



English

高效实用解题法



初中英语

丛书主编◎张 驰
本册主编◎杨树昭

完形填空

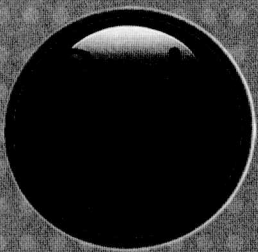
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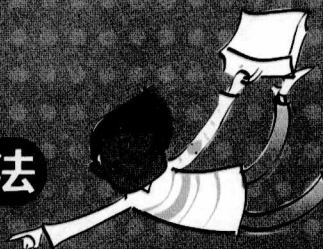


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丛书主编 张 明
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高效实用解题法

——初中英语完形填空

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前言

《高效实用解题法》丛书本着让学生真正学会“怎样解题”的宗旨，秉承“像解数学题一样解英语题，像老师讲课一样讲解做题方法”的理念，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反复研究论证，精心打造而成。这是一套集知识、方法、技巧、押题于一体的高效学习资料。

本丛书具有以下五大亮点：

1. 与时俱进，力求创新

丛书紧扣时代脉搏，遵循课改精神，依据新课程标准进行编写。在内容选材上，按中考要求精心挑选，设计科学，内容丰富，难易适度，关注社会热点，追踪中考动向；在方法设计上，注重方法、技巧、规律的总结，培养同学们的求异思维和创新思维；在使用功能上，体现了工具书查找快捷的特点。

2. 技法选取，典型实用

丛书注重提炼英语学科独特的思维方法，全面吸收了同类书的优点，去粗取精，推陈出新。无论是题目的设计，还是题型的选择，都体现了鲜活的时代特征；无论是解题思路的分析，还是每一个解题步骤的安排，都体现了精准、到位的编写原则。筛选典型、实用、有一定难度的题目，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，有利于同学们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，提醒思维误区，并配以训练真题。通过缜密的解析，提升思维的高度，巧学妙点，点拨学法，拓宽视野，提高应用知识的本领，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，方法与例题有机结合。解题过程标准、规范、完整，不仅能准确剖析重点、



难点和高频考点,更能让学生学会解题的方法和技巧,使学生解题时做到步步稳、步步准。

5. 名师押题, 提高成绩

名师押题, 命中率高, 让同学们在最短时间内取得最佳学习效果。作者把历年总结并掌握的重点考题材料、网站资源倾情奉献给大家, 相信这套书对考生肯定有很大帮助! 这些试题的编写最大限度地贴近中考, 能让考生复习时更有目标性。在练习过程中, 本丛书能让您明确学习方向, 正确选择学习方法, 以最少的时间找到最佳的学习方案, 实现最高的学习效率。

本丛书的解题过程标准、规范、完整、准确, 具有良好的学习工具书的品质。

对于教师来说, 为个别学生指导具体的学习问题, 不是难事。但学生真正需要的是系统、全面、持续的辅导, 只有这样, 他们才能发挥自身的能动性和特长, 靠“自己”学会方法, 掌握知识, 取得进步。本丛书恰好可以为教师和学生提供这样一个平台。

对于学生, 尤其是处于中等和中等偏上水平的学生来说, 提高成绩——哪怕是提高3~5分, 都需要长时间的努力。每次考试中不是因为不会的知识点而失分, 而往往是因为不会解题而失分。本丛书可以帮助学生提升这方面的能力。

实际上, 一本优秀的教学辅导用书, 是学习的得力工具。正确地使用并坚持下去, 不仅可以帮助学生解决学习中遇到的很多困难, 更能培养一种让学生终身受益的学习习惯和思维方法。

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第一章

完形填空 命题规律及技巧破解



★ 第一节 六大考查重点

纵观近几年的中考完形填空可知，试题以实词考查为主，以虚词考查为辅，而且这种趋势越来越明显。以设置 10 道题目的完形填空为例，考点具体分布大致如下：

	动词 / 动词词组	名词	形容词 / 副词	连词	介词	代词	其他
考点分布	4~5	2~3	2~4	1~2			

在实词考查中，考查固定搭配以及习惯用法的仅占 17%，而考查把握全文，根据上下文的逻辑关系进行综合分析、推理判断等英语运用能力的超过 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。

一、考点分析

考点一：上下文的语境联系

完形填空主要考查学生对上下文语境的整体把握，要求考生在充分理解文意的基础上，填入一个符合上下文语境的词，从而使文章意思完整。

典型示例

1. (2010 · 福建福州) When Mary left her office, it was _____. She started her car and drove back to her home in the country. The snow was heavy ...

