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# 怎样解题

· 新教材 ·



YZLI0890151370

初中英语  
完形填空解题方法与技巧

主 编/薛金星

第三次修订版

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## 图书在版编目（CIP）数据

怎样解题·初中英语完形填空解题方法与技巧 / 薛金星主编.

-北京：北京教育出版社，2009.4

ISBN 978-7-5303-6942-5

I. 怎... II. 薛... III. 英语课-初中-解题 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2009）第049068号

## 怎样解题·初中英语完形填空解题方法与技巧

ZENYANG JIETI · CHUZHONG YINGYU WANXING TIANKONG JIETI FANGFA YU JIQIAO

主 编 薛金星

北京出版集团公司

北京教育出版社 出版

（北京北三环中路6号） 邮政编码：100120

质量监督电话：(010)61743009 58572750 58572393

网 址：[www.bph.com.cn](http://www.bph.com.cn)

北京出版集团公司总发行

各地书店经销 北京泽宇印刷有限公司

890×1240 32开本 5印张 220 000字

2009年4月第1版 2011年3月第1次修订 2011年3月第2次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5303-6942-5/G · 6861

定价：10.80元



# 再 版 前 言

《怎样解题》丛书全面体现创新教育思想,秉承“教学研究来源于教学、服务于教学”的编写理念,本着真正教给学生学会“怎样解题”的目的,遵循实用性、针对性和可操作性的原则,组织了一批特高级骨干教师和教研员反复研究论证,精心打造而成。

本丛书具有五大亮点:

## 1. 与时俱进,力求创新

本丛书紧扣时代脉搏,遵循课改精神,依据考纲,以现行新教材为蓝本进行编写。在内容选材和方法问题设计上,按中考要求精心挑选,科学设计;内容丰富,难易适度;关注社会热点,追踪中考动向;创设新情景,加强开放性、探究性问题的研究,注重方法、技巧、规律的总结,培养学生的求异思维和创新思维。

## 2. 技法选取,典型实用

筛选实用、典型、有一定难度的解题方法,按照先一般后特殊,先简单后复杂,先基础后综合的顺序排列,有利于您循序渐进地掌握各种学习方法。

## 3. 贯穿学法,思维升华

在讲解和训练的过程中,适时总结方法规律,优化思维模式,跨越思维误区;并科学配以真题训练,通过完整的答案和缜密的解析,提升思维的高度;巧学妙记,点拨学法,拓宽视野,提高应用知识的能力,形成正确而巧妙的解题思路。

## 4. 体现方法,突出规律

强化学习方法,注重总结规律,遵循循序渐进、由浅入深、由易到难的原则,力求讲解透彻,方法与例题结合,授之以渔,全面提升您的综合技能。

## 5. 方法导学,提高效率

同学们在学习过程中,往往因不知从何下手而在犹豫中浪费了很多宝贵的学习时间,既没有效率,又丧失了学习信心;《怎样解题》让您明确学习方向,正确选择学习方法,使您以最少的时间找到学习的最佳方法,实现学习的最高效率。

本丛书帮您整合传统与现代的学习方法——给您以方法之“舟”;让您提升系统应用知识的能力——给您以应用之“径”。

一册在手,解题不愁;一套在手,中考无忧。

# 目 录

第一部分 解密中考完形填空题——理论概述篇 .....	( 1 )
一 命题规律特点 .....	( 1 )
二 中考题型分类 .....	( 2 )
选择填空题 .....	( 2 )
首字母提示填空题 .....	( 3 )
选词填空题 .....	( 4 )
用所给词的正确形式填空题 .....	( 4 )
自然填空题 .....	( 5 )
三 命题趋势预测 .....	( 6 )
四 解题方法步骤 .....	( 7 )
五 解题方法技巧 .....	( 7 )
第二部分 分解中考完形填空题——方法技巧篇 .....	( 9 )
一 中考真题链接 .....	( 9 )
二 解题方法技巧 .....	( 19 )
常见失误 .....	( 19 )
经验总结 .....	( 19 )
解题方法 .....	( 19 )
上下文暗示法 .....	( 19 )
逻辑推理法 .....	( 20 )
固定搭配法 .....	( 22 )
习惯用法 .....	( 23 )
同/近义词辨析法 .....	( 24 )

