

★阿豆拜师系列★

李岑编著

中考英语

这样完形

拿高分

阿豆拜师



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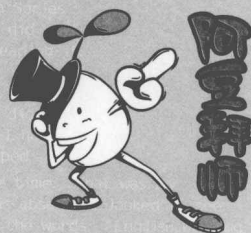
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本书在对 2005 年至 2011 年全国各省市中考卷完形填空材料的题材进行分类和分项统计的基础上,收录了 4 个题材 60 篇完形填空,并根据选项的出现频率和难度系数值,对重要考点给予重点讲解。另外,根据中考完形命题难度不断加大、考点不断细化的趋势,给每篇完形附上一道“选项辨别题”,对将来可能出现的考点进行预测。书中融入了作者总结出的一套系统的完形填空训练方案,利用 25~45 个课时,帮助完形能力欠缺以及完形答题正确率徘徊在 60%~80% 的同学,拿到 80%~95% 的分值。本书适合初中学生使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考英语这样完形拿高分/李岑编著. —北京:机械工业出版社,2011.6

(阿豆拜师系列)

ISBN 978-7-111-35071-2

I. ①中… II. ①李… III. ①英语课—初中—升学参考资料

IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 115753 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑:高亚威 责任编辑:高亚威 张欣

责任印制:乔宇

三河市宏达印刷有限公司印刷

2011 年 7 月第 1 版·第 1 次印刷

169mm×239mm·8.5 印张·152 千字

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-111-35071-2

定价:17.00 元

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前言

在国家英语新课程标准倡导下，全国各地区的中考完形填空命题呈现新的特色。试题选材贴近考生生活实际，贴近时代，内容更加时尚，融知识与趣味为一体，文字难度适中，特别强调语篇整体分析和文字连贯理解能力。

中考完形试题几乎不再单纯考查语法。完形试题主要考查实词的用法，例如动词、名词、形容词等，连词和介词的考查比例不大。

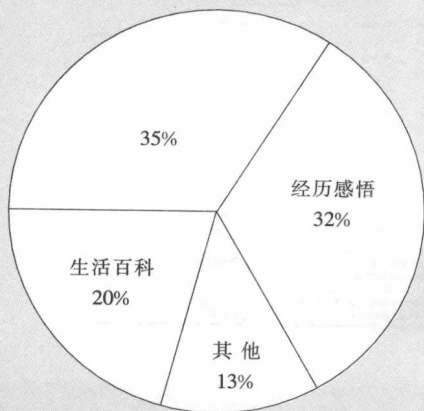
完形的每个选项均提供4个备选单词，这4个单词的词性几乎一致。而且，部分错误选项和空格前后的文字也能形成搭配，起到迷惑考生的目的。

中考完形最明显的动向是：考查趋势由单句理解向语篇整体理解转移，突出考查学生对句群乃至整篇文章的理解。既考查考生单词词组的搭配知识，又考查对上下文相关语境的理解。部分难度大的试题，甚至要求考生对文章内容进行上下联系、综合判断。

不过，中考完形填空的命题特征仍具有明显的规律，在备考时可资参照。

我梳理了自2005年至2011年全国各省市、地区数百份中考卷（含北京、上海、广州、浙江、山东、江苏、陕西、安徽、全国Ⅰ卷Ⅱ卷、湖南、湖北、辽宁、江西、海南等省市）完形填空的材料，对完形材料的题材进行分类和分项统计，结果如下：

7年完形填空的题材饼状图



7年完形选项的考点频率及难度统计分析

考点类型	加权频率值	均值难度系数 (≤ 1)
实义动词	39%	0.86
名词、代词	30%	0.84
形容词、副词	22%	0.89
连词、介词	9%	0.87

