

总主编：邱耀德

## 第3版权威修订

畅销三年 1000万学生的选择

- 集中体现新课标和新课改
- 全面覆盖考纲和考试说明
- 多次准确押中高考中考试题



搞定完形，赢定英语，一起来！

*Just go!*

# 英语

中考 + 九年级

# 完形填空

ENGLISH CLOZE

# 150 篇



YZLI0890162176

- |           |                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| ➔ 体例设计系统化 | 独有的“评估—训练—检测”三维学习模式，真正实现了高效备考。 |
| ➔ 题目编排优质化 | 真题+原创题+模拟题+预测题，科学组合，经典、优质、高效。  |
| ➔ 题型设置立体化 | 多角度的语言素材，多题型的题目设置，彻底告别单一和重复。   |
| ➔ 答案解析全面化 | 解析全面详尽，点拨精准到位，注重方法及技巧的渗透。      |



英语

# 完形填空

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## 150篇



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# To Fight, to Win

——代前言

《开心英语中学英语阅读150篇》丛书面市两年多来，畅销全国。丛书由中高考英语命题专家坐阵，准确命中了2009年和2010年的多道中高考试题，获得了广大读者的喜爱和认可。今年，我们认真听取了众多专家教师、大量读者的反馈意见，对丛书进行了第二次全面修订。修订后的丛书，将以更扎实的内容、更科学的编排和更实用的体例满足更多读者的需求，引领市场。

## 丛书特色

### 1 强调题目的优质，题目新鲜，题量充足，涵盖真题、原创题、模拟题和预测题

本书题材广泛，涵盖了历年中考常考的话题，内容翔实，融趣味性、知识性、科学性于一体，并结合新《英语课程标准》的话题要求，编写成独立的练习单元；题型丰富，覆盖了全国中考的所有题型。训练题目来源广泛，涵盖了真题、原创题、模拟题和预测题，以“横向的话题训练+纵向的模拟训练”的经典组合，让阅读能力层层推进，使你的英语水平实现螺旋式提高。

### 2 强调体例的系统，涵盖评估、训练和检测，讲解与练习比例适当，实现高效备考

本书“水平测试”开篇对你进行自我评估，接着深入分析历年试题中各种题型及命题特点，解读阅读的解题策略和解题步骤，让你从战略上赢定阅读。然后，本书安排了各种题型的试题，让你集中训练，从而实现专项突破；最后，本书淘金式地精选了若干综合性试题，以全方位检视你前期的学习成果。

### 3 强调技巧的实用，一线名师执笔，解密命题特点，总结高分技巧，提供解题策略

本书以“技巧贯穿始终”为理念，将技巧、训练和答案解析融合在一起，更加实用。本书从对考纲的总体解读到对中考命题的深度透视，关注了考查目标、考查方式、命题特点、命题趋势等，先夯实你的理论基础。随后，结合不同题型和不同体裁，进行高分突破训练，将技巧与实战相结合。在答案解析中，渗透了大量的技巧，不放过任何一个难点和知识点，让你轻松举一反三。

### 4 强调编排的便捷，单页答题，单栏排版，仿真考试，增加检索，减少时间浪费

本书首度实现整题整页，减少由于前后翻页而导致的训练时间的浪费；同时延续了一直以来的单栏排版，使你的注意力更为集中，符合科学高效的学习习惯；字号、字体等对考试的高度仿真，使你可以在平时的练习中便沉浸在考试的氛围中；增加了“答案速查”，实现了快速检索。整体的设计和编排，都以使用的高效和有效为基础，最大限度地减少你的时间浪费。

### 5 强调答案的深入，设置答案速查，解析详尽，点拨到位，注重方法技巧的渗透

答案解析部分不只让你知其然，更让你知其所以然，告别了简单的答案罗列或者机械的文字讲解。答案速查，方便快捷，为你迅时抓住文章要领；详尽、到位的解析文字为你剖析每一个知识点，助你触类旁通；发散式的“小贴士”，为你补充更多的英语知识食粮；“障碍语句分析”为你扫除阅读的绊脚石，让阅读变成“悦读”。

英语学习可以很轻松，只要找到正确的方法。

英语学习可以很开心，只要建立积极的心态。

英语学习可以很高效，只要选择适合的图书。

开心英语研发中心组织教育专家、一线教师及资深编辑共同编写了本书，希望它成为你的Mr.Right！拥有它，并正确使用它，它就会成为你作战的秘密武器，帮助你搞定阅读，赢定英语！

## You can make it!

编者  
2011年3月

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## 01

## 第一部分 完形填空水平测试

## Test 1

●建议用时：20分钟 ●实际用时：\_\_\_\_分钟 ●正确率：\_\_\_\_/35

## A

I was waiting for the bus when I met the woman. "You look 1. Come and sit here," she said. "2 are you going?"

"I don't know. I just want to catch a 3 and see what it will be like at the end."

"I'm afraid you'll see 4 there. Why don't you enjoy the sights on the way?"

"How can I do that while my heart's 5?" I asked sadly. My best friend had left me.

The woman seemed to understand my feeling. "Don't cry, little girl. I've had a similar experience to you. Thirty-five 6 ago, my husband left our three children and me. I was deadly sad. I decided to kill myself and the children, so I took 7 to the sea. 8, they seemed to know what would happen, so they 9 loudly. Their cry suddenly woke me 10. How could I 11 my hope to live for one of life's problems? After that, I worked hard to raise the children. Now they all live 12 and one of them has his own family.

Then the woman gave me a 13, "We should never wait for the door to 14 before us. We should find the key to the 15 or try to find another way."

The bus came and I got on it with a smile.

