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21世纪新英语

21<sup>st</sup>

CENTURY

ENGLISH

# 初中英语 完型填空

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单项系列

丛书主编：孙金冠宇

主 编：杨福惊 陈金钊 徐丽影



山西教育出版社

SHANXI EDUCATION PRESS

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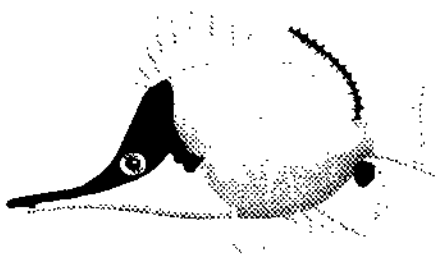
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# 前言



完形填空试题（包括主观式和客观式完形填空）是英语考试中最主要的题型，是初中升学统一考试中（简称中考）考查学生对英语各方面知识的综合运用能力不可缺少的题型，同时也是考生失分较多的试题。这些试题不仅考查学生对基础知识掌握的熟练程度、语法知识的全面性及其能否灵活运用所学知识，还考查学生是否具有很强的阅读能力和对生活常识及相关学科知识的了解与掌握程度。针对以上情况，根据教育部最新的教学大纲及教改方案，贯彻素质教育精神，我们精心编写了此书。

完形填空分为三个方面：第一方面是完形填空题的应试题型与答题技巧；第二方面是典型完形填空题的范例及解题分析；第三方面是完形填空强化训练试题（包括主观式与客观式完形填空试题）。

我们特别精选了各地中考完形填空真题，使本书更具有权威性、资料性。

总之，学好英语，在考试中取得好的成绩靠的是正确的学习方法。完形填空题是检测学生综合运用英语能力很好的手段。本书编写深入浅出，思路明快，选题新颖，设题权威，是广大初中学生学习及应试不可多得的学习参考书。

最后希望同学们通过本书的学习和训练，能尽快地掌握语言的学习程序及规律，熟练掌握解题技巧，迅速提高考试成绩及英语水平。

由于作者水平有限，时间仓促，书中错误之处难免，希望大家批评指正。

编者



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## 完形填空题应试题型与答题技巧



### 应试题型



学习英语,不只是通过听、说等交际活动来提高英语水平,还必须从书籍报刊上获取信息,特别是文化科技方面的知识。因此,阅读就显得尤为重要。

要提高阅读能力,仅仅靠学好课本的内容是远远不够的,还必须阅读更多课外的材料,以便开阔眼界,掌握技巧。“完形填空”是提高阅读水平的重要途径之一,它也是各级测试必不可少的题型之一。它是对基础知识应用能力和阅读能力的测试,其中包括对语法、句型、惯用语的运用,对词汇、句子以及文章的理解,对作者意图的掌握的综合考查。这些年来,完形填空题越来越受到重视,在日常练习和测试中所占的比例很大,成为各种考试的重头戏。因此,提高完形填空的解题能力是提高英语成绩的关键因素之一。

在初中阶段,完形填空考查形式有数种,但最为常见的是在给出的一篇文章中,挖去1~15个关键词语。这些词多为动词、名词、形容词、副词等一些常用的实词,间或还考查一部分比较常用的介词、连词等,要求学生从四个选项中选出一个与文章内容相符的选项填空,使文章完整,即还文章的本来面目。完形填空与单项选择和阅读理解有相似之处,但又不同于这两种题。它不同于单项选择之处在于,它不能局限于理解某一个句子,根据其语法或句法功能来选择正确的选项,而是通过对整篇文章的理解,来确定正确的选项。它与阅读理解也不一样,因为它是一篇不完整文章出现,要做题者根据文章的内容,排除三个错误选项的干扰,用正确的选项填补所缺的词语,使文章完整与通顺。

笔者见到过很多完形填空,其中包括一些省市的中考题,在设置练习时,把虚词甚至是冠词作为考查对象,其中几篇完形填空,几乎全部考查虚词,有些作者还提出这样的观点,即虚词也属于考查的重点之一,这不符合完形填空考查的目的。笔者认为,完形填空题旨在测试学生综合运用英语的能力。学生只有通篇把握全文,根据上下文的逻辑联系,综合运用所学语言基础知识,经过仔细分析,推理判断,才可选出正