注：加权频率值：综合考虑出现频率及其对应分值。

根据上面的分析统计，我替同学们设计了“完形高分路线图”，具体说明如下：

本书收录60篇完形填空，分成4个题材，我对每一篇文章，均认真讲解。

同学使用本书时，先自己把完形做一遍，然后仔细阅读完形讲解部分，这样才能逐步提高“领会文意”以及把握“文章逻辑”的能力。

另外，我根据完形命题难度不断加大、考点不断细化的趋势，给每篇完形附上一道“选项辨别题”，这些辨别题都是将来可能出现的考点。同学们要认真演练，掌握试题解析。

落实好“完形高分路线图”，同学们就能取得好成绩。

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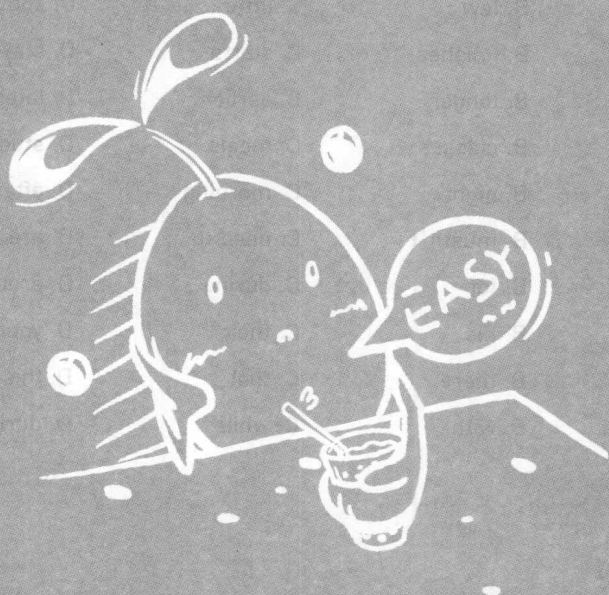
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Adoubaishi

见闻趣事



高分训练 1

Several days ago, some students from the US visited our school. When we talked, I discovered 1 differences in school life between the US and China. For example, each class 2 fifty minutes in the US. It is a little 3 than that in China. We usually have forty-five minutes in each class. Another difference is that they have less break time between 4.

Besides, although most schools in both countries finish their 5 classes at 12 o'clock, the students in the US only have an hour-long break, so they 6 eat lunch quickly. Their afternoon classes begin at 1:00 pm and school is over 7 3:00 pm. Then they take part in club activities or play sports.

Many Chinese students don't work during their high school years, while the US students like to find a part-time job in 8 free time. They don't have a dream job in mind. They think 9 is no difference between jobs. Working is a useful experience for them and they make money at the same time. Some of them even take one-year full-time jobs 10 they leave high school and then go to college.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| ① A. no | B. few | C. little | D. some |
| ② A. lasts | B. finishes | C. starts | D. stays |
| ③ A. shorter | B. longer | C. earlier | D. later |
| ④ A. schools | B. classes | C. meals | D. students |
| ⑤ A. day | B. night | C. morning | D. afternoon |
| ⑥ A. can't | B. mustn't | C. need to | D. are able to |
| ⑦ A. in | B. for | C. during | D. around |
| ⑧ A. my | B. his | C. their | D. your |
| ⑨ A. it | B. there | C. that | D. this |
| ⑩ A. after | B. with | C. while | D. during |

KEYS:

DABBC CDCBA

高分讲解 1

- ① A. no B. few C. little D. some
一些。几天前 (several days ago), 美国学生访问我校。谈话间 (when we talked), 我发现中美校园生活存在一些差异。
- ② A. lasts B. finishes C. starts◇启动 D. stays
持续。比如 (for example), 美国每节课持续50分钟。
- ③ A. shorter B. longer C. earlier D. later
更长。每节课的课时比中国略长。
- ④ A. schools B. classes C. meals D. students
课。我们每节课通常45分钟。另外一点差异 (another difference) 是美国同学的课间休息时间较短。
- ⑤ A. day B. night C. morning D. afternoon
上午。另外, 尽管两国大多数学校在12点结束上午课程。美国同学中午仅休息1小时 (only have an hour-long break)。so they 6 eat lunch quickly.
- ⑥ A. can't B. mustn't C. need to D. are able to◇能够
需要。因此 (so), 美国同学需要抓紧吃午饭 (eat lunch quickly)。
- ⑦ A. in B. for C. during D. around
大约。美国同学下午1点上课, 约3点放学。接着参与 (take part in) 俱乐部活动, 或做体育运动 (play sports)。
- ⑧ A. my B. his C. their D. your
他们。很多中国高中生不在念书时打工, 而美国学生乐于在他们空闲的时候找份兼职差事 (find a part-time job)。在美国同学心里, 什么兼职都能做, 没有所谓理想的工作 (a dream job)。
- ⑨ A. it B. there C. that D. this
美国同学认为各工种之间不存在 (there is no) 什么差别, 打工既是一次有用的经验。同时, 又能赚取收入 (make money)。
- ⑩ A. after B. with C. while D. during◇在……期间
之后。一些美国同学甚至在高中毕业之后, 接着打一年工, 然后再念大学。

高分加油站

◇ 在完形的四个选项中, 若同时出现act和action, 该如何甄选?

