

根据最新《英语课程标准》编写

· 最新修订版 ·

赋予无与伦比的英语活力

POWER

英语完形填空 活力训练



活力英语

中考

- 1 全面打造你的英语学习力
- 2 彻底锤炼你的英语意志力
- 3 持续获得英语学习的动力
- 4 赋予无与伦比的英语活力

上海大学出版社

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英语完形填空 活力训练 中考



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你知道答案吗？

—— 唤醒你心中的巨人

为什么有的人无数次下定决心，却坚持不了几天又一切照旧？

为什么很多人整日埋头苦读、废寝忘食却成绩一般？

为什么在考试过后、用不了几天我的英语成绩又回到了起点？

为什么面对我呕心沥血、来之不易的英语成绩，我却一点儿也高兴不起来？

为什么……为什么……很多很多的为什么……

难道，这辈子，只能这样吗？

其实，你能猜到这些问题的答案吗？是的，所有的疑问都指向同一个答案：积极的心态和恰当的方法。

我们知道的太多，去做的太少，坚持做下来的就更少，因而做到的就少之又少。

阅读这本书，我强烈建议你仔细研究一下这本书，掌握了正确的方法，你就能在最短的时间激发你内在的潜能，释放能量！为了发挥最大潜能，你一定要摒弃积习，学习新的技巧。明确知道自己要什么，并依计划循序渐进，就一定会成功。否则，就像一直撞玻璃的苍蝇一样，永远都会遭遇无形的障碍。

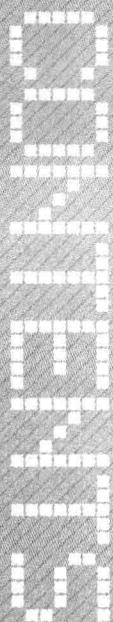
阅读这本书，拆掉思维的墙，打开梦想的窗，走出生命的困境，加速人生的巡航。

这本书就像是一张地图、一套计划，也是一整组的工具。本书聚集了数十位一线资深英语教师，将多年教研成果汇聚本书中，内容优质，题量充足，题材广泛，答案详尽，所有题目的题型、难度和篇幅均与考试保持一致。本书提供了实用、高效的方法，让你可以突破自我，获得英语学习的持续动力。

对于你，这本书有一定的催化和推助作用，而要真正发挥其效力从而影响人生，则需巧妙恰当的加以合理运用，才能唤醒心中沉睡的巨人。拖延是沉默的杀手，很多时候我都会找出各种各样的借口去拖延行动，现在我才知道，其实行动就是一个决定，只要我决定了，就立刻去做！我不知道我能坚持多久，但我相信，成功者永不放弃，放弃者永不成功！

—— 谨以此书，献给那些长了翅膀，却飞不起来的人！ ——

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第一部分

完形填空能力测试

Test 1

建议用时	22分钟	实际用时		正确率	/30
------	------	------	--	-----	-----

A

Man has invented four kinds of satellites(卫星). The first kind of satellite studies the 1 of the earth. They are used to make maps. They also help countries to see where they may 2 oil or gold.

The second kind of satellite is used to guide ships and planes. A ship or a plane can 3 a message to the satellite, and the satellite can find out 4 the ship or the plane is.

The third kind studies the weather. These satellites 5 clouds and strong winds moving across the earth. They warn countries to make preparations (准备) when very 6 weather is coming. 7 kind is used for communication. Telephone calls 8 countries can be sent by these satellites. Some can carry hundreds of calls at the same time. The call is sent to the satellite, then the 9 sends it to a station in the country and this country is being phoned. These satellites also carry pictures; they can receive and send about eight 10 at a time.

★(2012 贵州黔西南)

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. biology | B. history | C. physics | D. geography |
| 2. A. study | B. find | C. carry | D. choose |
| 3. A. write | B. send | C. take | D. bring |
| 4. A. where | B. which | C. what | D. that |
| 5. A. search | B. watch | C. notice | D. see |
| 6. A. sunny | B. cool | C. fine | D. bad |
| 7. A. The last | B. Another | C. One | D. Any other |
| 8. A. during | B. along | C. between | D. of |
| 9. A. TV | B. telegraph | C. telephone | D. satellite |
| 10. A. plays | B. programs | C. films | D. object |

B

Self reflection means stopping the mad rush of activity and calming yourself and your mind so your brain can evaluate(评价) the input it has already received. Some people prefer to do 1 self reflections mentally, while others keep a diary or written notes of some kind. Whether written or purely mental, the 2 is the same.

