

初中英语

完形填空

Cloze Test Guide

充实而不冗余的**完美**，
是我们千锤百炼、
积淀**十年**追求的结果。
高性价比的学习**精品**，
呈现 ing ……

主编 杨福惊 陈金钊



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21世纪英语

完形填空应试题型与答题技巧



应 试 题 型

在初中阶段,“完形填空”考查形式有数种,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。完形填空与单项填空和阅读理解有相似之处,但又不同于这两种题。它不同于单项填空之处在于,它不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。它与阅读理解也不同,因为它是一篇不完整的文章形式出现的,需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,而且有的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在逐年加大。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 2007 年安徽省的中考题为例来分析一下考查结构。

►例 1 Jimmy started painting when he was four years old. When he was six, he was already very good at it. He 1 many beautiful and interesting pictures, and people 2 a lot of money for them. They said, “This boy's going to be 3 when he's a little older, and then we're going to 4 these pictures for a lot more money. Then we will get rich.”

Jimmy's pictures were 5 from other people's because he never painted on the whole

piece of 6. He painted on half of it, and the other half was always 7.

"That's very clever," everyone said. "8 else does that!"

One day somebody bought one of Jimmy's 9 and then said to him, "Please tell me this, Jimmy. Why do you paint on the 10 half of your paper, but not on the top half?"

"Because I'm small," Jimmy said, "and my brushes don't reach very high."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. took | B. borrowed | C. lent | D. painted |
| 2. A. paid | B. bought | C. wanted | D. needed |
| 3. A. young | B. famous | C. short | D. cool |
| 4. A. fill | B. buy | C. sell | D. draw |
| 5. A. different | B. similar | C. away | D. good |
| 6. A. glass | B. wood | C. paper | D. table |
| 7. A. empty | B. full | C. dirty | D. blue |
| 8. A. Anybody | B. Somebody | C. Everybody | D. Nobody |
| 9. A. brushes | B. books | C. pictures | D. pens |
| 10. A. middle | B. bottom | C. right | D. left |

答案: 1—5 DABCA 6—10 CADCB

在 10 道小题中,全部考查实词。第 1,2,4 题考查动词;第 3,5,7 题考查形容词;第 6,9,10 题考查名词;第 8 题考查代词。

由此可见,比较好的完形填空题是以考查实词为主,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,很多辅导用书上的完形填空题都有粗制滥造之嫌,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 such 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 个词,按平均数来看,每 8 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,对读者阅读该篇文章有无帮助。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 空和 9 空之间就是如此。该题设 10 个空较为合理,最多不能超过 15 个空。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 的过去式 asked,而它要求其宾语补足语是动词不定式。第 12 题,该空在句子中作谓语,dead 是形容词,death 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(相信) that a little boy could write 5 .”,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.”像这样的题根本无需动脑筋去思考要选哪一个词。

当然,其中还有一些其他的问题,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

因此,一本好的辅导书应严格按照完形填空题的命题方法和考查范围选题,这样的辅导书才是有价值的辅导书,才能使學生更好地掌握答题技巧。



答题技巧



完形填空答题步骤

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,在答题之前,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

答案与分析

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,怕迟到了,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,所以要选 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,就要让司机坐到后面的座位上,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“重要人物”,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

在做完形填空题时,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,把这类题当作单项选择题来做。有时候,要选对一个选项,仅有对前后的句子的理解是不够的,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。下面的一篇中考题就是如此。

►例 4 Many people like to keep dogs as their pets. But do you know dogs were wild(野生的) animals long long ago?

The 1 wild dogs were trained by 2 in Europe about 10,000 years ago. These first “dogs” were not like 3 we have now. They may have been small wolves. These dogs often came near humans to 4 some food. Some of the young dogs were adopted(收养) by people and grew up with them.

Humans believed the 5 were a help to them in many ways. The dogs helped them to hunt (狩猎). They could smell and hear danger 6 people could. They helped keep people 7 on cold nights. So it was 8 to raise the dogs.

Now, there are many different kinds of dogs 9 they may look quite different from each other. Dog trainers think there are more than 400 different kinds in the world. The number keeps increasing with new kinds.