确答案。纵观近几年的中考完形填空题,以考查实词为主,占 76.8% 之多,虚词为辅,仅占 23.2%,而且这种以考查实词为主的倾向逐年加大。在所考查的实词中,考查固定搭配以及习惯用法的题仅占 17%,而考查把握全文,根据上下文的逻辑联系进行综合分析、推理判断等运用英语能力的题超过 80%,显而易见,完形填空题侧重考查学生综合运用英语的能力。

如果你仔细观察完形填空所给的选项,也许会发现它们的特点:

(1)各题选项的词性相同:句子空格处若需填入名词,四个选项均为名词;若需填入形容词,四个选项都是形容词。

(2)选项形式相同:若句中空格处需填入动词的过去分词,四个选项都为过去分词;若需填入动词的现在分词,则四个选项均为现在分词。

我们以北京市的一个中考题为例:

▶ 例 1 About ten years ago when I was a student at college, I spent my summer holidays working at a museum. 56 was hard for me then. Dad had lost his job and Mum was sick in bed. I was 57 if I would be able to go on with my study the next term.

One day while I was working, I saw an old man come in with a little girl in a wheelchair (轮椅). As I looked 58 at this girl, I found that she had no arms or legs. She was wearing a little white dress and she also had a hat on.

As the old man pushed the wheelchair up to me, I was busy with my work. I 59 my head toward the girl and gave her a wink (眨眼). When I took the money from her grandfather, I looked back at the girl, who was giving me the prettiest, largest smile I have 60 seen. Suddenly her handicap (生理缺陷) was 61 and all I saw was this beautiful girl, whose smile almost gave me a better understanding of what life is all about. She 62 me from a poor, unhappy college student and brought me into her 63 of smiles, love and warmth.

I'm now a successful businessman and whenever I get down and think about the troubles of the world, I think about that little girl and the unforgettable lesson about life that she taught me.

阅读上面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从 56~63 各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- |                 |           |             |              |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 56. A. Work     | B. Life   | C. Business | D. School    |
| 57. A. guessing | B. hoping | C. checking | D. wondering |
| 58. A. further  | B. nearer | C. closer   | D. longer    |
| 59. A. turned   | B. guided | C. held     | D. lifted    |
| 60. A. almost   | B. never  | C. ever     | D. even      |



61. A. driven      B. covered      C. lost      D. gone  
 62. A. saved      B. took      C. helped      D. taught  
 63. A. mind      B. place      C. earth      D. world

在8个练习中,全部考查实词。第56、63题考查名词;第58题考查形容词,所给的四个选项都是比较级;第60题的四个选项全是副词;第59、62题考查动词一般过去时;第57题考查现在分词;而第61题则考查过去分词。

由此可见,比较好的完形填空是以考查实词为主,并且所给的选项都是同类词语。另外,所考查的词语也有一定的规律。首句不设空,空与空之间要相隔5个以上的单词。但是,市面上的很多辅导用书上的完形填空题都难脱粗制滥造之嫌。甚至有些省市的中考题都是如此。笔者数年前曾经见过某省的一个中考题:

## 例2

### Mozart

Mozart was born 1 January 27, 1756 and died on December 5, 1791. 2 he was three, he often 3 with his elder sister. His father took him through many different countries, where he 4 music for lots of people.

But some people didn't believe(相信) that a little boy could write 5. They 6 him 6 in a room all 7 for a week and somebody watched the room 8. 9, he 10 a new piece of music. After that, people 11 that he could write beautiful music.

Mozart 12 when he was still a young man. 13 his short life he studied music and taught music and 14 music and 14 music. Even by working 15 hard, he couldn't 16 much money. Often he had to 17 money 18 his friends. But his music made him 19 and for more than two hundred years his music 20 other people happy, too.