★ (2010年浙江义乌)

- |                  |               |              |             |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. tired      | B. excited    | C. happy     | D. well     |
| 2. A. What       | B. How        | C. Where     | D. When     |
| 3. A. train      | B. bus        | C. boat      | D. plane    |
| 4. A. nothing    | B. everything | C. something | D. anything |
| 5. A. smiling    | B. breaking   | C. singing   | D. dancing  |
| 6. A. days       | B. weeks      | C. months    | D. years    |
| 7. A. her        | B. them       | C. him       | D. it       |
| 8. A. So         | B. Or         | C. Besides   | D. However  |
| 9. A. laughed    | B. talked     | C. spoke     | D. cried    |
| 10. A. in        | B. out        | C. up        | D. down     |
| 11. A. give away | B. give up    | C. get up    | D. stand up |
| 12. A. happily   | B. sadly      | C. badly     | D. hopeless |
| 13. A. cry       | B. shout      | C. hit       | D. smile    |
| 14. A. open      | B. close      | C. lock      | D. mend     |
| 15. A. classroom | B. office     | C. door      | D. shop     |



**B**

A 14-year-old boy from the USA was described as a hero yesterday after he saved the life of a woman in another country.

Dean Bluey from Dallas, Texas, was a school boy who has much 1 in computer. One day, he 2 an email to a friend on the Internet. Suddenly he received a message saying "Help! Pain! Help!". The message was from Finland, 3 kilometers away from America.

"I didn't know 4 I should do," Dean said to a reporter afterwards. "It was really difficult to tell if the message was real." So Dean did nothing at first. 5 the message kept coming.

"By then it was easy to see that someone was in trouble," Dean explained. He 6 and discovered that the sender was a student called Tarja, who was alone in a university library. She was ill. What was 7, there was no phone around her. Her only way of communicating with the world was by email. Dean got in touch 8 the police immediately. And they realized that the situation was quite serious. They called the police in Finland. Then an ambulance rushed to the library. 9, she was still alive and was sent to the hospital quickly.

"I'm glad she is OK," Dean said. "It's hard to believe, but 10 saved her life."

★ (2010 年山东潍坊)

- |                  |                |                |                 |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. interest   | B. interested  | C. interesting | D. interests    |
| 2. A. sent       | B. sends       | C. was sending | D. is sending   |
| 3. A. thousand   | B. thousand of | C. thousands   | D. thousands of |
| 4. A. how        | B. what        | C. where       | D. when         |
| 5. A. So         | B. And         | C. But         | D. As           |
| 6. A. telephoned | B. replied     | C. found       | D. talked       |
| 7. A. better     | B. worse       | C. harder      | D. easier       |
| 8. A. with       | B. on          | C. to          | D. at           |
| 9. A. Hardly     | B. Happily     | C. Luckily     | D. Carefully    |
| 10. A. a boy     | B. doctors     | C. the police  | D. email        |

**C**

根据短文内容填入适当的单词, 使短文的意思完整, 每格限填写一个英语单词, 要求开头第一个字母与所给的字母相同。在填写答案时, 单词开头的第一个字母要写出来。

Dear Tom,

Are you surprised to hear from me? I have not heard from you s 1 the beginning of the summer h 2. How are you getting on with your s 3? How are your parents? Is your brother Bill b 4 f 5 Canada yet?

My stamp collection (集邮) is g 6 bigger and bigger. I have collected stamps of more than forty d 7 countries. In my stamp books, I usually put the stamps from each country together. I have got a pen-friend from Britain. She gave me some B 8 stamps. My American teacher has given me some beautiful American and Canadian stamps. I'm glad to know you are going to give me some foreign stamps, but I still have not r 9 the stamps of Nepal which you said to p 10 me. Have you sent them off yet?

Please write to me soon.

Yours,

Zhou Wen

★ (2009 年广东广州)

- |          |          |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____  |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

## Test 2

●建议用时：27分钟 ●实际用时：\_\_\_\_分钟 ●正确率：\_\_\_\_/20

## A

When I was walking down the street the other day, I happened to find a small wallet lying there. I picked it up and opened it to see if I could find out the owner's 1. There was nothing inside except a little money and an old 2 a picture of a woman and a girl about sixteen years old. The young girl 3 the woman. I put the photo back and took the wallet to the 4 station. I handed the wallet to a policeman.

That evening I went to have 5 with my aunt and uncle. They also 6 a young woman. So there were 7 people at table. Her face was familiar. I was quite 8 that we had met before, but I couldn't 9 where I had seen her. During the talk, the young woman happened to mention that she had lost her wallet that afternoon. 10 I knew where I had seen her. She was the mother of the young girl in the photo.

She was very surprised, of course, when I was able to tell her about her wallet.

★ (2010 年福建龙岩)

- |                   |                 |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. wallet      | B. name         | C. money         |
| 2. A. book        | B. table        | C. photo         |
| 3. A. looked like | B. took care of | C. worried about |
| 4. A. bus         | B. railway      | C. police        |
| 5. A. dinner      | B. breakfast    | C. lunch         |
| 6. A. found       | B. invited      | C. had           |
| 7. A. three       | B. four         | C. five          |
| 8. A. true        | B. right        | C. sure          |
| 9. A. get         | B. remember     | C. forget        |
| 10. A. Suddenly   | B. Unluckily    | C. Sadly         |

## B

根据下列短文内容，在短文后的空格处填上一个恰当的词，使短文完整、通顺。

much, arm, wait, see, when, spend, she, worry, have, grow

Only Mother Love is true love. It gives everybody everything all his life. 1 you are still a baby, mother takes good care of you as much as possible. In your waking hours she always holds you in her 2. When you are ill, she stops her work right now to look after you day and night and forgets about 3. When you are 4 up day by day, she feels very happy. When you are old enough to go to school, mother still looks after you all the time. On cold winter days, she always tells you to put on 5 clothes. She always stands in the wind 6 for you back from school. When you hurry to leave home for school with little breakfast, she always feels 7 about you at home. She usually knows about your study and 8 much money on your school things. When you do well at school, the brightest smile will be 9 on her face.