School textbooks are often divided into units of study. This can make it 3 for someone who wants to begin the process of self reflection to get started. Watch for the times when you complete a unit of the 4 you are learning: math, science, art, or any other topic. Sometimes you are reminded that the unit is over 5 there is some kind of test. Use these natural breaks as chances to stop and reflect.

6 a quiet place. This can even be sitting at your desk at school when you finish something early and the other students are 7 working. If you are going to take notes, take out paper or your reflection diary. Write down some 8 on things that you learned in this unit that you did not know before you began. Let your mind ponder(思考) on the notes you have written and make some connections. Next, think about the things that you still wonder about. 9, maybe you learned a new way to solve math problem, but you're not sure when to use it. Writing down your questions will help you remember to 10 seeking answers the next time you are exposed (接触) to the same topic.

Self reflection is an essential skill for a successful student. If you have never taken the time to reflect, try it now.

★(2012 江苏南京)

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. our | B. your | C. their | D. its |
| 2. A. promise | B. profile | C. program | D. process |
| 3. A. easier | B. slower | C. busier | D. tougher |
| 4. A. questions | B. subjects | C. certificates | D. activities |
| 5. A. instead of | B. because | C. because of | D. than |
| 6. A. Pass | B. Lose | C. Find | D. Refuse |
| 7. A. still | B. seldom | C. almost | D. never |
| 8. A. evidence | B. answers | C. mistakes | D. notes |
| 9. A. On time | B. For example | C. Right now | D. In all |
| 10. A. stop | B. decide | C. forget | D. continue |

C

选词并用其正确形式完成短文。

through angry kind take that good make how cry why do kill

"Mommy, what are you doing?" asked Susie.

"I 1 dinner for Mrs. Smith next door."

"Why?" asked Susie, who was only six years old.

"Because Mrs. Smith is sad, her daughter 2 in an earthquake and she has a broken heart. We need to look after her."

"Why, Mommy?"

"You see, Susie. When someone is sad, they have trouble 3 the little things like cooking dinner or

other chores. Because Mrs. Smith is our neighbor, we need to do some things to help her. Mrs. Smith won't ever be able to talk with her daughter or do all those wonderful things 4 mommies and daughters do together. You are a very smart girl; maybe you'll think of some way 5 care of Mrs. Smith."

Susie thought seriously about 6 she could care for Mrs. Smith. A few minutes later, Susie knocked on her door. Mrs. Smith answered the knock with a "Hi, Susie."

From her sad look, Susie noticed that Mrs. Smith must 7 for a long time. "What can I do for you, Susie?" asked Mrs. Smith.

"My mommy says that you lost your daughter and your heart is broken." Susie held her hand out shyly. In it was a Band-Aid(创可贴). "This is for your broken heart." Mrs. Smith burst into tears. 8 her tears she said, "Thank you, darling girl, this will help a lot."

Mrs. Smith accepted Susie's 9 and she put Susie's Band-Aid in a small picture frame (相框).

She feels a little 10 every time she sees it. She wisely knows that healing takes time and support.

★(2012 山西省)

Test 2

建议用时	20分钟	实际用时		正确率	/20
------	------	------	--	-----	-----

A

When people think of tigers, they think: strong and dangerous. But now, the big animal is calling for our help.

There were once eight kinds of 1 in the world, but three died out during the 20th century. In the last 70 years, the 2 of Siberian tigers (东北虎) has gone from as many as 300 to 3 22 somewhere. The Siberian tiger has been 4 dying out completely. If the government doesn't make any efforts, it's quite 5 that there will be no more Siberian tigers in China in ten to twenty years.

