

准确把握考点·总结答题规律
强化能力训练·提升应试成绩

九年级英语 完型填空专项训练

加油站

曹越宇◎主编



上海科学技术文献出版社
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出版者言

初中英语完型填空旨在考查学生对语篇的整体理解能力和词汇运用能力。它要求学生对文章的理解是深层次的,不仅要读懂文章的意思,而且要知晓文章的内在行文结构,能够在最短的时间内,运用分析、判断、推理等方法准确完成答题。在近几年的中考英语试卷中,完型填空题型的难度有加深的趋势。

为了能有效提高学生的英语阅读理解水平和词汇运用能力,提高中考英语完型填空考试成绩,由上海市重点初中具有丰富经验的高级教师编写了这本《九年级英语完型填空专项训练加油站》。本书从初中生的实际情况出发,提供了大量与中考题型相同的练习。通过这些系统的训练,学生英语语言的实际运用能力将会有所突破,从而为英语中考打下扎实的基础。

本书的最大亮点是文章的选择具有时代气息和阅读趣味。这些文章不仅文体不一,有议论文、记叙文、说明文和应用文等,而且题材多样,有新闻报道、科技小品、生活故事和名人轶事等。它既是一本供九年级学生学习英语的参考用书,也可以作为英语教师教授英语完型填空的参考用书。

完型填空的解题策略

完型填空是针对考生英语阅读理解能力和词汇运用能力的一种综合考查形式。完型填空要求学生具有较强的阅读能力,能在较短的时间里跳过空格去读懂文章,知晓文章内在的行文结构:词与词、句与句、段与段的关系及作者思路的渐次展开。同时,要求考生能熟练地运用所掌握的词汇,根据文章含义,在空格中填入恰当的词语或习惯搭配的词组,使短文得以恢复原貌,文意通顺,结构完整。

完型填空一直是学生英语考试中的弱项,因为它不仅要求学生熟悉各种语法知识,而且还要求学生掌握一定的解题策略。完型填空的解题策略可概括为如下五个方面。

1. 完型填空题的两空之间一般相隔 7—10 个词,以考查文意为主,完型填空的短文通常没有标题,文章的首句和尾句一般不设空。要特别注重对首尾句的理解,首句是观察全文的“窗口”,善于以首句的时态、语气为立足点,理清文脉,推测全文主题及大意。尾句是文章的总结、结论或点睛之笔,它们往往提示或点明文章的主题,对理解全文有帮助。

2. 第一遍通读带有空缺单词的短文时可能一时把握不住短文内容,弄不清头绪,这是很正常的。阅读时注意跳过空格,通读全文,把握大意,获得整体印象,做到理清文脉、抓住主旨。在理解短文意思的基础上选择,切忌仓促下笔。同时克服畏难情绪和急躁心理,应稳定情绪,再将短文读一两遍,直到明确大意为止。通读全文的方式也可因文而异,对较易把握大意的文章可采用粗读、速读的方式,而对理解稍有吃力的文章不妨放慢读速。但不管怎样读,注意力都应集中在文章的主线(或中心词),了解文章内容,从而确定进行推断、选择的基本思路。把握短文大意后再认真复读短文,利用上下文的语境,结合所学过的知识,先确定空格处所需词语的意义,确定语义,然后根据空格在句子中的位置,判断其在句中充当的成分,判断词形,从而确定所填词的词性,最后依据词语搭配和语法规则,判断所填之词的正确形式。总之,在理解全文意思的基础上,结合所给备选项细读全文,联系上下文内容,注意从上下文的语法结构和词语搭配及从选择项中寻找解题的提示,以词、句的意义为先,再从分析句子结构入手,根据短文意思、语法规则、词语固定搭配等进行综合考虑,对备选项逐一进行分析、比较和筛选,排除干扰项,初步选定答案。

3. 做题时切勿一看到空格就急着选出答案,这样往往只见树木不见森林。由于缺乏全局观念,极易导致连续选错。因为完型填空不同于单个句子的选词填空,其空白处是位于一篇文章之中,因此必须综观全文,根据词不离句、句不离文的原则,把上下文的意思、句法结构、词类和语法功能、惯用法、逻辑推理常识等各种因素加在一起综合考虑,凡有疑问必须重新推敲考虑。在短文的每一空白处填上一个词后,将完成的短文再细读一遍,连贯思考,上下参照、验证答案,弥补疏漏,看所选定的答案是否使短文意思前后连贯、顺理成章,有无逻辑矛盾,语法结构是否正确,是否符合习惯表达法。如发现错误答案或有疑问的,应再次推敲,反复斟酌,做出修正。

4. 动笔时先易后难,各个击破,对比较明显的、自己最有把握的答案先做,这样可以增强自信心,然后再集中精力解决难点。对于实在无法确定的,要善于从文中同样结构或类似结构中寻找线索,从中得到提示和启发,帮助确定应填词的词性和词形,大胆地作出猜测,这样可避免想当然地随意乱填。一下子不能确定答案的,先跳过这一空格,继续往下做,最后回过头来再集中精力解决难点。这时可结合已确定答案的选项再读一遍短文,随着对短文理解的深入,可以降低试题的难度,提高选择的正确率。