Mother is always ready to give everything she 10 to her children, not to receive. What true love that is in the world! We will remember Mother Love for ever.

★ (2010 年四川眉山)

- |          |          |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____  |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |



评估诊断



在复习中养成检视、总结的习惯，可以随时了解自己的水平，同时，避免犯重复性的错误。本书专家建议你坚持完成该工作，全书复习结束后，你会对自己的能力有重新的审视。

Step 1 正确率统计

- ① 本测试共有 55 题，其中正确题数为 \_\_\_\_\_，因此，你在本次水平测试中的正确率为 \_\_\_\_\_。
- ② 本测试共有新题型 20 题，其中正确题数为 \_\_\_\_\_，因此，你在本次水平测试中新题型的正确率为 \_\_\_\_\_。

- ★ 正确率为 90% 以上：水平不错，训练时可以多选近年真题哦！
- ★ 正确率为 80% 以上：提高你的答案命中率，一定会再创优异成绩！
- ★ 正确率为 70% 以上：再斟酌一下你的解题方法，你的成绩会有很大的提升空间！
- ★ 正确率为 60% 以上：认真做做本书中的练习题，从易到难，相信你会比你想象的更强！
- ★ 正确率不足 60%：借助本书中的方法指导、答案解析等将这本书练透，你的分数肯定会迅速飙升！

Step 2 易失分点及改善建议

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> 对篇章知识理解不准确  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 利用首句、首段等信息理解篇章大意；        |
| <input type="radio"/> 语境分析不够      | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 借助上下文，推敲文章的细节；           |
| <input type="radio"/> 语法知识运用不娴熟   | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 做题时多考虑句子结构及动词形式；         |
| <input type="radio"/> 词义把握不准      | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 采用上下文推理，定义或解释，构词法等猜测词义；  |
| <input type="radio"/> 固定搭配不熟练     | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 记忆常用短语搭配；                |
| <input type="radio"/> 忽略背景知识和生活常识 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 多多阅读，拓宽知识面；学会利用生活常识得出答案。 |

Step 3 我的进步计划

我的学习目标：\_\_\_\_\_

我的承诺：\_\_\_\_\_

我的学习计划：\_\_\_\_\_

## 第 二 部 分 完形填空高分攻略

### 一 新课标对九年级英语阅读的要求

#### (一) 九年级语言技能目标对“读”的目标描述

1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义;
2. 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系;
3. 能找出文章中的主题, 理解故事的情节, 预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局;
4. 能读懂常见体裁的阅读材料;
5. 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息;
6. 能利用字典等工具书进行学习;
7. 除教材外, 课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上。

#### (二) 初中阶段语言知识目标对“词汇”和“语法”的目标描述

##### ★词汇目标描述:

1. 学习有关本级话题范围的 600~700 个单词和 50 个左右的习惯用语;
2. 了解单词是由字母构成的。

##### ★语法目标描述:

1. 了解常用语言形式的基本结构和常用表意功能;
2. 在实际运用中体会和领悟语言形式的表意功能;
3. 理解和掌握描述人和物的表达方式;
4. 理解和掌握描述具体事件和具体行为的发生、发展过程的表达方式;
5. 初步掌握描述时间、地点、方位的表达方式;
6. 理解、掌握比较人、物体及事物的表达方式。

### 二 完形填空考纲解读

#### (一) 中考完形填空的考查目标

《英语科考试说明》中对完形填空题提出了很明确的要求, 即: “在一段难度适中的短文中留出空格, 要求考生从所给的选项中选出正确答案, 使补足后的短文意思通顺, 结构完整。考生必须通篇考虑, 掌握大意, 综合运用所学的词汇和语法等知识, 选择最佳答案。”

所以, 完形填空题主要考查考生以下几个方面的能力:

1. 体裁、题材多样, 考查考生捕捉各种信息的能力。
2. 侧重整体理解, 考查考生快速阅读理解的能力。
3. 侧重基础知识, 考查考生语言知识的能力。
4. 上下文对照, 考查考生捕捉关键词的能力。
5. 设置语境, 考查考生独立分析、对比取舍及灵活处理问题的能力。
6. 结合生活, 考查考生运用生活常识的能力。
7. 关注连词, 考查考生对行文逻辑、句子关联的理解能力。

#### (二) 中考完形填空的考查方式

##### 1. 体裁

记叙文、夹叙夹议、说明文、议论文、应用文等。其中, 考查较多的是记叙文和夹叙夹议类, 说明文和议论文次之, 考查最少的是应用文。

##### 2. 题材

短文的题材多种多样, 涉及人物故事、社会文化、教育、科普、体育卫生、环境保护、新闻报道等。

##### 3. 题型

- (1) 选择填空;
- (2) 首字母提示填空;
- (3) 选词填空;
- (4) 用所给词的正确形式填空;
- (5) 自由填空;
- (6) 汉语提示填空。