In order to double the number of wild tigers in the 6 ten years, the World Wildlife Fund (世界自然基金会) has started a program recently. It 7 save wild tigers and put an end to tiger hunting and killing. China, together with twelve other 8, has joined in.

Wild animals, such as red deer and wild pigs, are the main 9 of the tigers. The hunting of these animals is the greatest threat (威胁) to tigers. So the most important thing is 10 the animals that tigers eat. To protect the wild tigers, we need to call on more people to stop eating and hunting wild animals.

★(2012 福建福州)

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. pigs | B. tigers | C. deer |
| 2. A. name | B. kind | C. number |
| 3. A. less than | B. more than | C. bigger than |
| 4. A. in need of | B. in danger of | C. in front of |
| 5. A. possible | B. impossible | C. necessary |
| 6. A. last | B. next | C. past |
| 7. A. aims to | B. used to | C. refuses to |
| 8. A. cities | B. provinces | C. countries |
| 9. A. friends | B. food | C. members |
| 10. A. to sell | B. to kill | C. to save |

根据短文内容及首字母提示,填写所缺单词,使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。

Parents sometimes learn much from their children.

Many years ago, a 1 my friend David worked day and night, he was still not rich. One day, when he arrived h 2 after work, he found his 3-year-old daughter was decorating a box with some expensive wrapping paper. He thought she was w 3 money and became angry with her. He even p 4 his daughter by beating her. However, the little girl brought the box to her father the next morning and said, "This is for you, Daddy. Merry Christmas!" He was embarrassed (尴尬) by his overreaction (过激反应), but he became angry a 5 when he found the box was empty.

He shouted at her, "Don't you know that when you give someone a present, there should be s 6 inside it?"

The little girl looked up at him with t 7 in her eyes and said, "Oh, Daddy. I blew kisses in the box. I filled it with my l 8 . All for you, Daddy."

The father was very surprised. He put his arms around his little girl, and said s 9 to her. Later, David told me that he kept that box by his bed for years. When he was discouraged(情绪低落), he would take out an imaginary (想象的) kiss from the box and r 10 the love of the child.

★(2012 天津)

能力评估

I 测试结果

本测试共有 50 题,其中正确题数为。你在本次水平测试中的正确率为 %。

II 做题中常见问题及改进策略

1. 基础知识方面

常见问题	改进策略
○ 遭遇过多生词	● 熟记中考范围内所有词汇,掌握常见的构词方法,熟练运用猜词方法,尽可能扩大词汇量;
○ 长句、难句困扰	● 通过本书的障碍语句分析,加强长难句学习,熟悉长难句阅读与分析方法;
○ 语法知识掌握不牢	● 牢固掌握中考要求的全部基本语法知识;熟悉常用固定搭配意义及用法。
○ 固定搭配意思不明	

2. 解题技巧方面

常见问题	改进策略
○ 阅读速度过慢	● 学会运用快读,善于迅速抓文章大意;
○ 阅读技巧单一	● 掌握多种阅读方法,快慢结合,粗细结合;
○ 阅读方法欠佳	● 克服用嘴默念、动手指画、深陷于某一难词、难句等不良阅读习惯。养成先看试题,再读材料,带着问题阅读的习惯。

III 我的活力成长计划

第二部分

完形填空高分攻略

一 新课标对九年级英语的要求

(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) 九年级语言知识目标对“词数”和“语法”的目标描述

对“词数”的目标描述是:

1. 了解英语词数包括单词、短语、习惯用语和固定搭配等形式;
2. 理解和领悟词数的基本含义以及在特定语境中的意义;
3. 运用词数描述事物、行为和特征,说明概念等;
4. 学会使用 1500 ~ 1600 个的单词和 200 ~ 300 个习惯用语或固定搭配。

对“语法”的目标描述是:

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

“完形填空”题是一种旨在考查学生语法和词汇知识综合运用能力的典型题型。它结合了单项选择题和短文填空的优点,既考查词语搭配、近义词辨异、动词时态、句型结构、复合句的关联和习惯用法等,又考查了逻辑推理和推理推断能力。

常见的“完形填空”试题考查词数和语法形式有:

