完形填空

Passage 4

An old man died and left his son a lot of money. But the son was a foolish young man, and he quickly spent___ 21 money, so that he had nothing left. Of course, when that happened, all his friends 22 __him. When he was quite poor and alone, he went to see Nasreddin, who was a kind, clever old man and often helped people when they had troubles. "My money has finished and my friends have gone, " said the young man. "What will__23__to me now?" "Don't worry, young man," answered Nasreddin. "Everything will soon be all right again. Wait and you will soon feel__24__happier." The young man was very glad. "Am I going to get rich again then?" "No, I___25___mean that," said the old man. "I meant that you would

soon get used to being poor and having no friends."

一个老人去世了,留给他的儿子很多钱。但这个儿子是个很傻的年轻人,他很快就花光了这些钱,什么也没有了。当然,他没钱后,他的朋友们离开了他。当他很穷又孤单时,他去见了 Nasreddim —位善良、智慧的老人,经常帮助有麻烦的人。"我拍的钱花光了,我的朋友都离我而去了",这个年轻人说。"我现在会怎么样呢?""别担心,年轻人,"Nasreddin 说。"一切不久就会变好的。稍等你不久就会变幸福的。"年轻人很开心,"我是不是又要变富了?""不,我不是指的那,"老人说。"我的意思是你不久就会习惯贫穷和没有朋友了。

- 1. A. left B. all the C. happen D. much E. didn't
- 2. A. left B. all the C. happen D. much E. didn't
- 3. A. left B. all the C. happen D. much E. didn't
- 4. A. left B. all the C. happen D. much E. didn't
- 5. A. left B. all the C. happen D. much E. didn't

KEY: BACDE

21. 答案: B

知识点:形容词

解析:all the 表示所有的,在这里修饰 money. spend all the money 意为 "花掉了所有的钱"。

22. 答案: A

知识点:一般过去时

解析:left 是 leave 的过去式,意为"离开",整篇文章讲的是一个小故事,用的过去语态,因此这里选择 A 项。

23. 答案: C

知识点:词汇知识(happen to)

解析:happen 是不及物动词,意为"发生",常用于 sth. happen to sb. "某人出了某事(指不好的事情发生在某人身上)"。在文中,年轻人很担心自己,问道"我现在会怎么样呢?"

24. 答案: D

知识点:副词

解析: much 是副词, 意为"非常, 很", 修饰比较级是副词 much 的常见用法,"much+比较级"的意思是"更......",".......得多"。

25. 答案: E

知识点:一般过去时

解析:didn't 是 don't 的过去形式。 由空前的 No, 可以知道后面也用否定式。解答方法:这是一篇小笑话。文章用的过去形式,我们在做题时要特别注意。下面我们来分析一下选项。 all the 表示所有的, left 是 leave 的过去式,意为"离开", happen 是不及物动词,意为"发生", much 是副词,意为"非常,很", didn't 是 don't 的过去形式。第 21 题空后 money,是不可数名词,选项中有 much,不要因为这个选项被误导,much 确实可以修饰不可数名词,但根据上下文的意思,我们不难推断出年轻人是花掉了所有的钱,因此选择 B 项。第 22 题,空前是 all his friends,是名词,在句中作主语,我们需要选择动词作谓语,因此选择 left.第 23 题空后为 to me,那么空前应该填不及物动词或与 to 能构成固定搭配的词。happen 是不及物动词,意为"发生",常用于 sth. happen to sb. "某人出了某事(指不好的事情发生在某人身上)"。24 题空后是表示比较

old.

级的 happier,而修饰比较级是副词 much 的常见用法,"much+比较级"的意思是"更……","……得多"。因此选择 much.第 25 题我们可以从前边的 No 和上下文得出答案。

Passage 5

Scientists have studied consumer behavior recently and found that the look of the package has a great effect —21— the "quality" of the product and on how well it sells, because "consumers generally cannot tell between a product and its package. Many products are packages and many packages are products, " as Louis Cheskin, the first social scientist studying consumers' feeling for packaging, noticed." Colors are one of the best tools in packaging. Studies of eye movement have shown that colors draw human —22— quickly. Take V8 for example. For many years, the bright red color of tomatoes and carrots on the thin bottle makes you feel that it is very good for your body. And the word "green, ' today can keep food prices —23— . Shapes are another attraction. Circles often suggest happiness and peacefulness, because these shapes are pleasing to both the eye and the heart. That's —24 the round yellow M signs of McDonald's are inviting to both young and

This new consumer response to the colors and shapes of packages remains producers and sellers that people —25— to satisfy both body and soul.

科学家们最近研究了顾客行为,发现包装的外观极大地影响了对商品质量的判断以及商品的销量,因为"顾客一般辨认不出商品与包装。很多商品是包装好了的,很多包装本身就是商品。"首个研究包装带给顾客感受的社会科学家路易斯•彻斯金发现。

颜色是商品包装的一个制胜法宝。对眼睛移动的研究显示,颜色能快速吸引人的注意力。以 F8 为例。很多年来,西红柿和胡萝卜的鲜艳的红色映在细小的瓶子上,让你感觉到这个对你身体很有好处。而今天"绿色"这个词可以是食物价格大幅度上涨。形状是另一个关键。 圆形象征着幸福、和平,因为这些形状既对你的眼睛又对你的心脏有好处。那就是为什么麦 当劳 M 是黄色的圆圆的字体既可以吸引年轻人又可以吸引老人。