##### 4. 考查点

- (1) 词汇。考查的内容有近义词的区分、名词和代词、形容词和副词、介词和连词、动词和动词短语及词语的固定搭配和习惯用法等。
- (2) 语法。考查各种语法规则在文章中的应用, 其中包括名词的单复数, 名词的所有格, 形容词和副词的比较级, 动词的时态、语态和主谓一致、动词不定式、动词-ing 形式的用法等。
- (3) 句型。考查学生在学习过程中接触到的许多句型, 如: 感叹句、宾语从句、时间状语从句、条件状语从句等。
- (4) 结构。文章中简单句的基本句型, 句子与句子之间, 段落与段落之间、上下文之间的逻辑关系, 也就是说完形填空是在整体感知的短文内容的基础上, 着重对语法、固定用法的习惯用法的考查。

## 完形填空命题透视

### (一) 中考完形填空的命题特点

1. 完形填空题作为全面考查学生语言运用能力、区分度较高的题目,越来越受到各地中考英语命题者的青睐。近几年这类题目的分值大多在 10 分左右,估计今后这类题目的分值会提高到 10~15 分。有些地区的中考英语试题中甚至已经出现了两篇短文作为完形填空题。

2. 以考查文章主旨大意为主,信息词汇(或通常所说的“实词——名词、动词、形容词和副词等”)比重较大,且有逐年增加的趋势)。降低对单词本身词义的考查要求,以突出本题的主要测试目的;理解全文,通篇考虑,掌握大意,注重关联。

3. 注意结合文意考查对词汇用法的掌握。主要涉及两个方面:词义辨析与惯用搭配。同义词与近义词的分辨应当放到一定的语境之中才有意义。如果只是一一对应地背单词的中文意思,不注重具体语境中单词的确切含义,是难以分辨一些词汇的细微差异的。

4. 完形填空题的命题趋势由局部理解向整体理解转移,试题考查点将减少单句层次的试题,而增加语篇理解的试题,突出考查对整句、上下文乃至全篇的理解。

5. 选材时代感强,思想健康积极,适合初中生的认知特征。

6. 设空均匀,以实词为主,动词、名词为核心,形容词、副词为铺垫,充分体现语言知识运用的特征。

7. 全篇长度为小题的 10 倍,回避正确选项在文章其他地方出现,防止无原则送分。

8. 三个干扰项只对答案起干扰作用,之间互不干扰,答案唯一。

### (二) 中考完形填空的命题趋势

通过本书命题专家组对我国各省市近年来的中考试题的分析,对 2011 年的完形填空题命题趋势进行了预测。专家表示,2011 年的中考完形填空整体上不会有很大变动,试题结构可参考各地考纲。具体预测如下:

1. 所选短文的体裁多样化,会侧重故事类文章和科普文章,其他体裁为辅。

2. 试题选材强调语言的逻辑性、实用性,内容的趣味性、知识性和教育性,题材强调广泛性和时代性,更加贴近学生的校园生活和现代社会生活。

3. 试题设置将更强调学生在阅读过程中综合运用语言知识的能力,以及利用语篇所给的信息寻找解题的线索而后进行合理推断的能力。

4. 考查的重点已经由在语篇中单纯考查语法转向了对语篇综合理解能力的考查。

5. 文章设题面向以语篇线索为主,以词、句的线索为辅。

6. 题型的多样化趋向,证明越来越注重对能力的考查。

## 完形填空高分突破

### (一) 选择型完形填空高分突破

“完形填空(Close test)”是初中英语试题中固定而

重要的题型。它是一种障碍性的测试题,在一定程度上考查考生的阅读能力、逻辑推理能力、分析归纳能力和综合判断能力。在整份试卷中所占的分值较重,占 10~15%,长度一般在 180~280 个单词左右。

完形填空要求填入的词主要有:构成各种时态和用法区别的动词及短语动词;名词和介词;根据上下文意思及结构必须填入的形容词、副词、代词和连词;同义词、近义词等易混词。考查以实词为主,兼顾虚词和语法结构。难点主要集中在根据上下文做出正确判断的词的用法上。

### 典题 1

Although it was autumn, the snow was already beginning to fall in Tibet (西藏). Our legs were so heavy and cold that 1 felt like big pieces of ice. Have you 2 seen snowmen ride bicycles? That's what we looked like! Along the way children who were 3 long wool coats stopped to look at us. In the late 4 we found it was so cold that our water bottles froze (结冰). However, the lakes 5 like glass in the setting sun and looked wonderful.

Wang Wei rode in front of me as usual. She was in high spirit and I knew I didn't need to 6 her. To climb the mountains was hard work but as we 7 us, we were surprised by the view. We seemed to be able to see for miles, and we were so high that we found ourselves cycling through clouds. After a while, we began going 8 the mountains. It was great fun especially as it slowly became much 9. At the foot of the mountains, colorful butterflies flew around us and we saw many sheep eating grass. Then we had to 10 our caps, coats, gloves and trousers for T-shirts and shorts.

In the early evening we stopped to 11. We put up our tent and then we ate. After supper Wang Wei went to sleep but I stayed 12. At midnight the sky became clearer and the stars grew brighter. It was so 13. There was almost no wind or sound — only the flames (火焰) of our fire. As I 14 below the stars I thought about how far we had already traveled.

We will reach Dali in Yunnan Province soon, where our cousins will join us. We 15 hardly wait to see them!

