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中考英语
专项夺标

◆ 蒋慧玲 赵子怡 主编

英语完形 选词 改错

300 例



浙江大學出版社

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英语完形、选词、改错 300 例

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编写说明

学好英语,离不开一定数量的训练。当然,训练不是越多越好。训练要讲究合理性和科学性。浙江大学出版社组织资深教师和命题专家编写的“中考英语专项夺标”丛书:《英语听力训练 60 篇》、《英语阅读理解训练 100 篇》、《英语写作训练 100 篇》、《英语完形、选词、改错 300 例》共四册,按现代教学理念和新课程标准的要求,为学生设计了一套少而精的训练。

本丛书的特点是:

第一,实用性强。作者从教学实际和学生需求出发,按中考的题型和要求精选内容,谋篇布局。作者从多层次和多角度的视野选取例题,所选例题颇具典型性、示范性和指导性;按学生认知规律和等第层次编拟习题,所选习题极具功用性、预测性,适合不同层次的学生灵活取舍。

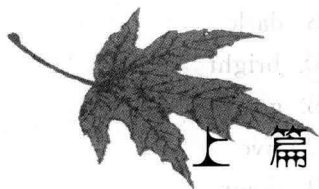
第二,注重能力培养。作者长期从事一线教学实践,对“题海战术”十分反感。所以在本丛书的编写过程中,本着少而精的原则,精心设计内容,非常注重培养学生的学习兴趣和发现问题、探索问题的能力,教会学生学习,让学生终身受益。

编 者

2005 年初夏

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完形填空



完形填空(一)

【例 1】 Paris has a beautiful name, the City of 1. Do you know 2 it means? Many beautiful buildings are lighted at 3. The streets are very 4. When you 5 in Paris, you must not turn 6 your headlights even after dark.

Paris is full of life all day and all right. But this is not the 7 reason for its beautiful name. For hundreds of years, Paris has been the center of science and art. 8 scientists have come to 9 here. For this reason also, people 10 it the City of Lights.

() 1. A. Flowers

B. Cars

C. ☒ Lights

D. Rivers

() 2. A. ☒ what

B. how

C. where

D. when

() 3. A. noon

B. ☒ night

C. day

D. evening



() 4. A. black

C. noisy

() 5. A. walk

C. drive

() 6. A. off

C. out

() 7. A. only

C. any

() 8. A. No

C. Many

() 9. A. study

C. play

() 10. A. make

C. build

B. dark

D. bright

B. go

D. live

B. down

D. on

B. other

D. another

B. Few

D. A few

B. drive

D. have dinner

B. call

D. find

【解析】 这是一篇描述巴黎景观的短文，文章抓住了该城的一个特色——灯城。

1. C. 看文章的首句和尾句之后，此空便可迎刃而解。

2. A. 语法题。what... means 是习惯性搭配。

3. B. 常识题。灯要在夜里开，evening 虽为“晚上”之意，但不可以与 at 搭配。

4. D. 词汇题。顺承上文彩灯竞开，自然亮如白昼。

5. C. 词汇题。不看下一句，似乎 4 个选项都成立，但下文提到车灯，自然应选驾车。

6. D. 情景理解题。由于街上十分明亮，即使天黑了也不必开车灯。

7. A. 情景理解题。文章最后又提出一个原因，说明不是唯一的原因才对。

8. C.

9. A. 这两道题为情景理解题。由于巴黎是世界科学和艺术的中心,因此吸引了许多科学家和艺术家来此学习和研究。

10. B. 词汇题。习惯用法。注意最后的 lights 显然不是指具体的灯,而是指“显赫人物;名流;名家”。

【例 2】 Very few people were coming to eat at the White Rose Restaurant, and its boss did not know 1 to do. The food in his restaurant was cheap and good, but 2 seemed to want to eat there.