固定句式判断法 .....	(25)
词义辨析法 .....	(26)
关键信息词提示法 .....	(27)
非谓语动词用法 .....	(28)
主谓一致判断法 .....	(29)
语法分析法 .....	(30)
三 方法技巧验证 .....	(31)
选择填空型 .....	(31)
首字母提示填空型 .....	(38)
选词填空型 .....	(43)
用所给词的正确形式填空型 .....	(48)
自然填空型 .....	(53)
四 方法技巧应用 .....	(57)
第三部分 突破中考完形填空题——实践运用篇 .....	(63)
一 选择填空类型 .....	(63)
中考真题例证 .....	(63)
传真答案解析 .....	(95)
二 首字母提示填空 .....	(121)
中考真题例证 .....	(121)
传真答案解析 .....	(128)
三 选词填空/自然填空类型 .....	(134)
中考真题例证 .....	(134)
传真答案解析 .....	(141)
第四部分 前瞻中考完形填空题——热点题型篇 .....	(148)
中考题目预测 .....	(148)
传真答案解析 .....	(153)

# 第一部分

## 解密中考完形填空题

### ——理论概述篇

完形填空题是考查综合能力的题型。它不仅检测我们的阅读理解能力,同时也检测我们综合运用语言的能力。所以,做这种题时,很多同学会感觉有点难,从而产生畏惧的心理。其实,任何题型都是有规律可循的,完形填空题也不例外。

#### 一 命题规律特点

##### 1. 注重短文首句的完整性

短文的首句往往不设空,因为首句通常是文章的关键句,是判断作者意图、文章体裁、推测文章主题的关键,对考生能够起到很好的提示作用。如果在首句设空,就会给考生寻找解题的突破口、捕捉关键信息增加难度。

##### 2. 注重文章语境的考查

完形填空就是从短文中抽掉 10 至 15 个词,让考生根据上下文选择恰当的词或词组填空。因此在命题时,不仅考查学生对短语辨析、习惯用法及固定搭配的掌握,更重要的是考查学生对全文的内容背景和情景环境的分析能力,从而考查学生对英语的综合运用能力、逻辑推理能力和整体把握能力。

##### 3. 注重以实词为主,兼顾虚词和语法的考查

完形填空的命题重点一般放在一句话中的关键词上。总结最近几年的中考题,大部分选项是名词、动词、形容词等实词。考生要根据句子的整体意思,选择最合适的选项。

##### 4. 注重上下文联系及逻辑关系的考查

在 10 至 15 个左右的空格中,只有个别空格的选项考查短语的固定用法,大多数的空格所设置的选项基本上属于同一个范畴,无论将哪个答案填进去,就单个句子而言都是正确的。但是要确定最恰当的答案,就要联系上下文,符合逻辑关系,使选择的答案符合内容需要。

##### 5. 体裁以记叙文为主

纵览近几年的中考题,大部分的完形填空以记叙文为主,以故事题材居多,内容包括科普小品、文化体育、风土人情、人物等。夹叙夹议的形式在逐年增加。其他的体裁有应用文、说明文与议论文。

## 二 中考题型分类

与其他题型相比,完形填空题更注重对文章内容本身的完整性、情节发展的逻辑性、前后语境相呼应的综合考查。因此,一般情况下,完形填空题有如下几种题型。



## 选择填空型

这种题型通常情况下每空给出 A、B、C、D 四个选项,要求我们为该空选出一个最佳选项。这是我们最常见和最常用的题型。如北京市中考英语试题:

It was yearbook day and we were given an hour to sign each other's yearbooks in the cafeteria. I was president of the class and I played sports. When I sat down at a table, people started to come over to get their yearbooks signed and to sign 1.