【例题】汤姆在这次救火_____中受伤。

■ act

■ action

【解析】action作“行动”解, 与act近义;

但action侧重“抽象的行动”, 而act仅表示“具体的行动”, 故选act。

高分训练 2

Itzhak Perlman was born in Israel. But his music has made him a citizen of the world. He has played in 1 every large city. He has won fifteen Grammy Awards and four Emmys.

Perlman suffered a terrible disease which hurt his 2 at four. Today he uses a wheelchair or walks with crutches. But none of these 3 him from playing the violin. As a young child, he took his first lessons at the Music Academy of Tel Aviv. Very quickly, his 4 talent was recognized. At the age of thirteen he went to the United States to 5 on television. His playing led him to the Juilliard School in New York.

His music is full of power and strength. It can be 6 or joyful, loud or soft. But people say it is not the music 7 that makes his playing so particular. They say he is able to show the joy he 8 in playing, and the feelings that great music can express.

Anyone who has attended his performance will tell you it is exciting to watch him play. His face changes 9 the music from his violin changes. He smiles and closes his eyes when the music is light and happy. He often 10 dark when the music seems dark and frightening. Itzhak Perlman has received many honours, and continues to receive honours for his music.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| ① A. even | B. almost | C. only | D. already |
| ② A. hands | B. arms | C. legs | D. eyes |
| ③ A. stopped | B. moved | C. protected | D. got |
| ④ A. common | B. usual | C. simple | D. special |
| ⑤ A. practise | B. watch | C. appear | D. train |
| ⑥ A. happy | B. cheerful | C. noisy | D. sad |
| ⑦ A. alone | B. lonely | C. alive | D. available |
| ⑧ A. touches | B. feels | C. develops | D. achieves |
| ⑨ A. as | B. while | C. and | D. or |
| ⑩ A. performs | B. thinks | C. looks | D. sounds |

KEYS:

BCADC DABAC

高分讲解 2

- ① A. even B. almost C. only D. already
几乎。Perlman在以色列出生，但他的音乐使他成为了世界公民 (a citizen of the world)。他几乎演奏遍了每一座大城市。
- ② A. hands B. arms C. legs D. eyes
腿。Perlman 4岁患上可怕的疾病 (suffer a terrible disease)，殃及 (hurt) 双腿。如今，他使用轮椅 (wheelchair) 或拄着拐杖 (crutches) 走路。
- ③ A. stopped B. moved C. protected ◇ 保护 D. got
阻止。但是，这些磨难都没有阻止他演奏小提琴 (play the violin)。
- ④ A. common ◇ 普通的 B. usual C. simple D. special
特殊的。很快，他的特殊才华 (talent) 受到人们赏识 (was recognized)。
- ⑤ A. practise ◇ 练习 B. watch C. appear D. train
露面。13岁那年，Perlman前往美国，在电视上露面。这次演出，使得Perlman得以走进纽约Juilliard音乐学院。
- ⑥ A. happy B. cheerful ◇ 欢快的 C. noisy D. sad
悲伤。Perlman的音乐充满了威力 (is full of power and strength)。他的音乐或悲或喜，或喧闹或轻柔 (loud or soft)。
- ⑦ A. alone B. lonely C. alive D. available ◇ 可得到的
单单。但人们说，单单音乐本身，不足以让他的演奏如此独特 (particular)。
- ⑧ A. touches ◇ 接触 B. feels C. develops D. achieves ◇ 取得
感受。人们说，Perlman能流露自己在演奏时感受到的欢乐，以及伟大音乐所能传达的情感。
- ⑨ A. as B. while C. and D. or
当。任何出席他演出 (attend his performance) 的人，都会说：看他的演奏，令人激动。当Perlman琴下音乐变化时，他的面部表情也随之而变。
- ⑩ A. performs ◇ 表演 B. thinks C. looks D. sounds ◇ 听起来
看上去。若乐音轻快 (light and happy)，Perlman面带微笑，闭上双目。若乐音阴沉可怖 (dark and frightening)，Perlman看上去面色阴沉。Perlman已收获很多荣誉 (receive many honours)，并会继续收获音乐上的荣誉。

高分加油站

◇ 在完形的四个选项中，若同时出现beast和animal，该如何甄选？

【例题】不少人拿_____当做宠物饲养。

■ beast ■ animal

【解析】animal作“动物”解，与beast近义；

但animal是“动物”的统称，用以区别植物，而beast强调“凶猛的野兽”，故选animal。

高分训练 3

Once there was a grasshopper(蚱蜢), who was the best hopper in the world. She taught other grasshoppers how to hop. Soon all grasshoppers were hopping well, so she felt very 1.

