语相关的，所以D最合适，你为什么想买一本字典？

【解答】D

【点评】本题考查日常交际用语，根据语境选择合适问句。

( )19. —Would you like a coffee or a cola? —I prefer a cola.

A. I want one more. B. What about you?

C. Thank you. D. You’re welcome.

【考点】初中常用习惯用语

【难易度】简单题

【分析】--你想喝咖啡还是可乐？--我想喝可乐，谢谢。

【解答】C

【点评】本题考查日常交际用语。

( )20. The information is important that you mustn’t tell it to any-one.

A. very B. quite C. so D. such

【考点】固定搭配

【难易度】简单题

【分析】so…that…如此，以至于。句意：这个信息太重要，以至于我不能告诉任何人。

【解答】C

【点评】本题考查固定搭配。

1. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (9
2. Today, we are going to talk about in our city, (pollute)

【考点】初中词汇

【难易度】简单题

【分析】句意：今天我们准备讨论城市中的污染问题。做talk about的宾语，用名词形式

【解答】pollution

【点评】本题考查初中常用词汇。

1. Our Earth will be as as the moon one day if we keep on polluting it

with chemicals, (life)

【考点】反义词

【难易度】简单题

【分析】根据句意，如果我们一直用化学品污染我们的地球，那么地球应该是像月球一样没有是没有生命的。所以用lifeless

【解答】lifeless

【点评】本题考查反义词，根据句意选择合适词语。

1. The atmosphere around the Earth is to all creatures, (essentially)

【考点】形容词作表语

【难易度】简单题

【分析】对。。。重要，be essential to，用形容词做该句的表语成分。

【解答】essential

【点评】本题考查形容词做表语。

1. The ozone layer is a layer which keeps away the harmful light from

the Sun high in the sky. (protect)

【考点】形容词修饰名词

【难易度】简单题

【分析】该空用来修饰后面的名词layer，所以用形容词protective，受保护的。

【解答】protective

【点评】本题考查形容词修饰名词

1. The destruction of forests may cause of the soil and flooding.

(erode)

【考点】初中词汇

【难易度】简单题

【分析】句意：森林的破坏会造成土地的腐蚀和洪水。

【解答】erosion

【点评】本题考查初中词汇的用法，需掌握。

1. I’ve got a amount of work to do. (mass)

【考点】形容词修饰名词

【难易度】简单题

【分析】该空修饰后面的名词amount，用形容词massive，a massive amount of大量的

【解答】massive

【点评】本题考查修饰名词的形容词。

1. We must try our best to be green • (consume)

【考点】初中词汇

【难易度】简单题

【分析】句意：我们应该尽自己最大的努力成为绿色消费者。

【解答】consumers

【点评】本题考查初中词汇。

1. Ronaldo must lose some in order to keep fit. (weigh)

【考点】固定搭配

【难易度】简单题

【分析】lose weight减肥

【解答】weight

【点评】本题考查固定搭配。

1. The great gave his first show in Shanghai and the tickets sold out

in minutes, (art)

【考点】初中词汇

【难易度】简单题

【分析】办展览的应该是人，所以为artist，艺术家。

【解答】artist

【点评】本题考查初中词汇。

I[ 0 Choose the word which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part in each

sentence (5 分)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. erosion | B. | layer | c. | destruction |
| D. massive | E. | essential | F. | occurred |

)1. The cake has a thickness of jam in the middle.

)2. Practice is very necessary if you want to speak a language well.

)3. All the products from that factory have a huge increase in price.

)4. Sea water may cause the removal of the coastline(海岸线）•

(

( )5. A large earthquake happened in this mountains area recently and a

large number of people died.

【考点】近义词

【难易度】中等题

【分析】1.蛋糕的中间有一层很厚的果酱。Middle表示中间那一层，与之意思接近的为layer，也表示层。

2.如果想学好一门语言，练习很重要。Necessary必要的，与之意思相近的为essential，必要的。

3.那个工厂生产的所以产品在价格上都有很大的提高。huge表示巨大的，massive的意思也为巨大的

4.海水会造成海岸线的消除。Removal表示消除，destruction表示毁灭也有消除的含义。

5.发生在山区的地震造成很多人的死亡。Happen发生，occur也表示发生。

【解答】1-5 BEDCF

【点评】做此类题，要明白词语在语句中的意思，并掌握相同意思的不同表达方法。

F. Rewrite the sentences as required (12 分）

1. We should walk as much as possible because cars and buses pollute the air.

(对画线部分提问)

we walk as much as possible? f

【考点】特殊疑问词

【难易度】简单题

【分析】划线部分表示原因，所以问句应该是用why进行提问。

【解答】Why should

【点评】本题考查对原因进行提问的疑问副词。

1. We are so wasteful.(改为感叹句)

we are!