Among them, a weak boy with ugly teeth and thick glasses kept shaking. I had seen him around, and I knew he was always laughed at. He seemed 2 of himself, and was so pale that it 3 us to look at him.

He came up and asked me nervously, "Can you sign this?" I took his yearbook but I didn't know 4 to write. I saw that there was the name "Ricky Sanders" written on the front of it. So I wrote:

*Ricky,*

*I think you're a really nice kid, and I hope you have lots of fun in your summer vacation.*

*Signature:*

*Will*

*(Sign your name here)*

I put down the yearbook and turned around to get some signatures from some of my friends when I 5 my yearbook was gone. I saw that Ricky had sat down with my yearbook. "What are you doing?" I asked him. He looked up calmly (平静地) and 6 said "Sign!"

My friends broke into a loud laugh, and I saw that he was carefully trying to put a signature in my yearbook. He hadn't even finished the "R" yet. I thought for a while and 7 to let him sign.

It took him nearly five minutes to sign and when I got my yearbook back, there was a very shaky "RICKY". He hugged (紧抱) his yearbook and 8. I couldn't help but smile back at him.

In that moment, my 9 changed completely.

I gave him a high five and suddenly everyone at my table wanted his signature. He was asked politely to write in their yearbooks and the signature 10 of his yearbook were filled up. He was smiling so big that it lit up the whole room.

I changed schools the next year, and I never saw Ricky again. However, I will



never forget the day that he became the most 11 guy in school. Whenever I'm 12, I still look back at that yearbook.

- |                  |              |             |              |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. mine       | B. his       | C. ours     | D. theirs    |
| 2. A. unafraid   | B. unsure    | C. proud    | D. tired     |
| 3. A. worried    | B. surprised | C. taught   | D. hurt      |
| 4. A. how        | B. which     | C. where    | D. what      |
| 5. A. saw        | B. noticed   | C. thought  | D. believed  |
| 6. A. still      | B. ever      | C. even     | D. just      |
| 7. A. decided    | B. meant     | C. began    | D. prepared  |
| 8. A. smiled     | B. waited    | C. left     | D. rose      |
| 9. A. sense      | B. value     | C. attitude | D. idea      |
| 10. A. lists     | B. pages     | C. boxes    | D. tables    |
| 11. A. different | B. patient   | C. popular  | D. important |
| 12. A. away      | B. out       | C. behind   | D. down      |

参考答案: 1~5 ABDDDB 6~10 DAACB 11~12 CD

### 首字母提示填空题

这种题型通常情况下在文章中给出所缺单词的首字母,要求我们根据文章内容和对文章的理解来完成单词,从而补全短文。做这种题型时,要求我们做到三点:一是根据语境及前后联系,正确判断所填单词;二是单词拼写要准确;三是单词的形式要正确。这是一种比较难的题型,多用于竞赛测试或中考试卷中。如镇江市中考英语试题:

Some western countries insist that China is one of the world's biggest greenhouse gas emitters(温室气体排放者). But in fact our government has taken actions a 1 to struggle with climate change.

Firstly, the public are educated to p 2 more attention to the environment. As the government expects, the people have reached a very h 3 level of knowing low-carbon economy(低碳经济). I 4 you watch TV, listen to the radio or read newspapers, you'll find low-carbon lifestyle has become a fashion. Secondly, developing renewable energy is another action. The government is b 5 many wind farms and solar power stations in the deserts. Of course, w 6 a long time, China will continue using the coal. At the same time, the government has been making l 7 to punish those people who dare to destroy the environment. Besides, some s 8 have suggested that greening the deserts is more important than developing new forms of energy. Their l 9 research shows that 80% of the CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere comes from land use.