1. 语法结构所要求的功能词。如: 连接词、连接代词、连接副词、关系代词、关系副词、介词等。
2. 具有语法变化的普通词。如: 动词的时态、语态、名词的数和格、代词、形容词和副词及等级、数词等。
3. 固定搭配短语或词组中的特定词。
4. 同义词、近义词等易混淆词。
5. 根据上下文意思及结构必须填入的确定词。

可见,完形填空是一种综合性较强的题型。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。

完形填空题的考查目的:

1. 考查学生阅读理解能力和阅读技能。
2. 考查学生掌握的基本语法知识。
3. 考查学生综合运用英语知识的水平和实践能力。

三 完形填空命题透视

完形填空是一种比较客观地测试学生的英语知识和运用能力的综合测试题。近年来,它是全国各地中考英语必考题之一。在一般情况下,各地的中考英语试题中,完形填空的分值一般为 10 分,个别为 8 分或 15 分。一般选用一篇约 150 ~ 250 字左右的短文。每个空格上配有四个选项(个

别地方为三个选项),四个选项一般都属于同一类词,同一语义范畴,通过运用相似联系,判断正确答案。绝大多数考题的四个选项填入原文后往往都和设空前后的单词形成某种搭配,这样便形成了很强的迷惑性和干扰性,通过运用因果联系和整体与部分的联系,判断正确答案,答题时要求考生必须通篇考虑,综合运用所学的词数和语法等知识,选择最佳的答案。孤立地看对应挖空的句子,四个备选答案可能都满足句子的要求,无论将哪个答案填进去,从词法上说都是正确的。要确定试题的正确答案,只能根据全文的内容和情节的发展,使所选答案满足为文章中心内容服务的需要。当然,有个别备选答案要依据语法知识去判断选择。

中考英语完形填空试题的命制,基本上遵循“突出语篇,强调应用,注重实际”的设计思路,突出“情景推理多,语法选项少”的趋势。考查考生在阅读理解的基础上对词数知识的掌握情况,即要求考生通读短文,掌握文章综述,综合运用所学的词数、语法等知识,从试题所提供的词数、短语中判断出使短文意思通顺、结构完整的词数或短语。选材时代感强,思想健康,首句不设空,在布空方面以实词为主,动词、名词为核心,形容词、副词铺垫,充分体现了语言知识运用的特征。

近几年中考完形填空的命题有以下趋势:

1. 试题明显由局部理解向整体理解转移:减少了对单句层次的考查,明显增加了对语境理解的考查;突出考查对上下文乃至全篇的理解。
2. 选材时代感更强、更贴近学生生活。体裁以记叙文或夹叙夹议为主,文章一般具有很强的连贯性和逻辑性。
3. 在设空方面集中对动词、名词、形容词或副词等实词的考查,介词、连词、冠词等虚词的考查相对减少。

四 完形填空高分突破

(一)完形填空高分突破

中考英语完形填空试题对考生的能力考查有何具体要求呢?中考完形填空考查目标一般可以分解为点、线、面三个层次:“点”通常考查考生对某一知识点的掌握程度,如单词的固定用法、词组的固定搭配等;“线”通常考查考生对某一具体句子语境理解的能力,考生必须通过上下文语境判断,尤其要关注前后一两句话的情景铺垫,对相关句子的细节意思做出判断;“面”通常考查考生对文章内容进行逻辑分析、上下联系、综合判断的能力,主要是对片段或全文中心意思的考查。要求考生能正确理解上下文(包括上下段)之间的连贯意义,对文章的主旨能准确判断。因此,只有在做好“点”“线”题的基础上才能做

好“面”的题。

完形填空内容的考查以实词为主、虚词为辅,动词、名词、形容词、副词、代词等实词通常要占全部小题数的80%以上。而介词、连词、冠词等虚词则相对考得较少。

完形填空解题步骤是:通览——试填——复核。

1. 通览——速读全文,把握大意。

快速阅读一下全文,通过通览全文、领会大意,概略地了解文章的体裁、背景、内容、结构层次、情节、写作风格等。

2. 试填——紧扣文意,瞻前顾后。

先易后难,逐层深入。紧扣全文内容,联系上下文和语境,展开逻辑推理,注意从上下文中寻找线索,注意从词数的意义、搭配、惯用法、语法、常识等多个角度进行综合考虑。

3. 复核——全面检查,确保语意连贯,用词准确。

试填后,要把全文再通读一遍,注意看所选答案填入空白处后能否做到文章意思通顺、前后连贯、逻辑严谨、结构完整、首尾呼应。

解题技巧有:

1. 充分利用文章的上下文和前后句,找到对选择有提示作用的词或句。
 2. 注意固定搭配,包括动词与介词的搭配、动词与名词的搭配以及形容词与名词的搭配等,同时要根据内容选择正确的短语。
 3. 注意同义词的辨义。
 4. 根据上下文的逻辑关系确定选项。
- 有时,选项中所给的四个词为表示上下文逻辑关系的连接性词语,它涉及到文章的起承转合、上下连贯。这类题主要考查考生对上下文逻辑关系的理解,如转折关系、让步关系、因果关系、递进关系、增补关系、比较关系,以及对比关系等。
5. 根据生活常识以及相关知识确定选项。

(二)综合填空高分突破

综合填空题不仅考查学生的阅读能力,还着重考查学生联想、分析、对比及逻辑推理等综合能力。根据其难度的不同可分为根据首字母填空题、用所给词的适当形式填空题、选词填空题、自由填空题和看图填空题等。其中,用所给词的适当形式填空题和根据首字母填空题及选词填空题为近年出现较多的考试题型。

1. 选词填空题的解题技巧

(1) 通读原文,了解大意。

综合填空试题首先是测试考生对文章的理解能力。虽然所给出的文章被抽去了10个词,但是整篇文章的内容仍是可以理解的。我们在通读文章时,对于文章的第一句一定要加以注意,因为第一句一般是不设题的,其目的就

是要我们比较容易地掌握文章的主旨。

(2) 细读文章、初选答案。

综合填空综合了词数、结构以及阅读理解部分的测试内容,一般包括动词、介词搭配,词数辨析、固定搭配以及语法结构等。

(3) 回头补缺、核实答案。

在做题时,如果有的难题一时做不出来,应立刻跳过此题,继续往下做。不要在某一题上花费大量的时间,随着空格变得越来越少,对文章的理解会越来越轻松,有时就能从下文的线索和暗示中找到答案,这样再回过头来填上答案,也为时不晚。

题目填完后(除个别难度较大的题目外),同学们应利用一到两分钟将答案带入原文通读,通读的目的在于通过“语感”来核实答案。这样读下来,不仅可以改正填错的词,而且还可以在这一过程中得到启发,把做不上来的题目填出来。

在复习备考的过程中,无论使用什么方法和技巧,都需要大家亲自去实践和运用。只有经过大量的练习,才能对这种题型有一定的认识,从而真正找到感觉。

实战演练

阅读下面短文,从所给的词语中选出 10 个,用其适当形式填空,请将答案写在答题卡的相应位置。

travel, bad, artist, decide, give, different,
every, but, thing, others, real, because

The best and the worst jobs

There are lots of jobs which we can do. Some are just ordinary(普通的) jobs and 1 are careers(职业). But each person likes something 2.

My favorite job is that of a (n) 3. You can make



beautiful things and you don't have to 4 to get to work. Also, you don't have to do what other people tell you. You can 5 what you are going to paint and then you just do it. The only 6 thing is that

artists don't make very much money.

The worst job can think of is a pilot's. You have to work for long hours and it's 7 tiring and boring. If you make a serious mistake, 8 will go wrong. It's too dangerous. The only good thing is that pilots are paid a lot of money, 9 money isn't the most important thing about a job.



In a word, 10 job has both good and bad things about it, but I think that artists have got the best jobs.