A. raining B. snowing C. shining

【思路点拨】根据下文 “The snow was heavy...” 可知，Mary 离开办公室的时候，天正下着雪。故答案为 B。

2. (2010 · 安徽) ... the other frogs asked, “Didn’t you hear us?” The frog, who had a poor _____, explained, “I thought you were encouraging me all the time.”



A. smelling B. eyesight C. hearing D. looking

【思路点拨】由下文的回答可知，当时它在洞里的时候并没有听清楚其他青蛙在喊什么。由此可知，它的听力不好。故答案为 C。

考点二：上下文的逻辑关系

考生不但要理解文章中各个句子的含义，而且要把握前后句子之间的逻辑关系，要选择正确的连接词，从而使上下文的衔接自然、通顺、合理。

典型示例

3. (2010·江苏盐城) The color red is fresh and pure, _____ in China we call it China Red. Chinese people are attracted by the color red.

A. but B. or C. and D. while

【思路点拨】前后句在意义上为承接关系，因此用连词 and 连接。故答案为 C。

4. (2010·湖南长沙) ...Chinese Kung fu, for example, has a very long history. _____ basketball and volleyball are new.

A. But B. Or C. So

【思路点拨】句意为：“中国功夫历史悠久，但是篮球和排球为新兴起的运动。”前后句子之间为转折关系，因此用连词 but。故答案为 A。

考点三：语法运用

完形填空对语法结构的考查主要集中在结构词（即代词、连词、介词等）、状语从句、定语从句、被动语态、非谓语动词和虚拟语气上，偶尔也会考查情态动词。另外，完形填空的所有题目都贯穿着对考生理解句子语法结构能力的考查。

典型示例

5. (2010·福建晋江) There was once a young boy _____ found a woman's purse in a shopping centre.

A. who B. whose C. which

【思路点拨】此处引导的是定语从句，先行词是人，因此用 who 引导。故答案为 A。

6. If you follow what is mentioned above, you _____ by people around you. As a result, you will fit in very well and enjoy your new life.

A. will accept B. won't accept C. will be accepted

【思路点拨】根据空格后面的 by 和句意可知，主语 you 和谓语 accept 构成被动关系，为“will be + 过去分词”结构。故答案为 C。

考点四：词语辨析

典型示例

7. (2010·湖北宜昌) Some students cheat (作弊) because they're busy or lazy and they



want to get good grades without _____ the time studying.

- A. taking B. spending C. costing D. using

【思路点拨】take, spend 和 cost 为近义词, 都有“花费”的意思。take 用于句型 “It takes sb. + 时间 + to do sth.”; spend 用于句型 “主语 + spend... (in) doing”; cost 的主语通常是物。故答案为 B。

8. (2010·湖北黄冈) When it is used, the English language has also _____ many new words from other languages.

- A. taken back B. taken in C. taken off D. taken out

【思路点拨】句意为“英语也从其他语言里吸收了很多新单词”。take back 意为“带回”; take in 意为“吸取”; take off 意为“起飞”; take out 意为“拿出”。故答案为 B。

考点五: 固定搭配

固定搭配是完形填空的考查重点之一, 指语言使用中形成的相对固定的组合, 主要包括动词短语、名词短语、形容词短语、介词短语等。

典型示例

9. (2010·山东潍坊) The message was from Finland, _____ kilometers away from America.

- A. thousand B. thousand of C. thousands D. thousands of

【思路点拨】thousands of 为固定搭配, 意为“数千”。故答案为 D。

10. (2010·上海) Every day cars kill or hurt many people on roads. Sometimes the drivers drive too fast or do not drive carefully enough. Some of them _____ the traffic rules and cause accidents.