Then one day an eagle showed up. She immediately 2 to teach the eagle how to hop, as she was sure that hopping was the key to 3. But every time she advised the eagle to hop, he just said, "There is no need. You are 4 with hopping, but I can fly."

"Stop this silly talking of flying!" screamed the grasshopper. "Flying is 5 in your imagination."

The next day, some of the grasshoppers went to talk to the eagle. "How silly it is that you don't know how to hop, yet you still talk of flying? It 6 our teacher's orders."

"Hopping is useful, but when you can fly, it is no longer 7," said the eagle.

The eagle then began telling them what the world 8 the grass fields was like. It was a world that included mountains, rivers and oceans.

Then the eagle took one 9 grasshopper in his powerful talon(爪) to the sky. The grasshopper could see the mountains, rivers and oceans that the eagle had 10. After the eagle landed, he saw a spark in the grasshopper's eyes. The grasshopper told others what he had seen in the sky. Therefore, the grasshoppers dreamt of flying in the sky.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| ① A. angry | B. relaxed | C. stressed | D. proud |
| ② A. forgot | B. decided | C. failed | D. refused |
| ③ A. business | B. weakness | C. happiness | D. sadness |
| ④ A. satisfied | B. strict | C. patient | D. careful |
| ⑤ A. just | B. even | C. hardly | D. ever |
| ⑥ A. turns down | B. puts off | C. goes against | D. works out |
| ⑦ A. harmless | B. dangerous | C. necessary | D. safe |
| ⑧ A. past | B. through | C. under | D. beyond |
| ⑨ A. sad | B. brave | C. attractive | D. frightened |
| ⑩ A. imagined | B. created | C. changed | D. described |

KEYS:

DBCAA CCDBD

高分讲解 3

- ① A. angry B. relaxed◇放松的 C. stressed◇有压力的 D. proud
骄傲的。曾经有个蚱蜢，是世上最好的跳高者。她教会别的蚱蜢如何蹦高。很快所有的蚱蜢都跳得很好，她为此感到骄傲。
- ② A. forgot B. decided C. failed D. refused◇拒绝
决定。一日，出现了一只鹰，蚱蜢立即 (immediately) 决定教这只鹰如何蹦高。
- ③ A. business B. weakness◇弱点 C. happiness D. sadness
幸福。因为蚱蜢确信 (was sure that) 蹦得高，这是幸福生活的要素 (key)。但每当 (every time) 她建议这只鹰学习蹦高，这只鹰都答道：没这个必要。
- ④ A. satisfied B. strict◇严格的 C. patient◇耐心的 D. careful
满足于。您满足于蹦高，而我能够飞翔。
- ⑤ A. just B. even C. hardly◇几乎不 D. ever
只不过。“飞翔？别说傻话了！”蚱蜢嚷道 (screamed)， “飞翔不过是你的臆想。”
- ⑥ A. turns down◇拒绝 B. puts off◇拖延 C. goes against D. works out◇解决
违背。次日，一些蚱蜢找鹰谈话，纷纷说他：你连蹦高都不会，就谈飞，太可笑了，这完全违背我们老师的指示。
- ⑦ A. harmless◇无害的 B. dangerous C. necessary D. safe
必要的。鹰答道：蹦高有用，但你若会飞，便不再 (no longer) 有学蹦高的必要喽。
- ⑧ A. past B. through C. under D. beyond
以外。鹰接着告诉蚱蜢在草场 (grass fields) 以外的世界，是个什么样子。那个世界有 (include) 山，有河流，有海洋 (oceans)。
- ⑨ A. sad B. brave C. attractive◇吸引人的 D. frightened◇害怕的
勇敢的。接着，鹰用其有力的 (powerful) 爪子，抓起一只勇敢的蚱蜢，将其带至空中。
- ⑩ A. imagined◇想象 B. created C. changed D. described
描绘。这只蚱蜢看见了鹰刚才描绘的山川河流。鹰着陆 (landed) 后，他看见这只蚱蜢眼中的泪光 (spark)，这只蚱蜢告诉别人他所见到的景象。因而，蚱蜢们都梦想着 (dream of) 到空中翱翔。