★(2012 江西)

【思路导引】

本文介绍的是职业。不论职业如何,最主要的是做好自己的事情,而且不是很辛苦。长距离的工作令人疲倦不已。任何职业都有其双重性,一定要认真对待。

- 1. others** 与前面的 **some** 搭配,构成句型 **some...others...**, 表示“一些……另一些……”之意。
- 2. different** 不定代词后面可以用形容词,这里表示“不同的事物”。
- 3. artist** 选项中,能与职业搭配的词语只有 **artist**。
- 4. travel** 短语 **have to** 的后面要接动词原形,而且该动词后面还必须是接不定式的,所以只有选项 **travel** 符合句子意思,表示“长途上班”。
- 5. decide** 结合上下文,可以看出,这里是想说“你可以决定你要画什么,并自己去做”。
- 6. bad** 这是说明一个不好的事情,即:艺术家不能挣很多钱。
- 7. really** 用副词来修饰形容词。
- 8. things** 用 **things** 泛指任何事情。
- 9. but** 用 **but** 表示转折。
- 10. every** 能修饰单数名词 **job** 的,在所给词语中只有 **every**, 表示“每份工作”之意。

2. 首字母填词题的解题技巧

该题型的特点是将一篇短文的若干个单词抽出(一般是 10 个单词),留下该单词的第一个字母作为提示和限制,让考生根据短文的意思,把单词拼写完整,使句子意思正确。

(1) 整体理解,把握主旨。

文中有多处信息缺失,因而考生只能从整体入手了解大概内容,尤其应关注文章首尾句,以便迅速抓住文章主旨,猜测作者的意图、观点。明确了文脉,把握住主要信息之后,结合细节进行分析、推理,从而把握住文章的主旨。

(2) 补全句意,确定词义。

一般单词被挖空处,都会有上下文具体语境提示,或有一两处类似信息重复出现。学会运用关联词也可帮助理解、补全句意。如 **but, and, or, as, because, so, since, for, however, although** 等,在这些单词的帮助下,可推理出句与句之间的内在本质联系,能尽快把握住语段或句群意思,有利于补全句意,确定词义。

(3) 选定词形,一锤定音。

明确了所需填写的词义不等于就是找到了正确的答案,符合某空的单词也许可能有几个,再根据首字母的要求就所剩无几,根据所填单词的成分、作用,再确定词性、词形。做到语法、用词搭配正确。

(4) 复读检查, 确保无误。

完成以上任务后, 要将文章再复读一次, 检查是否有答案与整篇不合适, 有则及时修正, 最后看看单词的拼写, 确保完全无误。

除了这两种综合填空题型之外, 我们还常见的题型有: 汉语意思提示填空、用所给词的正确形式填空、自由填空、根据短文内容, 用所给动词的正确形式填空, 可以添加情态动词或助动词等。

3. 用汉语意思提示填空的解题技巧

(1) 熟练掌握常用单词和短语, 尤其是有变化的词类, 联想一下相关词汇。

(2) 熟练掌握各种句型结构, 也要注意在句型中动词时态变化和实词的变化, 也要看清空前后的词语形式。

(3) 掌握语法知识, 熟悉各种单词的词性变化和构词变化。

(4) 熟读课文, 因为有些题可能会出自课文原文。

(5) 平时要加强这类题的训练, 力争做到熟能生巧。从时态、语态、词形、数的一致等方面多加思考。

4. 用所给词的正确形式填空的解题技巧

(1) 熟练掌握基本词汇。要特别注意单词在文章中的词性和词形的变化, 与上下文的结构保持一致。

(2) 灵活运用短语, 注意习惯搭配。

(3) 熟练掌握基本语法知识, 尤其是词性的变化形式。

(4) 培养语篇意识。有些单词只能根据上下文的逻辑关系才能写出, 所以要多培养语感, 多阅读各种体裁和题材的文章。

5. 自由填空的解题技巧

(1) 通览全文, 了解大意。

通读全文, 了解文章的大意。通读全文时要一气呵成, 只要能了解短文的大意即可, 细节不理解可以跳过。要理顺题意, 找出关键信息词。

(2) 复读短文抓信息, 前后照应巧猜词。

在了解文章大意的前提之下再次细读短文, 目的是对短文有更进一步的了解。在阅读时要特别注意一篇文章的开头(一般不设空)和结尾, 它们能提供主要的信息, 帮助了解全文所描述的事件或文章的中心思想。在阅读过程中, 要注意上、下文的关系, 和特定句型及习惯用法。