1. A. for      B. at      C. in      D. on  
 2. A. When      B. Since      C. After      D. Because  
 3. A. had a test      B. had lessons      C. had a rest      D. had a party  
 4. A. played      B. studied      C. learned      D. taught  
 5. A. such a beautiful music      B. such beautiful music  
    C. so beautiful music      D. so beautiful a music  
 6. A. ask...stayed      B. to ask...stayed  
    C. asked...to stay      D. asked...stay  
 7. A. his      B. him      C. by him      D. by himself  
 8. A. all time      B. all the time      C. all over      D. all the same  
 9. A. In a week      B. This week      C. In the week      D. That week  
 10. A. finished      B. played      C. taught      D. showed





11. A. watched      B. understood      C. thought      D. believed  
 12. A. die      B. died      C. dead      D. death  
 13. A. During      B. After      C. Before      D. While  
 14. A. played...wrote      B. played...write  
     C. play...wrote      D. play...write  
 15. A. more      B. such      C. still      D. so  
 16. A. give      B. make      C. lend      D. borrow  
 17. A. make      B. lend      C. have      D. borrow  
 18. A. to      B. from      C. for      D. at  
 19. A. a happy      B. the happy      C. happy      D. happiness  
 20. A. have made      B. has made      C. made      D. had made

该题原来给的答案是:

1-5 DABAB 6-10 CDBCA 11-15 DBAAD 16-20 BDBCB

此题是一篇人物传记,向读者介绍了著名的音乐家莫扎特。可以说,原文没有什么可挑剔之处。主要问题是:

①设空太多。这篇文章共 159 词,按平均数来看,每八个词才留一个空,是符合要求的。但在设空的时候,根本不能取其平均位置,而是根据需要,看其是否有考查的价值,对读者阅读这篇文章有无帮助。本文作者也想这样设空,但由于空太多,使得有些空仅隔一个单词,甚至两个空之间没有词语,如 8 和 9 之间就是如此。该题设 10 个空较为合理,最多不能超过 15 个空。殊不知空与空之间间隔越小,解题难度越大。

②有些题的设置纯粹是在考查语法。如第 1 空,不用看上下文,只要看一看后面的 January 27, 1756,也不用看其他的选项,就能选出介词 on。哪怕是八年级的学生,也能知道“在(某一天)”要用介词 on。同样的问题在所留的空当中十分普遍,如第 2 空,不给选项,也知道填写 When。第 6 空,由于莫扎特是数百年前的音乐家,这件事自然发生在过去,第一空要选 ask 的过去时 asked,而它要求其宾语补足语是动词不定式。第 12 空,该空在句子中作谓语,dead 是形容词,death(该词在初中教材中没有出现)是名词,都不能作谓语,die 是一般现在时,不能选用,这样一来,died 是当然的选项。类似的例子还有第 14 题,既然这是过去的事情,其并列的谓语都要用一般过去时,在所给的四个选项中,只有 A 符合要求。还有第 20 题,也是典型的考查语法。

③有些选项,在文章中重复出现,不用思考,就可以选出正确选项。如第 11 题,在前面已经有“But some people didn't believe that a little boy could write such beautiful music.”这里又是一句“After that, people 11 that he could write such beautiful music.”前后两个句子重复,不用思考,便能得出正确的结论。又比方说,第



19 题,前面已经有“*But his music made him* 19 *and for more than two hundred years his music* 20 *other people happy, too.*”像这样的题还需动脑筋去思考要选哪一个词吗?

当然,其中还有一些别的问题,这里就不再一一提及了。依笔者之见,该篇短文这样设空,较为合理。

Mozart was born on January 27, 1756 and died on December 5, 1791. When he was three, he often 1 with his elder sister. His father took him through many 2 countries, where he played music for lots of people.

But some people didn't believe (相信) that 3 could write such beautiful music. The boy was 4 to stay in a room all by himself for a week and somebody watched the room all the time. In the week, he 5 a new piece of music. After that, people believed that he 6 write beautiful music.

The famous musician (音乐家) 7 when he was only thirty-six. During his 8 life he studied music and taught music and played music and wrote music. Even by working so hard, he couldn't make much 9. Often he had to borrow some from his friends to 10 something he needed. But his music made him happy and for more than two hundred years his music has made other people happy, too.