【考点】感叹句

【难易度】简单题

【分析】what引导感叹句，what+名词（短语）+主语+谓语；how引导的感叹句为how+形容词+主语+谓语

【解答】How wastrful

【点评】本题考查感叹句的句子结构，需掌握。

1. Peter runs faster than Eddie•(保持句意不变)

Eddie doesn’t run Peter.

【考点】同级比较

【难易度】简单题

【分析】原句说Peter没有Eddie跑的快，也就是说Eddie跑的不和Peter一样快，表示同级比较，用as…as

【解答】as fast as

【点评】本题考查同级比较的用法。

1. They will plant more trees in their school. They want to make their school look more beautiful,(合并为一句)

They will plant more trees in their school\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_make their school look more beautiful.

【考点】介词短语的用法

【难易度】简单题

【分析】他们想在学校种更多的树。他们想让学校看起来更漂亮。后一句是前一句想要达到的目的，表示目的用in order to,为了。。。

【解答】in order to

【点评】本题考查介词短语的用法。

1. It is too cold for us to wear skirts today•(保持句意不变)

Today is cold we cannot wear skirts.

【考点】固定搭配

【难易度】简单题

【分析】so…that 如此以至于。今天太冷不能穿裙子。

【解答】so , that

【点评】本题考查固定搭配。

Y. Reading comprehension (54 ^)

A. True or false(10 分）

The greenhouse effect

The greenhouse effect is the rise in temperature that the Earth experiences because certain gases in the atmosphere (e. g.，water vapor [H20]，carbon dioxide [C02]，nitrous oxide [N20]，and methane [CH4]) take in energy from the Sun. Without these gases, heat would escape back into space and the Earth’s average temperature would be about 60〇C colder. Because of how they warm our world, these gases are called greenhouse gases.

Have you ever seen a greenhouse? Most of greenhouses look like a small glass house. Greenhouses are used to grow plants, especially in the winter. Greenhouses work by taking in heat from the Sun. The glass boards of the greenhouse let in light but keep heat from escaping. This causes the green­house to heat up, much like the inside of a car parked in sunlight, and keeps the plants warm enough to live in the winter.

The Earth atmosphere is all around us. It is the air that we breathe.

-一 、

Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere act much like the glass boards in a green­house. Sunlight enters the Earth’s atmosphere, passing through the blanket of greenhouse gases. As it reaches the Earth’s surface，land and water and biosphere(生物圈）absorb(吸收）the sunlight’s energy. Once absorbed，this energy is sent back into the atmosphere. Some of the energy passes back into space, but much of it remains trapped (滞留）in the atmosphere by the greenhouse gases, causing our world to heat up.

The greenhouse effect is important. Without the greenhouse effect? the Earth would not be warm enough for humans to live. But if the greenhouse effect becomes stronger? it could make the Earth warmer than usual. Even a little extra warming may cause problems for humans, plants and animals.

( )1. Carbon dioxide is the only greenhouse gas.

( )2. Greenhouse gases act much like the glass boards in the real greenhouse.

( )3. Greenhouse gases cause our world to heat up.

( )4. We’d better get rid of(免除；摆脱）greenhouse effect according to the

passage.

( )5. Much of the energy from the Sun is kept in the atmosphere on the

Earth.

【考点】阅读理解

【难易度】中等题

主旨大意：温室效应是导致地球变暖的原因。大气中的某些气体从太阳获取能量，并阻止热量逃逸到太空，导致我们的世界变得温暖。但是如果没有这些气体，那么地球的平均气温要比往常低60度。所以温室效应是重要的，但是过强的温室效应又会造成地球变暖，从而引发一系列问题。

【分析】1、由第一段第一句中的 (e. g.，water vapor [H20]，carbon dioxide [C02]，nitrous oxide [N20]，and methane [CH4]) 可知造成温室效应的不仅仅有 Carbon dioxide 造成。故为F。

2、由第二段中The glass boards of the greenhouse let in light but keep heat from escaping. 可知为T

3、由第三段可知，正是由于温室气体才会导致太阳照射到地球的能量滞留在大气中，从而使我们的世界变得温暖。故为T。

4、由最后一段前两句 Without the greenhouse effect? the Earth would not be warm enough for humans to live 可知为F。

5、由第三段最后一句可知，来自太阳的能量大部分被滞留在大气中。故为T。

【解答】1-5 FTTFT

【点评】这类阅读单选题考查的是学生对文章细节和整体性的理解和把握，读懂问题，通过对文章细节及上下文的审读，便很容易题找到答案。

1. Choose the best answer (10 分）

The most common disease in the world is the cold. It often starts with a sore throat. You sneeze(打喷嚏）and your nose runs(流鼻涕）.You usually have a headache too. Often you have a cough afterwards. It5s not a serious disease? but you can feel quite ill.