Then he did 3 that changed all that, and in 4 weeks his restaurant was always full of men 5 their lady friends. Whenever a man 6 in with a lady, a smiling waiter gave each of them a beautiful menu. Their menus looked exactly 7 same on the outside, but there was an quite difference 8. The menu that the waiter gave to the man gave the correct price for each dish and each bottle of win, 9 the menu that he gave to the lady gave a 10 higher price! So when the man ordered dish after dish and wine after wine, the lady thought he was much generous than he really was!

() 1. A what

B. how

C. when

D. where

() 2. A. anybody

B nobody

C. somebody

D. everybody

() 3. A anything

B. nothing

C something

D. everything

() 4. A. a little

B. little

C. few

D a few

() 5. A with

B. at

C. of

D. as



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() 6. A. went

B. came

C. left

D. started

() 7. A. /

B. a

C. the

D. an

() 8. A. up

B. down

C. inside

D. outside

() 9. A. while

B. when

C. as

D. after

() 10. A. more

B. much

C. big

D. less

【解析】 白玫瑰餐厅的菜很便宜味道也很好,但是还是没有人去吃饭。老板想了一个办法使他的生意好起来了。当有男士和女士进来时,侍者会给他们每人一张漂亮的菜单,两张菜单从外面看起来一样,但是里面却不一样。男士菜单上标的价格适中,而女士菜单上的价格很贵。这样点菜的时候,女士会认为这位男士真的很大方。

1. A. 几乎没有人到他的餐厅吃饭,老板也不知道该做什么,所以应该选 A。

2. B. 从短文的第一句话中可以看出,没人想要到这里来吃饭,所以应该选 B。

3. C. 他做了一些事改变了这种情况,所以应选 C。

4. D. 修饰可数名词,所以排除 A 和 B,又因为这里的意思是在“几周内……”,表示肯定,所以应选 D。

5. A. 表示“和某人”用介词 with,所以应该选 A。

6. B. 后面讲到“侍者就递给他们每个人一张漂亮的菜单”,说明这里应该是“进来”,所以应选 B。

7. C. look the same,使看起来一样,是固定搭配。所以应该选 C。



8. C. 根据上下文理解这里应是“外面看起来一样,而里面不一样”的意思,所以应选 C。

9. A. 根据上下文理解,这里是“同时”的意思,所以应该选 A。

10. B. 修饰形容词的比较级应该用 much,所以应选 B。

【例 3】 Once there was a clever farmer. Though he was poor, he decided one day to take the king a roast goose(鹅) as a present. He had not had much to eat that day, and soon the 1 of the roast goose became too much for him as he 2 it to the king, so he ate one of its legs.

When he came before the king and gave him the goose, the king 3 saw that it had only one leg.

Now, the king himself was born with one bad leg, so he had never been able to 4 properly(正常地). When he saw the goose with only one leg, he thought the farmer had 5 this to laugh at him. Of course he was very 6. The farmer was told that if anybody laughed at the king, he would be 7 at once.

“Where is 8 leg of the goose?” the king asked.

“All the geese in this part of the country have one leg only,” the farmer answered.

“Do you think I’m a fool?” the king shouted.

“9,” said the farmer, “if you look out of the window, you will see geese with one leg by the 10.”

The king looked out, and there the geese were 11 on one leg beside the water. The king at once told one of his men to hit them 12 a big stick, and of course they 13 their other legs and ran away.

“There,” said the king. “You were lying(撒谎). That



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shows that the geese here have two legs, like all other 14 in the country. ”

“But it doesn't show anything,” answered the farmer. “If your men threw a big stick like that at me, I would grow two 15 legs myself to help me ran away faster. ”

- () 1. A. head B. neck
C. smell D. size
- () 2. A. returned B. carried
C. sent D. handed
- () 3. A. at once B. at last
C. by then D. on time
- () 4. A. come B. walk
C. see D. eat
- () 5. A. kept B. done
C. made D. found
- () 6. A. sorry B. worried
C. sad D. angry
- () 7. A. helped B. killed
C. saved D. covered
- () 8. A. other B. another
C. that one D. the other
- () 9. A. Certainly not B. Of course
C. That's nothing D. Never mind
- () 10. A. hole B. forest
C. lake D. house
- () 11. A. swimming B. resting
C. flying D. lying
- () 12. A. with B. in