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. went swimming    | B. had lessons     |
| C. went out for a walk | D. had a picnic    |
| 2. A. same             | B. poor            |
| C. different           | D. dangerous       |
| 3. A. a little boy     | B. a young man     |
| C. an old man          | D. a music teacher |
| 4. A. made             | B. locked          |
| C. sent                | D. asked           |
| 5. A. started          | B. finished        |
| C. thought of          | D. heard of        |
| 6. A. had to           | B. might           |
| C. tried to            | D. could           |
| 7. A. died             | B. left            |
| C. was ill             | D. was in hospital |
| 8. A. long             | B. terrible        |
| C. short               | D. rich            |
| 9. A. knowledge        | B. science         |
| C. money               | D. time            |
| 10. A. buy             | B. sell            |
| C. win                 | D. lose            |

答案 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. A

了解完形填空题的命题方法和考查范围,对于选择较好的辅导书籍很有帮助,更重要的是,这有助于掌握解题技巧。



## 答题技巧

### ♥ 完形填空解题技巧

要做好这类题,掌握解题技巧是十分重要的。下面就如何做好完形填空题谈几点意见。

#### 1. 通读全文 领会大意

完形填空实际上是一种障碍性阅读理解题。因此,在解题之前,先要把文章通读一遍,对文章有个全面的了解,弄清其中心思想和大意。然后对留空的句子进行分析,看它在该句中所处的位置和作用,再从所给的选项中找出要填写的词。请看下面的一道中考题:

▶ 例3 The Pope (教皇) arrived at Heathrow Airport and got straight into a car. "I'm rather 1 for a very important meeting, my good man," he told the driver. "Please go as fast as possible."

The driver agreed, 2 he couldn't do more than 100 kilometres an hour on that road. The Pope kept asking the driver to go faster, but he failed. It made him 3.

Then the Pope said, "Look, I really 4 get to this meeting. It's very important. You sit 5 and I'll drive."

Being a good Catholic lad (天主教徒), the driver felt he should do 6 he told him. So they changed their 7 and went on. The Pope really put his 8 down and they were doing well over 160 kilometres an hour. But a few kilometres down the road they got pulled over by the police.

A policeman came over to the car, looked in and then walked away to call his chief (长官). "Chief, Chief," he said into his radio, "I might have just stopped 9 really, really important."

"Is it the Prime Minister (首相)?" asked the chief.

"No," said the policeman. "More important than him."

"Well, is it the Queen (女王)?" asked the chief.

"No, sir," answered the policeman. "More important than her."

"Well, who is it then?" asked the chief.

"I don't know, sir," said the policeman. "But he has got the Pope 10



him around.”

- |                   |                 |                 |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. waiting     | B. busy         | C. tired        | D. late        |
| 2. A. and         | B. so           | C. but          | D. or          |
| 3. A. pleased     | B. afraid       | C. alone        | D. worried     |
| 4. A. can         | B. have to      | C. mustn't      | D. may         |
| 5. A. in the back | B. in the front | C. on the floor | D. in the car  |
| 6. A. when        | B. like         | C. how          | D. as          |
| 7. A. cars        | B. clothes      | C. places       | D. minds       |
| 8. A. hand        | B. foot         | C. bag          | D. key         |
| 9. A. someone     | B. anybody      | C. two persons  | D. some people |
| 10. A. looking    | B. walking      | C. driving      | D. turning     |

### ◀ 答案及详解 ▶

在做这道完形填空题以前,先要快速地把所给的不完整的短文读一遍,了解大概的意思。凡是掌握快速阅读技巧的人都知道,在阅读过程中都会“跳读”,即用“一目十行”的办法了解文章的大意,这样做对后面选择正确的选项很有益处。如上面的第1题,只有知道教皇要参加一个重要的会议,才知道他担心迟到,不用说,大家都知道要选 late。