As we know, China hasn't a 10 a balance between the green lifestyle and the economic growth, but we are on the way. We'll take more actions to reduce the greenhouse gas emission.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

参考答案: 1. actively 2. pay 3. high 4. If 5. building 6. within 7. laws  
8. scientists 9. latest 10. achieved

### 选词填空型

该种题型通常情况下给出一定数量的词汇,要求我们根据整篇文章内容的需要,从所给词汇中选择最恰当的词填空,从而使文章完整、文义畅通。一般情况下,所给词汇中会有 2~3 个多余项。做这类题时,要求我们既要考虑所给词的词义、词性,又要考虑所缺的词与前后文的联系和文章的整体需要。这是一种较容易又需要细心去琢磨的题型。如江西中考英语试题:

请先阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从方框中所给的词中选出最恰当的 10 个,用其适当形式填空。每个词限用一次。

angry, well, hope, also, relax, song, think, tired, clean, when, finger, medicine

I am a doctor. People often come to see me because they have colds or coughs. People \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ come to see me because they are sad or nervous. Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ helps. Sometimes talking helps. But many doctors \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ that music can help people feel better. I asked a few of my patients(病人) how music helps them.

"Sometimes I was \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ when I was a child. My family said, 'Play your feelings on the piano! Sometimes I play a loud \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ on the piano. Soon I feel calm(平静的). I can laugh and cry through my \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ on the piano. It's natural for me. It's like breathing(呼吸)."

"Listening to music helps me feel \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_. I like to listen to music and dance when I \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ my house."

"I play the violin. I like playing at night \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ it is quiet. After playing I am tired and I am happy. I always sleep \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ after playing my violin."

Are you a musician? Good! Keep playing. If you are not a musician, listen to music and sing or dance. It's good medicine.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

参考答案: 1. also 2. medicine 3. think 4. angry 5. song 6. fingers  
7. relaxed 8. clean 9. when 10. well/better

### 用所给词的正确形式填空型

该种题型通常情况下给出文章中所缺的词,要求我们根据文章内容和习惯用法,用其正确形式填空。做该种题型时,我们要注意时态、句法、语法和习惯用法等。相对前面的几种题型而言,这是一种比较容易的题型。如四川内江市中考英语试题:



阅读下面短文,用括号中所给动词的适当形式填空。

Dear Zhang Lin,

How's it going? I 1 (have) some problems at school. I find it difficult to work in the evening and I can't concentrate on anything at the moment. I spend most of my time 2 (listen) to records or watching TV instead of doing my homework. The other students in my class 3 (be) much better than me. I have the following problems as well. I can't always take down the important things my teacher 4 (say), because I write too slowly. She 5 (tell) me that I'm falling behind my classmates in my studies. I'm not good at 6 (write) and I usually hand in my homework late because I won't do it until the last minute. So I often have to find different excuses 7 (let) my teacher know why I haven't done the homework. I'm not sure I 8 (get) through my final exam in January. I'm now so far behind the other students that I don't know how I can 9 (catch) up with them. Last week, when my teacher 10 (help) me with my homework, she found so many mistakes, which made me more upset.

Could you please give me some good suggestions?

Yours,  
Wei Hua

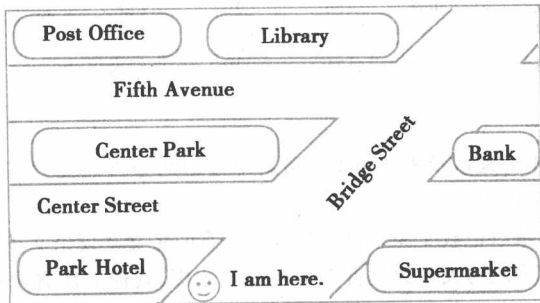
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

参考答案: 1. have 2. listening 3. are 4. says 5. tells 6. writing 7. to let  
8. will get 9. catch 10. helped

### 自然填空型

该种题型多是根据对话内容,填写适当的词、词组或句子,使对话完整。做该种题型时,我们要注意对话的语境和英美国家的语言习惯。如厦门市中考英语试题:

阅读下面的短文,并借助上下文暗示或图示所补充的相关信息,完成短文。



Last weekend, I went for a trip and lived in a five-star hotel. It was really a good

hotel with the best service. The only problem was that it was a new place to me, so I often lost my way.