5. 每篇完型填空所设的空多以实词为主,所提供的四个备选项中只有一个是正确的,其他三项均为干扰项。而干扰项也多半与其前、后的句子或词组可以形成某种搭配,单从语法角度判断则无法确定,还必须从语篇意义上加以鉴别。“完型填空”题要求填入的词主要有:同义词、近义词等易混淆的词;词语的固定搭配和惯用法;语法结构所要求的功能词,涉及名词、代词、动词、介词、连词、形容词、副词和短语动词。语法题目考查的是各种语法规则在文章中的运用。填词时应注意词形,不可简单地都填原形词。若空格内填的是名词,要考虑其单复数形式;代词的格;若填的是形容词或副词,则要考虑其是否属于比较级;如若填的是动词,则要特别注意考虑其时态和语态,非谓语动词的变化,如在句首,还要考虑其首字母的大写。有些空格需要填入介词、连词等结构词,除考虑上下文的内容外,还要考虑和其他词的固定搭配及其惯用法结构,主谓一致,各种从句的用法等。同时关注文章中句子与句子之间,段落与段落之间,上文与下文之间的逻辑关系。

总之,完型填空是一种综合性较强的题型,不仅考查同学们阅读理解能力,还考查语法知识和综合运用能力。它的突出特点是起点高、容量大。同学们只有具备了扎实的语言基本功、较好的阅读能力及归纳判断能力,才能适应这一题型。

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Cloze (1)

I. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文)(12 分)

A day with no television means a day without watching television. This movement was first 1 by 27 organizations. They work with or 2 children. At present, many television programs are not suitable for children to watch. This movement is mainly to protect the interests of children.

“A Day Without TV” is a national movement. On this day, families in Indonesia are invited not to watch television and to enjoy a higher quality of life. People can feel that life is more valuable when more activities can be done together 3 watching television. Such experiences are very important to let people know they can 4 have fun without watching television.

“This movement is an expression of our care. Most TV programs are not 5 and cannot be used as a way of education,” Nina Muthmainnah, one of the organizers said. “This movement also aims to cut down the time that parents spend watching television.”

In addition, Nina also said that they hoped this movement could provide 6 time for family members to talk to each other and do other more valuable things together.

According to the organizers, this movement has won the support of 12,000 people.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| () 1. | A. expected | B. followed | C. suggested | D. hit |
| () 2. | A. rely on | B. pay for | C. search for | D. care for |
| () 3. | A. such as | B. instead of | C. as well as | D. at the end of |
| () 4. | A. still | B. already | C. never | D. ever |
| () 5. | A. healthy | B. new | C. easy | D. natural |
| () 6. | A. better | B. more | C. quieter | D. less |

II. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词,首字母已给)(14 分)

At fifteen minutes to nine the bell rings thrillingly, frightening us n 1 to death. At that instant everything seems to slip out of our minds, but we only pray,

“May God bless us all!”

There is dead silence a 2 the teachers come in. We receive the examination questions from them in terror. Hundreds of big round eyes stare at those sheets of questions. As soon as we get the questions and paper, we begin to w 3, fearing the answers will flee away. Our minds seem to be confused by those unfamiliar q 4. At that time there is not a b 5 of sound except the scratching of pens on paper.

Suddenly, my pencil b 6. I have no other pencils with me. I raise my hand, and a teacher comes to me. She allows me to borrow a pencil from the girl sitting n 7 to me.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____

Cloze (2)

I. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文)(12 分)

A father sent his 5-year-old son to learn how to play the piano.

A few months passed, and then a very famous pianist came to their town. They managed to get two tickets to one of his concerts.

On that day, the father sat down with his son. However, it was too difficult for the child to just sit doing nothing, so he walked away quietly. When the stage lights became dark, the father found that his son was no longer with him. 1, he found his son was on stage and walking towards the piano. The child sat in front of the piano and started playing a very 2 tune(曲调) *Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star*.

The light operator was also surprised when he heard the music, and he thought that the concert had made some 3. So he turned the lights on the boy. Everybody was surprised to see the little child sitting at the piano 4 the famous pianist.

The pianist was surprised, too. 5 when he saw the child playing happily, he was not angry; he sat down and played with the child. The pianist filled the weaknesses so that they could give a beautiful piano *concerto*(协奏曲).

When they finished, the audience gave them a big round of cheers.

Unfortunately, because of this, the child became too proud, "Just after one month of piano practice I can be so great!" The child didn't 6 that the one that made the concert perfect was the pianist sitting beside him.

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. | A. After all | B. In other words | C. To his surprise | D. At least |
| () 2. | A. difficult | B. perfect | C. successful | D. simple |
| () 3. | A. progress | B. fun | C. changes | D. mistakes |
| () 4. | A. instead of | B. in front of | C. because of | D. in charge of |
| () 5. | A. But | B. So | C. Since | D. After |
| () 6. | A. expect | B. believe | C. hope | D. realize |

II. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词,首字母已给)(14 分)

When you send a letter or a postcard, you have to put stamps on the envelope or on

the card. When did people first begin to use stamps? Who was the first to think of this i 1?