1. D。从后面所发生的事情可以得知,教皇要参加一个重要的会议,却迟到了,他才十分着急。这并不是由于疲劳或忙碌,A、B、C 都不能选。

2. C。教皇要司机开快车,司机同意,但他要遵守交通规则,车速不能超过时速 100 千米。要选 but。

3. D。教皇的要求当然使得司机担忧。他担心违反交通规则。

4. B。教皇想自己开车,他就要向司机讲明原因,说他那样做是迫不得已的。此处应选 have to。

5. A。教皇要开车,就要让司机坐在后面的座位上,这和后来警察向上司汇报的不知道车上坐的是谁正好吻合。B、C、D 都不能选。

6. D。司机是虔诚的教徒,他当然只好照着教皇说的去做。

7. C。教皇要开车,就要和司机交换座位。因此,A、B、D 不能选。

8. B。教皇急于去参加会议,把车开到时速 160 千米,他就要一直用脚踩着油门。这不可能用手或其他东西,只能选 foot。

9. A。警察不认识车上的人,只知道他是个“要人”,所以只能用 someone 向长官报告。

10. C。警察拦住汽车时,正是教皇在开车。A、B、D 都不能选。

### 2. 前后呼应 上下贯通

在做完形填空时,往往会出现这样的问题:乍一看,所给的四个选项似乎都可以



选。这是由于解题时仅理解留空的句子,而对上下文不予重视,或把这类题当作单项选择来做。有时候,要选对一个选项,仅有对前后的句子的理解都是不够的,而要依赖对全文的掌握。这就要求从文章中找出一个与该句关系紧密的关键句子。就某个句子而言,好像能填写的词语很多,但一定要与整篇文章协调,不能与上下文矛盾。例如下面青岛市的一篇文章就是如此:



► 例4 Who designed(设计)the first (helicopter)? Who 1 some of the most famous pictures in the world? Who knew more about the human body than most 2 of his time? There is an answer 3 all these questions—*Leonardo de Vinci*(达·芬奇).

Leonardo may have been the greatest genius(天才的) 4 have never known. He lived in Italy about the year 1,500, but many of his inventions seem modern to us today. For example, one of his notebooks has drawings of a helicopter. Of course, he couldn't 5 a helicopter with the things he had. But scientists say his idea would have worked.

But Leonardo 6 an inventor. He was one of the greatest artists of his day. By the time he was twenty years old, he was called a master(大师) painter, and as he got older he became 7 more famous. Sometimes he drew a hand in ten different ways 8 he was ready to paint.

Many of Leonardo's wonderful paintings are still with 9 today. You may know one of his most famous works—the 10 woman known as the Mona Lisa.

- |                      |                |              |                  |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. took           | B. made        | C. painted   | D. invented      |
| 2. A. artists        | B. doctors     | C. painters  | D. people        |
| 3. A. to             | B. of          | C. for       | D. from          |
| 4. A. the scientists | B. the artists | C. the world | D. people        |
| 5. A. draw           | B. paint       | C. work      | D. build         |
| 6. A. was just       | B. wasn't just | C. wasn't    | D. was no longer |
| 7. A. less           | B. no          | C. even      | D. very          |
| 8. A. before         | B. after       | C. because   | D. when          |
| 9. A. him            | B. us          | C. them      | D. you           |
| 10. A. interesting   | B. crying      | C. smiling   | D. surprising    |



### ◀ 答案及详解 ▶

1. C。在第1题所给的四个选项中,除了 invented 和后面的宾语不能搭配外,其余三个都可以。但是要确定正确的选项,就要根据上下文来考虑。由于这篇文章介绍的就是达·芬奇,后面又提到一些世界上最著名的画。这样,大家就会选 C 了。

2. B。了解人体结构的应该是医生,在达·芬奇活着的那个年代,他比医生知道的还要多。因此,该空要选 doctors。

3. A。“有关(……的答案)”当然要用介词 to。

4. D。该题所给的四个选项,people 包含了前三种人,这就是说,很少有人知道达·芬奇的这些天才。

5. D。这·芬奇在他的笔记本上画出了直升飞机的草图,但在他那个时代,是无法用现有的材料制造一架直升飞机的。

6. B 从后面所说的这·芬奇还是他那个年代最伟大的画家,说明他不只是一个发明家。A、C、D 不能选。

7. C。作者告诉我们,达·芬奇在年轻的时候,人们就称他为“大师”,在他年长的时候,就更加出名了。

8. A。达·芬奇在准备绘画之前,是要反复练习的。

9. B。这·芬奇的一些画至今还在博物馆里展出。说明它们现在还和我们一起。

10. C。这·芬奇画的蒙娜丽莎是一个微笑着的妇女。A、B、D 都不能选。

### 3. 知识梳理 正确运用

完形填空所要填写的大都是常用的一些单词或短语,以动词、名词等实词为主。单纯考查语法的题,尤其是那些不用看上下文就能选出正确答案的题很少出现,这就增加了试题的难度。这种题主要考查学生对惯用语和句型等是否掌握,对同义词、近义词的区分,对词的搭配的熟悉程度以及灵活运用英语的能力。有时候,试题所提供的选项迷惑性很大,如不认真分析辨别,很容易选错。这就要求学生在学习过程中,重视对基础知识的学习和归纳,多做这类练习,以提高解题能力。