One morning I walked out of the hotel with some postcards for my friends. I met an old man and asked, “ 1 , where is the nearest post office?” “Go down Bridge Street, then 2 at the second crossing. It’s down Fifth Avenue on the right. You can’t miss it,” he said.

After I said thanks to him, I walked on. It took me about 15 minutes to get there. And there was a 3 the post office, so I did some reading after posting the cards.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

参考答案: 1. Excuse me 2. turn left 3. library next to/beside/near

### 三 命题趋势预测

#### 1 中考前沿信息分析

下面,我们从最新的全国各地的中考英语试题中,抽取部分地区的完形填空题作抽样分析,以便更好地把握中考完形填空题的命题规律,做到有的放矢。

最新部分地区中考完形填空题分析

地区	题型	内容	词汇量	分值	体裁	考查点
北京	选择填空	社会生活	348	12	记叙文	综合不同地区的中考题来看,联系上下文及逻辑推理的占60%左右,根据句意及词义辨析的占30%左右,语法、固定用法及其他占10%
桂林	选择填空	社会生活	206	10	夹叙夹议	
苏州	选择填空	科普类	196	10	说明文	
泰安	选择填空	社会生活	217	10	记叙文	
兰州	选择填空	体育类	187	10	说明文	
哈尔滨	选择填空	社会生活	266	10	议论文	
福建 龙岩	选词填空	社会文化	154	10	夹叙夹议	

#### 2 命题趋势

通过上表对不同地区及不同版本的最新中考题的分析,我们可以看出完形填空题今后的命题趋势如下:

- (1) 短文的体裁以记叙文为主,说明文次之,有的短文是议论文或者夹叙夹议。
- (2) 所选短文的题材大多数是富有哲理的小故事,其他的还有包括科普小品、体育文化、风土人情、人物等与时代息息相关的内容。
- (3) 根据上下文联系及逻辑推理的题目设置比例在增加。



(4)考查以实词为主,并且都放在一定的语境中,要求考生结合句子的整体意思确定答案。

(5)增加了对连词的考查。

## 四 解题方法步骤

做好完形填空题,我们要遵循“三步走”原则。

### ① 粗读试填

完形填空不同于一般的单项填空题,它注重对整篇文章的理解,切忌一开始就忙于见一空填一空。所以在做题前,要通过快速阅读,了解文章大意,抓住文章的主题思想,确定所考查的主要知识点。在快速阅读全文的同时,可以根据空格前后的单词来判断所填单词的词性。根据短语的习惯用法、语法、句意和前后联系,对比较容易填的空格进行快速猜测。这样既有利于对全文的理解,又对所填答案有一个提前的预测判断,为下一步确定答案做好铺垫。

### ② 细读完善

通读全文,了解文章大意后,就要逐句细读,根据句意的完整性、上下文联系、逻辑推理、词汇的意义、词语搭配及语法确定每个空格的答案。对个别一时难以确定的答案,不要着急,要继续耐心细读,答案有时就隐含在下面的句子中,或者根据对整篇文章的理解就能确定答案。

### ③ 复读检查

每一个空格都确定答案后,要再一次复读全文,复读时要根据语感及对全文的整体理解,检查句子是否通顺,前后是否连贯,及时修改不合题意的答案,确保答案准确无误。

## 五 解题方法技巧

### ① 看首尾,抓主题

文章的首句或首段是了解全文的“窗口”,通过首句我们能够了解作者的中心思想,判断文章的体裁。如果首句中含有 when, where, who, what 中的一个或几个要素,文章就是记叙文;如果首句是介绍说明事物的状态、性质或功能的,就是说明文;如果首句开门见山地提出了论点,就是议论文。尾句或尾段则往往是文章的总结、结论或是点睛(题)之笔,多数情况下常给我们许多启示。