★ (2010 年江苏连云港)

- |                  |              |                 |          |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. A. we         | B. you       | C. they         | D. it    |
| 2. A. never      | B. ever      | C. even         | D. yet   |
| 3. A. dressed in |              | B. put on       |          |
|                  | C. taken off | D. dressed up   |          |
| 4. A. morning    | B. afternoon | C. evening      | D. night |
| 5. A. shine      |              | B. shining      |          |
|                  | C. shines    | D. shone        |          |
| 6. A. follow     |              | B. encourage    |          |
|                  | C. remind    | D. discover     |          |
| 7. A. looked at  |              | B. looked after |          |

- C. looked for                      D. looked around  
 8. A. up                      B. down                      C. around                      D. into  
 9. A. colder                      B. drier                      C. warmer                      D. wetter  
 10. A. charge                      B. check                      C. chase                      D. change  
 11. A. make beds                      B. make friends                      C. make camp                      D. make money  
 12. A. alive                      B. alone                      C. away                      D. awake  
 13. A. cloudy                      B. foggy                      C. noisy                      D. quiet  
 14. A. lie                      B. lied                      C. lay                      D. laid  
 15. A. may                      B. can                      C. must                      D. shall

## 思路导引

本文以作者对自己的西藏之旅的描述为主线。简述了在旅行过程中的所见，所闻，所想，所感。文章内容涉及面广，考查点全面。做题时应注意时态、词组意义的辨析以及固定用法的使用。

## 解题点悟

1. C “they” 这里指的是之前提到的两条腿。
2. B 句意：你曾看过雪人骑车吗？此句强调是否见过，所以选择 B 项。
3. A 强调现在穿着的状态，所以选 A 项。
4. B 根据后面的 “setting sun” 晚霞，可知现在应是下午。
5. D 过去发生的事，所以用 shine 的过去式。
6. B 前面说王伟在前面，所以此处是说不必跟在她后面。
7. D 根据后面说我们周围的景色不错，可知应是 “look around”。
8. B 根据前面可知我们在很高的地方，所以现在我们是要下山了。
9. C 根据常识可知山下的气温一般会比山上高。所以是渐渐地暖和了。
10. D 根据提示山下很温暖，所以从寒冷的山上下来的 “我们” 要更换衣服。
11. C 根据后面的 “put up our tent” 可知选择 C 项。
12. D 和 “sleep” 相对应，应是 “awake”。
13. D 根据后面说周围没有风也没有声音，可知是安静的。
14. C “lay” 为 lie 的过去式，作者躺在星空下，故选 C 项。
15. B 句意：我们都迫不及待想到见到他们了。故选 B 项。

## (二) 新题型高分突破

## 1. 首字母提示填空的解题技巧

这种题型通常情况下在文章中给出所缺词的首字母，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。做这种题时，要求我们做到三点：一是单词拼写要准确；二是单词形式要正确；三是所填单词要符合文意的需要。这是一种比较难的题型，多用于竞赛测试或中考试卷中。

## 2. 选词填空的解题技巧

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、文意畅通。一般情况下，

所给出的词汇有两种情况：一是所给出的词汇已经按照文章所缺成分的需要给出了恰当的形式，只要求我们根据文章含义进行词义辨析就可以了。这种方式往往比较简单，做题的正确率也高；二是所给出的词汇在填入文章中时，需要注意时态、语法等需要，用其恰当的形式填空。这种考查方式相对而言比较难，既要考查词义辨析，又要考查所需词汇的正确形式。另外，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，又要考虑所缺词与前后文的联系和文章的整体需要。总的来说，这是一种较容易又需要细心去琢磨的题型，也是近几年来中考中比较热门的题型之一。

## 3. 用所给词的正确形式填空的解题技巧

该种题型通常情况下是：文章中所缺的词已经给出，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，这只是一种比较容易做的题型。

## 4. 自由填空的解题技巧

该种题型多是根据文章内容，填写适当的词、词组，使文章完整。该题型一般都有较强的逻辑性和连贯性，语境的作用比较突出。因此，在做该种题型时，我们要注意对话的语境和习惯。同时，也应注意上下文的暗示。

## 5. 汉语提示填空解题技巧

该种题型多是根据文章内容以及空格后括号内的汉语提示，填写适当的词、词组，使文章意思完整。做该种题型时，我们只要注意时态、句法、语法和习惯用法等就能轻松做对此题。相对前面的几种题型而言，这是一种比较容易做的题型。该题型的特点是要求考生所掌握词汇范围要比较广，运用要熟练、灵活。

## 6. 典题分析

## 典题 2

用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，使短文通顺、正确、连贯（每个单词限用一次）。

|       |         |       |       |        |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| pick  | short   | which | color | true   |
| visit | without | toy   | since | longer |

## How to be a Green One

What does it mean to be green? “Green” is more than just a 1. It also means taking special steps to protect the environment — the water, the land and the air we breathe. Why green? Plants are green, and 2 them the Earth wouldn’t be such a lovely human beings. Here’s a four-step guide to being green:

## Reduce It!

When you use less of something, you do a good thing for the Earth. For example, a 3 shower means you use less water and less fuel (燃料) 4 your house uses fuel to run the water heater that warms up the water.

## Reuse It!

Sometimes we’re a little too willing to things and buy new things. Many times, if you no 5 need something,

someone else just might need it. For example, if your baby brother grows out of 6, why not give them to another has a little kid?

### Recycle It!

Recycling has never been easier. Many people will 7 it up right in front of your house and they will need it. Tell your mom or dad become “Head of Recycling” for your house. That means you’ll take the recyclable things in dustbins tell others 8 things can be recycled.

### Enjoy It!

It’s 9 that pollution is a problem remains a huge and beautiful place for you to go and study. You can start by 10 the naturally beautiful places in your hometown. Go for a hike, visit local nature centers and gardens, climb up mountains and so on.