下面看看广东省佛山市的一个考题:

例5 Mr White was a farmer. He had some pigs. He lived in the 1.

One day, one of his pigs didn't want to eat anything. He had to buy some medicine for it. He got 2 a bus to the town. There were lots of people in it. He had to stand for almost twenty minutes 3 some of the passengers got off. Mr White found a seat at the back of the bus, then a fat woman 4 next to him. She had a few big shopping bags with her, so Mr White didn't have much 5 on the seat. At last the bus reached the town. 6 of the passengers



started to get off. Mr White couldn't stand up as he had to 7 the woman leave first. The woman tried to come out of the seat with her bags, but she failed. She was stuck(夹住了) 8 the two seats!

Mr White did his best to help the woman up, but it was no use. Then the conductor came over to give her a hand to 9 her out. In the end they got her free, but she was unhappy.

"I'll write to the bus company," she said. "I'll tell them not to make buses with such small 10 !"

阅读上面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从1~10各题所给的三个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- |               |            |          |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| 1. A. village | B. town    | C. city  |
| 2. A. on      | B. off     | C. in    |
| 3. A. when    | B. after   | C. until |
| 4. A. lay     | B. sat     | C. slept |
| 5. A. land    | B. place   | C. room  |
| 6. A. None    | B. All     | C. Both  |
| 7. A. make    | B. ask     | C. let   |
| 8. A. between | B. among   | C. in    |
| 9. A. pull    | B. put     | C. push  |
| 10. A. doors  | B. windows | C. seats |

#### ◀ 答案及详解 ▶

1. A. 从故事内容来看,他是个农场主,自然是住在乡下。

2. A. 他要去镇上,就要上公共汽车,不是下车, get in 没有“上车”的意思, B、C 都不能选。

从第2题来看,它要考查的就是一个短语。got 可以和所给的三个选项中的任何一个构成短语。但通过短文内容可以知道,这件事发生在公共汽车上。因此,作者上了公共汽车,这里只能选 A。

3. C. 这就是说,他在车上一直站到有一个人下车,才找到座位。

4. B. 从后面发生的事情,他帮助那个妇女,说明她坐在他的身旁。

5. C. 那个妇女本来就胖,又带着几个很大的购物篮子,挤得他没有多少地方了。此处是指“空间”, A、B 都不能选。

6. B. 由于公共汽车到站,所有的乘客都要下车。并不是没有乘客下车,也不是只有两个乘客下车,此处要用 All。

7. C. 由于他被挤得站不起来,当然要让那个胖女人先下车。从后面的 leave 是动词原形可以看出,不能选 B; make 包含“强迫”的意思,也不能选。



8. A. 那个女人太胖,自然是被夹在两个座位之间了。另外两个介词不能选。

9. A. 售票员当然是要把那个女人拉出来,而不是推进去或放进去,B、C不能选。

10. C. 那个女人认为是座位太小,才使得她被夹住,因此她要投诉公共汽车公司。

#### 4. 反复推敲 认真复查

当一篇完形填空题做完以后,要反复读几遍,检查所填写的词语是否与文章相符,文章是否通顺,前后是否呼应,有无句型结构及语法错误。如果某个空白无法填写,可将四个选项一一去试,直到语句通顺为止。

#### 【注意】

1. 有些比较容易的题,毋须通过上下文就可以得出结论,就不必反复推敲。以免耽误过多的时间。例如看长沙市的第50题:

They were very excited and 50 to see each other.