- C. for D. by
 () 13. A. sent up B. put down
 C. did with D. moved away
 () 14. A. geese B. animals
 C. legs D. farmers
 () 15. A. slower B. faster
 C. less D. more

【解析】

1. C. 从上下文可推断出,是烧鹅的香味让农夫忍不住吃了一只鹅腿的。

2. B. 这里应该是“带”的意思,其他的意思都不符合,所以选 B。

3. A. 烧鹅少一只腿,很容易被发现,所以国王立刻就注意到了这一点,所以应选 A。

4. B. 由于国王一条腿有毛病,所以他不能正常走路,所以选 B。

5. B. 这里指国王认为是农夫这样做了,“做了这样的事”,用 done。

6. D. 农夫送给国王一只只剩一条腿的烧鹅,国王想到自己的腿,认为农夫故意借此来嘲笑他,国王很生气,所以选 D。

7. B. 国王对于嘲笑他的人很生气,会杀了那些人的。

8. D. 两者之中的另一个要用 the other 来表示。

9. A. 农夫为了辩解要说“当然不是”。

10. C. 由文后的 water 联想到 lake,因此选 C。

11. B. 根据常识,鹅在休息的时候是一条腿站着的,所以选 B。

12. A. 这里是“用……”的意思,所以用 with。

13. B. 这里的意思是“鹅放下另一条腿跑了”,所以选 B。



14. A. 从上下文推断, 国王知道农夫撒谎, 这里的鹅跟这个国家的其他的鹅一样, 应该是两条腿的。

15. D. 农夫狡辩说“……如果有人向我扔一个根大棒子, 我也会再长出两条腿逃跑的”。人本来就有两条腿的, 这里有“另外的, 再……”的意思。

【例 4】 People worry about that they often lose their keys. Now if you forget 1 your key is, you can find it quickly.

Let's read the following. Yesterday Mr. Smith 2 his key in the room. "Where is my key?" he said to himself. He didn't know 3. He thought hard and 4 had an idea. "Hello!" he said in a loud voice. "Hello!" a voice came from inside the drawer(抽屉) of the desk. He was 5 to hear that. He hurried to the desk and pulled the drawer 6. To his surprise, he 7 out the key from the drawer. What is all 8?

So, that is a new 9 invented in America. There is an integrated circuit(集成电路) and a very small speaker built in it. It can tell its 10 voice in no more than nine meters.

- () 1. A. what B. ☒ where
C. how D. which
- () 2. A. took B. got
C. brought D. ☒ lost
- () 3. A. ☒ what to do B. how to do
C. when to find D. where to go
- () 4. A. when B. while
C. ☒ then D. than
- () 5. A. ☒ surprised B. interesting
C. angry D. sorry



- () 6. A. closed B. up
C. down D. open
- () 7. A. put B. took
C. looked D. tried
- () 8. A. in B. at
C. about D. off
- () 9. A. key B. drawer
C. desk D. house
- () 10. A. desk's B. owner's
C. man's D. woman's

【解析】

1. B. 这句话的意思是“如果你现在忘记了钥匙在什么地方……”，所以应该选 B。

2. D. 这里的意思是“找不到钥匙”，所以应该选 D。

3. A. 根据上下文，这里是“他不知道该做什么”。

4. C. 这里是承接的关系，“他想了一会儿然后……”，所以应该选 C。

5. A. 因为他听到了自己的声音，感到很惊讶。

6. D. 根据上下文，这里是他拉开抽屉的意思。

7. B. “取出来”用 take out 来表示。

8. C. 这句话的意思是“这是怎么回事呢？”

9. A. 这是一种新型的钥匙，不是讲别的。

10. B. 根据短文第二段的内容和逻辑推理可知，这种钥匙发出的是它的主人的声音，所以应该选 B。

【例 5】 Typhoons(台风) in the northern part of the world have girls' names. Sometimes they have very beautiful names. Rose is a pretty name but there was 1 pretty about Typhoons Rose. It was the 2 typhoon hit Hong Kong in ten



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years.