★ (2009 年浙江杭州)

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

### 思路导引

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了现今社会 “green” 这个词现已被赋予了新的含义：环保。本文提供了成为一个环保人士的四条建议。

该篇文章的命题的形式比较新颖，利用固定搭配、形容词比较级、介词和连词等知识，考查考生对上下文文意理解和信息捕捉的能力，以及语言知识的掌握运用能力。

### 解题点悟

1. **color** “green” 不仅仅是一种颜色。
2. **without** 空格处需要一个介词，放在代词 **them** 前面，构成介词短语作条件状语。
3. **shorter** 要节省能源，减少水和燃料的使用，那么淋浴的时间就要相对短一些。
4. **since** 因为你的热水器是使用燃料来工作的。since 除了引导时间状语外，还可以引导原因状语从句。
5. **longer** no longer 不再，固定搭配。
6. **toys** “玩具” 适合小孩，表泛指，故用复数。
7. **pick** pick up 拾起，捡起，常用词组。
8. **which** 空格处到句尾是动词 **tell** 的宾语从句，用 **which** 引导。
9. **true** 此处需要一个形容词作表语。句意：的确，污染是个问题，但地球仍然是一个你可以旅行和学习的又大又美的地方。
10. **visiting** by doing 通过……方式，固定搭配。

### 典题 3

You may open our electronic mail and find information about how to buy medicine, cheap airline tickets, books and, of course, computers and computer products (产品). But the use of electronic spam (垃圾邮件) to s 1 products has become a major problem to many people as it makes

computer c 2 more difficult.

Many companies who want to send a lot of advertising may u 3 the services of a “spammer”. A spammer is a p 4 or company that uses computers to send out millions of copies of the same sales information. Spammers find e-mail a 5 from websites, news groups and “chat rooms”, where people send m 6 to each other. Most spam is sent by companies that try to get you to buy their products. Some of these are h 7 companies that offer good products for fair prices. These companies can offer their products for a l 8 price than you might find in a store. H 9, much of the spam on the Internet is sent by criminals trying to sell products that do not exist (存在) or offer things they will not p 10. They are only interested in stealing your money. One country in Africa has become famous for the criminals who try every known trick to cheat people.

★ (2010 年江苏南京)

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

### 思路导引

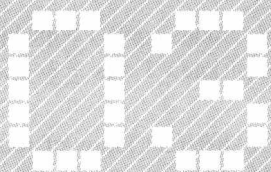
网络给人们带来便利的同时，也给犯罪分子可乘之机，本文介绍了电子邮件也有一定的危险性，特别是向你兜售产品的垃圾邮件。

本文是一篇充满生活气息的小短文。阅读时应注意上下文的逻辑关系及生活常识的巧妙利用。

### 解题点悟

1. **sell** 由常识及前一句各种电子邮件的内容可知是销售产品的，第二段中的 “... get you to buy their products” 也有提示。
2. **communication** 人们利用电子邮件是用来交流的，但现在各种垃圾邮件泛滥，所以给正常利用电脑进行交流沟通造成了困难。
3. **use** 第 1 空前有 “the use of electronic spam”，此句意义与之相同，单词以 **u** 开头，故填 **use**。
4. **person** 利用网络发送垃圾邮件进行产品销售的，根据常识可知是公司或者是个人。故填 **person**。
5. **addresses** 发邮件必须要知道邮箱地址，而在 **websites** 等能找到邮件地址的信息，注意用 **address** 的复数形式。
6. **messages** 在网站或聊天室彼此发送信息时可能泄露个人信息，根据动词是 **sent**，也可知 **message** 与之搭配。注意复数形式。
7. **honest** 此类公司服务良好，价格公平，单词以 **h** 开头，推测是诚信的公司，故填 **honest**。
8. **lower** 句中有比较级的标志 **than**，上文提到诚信公司价格公道，所以产品价格应是低于店里所出售的产品价格。
9. **However** 上文提到诚信公司，下文出现 **criminals**，语意发生转折，故选 **however**。注意句首单词首字母要大写。
10. **provide** 与 **offer** 相对应，**provide** 也是 “提供” 之意，符合句意。





## 第三部分 完形填空体裁精练

### Unit 1 记叙文 I

#### Passage 1

● 题材：交通事故 ● 体裁：记叙文 ● 词数：195 ● 难度：★★★ ● 建议用时：7.5分钟 ● 正确率：\_\_\_/15

People enjoy 1 about “firsts”. They like to remember their first love or their first car. But 2 firsts are happy ones. Some people enjoy 3 back the firsts that are bad.

One of history's bad but 4 firsts was the first car accident. The crash 5 in New York City. The year was 1896. A man was visiting the city 6 his new car. At that time, bicycle riders were still trying to get used to the new sets of wheels on the road.

In the accident, no one was sure who was fault. In any case (无论如何), the bike and the car collided (碰撞). The man on the bike was hurt. The driver of the 7 must stay in prison and wait for the hospital report 8 the bicycle rider. 9, the rider wasn't hit.

Three years 10, another traffic accident first happened. Again in New York City, Henry Bliss stepped of a streetcar. He was hit by a 11 car. Once again, no one was sure just 12 it happened or 13 fault it was. The driver of the car was 14. Poor Mr. Bliss became the first person 15 in a car accident.