50. A. sad                      B. angry                      C. late                      D. happy

在该句中,已经有 excited,说明他们为能见面兴奋不已,我们就是不看整篇文章,也能知道此处要选一个与 excited 同样表示喜悦的词语,即 happy,没有必要苦思冥想,耽误时间。

2. 在某些省市的英语试题中,对一些常用的词,虽然没有学过,也不加注释,这就要求考生根据上下文的意思加以猜测,来确定它的词义。例如:

The summer vacation is over and a new school year is coming. It's true that time flies fast. During the vacation, the weather was 1 and I could do much work, but I lived happily.

1. A. warm                      B. hot                      C. cool                      D. cold

在这一段话中,一开始就出现了 vacation 这个生词。但从 and a new school year is coming 我们就可以猜出它的词义是“假期”。那么在暑假中,天气当然很热。选项 B 是正确的。

3. 我们常常会遇到这样的问题:有些我们学过的词汇,放在所要阅读的文章中就显得很别扭。这是由于英语中大部分词汇,都是一词多义,我们所学过的仅仅是其中的一个或两个意思,有一些则是用于成语之中。如上一题中的“It's true that time flies fast.”中的 flies,我们所学过的是“飞”和“放(风筝)”,把这个词义用在这个句子中,显然让人难以理解。如果我们把“...time flies fast.”理解成“光阴似箭”,不是更贴近原意吗?只有搞清这些熟词的含义,才能正确地理解文章,选出正确的答案。

### ♥ 中考完形填空的类型

完形填空题主要有选择题和非选择题两种。选择题多为四个选项,某些省市则





只有三个选项,其中只有一个正确选项。此类题是中考题的主流,85%的省市采用这种题。非选择题则是以填空为主,这类题难度较大,为了降低难度、限定要填写的词语的范围(以期答案“唯一”,便于评卷),一般给出要填写的单词的首字母,或把要填写的单词打乱顺序,放在方框之中,让考生根据文章意思把它们还原到原来的位置。

1. 阅读上面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的(三)四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

这种题型的解题方法我们在前面已经讲了很多,这里就不再说了。

2. 根据短文内容及所给的首字母,在每个空白处填写一个适当的词,完成下列短文。

这种题型是完形填空的一种,但难度比前面给出四个选项的题要大得多。它不仅要求考生对文章有一个整体的理解,要想填写正确的单词,还要涉及句型、语法、词汇等各方面的知识。那些习惯于选择题的人,看到这种题往往会望而生畏。

由于这种题所给的短文不完全,显得有些支离破碎,影响了对文章整体的理解。这就要求在解题之前,运用跳读的方法对文章有个大概的了解,仔细推敲所留的空在句子中的语法作用,确定它的词性(这样可以逐渐缩小选词的范围),再根据所给的首字母来回忆都有哪些词符合要求,然后根据上下文来确定要选的单词。在选中要填写的单词之后,还要把句子,甚至是全文再读一遍,看它是否与文章(或句子)相符,读起来是否拗口,在确认无误以后,题才算是做完了。例如,有这样一个句子:It was s \_\_\_\_\_ heavily and everything outside got white. 我们知道,以“s”开头的词太多了,那么它在 was 之后,一种是作 was 的表语,一种是 v + ing,用于过去进行时。但从后面的 heavily 来看,它是一个副词,用来修饰动词(副词也可以修饰形容词或副词,但一般要放在这些词的前面),这样一来,我们只在以“s”开头的动词中考虑要填写的单词,就可以缩小选词的范围。我们再根据后面的句子“...everything outside got white.”说明在“下雪”,我们自然就选中了 snow。但到此并没有结束,我们再通读整个句子时,会注意到该句的时态是过去进行时,那么就要把 snow 变为 snowing。

现在我们再看下面的一篇短文:

### ▶ 例6 Why They Run Away Immediately?

Mr Jackson wanted to build a house. So one morning he told Peter to s \_\_\_\_\_ (1) some cows in the market. The young man did as his father said. He went there early the next morning. On his way h \_\_\_\_\_ (2) he met one of his friends Jeff.

“N . . . (3) of us has been to the capital,” said Jeff. “Now you have got so much money, w \_\_\_\_\_ (4) won't we travel there?”

Peter thought for a while and a \_\_\_\_\_ (5). A train carried them there and they spent some time in the cinemas, parks and zoos. They had a g \_\_\_\_\_ (6) time