It began to rain 3 the early morning of Monday, August 16th, 1976. At ten o'clock in the morning, Typhoon Rose was still 130 miles away but already the wind was blowing people's umbrellas away. The wind became 4. The typhoon shelters (避风港) were soon 5 boats. Ships that 6 too big to go inside the shelters put down more anchors (锚). Some very big ships went out to sea. It is 7 for a big ship to be at sea in a typhoon because it cannot be blown onto rocks. Kai Tak Airport closed. No planes were able to 8 or land. At 9:00 in the evening, all the 9 went out.

On Typhoon Rose, more than one hundred people died, 229 people were injured (受伤) and 66 of them had to go to hospital. 1,500 people 10 their homes. The people of Hong Kong will not quickly forget Typhoon Rose.

- () 1. A. something B. ☒ nothing
 C. anything D. no one
- () 2. A. ☒ worst B. best
 C. prettiest D. friendliest
- () 3. A. at B. ☒ on
 C. in D. during
- () 4. A. weaker and weaker B. cooler and cooler
 C. faster and faster D. ☒ harder and harder
- () 5. A. ☒ filled with B. held
 C. returning D. found out
- () 6. A. ☒ were B. was
 C. became D. produced
- () 7. A. more dangerous B. ☒ safer



- C. more useful D. stronger
- () 8. A. take down B. take out
- C. take off D. take away
- () 9. A. people B. fishers
- C. ships D. lights
- () 10. A. lost B. left
- C. built D. protected

【解析】

1. B. 没有人会认为台风带来的事情会很可爱,所以应该选择 B。
2. A. 联系上下文可知道这句话的意思是“这是十年来袭击香港的最严重的一次台风”。
3. B. 指具体的一天的早晨应该用介词 on。
4. D. 这里的意思是风越来越大,修饰风大应该用 hard。
5. A. “被……充满”用 be filled with... 来表示。
6. A. 这里应该是用一个系动词,又因为是复数,所以应该选 A。
7. B. 联系上下文可知道,大船在台风中呆在海上会比较安全一点,所以应该是选 B。
8. C. take off 是“起飞”的意思,和后面的 land“着陆”相对应,所以应该选 C。
9. D. 因为 go out 是熄灭的意思,所以这里符合逻辑主语的只有 lights。
10. A. 因为是台风带来的灾难,所以这里的意思是“……失去了家园”。

完形填空练习(一)



1

What's the universe? It 1 the earth, the sun, the



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moon, the stars and all 2 far away to 3.

The sun looks 4 a shining plate. It's much hotter and bigger than any fire you have 5 seen. It keeps the earth 6. Without the sun, nothing could grow 7 the world.

The moon is also a ball, like the sun. Sometimes it looks like 8 a plate, or some other things. But 9, the moon is always 10.

The moon is smaller than stars, but it is much 11, so it looks bigger. At night you can see millions of 12 in the sky. In the daytime, the stars are also in the sky. But the sun is 13 bright that we can't see them. They look small because they are so far 14. The sun is 15 than other stars, so it looks bigger.

() 1. A. was

B. said

C. means

D. tells

() 2. A. lived

B. living

C. planets

D. the things

() 3. A. see

B. look

C. find

D. watch

() 4. A. like

B. as

C. for

D. at

() 5. A. never

B. ever

C. yet

D. just

() 6. A. cold

B. cool

C. warm

D. warmer

() 7. A. at

B. on

C. in

D. by

() 8. A. not

B. only