There isn’t a cure(治愈方法）for a cold, but you can take the medicine to make you feel better. For example, you can take aspirin to get rid of(摆脱） your headache. It is good to rest? drink a lot of water too. A doctor once told me, “With the right medicine，a cold will last for seven days. With no medi­cine? a cold will go on for a whole week. ??

Where does our medicine come from? A long time ago, people understood that some plants made them feel better. They are the leaves, the roots? the fruits? or the seeds of plants. For example，the juice of lemons makevS a sore throat feel better.

In modern times，scientists have looked at these plants, and found out which chemicals are in them. Many of our medicine today is made from those chemicals.

There are some diseases which we can’t cure yet. And nobody has found a cure for old age. But because of modern medicine ? the average person now lives longer than their grandparents.

( )1. From the first paragraph? we know that .

1. the cold is a terribly bad disease
2. the cold may make you feel very ill
3. the cold may cause the toothache
4. you must cough when you have a cold

( )2. We can take aspirin to .

A. cure the cold B. make us stop coughing

* + - 1. C make our nose stop running D.cure our headache

)3. The sentence “With the right medicine，a cold will last for seven days. With no medicine，a cold will go on for a whole week•” probably means .

1. if you take the right medicine, it will help you cure the cold more quickly
2. taking medicine doesn’t do any help when you have a cold
3. a cold will go on at least a week, with or without medicine
4. if you take the medicine, it will make you cure the cold more slowly

)4. At early times，people ate more to cure some kinds of diseases.

A. plants B. medicines

1. fruits D. chemicals

)5. Which of the following is NOT true?

1. Doctors still cannot cure some diseases nowadays.
2. Scientists have found a kind of medicine to cure old age.
3. People live longer than before because of modern medicine.
4. Scientists make some medicine from some plants.

【考点】阅读理解

【难易度】中等题

主旨大意：很久以前，人们了解到某些植物能让生病中的人感觉更好受一些，在现在科学家通过研究这些植物，发现其中的化学物质，从而制成我们用的药物。但是现在也有一些疾病是我们不能治愈的。

【分析】

1. 由第一段可知，感冒虽然不是大病，但是会让人非常难受，故选B。
2. 第二段中. For example, you can take aspirin to get rid of your headache. 可知阿司匹林可以摆脱头痛，故选D。
3. 不管有没有复用药物，感冒都会持续一周，故选C。
4. 第三段中A long time ago, people understood that some plants made them feel better.可知为植物，故选A。
5. 最后一段说，没有人找到能治愈变老的方法，所以B选项不正确。其他的选项均可在原文中找到。

【解答】1-5 BDCAB

【点评】这类阅读单选题考查的是学生对文章细节和整体性的理解和把握，读懂问题，通过对文章细节及上下文的审读，便很容易题找到答案。

1. Answer the questions (10 分）

Weather and climate

Weather

Weather describes whatever is happening outdoors in a given place at a given time. Weather is what happens from minute to minute. The weather can change a lot within a very short time. For example? it may rain for an hour and then become sunny and clear. Weather includes daily changes in rainfall, air pressure, temperature and wind condition in a given location. What is your weather like today?

Climate

Climate describes the total of all weather existing over a period of years in a place. This includes average weather condition, regular weather sequences (序列）(like winter, spring, summer and autumn) , and special weather events (like typhoons and floods). Climate tells us what itJs usually like in the place where you live. London was known as having a foggy climate，Xi’an a windy climate, Harbin a snowy climate and Beijing a dry climate. How would you de­scribe the climate where you live?

1. What is weather?
2. What does climate describe?
3. Where can we get the information of the weather?
4. Weather is different from climate? isn’t it?
5. How would you describe the climate in Shanghai?