### ② 火眼金睛,寻找信息词

在文章中,空格在句子中的位置能使我们确定该处所缺的词是名词还是动词、是形容词还是副词、代词该用主格还是宾格等。但有时就一个单句而言,很难确定正确

的选项,这时如果继续读下去,就会发现与之相关的信息词,为我们做出正确选择提供依据。

### ③ 先易后难,逐个攻克

考试中遇到难题是很正常的。当遇到难以判断的空格时,不要长时间停留在此空格上,不妨暂时一放,要本着先易后难的原则继续做下去。对上下文的理解要本着词不离句、句不离文的原则,综合考虑,逐一敲定。有些难以确定的答案要通过对下文的理解才能作出判断,有时前后信息之间是相互提示的,这一点我们应注意理解应用。

### ④ 宜谨慎、沉着,忌急躁

由于完形填空题是一种难度较高的障碍性阅读,所以大部分情况下,通读一遍后会仍有头脑模糊的感觉。这是很正常的。此种情况下我们要先稳定情绪,再读时马上进入状态。只有这样,问题才会迎刃而解。

### ⑤ 遇到问题反复推敲

有时候大部分空格已经完成,仅有一两个绞尽脑汁也确定不了答案。根据先易后难的原则做完后,如果时间允许,不要轻易放弃。要从语法角度、逻辑关系角度、文章整体角度反复推敲,来回多想几遍,说不定答案就会清晰起来。

## 第二部分

### 分解中考完形填空题

#### ——方法技巧篇

贝尔特说“良好的方法能使我们更好地运用天赋的才能，而拙劣的方法则可能阻碍才能的发挥”。哈萨克族也有句谚语说“找到窍门，路就会短”。对于我们学生来说，掌握一种好的方法，往往比多做一百道题都更管用！

世上万物都是有规律可循的，完形填空题的解答也同样有它本身特有的规律。只要我们细心观察、认真分析，就不难找到一套解答完形填空题的行之有效的办法。

#### 一 中考真题链接

下面，让我们一起走进近年来中考中的完形填空题，亲自揭开完形填空题的神秘面纱。

首先，我们要连线最新各地区中考英语试题，从内容的概述到答案的解析，再从考点的汇总到最后得出的结论。

##### A (浙江杭州中考)

About a week ago, when I was playing basketball at our local park, I noticed a small group of boys picking on a smaller, skinnier boy. They were 1 him names and even pushed him to the ground and kicked dirt in his face. 2 I saw that, I walked over to the group.

I stepped 3 them and the smaller boy, and asked them politely what this boy had done worthy of 4 they were doing to him. One of the boys replied, “He’s weird.” At that, I asked one of the boys if he thought his friend was weird, and the 5 was “No.” So, I asked another boy what the word “weird” 6, and he said, “Different.” That was my cue (暗示). I told them that everyone is 7, and that they all looked just as different to the other boy as he did to them. They all stood 8 for a moment, and then the most amazing thing happened. One of the boys helped the small boy off the ground and then said sorry to him. He 9 to let him play with them.

I thanked the boy for being so 10. As I looked around, I realized that

there were dozens of other people at the park 11 no one else had stopped to help this boy. I felt happy that the boy was strong enough to stand up against his friends to 12 someone in need, but I felt sad that 13 else had even taken a second look.

I hope that my action helped them 14 that they could have made a difference with a little 15, and maybe next time they will be the ones who choose to help.

- |                 |             |              |             |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. giving    | B. making   | C. calling   | D. telling  |
| 2. A. When      | B. Before   | C. If        | D. Though   |
| 3. A. against   | B. between  | C. beside    | D. with     |
| 4. A. how       | B. why      | C. whom      | D. what     |
| 5. A. guess     | B. sign     | C. problem   | D. answer   |
| 6. A. read      | B. proved   | C. meant     | D. wrote    |
| 7. A. different | B. free     | C. important | D. strong   |
| 8. A. angrily   | B. silently | C. carefully | D. happily  |
| 9. A. refused   | B. expected | C. offered   | D. prepared |
| 10. A. proud    | B. clever   | C. honest    | D. patient  |
| 11. A. or       | B. so       | C. and       | D. but      |
| 12. A. help     | B. stop     | C. love      | D. remember |
| 13. A. someone  | B. anyone   | C. no one    | D. everyone |
| 14. A. decide   | B. realize  | C. suggest   | D. agree    |
| 15. A. energy   | B. practice | C. knowledge | D. effort   |