Since those early days, humans and dogs have always been together. We should 10 them from now on because they are really our friends.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. first | B. late | C. last | D. whole |
| 2. A. wolves | B. cats | C. humans | D. students |
| 3. A. where | B. what | C. when | D. which |
| 4. A. steal | B. waste | C. make | D. serve |
| 5. A. cats | B. foxes | C. wolves | D. dogs |
| 6. A. when | B. after | C. before | D. as soon as |
| 7. A. cool | B. warm | C. hot | D. cold |
| 8. A. hard | B. useless | C. easy | D. useful |
| 9. A. so | B. and | C. but | D. although |
| 10. A. hurt | B. kill | C. protect | D. see |

答案与分析

1. A. 狗是由野生狗驯化而来的,根据上下文句意,这里是指第一批野狗,故选 A。
2. C.
3. B. 这里是由 what 引导的宾语从句,作介词 like 的宾语。
4. A. 野狗饥饿时只能是偷吃人类的食物,故选 A。
5. D. 由上下文可知本文的中心内容就是讲 dogs,故选 D。
6. C. 四个选项都可引导时间状语从句,when“当……时候”;after“在……以后”;before“在……之前”;as soon as“一……就……”,根据上下文,只有 C 符合题意。
7. B. 此句意为“狗帮助人类在寒冷的夜里取暖”,故选 B。
8. D. 通过上下文可知,养狗对人类有好处,A 困难的;B 无用的;C 容易的,这三项与文章意思不符。
9. B. 根据上下文句意,这两句话应该是并列句,故选 and。
10. C. 既然狗是我们人类忠实的朋友,我们应保护它们,故选 protect。

3、知识梳理 正确运用

完形填空所要填写的大都是一些常用的单词或短语,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

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 2007 年福州市的中考题。

→例 5 Do you think of your parents? “Yes, of course,” you may answer, “I buy a present for my mother on 1. And I give my father a present on Father's Day, 2.” Then what about the other days of a year? Always 3 to think of your parents, not just on some important days.

I have a friend who 4 alone, because her parents live in another city. One day I went to see her. We had a nice chat. Then she wanted to make a 5. She dialed (拨) the number, but then she put the phone 6. After about ten seconds, she dialed the number again. “Hi, Mum ...”

Later I asked, “Why did you dial the number 7?” She smiled, “My parents are old. They can't get close to the telephone 8. I always do so when I call them. I just want to give them 9 time to answer the call.”

My friend is a good girl. She is always 10 her parents. You also want to be a good child, right? So why not learn from her?

1. A. Father's Day

B. Mother's Day

C. Teachers' Day

D. Children's Day

2. A. too

B. also

C. either

D. yet

3. A. refuse

B. forget

C. decide

D. remember

4. A. live

B. lives

C. lived

D. living

5. A. face

B. card

C. call

D. cake

6. A. up

B. off

C. down

D. on

7. A. once

B. twice

C. several times

D. many times

8. A. lonely

B. slowly

C. quietly

D. quickly

9. A. less

B. little

C. enough

D. a lot

10. A. thinking about

B. laughing at

C. picking up

D. looking for

答案与分析

1. B. 在下句中出现了“on Father's Day”,故想到 Mother's Day。

2. A. 在肯定句中 too 用于句末表示“也”。

3. D. 根据文章意思是“别忘了想着父母”,应该是“Don't forget to think of your parents.”故用 Remember to think...。

4. B. 因下文有“...because her parents live in another city.”可知她与父母不住在一起,应该是独自生活,故用 lives alone。

5. C. 从下文中看出是“打电话”之意,故说 make a call。

6. C. down 向下, put down 放下。

7. B. 根据上文可知打第一次电话放下,过十秒钟又打,因此总共打两次。

8. D. 上句说父母年龄大了,不能很快走到电话旁,故用 quickly。

9. C. 从上几句中看出,要给父母足够时间接电话。

10. A. 上文说“我”的朋友是个好女孩,上文还讲到她给父母打电话的细节,为父母着想,因此下句应是“她总想着父母”。用 thinking about; 而 laugh at 是“嘲笑”之意; picking up 是“用车接某人”之意; looking for 是“寻找”之意。

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,可将四个选项一一试验,直到语句通顺为止。

【注意】

1. 有些比较容易的题,无需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。例如长沙市的第 50 题:

They were very excited and _____ to see each other.

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,有一些常用的词没有学过,也没加注释,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 _____ and I could do much work, but I lived happily.

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”中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(风箏)”,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类型。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%的省市采用这种类型。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。

这种题型的难度比前面给出四个选项的题型要大得多。它不仅要求考生对文章有一个整体的理解,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。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 there. That morning the two young men came to the museum in which plenty of old things were on s (7).

They went in and Jeff stopped by a glass-topped table and said, “Look at this, Peter. The king's hat c (8) millions of pounds!”

“Oh dear!” shouted Peter. “The money is too much for us to c (9).”

When they returned to the hotel, Peter found there was l (10) money left and they couldn't have enough money to buy two t (11) to their village. He was worried about it.

“We can steal the king's hat in the museum t (12),” Jeff said suddenly. “We'll sell it for much money and a h (13) life will wait for us!”

“It's a good i (14)!” said Peter. “But we've never stolen anything before! We don't k (15) what to do at all.”

“We'd better go to the museum a (16) and carefully watch all the entrances and exits. We must f (17) a way to escape.”