高分加油站

◇ 在完形的四个选项中，若同时出现town和city，该如何甄选？

【例题】不少人选择去国际化程度更高的_____定居。

■ town

■ city

【解析】town作“城镇”解，与city近义；

但town侧重“乡村小城镇”，而city多表示“大型城市”，故选city。

高分训练 4

There was a woman in Detroit, who had two sons. She was worried about them, especially the younger one, Ben, because he was not doing well in school. Boys in his class played jokes on him because he seemed so 1. The mother 2 that she would help her sons to do 3 in school by herself. She told them to go to the Detroit Public Library to read a book a week and do a book report for her.

One day, in Ben's class, the teacher held up a rock and asked if anyone knew it. Ben put up his hand and the teacher let him 4. "Why did Ben raise his hand?" All of his 5 whispered and wondered. "He 6 said anything. What could he possibly want to say?" To their surprise, Ben not only 7 the rock, but also said a lot about it. He named other rocks in its group and even knew where the teacher had found it. The teacher and the other students were 8. Ben had learned this from doing one of his book 9.

Later Ben became the 10 student of his class. When he finished high school, he went to Yale University and finally became one of the best doctors in the United States.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| ① A. clever | B. difficult | C. slow | D. quick |
| ② A. seemed | B. decided | C. wondered | D. told |
| ③ A. well | B. bad | C. fight | D. good |
| ④ A. think | B. leave | C. ask | D. answer |
| ⑤ A. classmates | B. students | C. teachers | D. friends |
| ⑥ A. always | B. ever | C. sometimes | D. never |
| ⑦ A. found | B. played | C. knew | D. heard |
| ⑧ A. afraid | B. amazed | C. worded | D. unhappy |
| ⑨ A. pictures | B. exercises | C. shops | D. reports |
| ⑩ A. top | B. slow | C. low | D. rich |

KEYS:

CBADA DCBDA

高分讲解 4

- ① A. clever B. difficult C. slow D. quick

迟钝。底特律有位妇女，是两个儿子的妈妈，她很牵挂两个孩子，尤其是小儿子Ben。Ben在学校表现不佳，因为Ben迟钝，常被其他男孩子捉弄 (play jokes on)。

- ② A. seemed B. decided C. wondered◇想知道 D. told

决定。妈妈决定。

- ③ A. well B. bad C. fight◇打 D. good

要亲自帮孩子们好好学习 (do well in school)，她叫孩子们每周去底特律图书馆读书。并且要孩子写读书报告 (do a book report)。

- ④ A. think B. leave C. ask D. answer

回答。一日，老师拿起 (held up) 一块石头，问同学是否认识。Ben举了手，老师让他回答。

- ⑤ A. classmates B. students C. teachers D. friends

同学。别的学生小声嘀咕，心生不解 (whisper and wonder)：“Ben干嘛举手？”

- ⑥ A. always B. ever C. sometimes D. never

从未。“Ben从未发过言，他能说出什么？”

- ⑦ A. found B. played C. knew D. heard◇听见

认识。令同学吃惊的是，Ben不但认识这块石头，而且还大谈特谈。

Ben说出了同类石头的名称，甚至知道老师在什么地方找到的这种石头。

- ⑧ A. afraid B. amazed C. worded◇措辞 D. unhappy

惊讶的。师生皆感惊讶。

- ⑨ A. pictures B. exercises C. shops D. reports

报告。原来Ben是在写一篇读书报告时，掌握了这些知识。

- ⑩ A. top B. slow C. low D. rich

尖子。后来，Ben成为了班级的尖子学生。高中毕业后，Ben上了耶鲁大学，日后成长为美国最棒的医生。

高分加油站

◇ 在完形的四个选项中，若同时出现practice和exercise，该如何甄选？

【例题】英语老师经常布置书面的_____题目。

■ practice

■ exercise

【解析】practice作“练习”解，表示“为提高某项技能而进行的反复演练”；而exercise则表示“做练习题”，故选exercise。

高分训练 5

Gilbert joined the Science Club last summer. One day he was handed a piece of paper, a block of wood and four wheels; he was told to go home and 1 them all to “dad”. However, Gilbert’s mom knew that his dad wasn’t good at making things and decided that she would read the 2 and let Gilbert do the work. A few days later the block of wood was turning into a car that Gilbert 3 named “Blue Lightning”. Then he and his mother went to a car race together. But when they got there, Gilbert found that his car was the only one that had not been made by a “father-son” partnership.