### 文义概说

本文是一篇记叙文。文章记叙了作者在公园打篮球时,看到一群小孩在欺负一个更瘦小的孩子,于是上前问他们原因,得知他是因为与众不同而被欺负的。于是作者告诉他们其实每个人都是与众不同的,结果有个孩子很诚实地接受了作者的思想。作者感谢这个男孩,并且希望自己的行动会让更多的人意识到他们的努力本可以发挥作用的,希望他们下一次会成为帮助别人的人。



### 答案解析

1. C 解析:由上文“我看到一群孩子正在捉弄一个瘦小男孩”知“他们正在辱骂他,甚至把他推倒在地上”,故选 C。

2. A 解析:此处句意为“当我看见这种情况时,我走到他们中间”,故选 A。

3. B 解析:由上文知“我走到他们和那个瘦小的男孩之间”,用 between... and..., 故选 B。

4. D 解析:由题意“我礼貌地问他们这男孩做了什么值得他们这样对他”知



选 D。

5. D 解析:由题意“我问其中的一个男孩,他是否认为他的朋友是与众不同的”可知这里应是回答,故选 D。

6. C 解析:由题意“我问另一个男孩 weird 的意思,他说是‘不同的’”,知选 C。

7. A 解析:由题意“我告诉他们每个人都是不同的”知选 A。

8. B 解析:由题意“他们都默默地站了一会儿”知选 B。

9. C 解析:由上文“其中一个男孩帮助这个倒在地上的男孩站起来并向他道歉”知“他主动让他和他们一起玩”,故选 C。

10. C 解析:proud“骄傲的”;clever“聪明的”;honest“诚实的”;patient“有耐心的”。题意为“我感谢这个男孩如此诚实”,故选 C。

11. D 解析:由题意“我向四周看了看,公园里有很多人,但没有一个人停下来帮助这个男孩”可知此处表转折关系,故选 D。

12. A 解析:题意为“我很高兴这个男孩有勇气站出来反对他的朋友们来帮助需要帮助的人”,故选 A。

13. C 解析:someone“某个人”;anyone“任何人”;no one“没有人”;everyone“每个人”。题意为“但我感到很悲伤甚至没有其他一个人多看一眼”,故选 C。

14. B 解析:decide“决定”;realize“意识到”;suggest“建议”;agree“同意”。题意为“我希望我的行为能帮助他们意识到他们的一点努力也能发挥一定的作用”,故选 B。

15. D 解析:根据上文的“made a difference”(起作用)可知应该要付出“努力”,故选 D。

## 考点汇总

考点	题号	合计
1. 句意理解/词义辨析	No. 1, No. 6, No. 9, No. 12, No. 14, No. 15	6
2. 语法	No. 2, No. 4	2
3. 固定搭配	No. 3	1
4. 上下文理解/逻辑推理	No. 5, No. 7, No. 8, No. 10, No. 11, No. 13	6

## B (四川内江中考)

One day, Peter went to see his doctor. “I am always tired when I 1 in the morning.” He said. “Do you sleep well?” the doctor asked. “Well, not 2. I dream so much. I have been like this for a long time,” Peter answered.

“Well, sometimes dreaming is good 3 us,” said the doctor. “Maybe,” Peter said. “But my trouble is 4 I always dream about hard work! Last night, as soon as I fell 5, I dreamt that I went to the 6 to plant trees all night long! Then several nights ago, I dreamt that I was on an old 7 in a terrible storm at sea. We had to work for hours to stop the ship from sinking. It seems that in