In the early nineteenth c 2, people did not use stamps. They had to pay postage when they received letters. Sometimes they didn't want to receive a letter at all, b 3 they had to pay money for it. They were unhappy about this. The postage was h 4 at that time, because the post offices had to send many people to get the postage.

Rowland Hill was a school teacher in England. He was the first to think of using stamps in 1850s. He thought it would be much e 5 for people to use stamps. They could go to the post office to b 6 stamps and put them on envelopes before they sent the letters. The post office could just put seals on the stamps so that people could not use the stamps a 7.

In this way, the post office did not need to send postmen to get the postage. It only needed fewer postmen to send letters.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____

Cloze (3)

I. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文)(12 分)

Arthur Brent used to 1 to his office in the center of Birmingham. But he is a man of conscience and he decided it was not fair 2 a car with only one occupant into the center of the city every morning and out again every evening.

So he spoke to some friends who lived nearby. But it was no use asking them to share a car; 3 of them wanted to rely on anyone else. So he bought himself a bicycle. His friends couldn't help 4 at him, but he didn't mind. He often got to work or back home before them. However, he was not looking forward to cycling to work in winter.

Autumn came, and one day he had to stop in a storm. A friend in a car stopped and 5 him a lift. When Arthur asked him to repair his bike, his friend laughed and said he had better things to do and drove off. It was not hard for Arthur to get used to 6 into the city again all by himself in his car.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| () 1. | A. driving | B. drove | C. drive | D. walking |
| () 2. | A. take | B. fetch | C. bring | D. to take |
| () 3. | A. none | B. some | C. all | D. no one |
| () 4. | A. laughing | B. to laugh | C. crying | D. to cry |
| () 5. | A. give | B. invite | C. offered | D. offered |
| () 6. | A. drive | B. to running | C. walking | D. driving |

II. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词,首字母已给)(14 分)

Americans like to travel on their yearly holiday. Today, more and more travelers in the United States are s 1 nights at small houses or inns i 2 of hotels. They get a room for the night and breakfast the next morning.

Rooms for the night in private homes with breakfast have been popular with travelers in Europe for many years. In the past five years, these bed-and-breakfast places have become p 3 in the United States. Many of America's bed-and-breakfast inns are historic buildings. Some bed-and-breakfast inns have only a few

rooms, and o 4 are much larger.

Staying at a bed-and-breakfast inn is much different from staying at a hotel. Usually the cost is much l 5. Staying at an inn is almost like v 6 someone's home. The owners are glad to tell about the area and the interesting places to visit. Many vacationers say they enjoy the chance to m 7 local families.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____

Cloze (4)

I. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文)(12 分)

Many teenagers feel that the most important people in their lives are their 1. They believe that their family members, especially their parents, don't know them as well as their friends do. In large families, it is quite often for brothers and sisters to fight with each other and then they can only go to their friends for 2.

It is very important for teenagers to have one good friend or a circle of friends. 3 when they are not with their friends, they usually spend a lot of time talking with them on the phone. This communication is very important in children's growing up because friends can discuss 4 difficult to say to their family members.

However, parents often try to 5 their children's friends for them. Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends. The question of "choice" is an 6 one. Have you ever thought of the following questions?

Who chooses your friends?

Do you choose your friends or your friends choose you?

Have you got a good friend your parents don't like?

If you haven't, think of them.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. parents | B. classmates | C. friends | D. relatives |
| () 2. A. advice | B. idea | C. complain | D. rest |
| () 3. A. Though | B. However | C. Even | D. So |
| () 4. A. anything | B. something | C. nothing | D. everything |
| () 5. A. make | B. get | C. let | D. choose |
| () 6. A. easy | B. difficult | C. nice | D. interesting |

II. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词,首字母已给)(14 分)

One cool April 22nd morning, people started the day as usual. Yet it was not a normal day. What's so special about April 22nd? The answer is s 1. It is Earth Day. People all over the world celebrate this important day. The idea of having a special day to celebrate Earth began in the 1960s. Life was very different then. Few people

talked or e 2 thought about the environment. Most people had no idea how dirty our air and water were.

On April 22nd, 1970, twenty million Americans joined the first Earth Day activities. They s 3 that people really wanted to do something about the environment. Since then laws have been passed to protect the air, water, land, and animals.

The vehicles such as cars and buses you ride in must pass tests to make sure they don't cause too much p 4. Thanks to this law, cars today release(释放) about half as many bad chemicals as cars did back in 1970. As a result, the air we breathe is cleaner than it once was. Rivers and lakes are also cleaner today than they were in the 1970s. They are now good enough for birds, fish, and other animals.

Now the celebration has s 5 to other countries. More than 175 countries take part each year.

In 2007, people in China paid much attention to a big problem. People were throwing away 27 million plastic bags a day! People had "Bye-Bye Throwaway Culture Week." They wanted e 6 to see how bad it was to throw away so many plastic bags. In 2008, China passed new laws against them.

Every April 22nd, millions of people get together to clean and protect Earth. They also celebrate how far we have come. Our job is to put this knowledge to work. You can help keep our planet h 7 too!

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____