【考点】阅读理解

【难易度】中等题

主旨大意：本文分别介绍了天气和气候，天气描述了在给定时间在给定地点发生的户外活动而气候描述了在一个地方存在多年的所有天气的总和。两者各有不同。

【分析】1、由第一段第一句可知 Weather describes whatever is happening outdoors in a given place at a given time。

2、由第二段第一句可知 Climate describes the total of all weather existing over a period of years in a place

3、生活常识，我们通常都是从天气预报中获取天气信息。

4、本文分别讲了天气与气候，可以看出天气与气候有很大的不同。

5、上海是多雨的气候所以我们可以写 A rainy climate

【解答】

1. Weather describes whatever is happening outdoors in a given place at a given time.
2. Climate describes the total of all weather existing over a period of years in a place
3. From the weather forecast.
4. Yes, it is.
5. A rainy climate

【点评】这类阅读单选题考查的是学生对文章细节和整体性的理解和把握，读懂问题，通过对文章细节及上下文的审读，便很容易题找到答案。

1. Choose the best words and complete the passage (12 分)

The best paper comes from wood. Wood comes from trees, and trees are plants. Vegetables and 1\_\_\_\_\_ are plants too, and we eat a lot of them. So can we 2\_\_\_\_\_ wood paper?

Scientists say9 “All food comes in some way (在某种程度上)from plants. Well, it that true? 3\_\_\_\_\_ eat grass and 4\_\_\_\_\_ fat. Then we eat their meat. Think for a minute. What food does not come from plants in. some way?

Scientists can do wonderful things with plants. They can 5\_\_\_\_\_ food just like meat and bread. Now they say，“We can also make food from wood. ”

6\_\_\_\_\_ please keep your old books and letters. One day? soon，they

will be on your plate.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ( | )1. A. | Eggs | B, | flowers | c. | apples | D. | fruit |
| ( | )2. A. | Use | B. | make | c. | eat | D. | have |
| ( | )3. A. | Human | B. | Animals | c. | Insects | D. | Fish |
| ( | )4. A. | Are | B. | grow | c. | go | 、D, | make |
| ( | )5. A. | Make | B. | eat | c. | keep | D, | have |
| ( | )6. A. | Although | B. | However | c. | So | D. | But |

【考点】完形填空

【难易度】中等题

主旨大意：纸是有树木造的，而树木属于植物。我们吃的蔬菜水果也都是植物。那么人们就疑问我们可以吃纸吗？有些科学家说我们的食物都来自于植物。可能未来的某一天，纸也成为了我们的盘中餐。

【分析】1.蔬菜和水果都是来自于植物。

2.因为蔬菜水果是植物可以吃，而纸也来源于植物，所以纸能吃吗？

3.吃草的应该是动物，animals

4.动物吃草长胖，应用grow生长

5.前文说科学家可以用植物做一些神奇的事情，所以他们应该是能够做食物，make food

6.上文说食物都是源自植物，纸也是源自植物，所以我们应该保存好我们的那些纸，说不定以后可以作为食物。所以用连词so。

【解答】1-6 DCBBAC

【点评】做此类的题目时，要掌握文章大意，根据上下文的逻辑关系和意思选择正确词语。

E. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words( 12 分)

Sea level rise

Global warming may make the sea level become h 1\_\_\_\_\_, Why? Well，

warmer weather makes glaciers(冰川)m 2\_\_\_\_\_ A glacier is a large block of ice that moves very, very s 3\_\_\_\_\_ Some melting glaciers add more water to the ocean. Warmer temperatures also make water expand (膨月长)• When water expands in the ocean? it takes up more space and the level of the sea r 4\_\_\_\_\_

Sea level may rise between several inches and as much as 3 feet during the next century. This will affect b 5\_\_\_\_\_ natural systems and man-made structures (构筑物)along coastlines. Coastal flooding could cause salt water to f 6\_\_\_\_\_ into areas with harmful salt? threatening plants and animals in those areas. For example, an increase in the salt content(含量)of the Delaware(美国特拉华州) and Chesapeake(切萨皮克市)bays is thought to have decreased the number of oysters(牡顿)able to live in those water.

【考点】初中词汇

【难易度】中等题

主旨大意：温室效应会造成海水里面的冰川消融，总成海平面上升，而海平面的上升又会给人类生活带来很大的负面影响。

【分析】1.根据常识，温室效应应该是使海平面上升，所以用higher

2.温度升高，冰川就会融化，melt

3.冰川是一块非常大的冰块，所以移动起来应该是很缓慢，slowly

4.海洋里面的水膨胀了，它们占得面积多，那么海平面也就会因此上升。

5.对自然和人类都造成影响，both…and表示两者都

6.盐水应该是流入，flow into流入。

【解答】1、higher 2、melt 3、slowly 4、rises 5、both 6、flow

【点评】做此类的题目时，要掌握文章大意，根据上下文的逻辑关系和意思填写正确词语。