The two friends were walking a (18) the museum. Suddenly Peter ran away q (19). Jeff didn't know what happened and had to run away too. At the corner of the street he asked, “What has happened?”

“Didn't you see a few policemen by the entrance? They're w (20) for us there!”

答案与分析

通过跳读,我们大概可以了解这篇短文讲述的是两个来自偏僻乡村的年轻人图谋到伦敦的一家博物馆行窃,但他们刚到博物馆门口,看见有警察站在那里,其中一个年轻人以为警察等着抓他们,拔腿便跑,他的朋友也莫名其妙地跟着跑开了。掌握了基本内容,解题就比较容易了,有时候我们可以猜想后面的情节,确定要填写的词语。

1. sell. Mr Jackson 要建房,他让儿子卖掉了牛,以便购买建筑材料。
2. home. 从后面所说的 Peter 有了钱,说明他已经卖掉了牛,是在回家的路上遇见了 Jeff。
3. Neither. 这是他们两个人讲话的内容,他们都没有去过首都。
4. why. Jeff 想去首都,他向 Peter 提出这样的建议。
5. agreed. 从他们后来离家出走来看, Peter 同意了 Jeff 的建议。
6. good. Peter 身揣卖牛的钱,他们到了首都,便逛了很多地方,过得很惬意。
7. show. 博物馆里面自然有很多珍宝展出。
8. costs. 王冠当然很值钱。
9. count. 数百万英镑对他们这些没有见过世面的乡巴佬是多得数不清的一大笔钱。
10. little. 由于两个人在首都花了很多钱,故他们已经是所剩无几了。

11. tickets. 由于他们没有多少钱,连回家的两张车票都买不起了。
12. tonight. 两个年轻人身无分文,他们就想当晚就去行窃。
13. happy. 如果能偷到那个王冠,他们就会有很多钱,就能过上快乐的日子。
14. idea. Peter 听说王冠很值钱,就认为这是一个好主意。
15. know. 因为两个年轻人从来没有做过贼,就不知道怎样行窃。
16. again. 他们已经去过博物馆,这次去就属于再次去那里。
17. find. 他们在行窃之前先要找到逃跑的路线。
18. around. 他们要找逃跑的路线,就要绕着博物馆走一圈。
19. quickly. Peter 是飞跑开的。
20. waiting. 在 Peter 看来,那些警察是在博物馆等候抓他们的。

3. 用方框中所给动词的适当形式填空,使短文正确、通顺(每个词语限用一次)。

这种题型要比前两种容易得多,其解题方法和前两种基本相同。就是说,要根据留空的词的语法作用,确定要填写的单词的词性,这就把要填写的词缩小在一个很小的范围内,然后从方框中找出符合要求的词。如果无法确定某几个空应当填写的词,等所有的空填写完毕以后,将剩余的词再进行比较,就很容易地完成短文填空了。

→例 7 从方框中所给的 12 个单词或短语中选出 10 个填空,完成下面的短文。

laugh loudly, be closed, common, unusual, get off, funny, thousands of, move away, important, the first time, kill, the last time

Traffic accidents can happen everywhere. Accidents on highways(高速公路) in the United States are 1 _____ happenings. Some of them are serious and hurt and 2 _____ the people. These are no laughing matters. Sometimes, however, an accident does have a 3 _____ side. One such accident happened on an 4 _____ road in the state of Michigan(密歇根州). The result of the accident was so funny that even the police officers(警官) were seen and heard to 5 _____.

A large truck overturned(翻车) on the highway. This was not 6 _____ a large truck had turned over on the road. It perhaps won't be the last time. What made this accident 7 _____ was the cargo(货物) the truck carried. What the truck was carrying was a cargo of 93,000 eggs. After the accident, not one of the 8 _____ eggs was unbroken. Every egg that had been in the truck was broken and spilling(滑倒) out onto the road.

The road had to 9 _____ for a while. The cleaners were sent there to 10 _____ the broken eggs right now!

答案与分析

1. common. 高速公路上的事故是很常见的。
2. kill. 每年有很多人死于交通事故。
3. funny. 有些事故很滑稽。
4. important. 从短文内容来看,那次车祸是发生在重要的高速公路上。
5. laugh loudly. 由于那次事故很滑稽,让处理事故的警官大声笑了起来。
6. the first time. 由于交通事故太多了,就不是第一次。
7. unusual. 从文章内容来看,那次事故不同寻常。
8. thousands of. 卡车上装着九万多个鸡蛋,那就是成千上万。