- A. make B. break C. follow D. remember

【思路点拨】break rules 为固定搭配, 意为“违反规则”。根据 cause accidents 可知, 司机由于违反交通规则而引发事故。故答案为 B。

考点六: 常识积累

完形填空的某些设空选项涉及常识, 是否合乎情理是我们选择的依据。

典型示例

11. (2010·湖北襄樊) Too much time on the computer can _____ your eyes. Regular breaks are needed.

- A. break B. hurt C. relax D. close

【思路点拨】根据生活常识可知, 长时间玩电脑对眼睛不好。break 意为“折断”; hurt 意为“伤害”; relax 意为“放松”; close 意为“接近”。故答案为 B。



二、真题典例及解析

真题典例1

(2010·河南) Long ago, in a small village of Wakefield lived two farmers, Harry and Peter. Harry was very hard-working while Peter was 1. Every day Harry got up early and came home late, but Peter walked around for fun.

One summer there was no 2 and the crops (庄稼) were dying. Harry thought, "I must do something to save these crops, or they shall die." With this 3 in mind, he went out to find a river so that he could dig a canal (沟渠) to his field. He walked on and on, feeling tired and thirsty. After a 4 search, he found a river full of blue water. He was very happy. He started digging a canal to his field. 5 it was noon his wife sent their daughter to bring Harry home 6 lunch. But Harry did not go. He did not want to leave his work unfinished. He completed his work 7 at night. He was very satisfied. He went home, had a good meal and 8 into a sound sleep.

Peter did the same. But he was not at all determined (有决心的). He also 9 digging a canal to his field but he didn't have his work completed. His field did not get 10 water and all his crops died.

Harry's field would be watered when needed. He had a good harvest because of his hard work.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| () 1. A. cruel | B. lazy | C. careless | D. silly |
| () 2. A. rain | B. wind | C. cloud | D. river |
| () 3. A. feeling | B. dream | C. problem | D. thought |
| () 4. A. quick | B. long | C. slow | D. special |
| () 5. A. Whether | B. Although | C. When | D. Unless |
| () 6. A. for | B. to | C. with | D. at |
| () 7. A. early | B. far | C. late | D. deep |
| () 8. A. fell | B. looked | C. turned | D. walked |
| () 9. A. stopped | B. loved | C. forgot | D. started |
| () 10. A. clean | B. enough | C. little | D. fresh |

【辨条思理 1】

这是一篇记叙文。农民 Harry 很勤快，而 Peter 却整日游手好闲。一年夏天，遭遇大旱，Harry 勤奋工作，开通了水渠，而 Peter 因决心不够而没能开通水渠，最终庄稼都枯死了。

Long ago, in a small village of Wakefield lived two farmers, Harry and Peter. Harry was very **hard-working** while Peter was 1. Every day Harry got up early and came home late, but Peter walked around for fun.

One summer there was no 2 and the **crops (庄稼) were dying**. Harry **thought**, “I must do something to save these crops, or they shall die.” With this 3 in mind, he went out to find a river so that he could dig a canal (沟渠) to his field. **He walked on and on, feeling tired and thirsty**. After a 4 search, he found a river full of blue water. He was very happy. He started digging a canal to his field. 5 it was noon his wife sent their daughter to bring Harry home 6 lunch. But Harry did not go. He did not want to leave his work unfinished. He completed his work 7 at night. He was very satisfied. He went home, had a good meal and 8 into a sound sleep.

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Harry's field would be watered when needed. He had a good harvest because of his hard work.