The race began. One by one the cars were knocked out until it 4 to the final between Gilbert and Jimmy. Just before the race, Gilbert asked 5 they could stop for a minute so that he could make a wish. After a long minute, Gilbert said that he was 6.

People cheered as the race began. Jimmy stood with his father and watched their car racing down the road while Gilbert was surprised at the great 7 of his car as it rushed over the finishing line less than a second before Jimmy’s. Gilbert jumped up and down with 8.

Soon the club manager came over and asked him, “So, Gilbert, your wish was to 9, right?” “Oh no, sir,” he replied. “I just wished that I wouldn’t cry if I lost.”

Children sometimes 10 adults with unexpected ideas. When Gilbert first saw the other cars, he didn’t cry out, “Not fair! Other children had their fathers’ help!” Gilbert didn’t wish for victory in the race; instead he wished for courage.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| ① A. send | B. return | C. lend | D. give |
| ② A. instructions | B. passage | C. message | D. explanations |
| ③ A. easily | B. carefully | C. proudly | D. kindly |
| ④ A. ran | B. moved | C. came | D. rushed |
| ⑤ A. whether | B. why | C. when | D. where |
| ⑥ A. sure | B. ready | C. tired | D. sorry |
| ⑦ A. effort | B. energy | C. speed | D. value |
| ⑧ A. excitement | B. enjoyment | C. agreement | D. achievement |
| ⑨ A. change | B. break | C. leave | D. win |
| ⑩ A. satisfy | B. surprise | C. please | D. encourage |

KEYS:

DACCA BCADB

高分讲解 5

- ① A. send B. return C. lend D. give

交给。去年夏天, Gilbert参加了科学俱乐部。一天, 有人递给Gilbert一张纸, 一块木头 (a block of wood) 和四个轮子。Gilbert被告知回家后, 将这些东西交给爸爸。

- ② A. instructions B. passage C. message◇消息 D. explanations◇解释

说明书。然而, Gilbert的妈妈知道爸爸不善于制作东西。于是妈妈决定阅读说明书, 并放手让Gilbert自己制作。

- ③ A. easily B. carefully C. proudly D. kindly

骄傲地。几天后, 这块木头变成一辆汽车, 被Gilbert骄傲地命名为“蓝光”。接着他和妈妈一起参加赛车, 到赛场之后。Gilbert发现别人的车都是“父子”合作制造的, 唯独他的车不是。

- ④ A. ran B. moved C. came D. rushed

赛车开始, 各个车辆分别碰撞出局, 直至决赛 (came to the final) 时, 只剩下Gilbert和Jimmy的车辆互为较量。

- ⑤ A. whether B. why C. when D. where

是否。决赛前, Gilbert询问是否能够暂停一分钟, 他好许个愿 (make a wish)。

- ⑥ A. sure B. ready C. tired D. sorry

预备好。过了好长的一分钟, Gilbert说自己预备好了。

- ⑦ A. effort B. energy C. speed D. value◇价值

速度。赛车开始了, 人们欢呼一片, Jimmy站在爸爸身旁, 看着车子一路疾驰。令Gilbert惊讶的是, 自己的车竟然提前1秒高速冲过终线 (the finishing line)。

- ⑧ A. excitement B. enjoyment C. agreement D. achievement◇成就

兴奋。Gilbert兴奋雀跃。

- ⑨ A. change B. break C. leave D. win

取胜。科学俱乐部的经理很快走过来问Gilbert: “你刚才是为取胜而许愿吗?” “不是,” Gilbert答道, “我只是期望自己失败后, 不要哭鼻子。”

- ⑩ A. satisfy B. surprise C. please◇讨好 D. encourage

让……吃惊。有时候, 孩子的心思令人意想不到, 令大人感到吃惊。当Gilbert看到其他孩子的汽车时, 并没喊道: “不公平啊! 别人有爸爸帮忙。” Gilbert并不为比赛获胜而祈祷 (wish for victory)。反而, 他祈祷自己有面对比赛结果的勇气 (courage)。

高分加油站

◇ 在完形的四个选项中, 若同时出现receive和accept, 该如何甄选?

【例题】汤姆并不_____我寄给他的礼物。

■ receive ■ accept

【解析】receive作“接收”解, 与accept近义;

但receive仅仅表示“收到”, 而accept侧重“收到并主动接受”, 故选accept。