- |                       |                 |                    |                |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. telling         | B. talking      | C. speaking        | D. saying      |
| 2. A. not every       | B. all          | C. not all         | D. not each    |
| 3. A. thinking        | B. turning      | C. talking         | D. remembering |
| 4. A. important       | B. interesting  | C. terrible        | D. difficult   |
| 5. A. was taken place | B. was happened | C. took            | D. happened    |
| 6. A. with            | B. by           | C. in              | D. on          |
| 7. A. bike            | B. car          | C. train           | D. taxi        |
| 8. A. on              | B. at           | C. with            | D. for         |
| 9. A. Easily          | B. Unluckily    | C. Luckily         | D. Happily     |
| 10. A. before         | B. ago          | C. after           | D. later       |
| 11. A. old            | B. past         | C. passing         | D. passed      |
| 12. A. when           | B. how          | C. why             | D. where       |
| 13. A. whose          | B. who          | C. whom            | D. what        |
| 14. A. dead           | B. free         | C. put into prison | D. happy       |
| 15. A. to beat        | B. to die       | C. to leave        | D. to live     |

#### 越测越开心

A bag contains eight green marbles, five white marbles, and two red marbles. What is the probability of drawing a red marble from the bag?

(1)  $\frac{1}{15}$

(2)  $\frac{2}{15}$

(3)  $\frac{2}{13}$

(4)  $\frac{12}{13}$

答案：(2)



## Passage 2

● 题材: 个人经历 ● 体裁: 记叙文 ● 词数: 299 ● 难度: ★★★ ● 建议用时: 6分钟 ● 正确率: \_\_\_\_/10

I finished my cooking course at the age of 21. I thought I was going to 1 a world famous cook. I hoped people would travel from all over the world just to get a 2 of my food. But three months later, I knew I was 3. Since nobody was travelling to taste my food, I decided I should travel to taste theirs.

4 my travel, I visited many different countries, such as Japan and France, where different kinds of food 5 my eyes. I especially loved the experiences in Italy and China.

When in Italy, I learned how to 6 pizzas and salads. We had long lazy lunches in the sun and evening meals where the 7 went on long into the night.

In China, I loved the hot Sichuan food and 8 the delicious Beijing snacks. I also discovered the joy of making dumplings with good friends.

My years of travel came to an end all too 9, but I have decided what I should do for the 10 of my life. I want to bring the fantastic food of the world into my kitchen in New York.

★ (2009 年江苏常熟初三调研测试)

- |               |            |                 |                 |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. invite  | B. follow  | C. become       | D. remember     |
| 2. A. smell   | B. look    | C. taste        | D. touch        |
| 3. A. free    | B. right   | C. wrong        | D. angry        |
| 4. A. After   | B. Until   | C. Beyond       | D. During       |
| 5. A. covered | B. opened  | C. closed       | D. hurt         |
| 6. A. try     | B. send    | C. make         | D. show         |
| 7. A. films   | B. stories | C. introduction | D. conversation |
| 8. A. enjoyed | B. served  | C. offered      | D. got          |
| 9. A. slowly  | B. easily  | C. quickly      | D. suddenly     |
| 10. A. rest   | B. part    | C. half         | D. quarter      |

## Passage 3

● 题材: 科技进步 ● 体裁: 记叙文 ● 词数: 299 ● 难度: ★★★ ● 建议用时: 6分钟 ● 正确率: \_\_\_\_/10

Like many people, I enjoy science fictions. I love reading about brave travelers 1 visit far-away worlds. The stories are not true, but I think it is great to 2 the night sky and imagine the world in one star.

I can imagine 3 my parents felt when Neil Armstrong first walked on the moon. Until that day in 1969, humans had always looked at the moon 4 never reached it. Our ancestors (祖先) told stories about the moon goddesses (女神), such as Selene (月亮女神) and Chang-e. The goddesses lived in a place that humans could never visit. After 5 of years, we did something unbelievable. If human beings can walk on the moon, then surely we can do 6 more!

Some people say, "Human's destiny (命运) is in the stars." 7, the most important thing humans will do in the future is to travel into outer space. I believe that this will become true in the future, and we must prepare. We travel to the moon today, 8 we can travel to Mars tomorrow, so we should learn what we need to know in order to go even farther.

It sounds silly to spend a lot of money 9 to the moon. However, a hundred years ago few people believed that humans would 10 the moon. If we continue looking to the stars, we will achieve much more in another one hundred years.

- |                              |               |                           |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. which                  | B. that       | C. what                   | D. where      |
| 2. A. look up                | B. look up at | C. look down at           | D. look down  |
| 3. A. what                   | B. how        | C. that                   | D. if         |
| 4. A. but                    | B. and        | C. so                     | D. then       |
| 5. A. thousand and thousands |               | B. thousand and thousand  |               |
| C. thousands and thousands   |               | D. thousands and thousand |               |
| 6. A. anything               | B. nothing    | C. something              | D. everything |
| 7. A. For example            | B. Such as    | C. In other words         | D. Of course  |
| 8. A. though                 | B. because of | C. if                     | D. then       |
| 9. A. fly                    | B. to fly     | C. trip                   | D. on a trip  |
| 10. A. arrive at             | B. arrive     | C. get                    | D. get to     |

## Passage 4

● 题材: 感人故事 ● 体裁: 记叙文 ● 词数: 286 ● 难度: ★★★ ● 建议用时: 6分钟 ● 正确率: \_\_\_\_/15

Once, in a small village, lived a family with eight children. Two of the children loved 1 very much, but the family was so poor that it was impossible to send 2 of them to study at the art college at the same time. After many discussions, the two boys finally 3 a plan. They would toss (抛) a coin. The loser would go 4 into the mines (煤矿) and, with his earnings (赚得的钱), 5 his brother studying at the college. Then, when the brother who won the toss finished his studies, after four years, he would support the other brother studying at the 6. James won the toss and Jack went down into the mines. James worked with all his heart and his paintings were much 7 than those of most of his teachers, and by the time he 8, he was beginning to make a lot of money for his paintings.