顾客对包装的颜色以及形状的反应,依然是生产商和销售商来满足顾客身体和心灵需求的主要方式。

21. A. why B. going up C. on D. attention E. buy

22. A. why B. going up C. on D. attention E. buy

23. A. why B. going up C. on D. attention E. buy

24. A. why B. going up C. on D. attention E. buy

25. A. why B. going up C. on D. attention E. buy

KEY.CDBAE

21. 答案: C

知识点:固定搭配(have a great effect on)

解析:on 是介词,意为"向,朝,关于,在……之上"等,一些动词与介词 on 构成固定搭配。如 have effect on 意为"对……产生影响"。句中的 has a great effect on 意为"对……有很大的影响"。

22. 答案: D

知识点:固定搭配(draw attention)

解析:attention 是名词,意为"注意力"。draw attention 吸引某人的注意力。文中 draw human attention 意为"吸引人们的注意力"。

23. 答案:B

知识点:词汇知识(go up)+词汇知识(keep doing)

解析:goup 意为"上升,增长"。题干中 keep doing 表示一直做某事。 Keep food price going on 意为"保持价格持续上升"。

24. 答案: A

知识点:固定搭配(that's why)

解析: why 副词, 意为"为什么"。该句是why引导的表语从句, That's why是常用句型, 意为"这就是……的原因", 该句型通常用于针对前面已经说过的原因进行总结。

25. 答案:E

知识点:动词

解析: b u y 是动词,意为 " 购买 "。它的过去式 bought, 过去分词 bought, 现在分词 buying.

解答方法:本文介绍了科学家的一项研究成果,商品的外观影响着消费者的购买行为。下面我们来分析一下这几个选项。why是副词,表示"原因"。qou

p意为 "上升 ,增长" ,on 是介词 ,意为 "向 ,朝 ,关于 ,在……之上" 等 ,attention 是名词 , 意为 "注意力"。buy 是动词 , 意为 " 购买 " 。

首先我们看一下 21 空,空前有一个固定搭配,have effect_____,由此我们可以选择出 on. 第 22 空同样是一个固定搭配,draw attention 吸引某人的注意力,根据前后句意也可选出答案。空 23 由空前的 keep 可以知道后面应用进行时,根据句意应选择价格上升,故选择 going up.第 24 空说出了原因,这是一个表语从句表示"这就是……的原因"通常用 That's why…第 25 空前为名词 people,又根据句意需填动词 buy.

Passage 6

Mumu is a Chinese boy. But now he —21—_in the UK. He lives and—22—_ with Mr andMrs Green in London. They are very nice to him. But they like different food.

For breakfast, Mr and Mrs Green would like milk, eggs and some vegetables, sometimes they have fruits. Mumu would like milk and eggs, but he wouldn't like vegetables at the breakfast time.

Lunch is at one —23—. Mr and Mrs Green usually have large hamburgers. Mumu doesn't like them. He thinks they're —24—. He would like some rice. After that, he'd like some fruits. —25—Mr and Mrs Green usually have afternoon tea.

For dinner, Mr and Mrs Green have soup, beef, vegetables and fruit.

Mumu wouldn 't like any beef, he'd like some noodles.

木木是个中国男孩。但现在他在英国。他在伦敦和格林夫妇在一起生活。格林夫妇对他 很好。但他们的饮食习惯不同。

格林夫妇早饭喜欢喝牛奶、吃鸡蛋及一些蔬菜,有时他们也吃点水果。木木喜欢喝牛奶吃鸡蛋,但他早餐不喜欢吃蔬菜。午饭时间是一点。格林夫妇通常都吃个大汉堡。木木不喜欢吃汉堡。他认为汉堡不好。 他喜欢吃米饭,吃完米饭吃些水果。但格林夫妇通常是喝下午茶。格林夫妇晚饭喝汤,吃牛肉,蔬菜及水果。木木不喜欢吃牛肉,他喜欢吃面条。

21. A. eats B. is C. But D. o'clock E. bad

22. A. eats B. is C. But D. o'clock E. bad

23. A. eats B. is C. But D. o'clock E. bad

24. A. eats B. is C. But D. o'clock E. bad

25. A. eats B. is C. But D. o 'clock E. bad

KEY.BADEC

21. 答案: B

知识点:系动词

解析: is 是系动词。题干是一个非常简单的陈述句。主语是 he, be 动词为 is。

22. 答案: A

知识点:动词

解析:eat 是动词, 意为"吃"。前面的 live 用的是单数第三人称, eat 也用单

数第三人称。live and eat 同吃同住。

23. 答案: D

知识点:固定搭配

解析: o'clock 意为"点钟", 是 of the clock 的缩写形式。前面通常与数字连用。 空前是是数字 one, one o'clock 表示一点钟,选择 D 项。

24. 答案: E

知识点:形容词

解析:bad 是形容词,意为"坏的,不好的"。根据 上文语意,Mumu doesn't like them. 故此空选择 bad .

25. 答案: C

知识点:连词

解析:but 是连词,意为"但是"。表示转折关系。根据上下文可推测出是转折,选择 C 项。

解答方法:这是一篇非常简单的文章,介绍了中国男孩在英国的生活。采用了对比的方法比较了木木与英国夫妇生活方式的不同。我们简单看一下选项。eat 是动词,意为"吃"。is 是系动词。but 是连词,意为"但是",表示转折关系。o'clock 意为"点钟",bad 是形容词,意为"坏的,不好的"。21 空是简单的陈述句,由主语 he 可知此空填 is.22 题根据句意,同吃同住,选择 eats.第 23 题表示 1 点钟 one o'clock.

第 24 空可从上文意思推出此处木木认为是不好的,选择 bad。第 25 题空前后的两个句子是转折关系,故选择 but。