9. be closed. 那么多的鸡蛋全摔碎了,当然要封闭公路,以免引发更多的事故。

10. get off. 要把公路上的鸡蛋清理掉,才能恢复交通。

全部选项选定以后,必须检查验证,这是非常重要的一个环节。通读全文,选定选项后,对全文的主旨、情节脉络的掌握已较清楚明了,思路也较为清晰,此时将选定的选项填入空格处,然后调动所学语言知识及常识,综合分析,检查验证,看看全文主题是否突出,内容是否清晰明了,行文是否流畅贯通,如发现错误,应及时纠正。应高度重视的是,反复阅读,检查短文的次数与理解短文的准确率成正比,即在规定的单位时间内,阅读短文的次数越多,准确把握全文的可能性就越大,理解思路就越清晰、准确。因此,在平时的训练中,应加大阅读量,提高做题速度,这样,在做完形填空题时,便可取得优异成绩。

完形填空典型试题范例与解题分析



1

Dear Meimei,

How time flies! You have been away for half a year. I'm sorry to hear that you are not feeling 1 in New York. I think you 2 talk more with your classmates. Try to 3 friends with them. They can help you 4 your English. You can teach them Chinese.

Of course, the life is 5 between Beijing and New York. In Beijing, our teachers often 6 us what to do and what not to do. But in 7, maybe your teachers give you a subject and let you write a composition. Before writing, you must 8 a lot of books borrowed from the library. It's really 9 for Chinese students at the beginning. But most of them can do it well. So please believe 10.

I hope you will enjoy your life in New York soon.

Yours,
Fangfang



- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. well | B. bad | C. fine | D. terrible |
| 2. A. can't | B. could | C. should | D. needn't |
| 3. A. do | B. make | C. have | D. meet |
| 4. A. in | B. for | C. about | D. with |
| 5. A. difference | B. different | C. difficult | D. difficulty |
| 6. A. say | B. let | C. tell | D. help |
| 7. A. New York | B. London | C. Sydney | D. Shanghai |
| 8. A. see | B. watch | C. read | D. write |
| 9. A. hard | B. easy | C. happy | D. sad |
| 10. A. themselves | B. myself | C. himself | D. yourself |

答案
与分析

1. A. well 只有在表示“身体健康状况良好”、“处于满意的状态”时是形容词,而 bad 既是形容词又是副词,表示“坏,不好”。这三个单词都可以与 feel 连用。但与 not feeling 提到的意义相符的只有 well,因为整个文章都是讲在纽约学习的不适应,terrible 糟糕的, fine 通常指质量好,天气好,身体好等。

2. C. can't 不能; could 能,常用于虚拟语气中; should 应该; needn't 不需要。从文中可知,写信的人想给在纽约的朋友提供建议,帮助她适应新的学习环境。此句建议朋友多和同学交谈,故选 C。

3. B. make friends with sb. 与……交朋友。

4. D. help sb. with sth. 在某方面帮助某人, sth. 是名词。如果后接动词就应该用: help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事。

5. B. 第二段开头比较了北京和纽约的不同。两者间的区别和不同用形容词 different, 而不是名词 difference。而名词 difficulty“困难”,形容词 difficult“困难的”与题意不符。

6. C. tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人做某事; tell sb. not to do sth. 告诉某人不要做某事。

7. A. 此处选 A, 谈纽约的情况。

8. C. see 看见; watch 看电视, 看比赛; read 读书, 看报; write 写。此处与题意相符的只有 read。笔者告诉朋友写作之前要多看看从图书馆借来的书。

9. A. 在中国,老师总是告诉学生要做什么、不要做什么。在纽约,老师只给主题,要学生自己查资料自己写。故初去的中国学生感到困难,所以应选 hard。

10. D. 根据题意是鼓励朋友自信: believe yourself 相信你自己。



2

A strange thing happens to nearly everybody at night. They 1 the lights, pull up the covers and close their eyes. After they sleep for six or seven 2, they wake up again. It sounds very strange, doesn't it?

Sleep puzzles (使困惑) science all the time. 3 and doctors would like to talk about why one can't fall asleep. They are not so sure 4 causes sleep.

You will sleep the best both 5 you are in good health and when you don't eat too much or too little. No worries and a comfortable place to sleep are 6, too. They advise against two in one bed.

Strange things 7 during sleep. For example, you often move during your sleep. You would feel 8 if you didn't move. You also 9. Part of your brain (大脑) is still 10 when you dream.

Don't worry if you dream. Some great stories and poems were finished while their writers were dreaming.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. turn on | B. turn off | C. turn up | D. turn down |
| 2. A. seconds | B. hours | C. days | D. months |
| 3. A. Scientists | B. Nurses | C. Artists | D. Inventors |
| 4. A. why | B. how | C. which | D. what |
| 5. A. after | B. when | C. before | D. until |
| 6. A. pleased | B. possible | C. important | D. funny |
| 7. A. happen | B. happens | C. happened | D. happening |