9 James returned, the family held a big dinner for his great success. Soon after the meal began, James 10 up from his seat to drink a toast (举杯祝酒) to his dear 11. He said, "Jack, now you can go to the art college and your 12 will come true. I will take care of you."

But Jack said 13, "Brother, the four years in the mines has done too much to my hands, so it's too 14. Now I can't even hold a glass."

To show his great love and respect, James drew his brother's hands with 15 towards the sky. He called his drawing "The Praying Hands", which became very famous years later.

★ (2009 年浙江宁波)

- |                  |                |             |             |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. painting   | B. books       | C. school   | D. money    |
| 2. A. any        | B. all         | C. both     | D. neither  |
| 3. A. looked out | B. worked out  | C. took out | D. got out  |
| 4. A. off        | B. away        | C. up       | D. down     |
| 5. A. support    | B. agree       | C. follow   | D. let      |
| 6. A. home       | B. mine        | C. college  | D. school   |
| 7. A. better     | B. worse       | C. cheaper  | D. older    |
| 8. A. arrived    | B. graduated   | C. walked   | D. waited   |
| 9. A. Before     | B. When        | C. Though   | D. While    |
| 10. A. picked    | B. turned      | C. looked   | D. stood    |
| 11. A. brother   | B. sister      | C. father   | D. mother   |
| 12. A. way       | B. idea        | C. dream    | D. practice |
| 13. A. happily   | B. surprisedly | C. angrily  | D. softly   |
| 14. A. early     | B. late        | C. good     | D. helpful  |
| 15. A. legs      | B. feet        | C. arms     | D. fingers  |

## Passage 5

● 题材: 校园记事 ● 体裁: 记叙文 ● 词数: 247 ● 难度: ★★★★★ ● 建议用时: 9分钟 ● 正确率: \_\_\_\_/15

Mike Hayes proved he was smart in his first year at college. In 2007, 1 he was a student at the University of Illinois, he came up with an idea to 2 his tuition fee (学费) and college costs problem. Hayes 3 everyone could afford to give him a penny.

He wrote to Chicago Tribune writer Bob Greene. Hayes wanted each of the newspaper's 4 to send him a penny. Greene thought the idea sounded 5 and agreed to do it.

"Just one penny," Hayes said. "A penny doesn't 6 anything to anyone. If everyone 7 is reading your paper looks around the room right now, there will be a 8 under a seat, or on the corner of the desk, or on the floor. That's all I'm 9. A penny from each of your readers."

In less than a month, the Many Pennies for Mike Fund (基金) had around 2.3 million pennies. Not everyone sent 10 a penny, many even sent dollars. Money was 11 from every state in the United States. So, Hayes 12 his \$28,000 target (目标) and went on to get 13 for his degree in food science from the University of Illinois.



Perhaps the last 14 is best left to his father, Bill Hayes: "When Mike first told me about his 15, I just laughed and said that I thought it was foolish-which shows you that he's smarter than I am."

★ (2010 年江西)

- |                 |               |             |             |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. before    | B. because    | C. while    | D. if       |
| 2. A. solve     | B. make       | C. spend    | D. cause    |
| 3. A. thought   | B. heard      | C. agreed   | D. wondered |
| 4. A. editors   | B. readers    | C. managers | D. writers  |
| 5. A. bad       | B. true       | C. relaxing | D. fun      |
| 6. A. buy       | B. mean       | C. show     | D. pass     |
| 7. A. whose     | B. which      | C. who      | D. whom     |
| 8. A. newspaper | B. book       | C. dollar   | D. penny    |
| 9. A. asking    | B. writing    | C. saying   | D. doing    |
| 10. A. only     | B. almost     | C. also     | D. over     |
| 11. A. taken    | B. borrowed   | C. searched | D. received |
| 12. A. found    | B. remembered | C. reached  | D. missed   |
| 13. A. time     | B. reasons    | C. money    | D. lessons  |
| 14. A. news     | B. word       | C. gift     | D. money    |
| 15. A. dream    | B. idea       | C. problem  | D. study    |

## Unit 2 记叙文 II

### Passage 1

● 题材: 健康问题 ● 体裁: 记叙文 ● 词数: 187 ● 难度: ★★★ ● 建议用时: 6分钟 ● 正确率: \_\_\_\_/10

What is the most important thing in the world? I think it is 1. You can take away our money, house, car, or even our clothes and we can survive. But if our health was taken away, we would surely 2. That is why we always try to eat in a healthy way and exercise regularly.

Taking exercise every day helps us build a 3 body. We can't study 4 work well without healthy body. What's more, I think friends are an important part of one's health. I always feel 5 when I am with friends than when I am alone. When I am with my friends, I always laugh. Laughing is 6 an important part of health. I like to laugh with my friends.

7 eating properly and exercising regularly, I can keep my body at a proper weight and keep healthy. By spending time with my friends, I can keep my mind as well as my body 8. These things 9 easy to do, but not many people can manage them. I think a strong will is 10 if we want to keep healthy.

- |                  |                |              |              |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. health     | B. healthy     | C. unhealthy | D. healthier |
| 2. A. live       | B. life        | C. die       | D. dead      |
| 3. A. strong     | B. wake        | C. weak      | D. awake     |
| 4. A. and        | B. or          | C. with      | D. but       |
| 5. A. good       | B. well        | C. better    | D. best      |
| 6. A. too        | B. also        | C. either    | D. neither   |
| 7. A. With       | B. By          | C. Through   | D. Across    |
| 8. A. happy      | B. happily     | C. unhappy   | D. happiness |
| 9. A. hear       | B. listen      | C. listen to | D. sound     |
| 10. A. different | B. interesting | C. necessary | D. exciting  |