【思路点拨】

- (B) 根据句中 “Harry was very hard-working” 和转折连词 while 可知，Peter 很懒惰。
- (A) 根据下文中的 “the crops were dying” 可知，天气干旱，没有下雨。
- (D) 根据上文中的 “Harry thought, ‘I must do something to save these crops, or they shall die.’” 可知，正确答案为 D。
- (B) 由上句 “He walked on and on, feeling tired and thirsty.” 可知，此处表示时间之长，故选 B。
- (C) 根据句意可知，此处应用 when，表示 “当……时候”，故选 C。
- (A) for 表目的，for lunch (吃午饭) 为固定搭配，故选 A。
- (C) 根据句意和语境可知，此处应用 late at night (深夜)。

1. B. lazy
反义词

2. A. rain
下文提示

3. D. thought
词语复现

4. B. long
语境提示

5. C. When
逻辑关系

6. A. for
固定搭配

7. C. late
固定搭配

8. A. fell
固定搭配

9. D. started
语境判断

10. B. enough
形容词辨析



8. (A) fall into sleep (入睡) 为固定搭配。
9. (D) 根据下文中的 “but he didn’t have his work completed” 可知，他也开始挖水渠，只是没完成。start doing sth. 表示 “开始做某事”。
10. (B) 根据下文中的 “all his crops died” 可知，Peter 的庄稼因没能得到足够的水而枯死了。

真题典例2

(2010·湖北黄冈) More than 3,000 languages are spoken in the world. Of all these languages, English is 1 used. When it is used, the English language has also 2 many new words from other languages. For example, Americans borrowed “cookbook” from 3. They also borrowed “tofu” and “kowtow” from Chinese.

As we know, there are 4 between Western culture and Chinese culture. We can learn about those by comparing how certain words are used. For example, “you are a lucky dog” 5 you are a lucky person. 6 a person who is ill, they say, “sick as a dog”. On 7 hand, Chinese people love cats very much. But in Western culture, “cat” is sometimes used to describe a woman 8 is cruel. The rose is 9 a symbol of love in both China and some Western countries. People think the rose 10 love, peace, courage and friendship.

China, a country 11 the largest population in the world, has encouraged more people to learn English. 12 the 1990s, English learning has been very 13 with Chinese people. Many of them have done well in English and have made great progress in 14 it.

Now, students are required to learn English, and the study of English is regarded as a very important industry in China 15 in the rest of the world. The English language has played an important part in our lives.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. more widely | B. widely | C. the most widely | D. wide |
| () 2. A. taken back | B. taken in | C. taken off | D. taken out |
| () 3. A. German | B. Germany | C. Germen | D. Germans |
| () 4. A. difference | B. differences | C. different | D. difficulty |
| () 5. A. to mean | B. meant | C. means | D. meaning |
| () 6. A. Describe | B. To describe | C. Described | D. Description |
| () 7. A. other | B. the other | C. another | D. the others |
| () 8. A. which | B. whom | C. whose | D. that |



- () 9. A. supposed B. supplied C. considered D. regarded
- () 10. A. stands for B. stands by C. stood for D. stood up
- () 11. A. have B. which has C. that have D. is
- () 12. A. In B. For C. By D. Since
- () 13. A. interested B. fond C. popular D. tired
- () 14. A. spoken B. speak C. speaking D. spoke
- () 15. A. as well as B. as well C. also D. so well as

【辨条思理 2】

这是一篇说明文。本文介绍的主要内容为：英语是世界上使用最广泛的语言，它与其他语言之间互相借用；英语和汉语有一定的区别，我们可以对比着学习；大部分中国人都学英语，世界上的其他国家也一样，英语已成为我们生活中很重要的一部分。

More than 3,000 languages are spoken in the world. **Of all these languages**, English is 1 used. When it is used, the English language has also 2 many new words from other languages. For example, Americans borrowed “cookbook” from 3. They also borrowed “tofu” and “kowtow” from **Chinese**.

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1. C. the most
widely
语境提示

2. B. taken in
动词短语辨析

3. A. German
同级词提示

4. B. differences
词语辨析

5. C. means
语法结构

6. B. To describe
语法结构

7. B. the other
词语辨析

8. D. that
语法结构

9. C. considered
动词辨析

10. A. stands for
短语辨析

11. B. which has
语法结构

12. D. Since
语法结构

13. C. popular
形容词辨析

14. C. speaking
语法结构

15. A. as well as
短语辨析