(3) 综合考虑, 先易后难。

根据全文大意, 展开逻辑思维, 分析这一空格处在句中的地位, 前后的关系和它所起的作用, 确定最佳答案。遇到困难, 暂放一边, 先易后难, 这是解题之道。当我们遇到难题时, 不能久久停留于此, 这样会浪费不必要的时间。

(4) 复读检验, 消除疏漏。

完成所有空档后, 还要再次通读全文, 看看这时的短文行文是否流畅, 意义是否连贯, 逻辑关系是否合理。建议这时把自己的答案直接放到文章中去检查。检查的内容

是: 句子的时态、主谓一致、名词的变化、形容词与副词的变化、代词等以及词语的搭配等是否正确。凡遇疑点, 必须根据文章的中心思想, 从意义、语法的角度来仔细权衡, 加以改正, 弥补疏漏。

6. 根据短文内容, 用所给动词的正确形式填空, 可以添加情态动词或助动词的解题技巧

“动词填空”主要包括谓语动词和非谓语动词。谓语动词主要是时态和语态; 非谓语动词则是不定式、动名词和分词。其解题思路与技巧可概括为“判明时态, 选用语态; 非谓语兼顾; 统筹安排”。

(1) 根据句中的时间状语来确定时态。

(2) 注意时态呼应, 并结合实际添加情态动词。

在主从复合句中, 主句谓语与从句谓语动词的时态是相互照应的。

在含宾语从句的主从复合句中, 如果主句是一般过去时, 从句要用过去的相应时态; 如果主句谓语动词是一般现在时, 从句的谓语动词可根据实际情况而使用某一种时态; 如果从句说的是客观事实或真理, 谓语动词总是用一般现在时。

状语从句的时态比较复杂, 应注意以下几点: ①主从句的时态要一致; ②主句是一般将来时或祈使句, 条件状语从句或时间状语从句要用一般现在时表示将来; ③表示一个动作发生时, 另一个动作正在进行, 这时从句用过去进行时, 主句用一般过去时。

(3) 根据上下文确定时态。

有时句子没有明显的时间状语, 也不能用时态呼应规则来对照, 这时就可以根据上下文内容来判断时间关系, 确定时态。

尽管有些同学将时间概念记住了, 谓语动词的时态和语态也确定了, 但在答题时仍会出错。所以我们还应注意:

① 要弄清动词的第三人称单复数、过去式及过去分词等形式。

② 要注意谓语动词要与主语在人称和单复数上保持一致。

③ 在祈使句中, 或在情态动词、助动词后, 谓语动词要用原形。

④ 确定动词的非谓语形式。

如果所给的动词在句子中不做谓语, 就应该考虑用动词的非谓语动词形式。究竟选用哪种非谓语动词形式, 要根据习惯搭配、各种非谓语形式的用途和特点及句子结构的要求等方面来决定。

第三部分

完形填空体裁精练

Unit 1 记叙文 (I)

单元精练

Passage 1

题材: 爱

体裁: 记叙文

难度系数: ★★★

词数: 211

建议时间: 8 分钟

正确率: ____/10

Bill, a thirteen-year-old boy, thought he had grown up to be a man. But his parents told him, "You won't be a real man until you begin to 1 helping others."

One morning, his parents gave him some money to 2 some milk for them. Outside a shop he saw a homeless old man who looked very 3. Bill went to him and asked, "What's wrong with you?"

The old man answered, "I'm hungry. I haven't had any food for two days." At the thought of his parents' words, Bill said to the old man, "Let's go to the 4." When they got there, Bill asked the waiter to bring out bread and coffee to the old man. The old man finished the meal quickly. After the waiter 5 the plate and the cup, the old man said, "Sorry for giving you so much 6. I'm fine now. I'll 7 forget your kindness! You are a very good young man."

Bill was 8 when he heard this. Just when he wanted to pay for the meal, the waiter came. Bill and the old man learned 9 that the food was free 10 it was the birthday of the boss, and they were the first customers that day.

★(2012 广东)

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|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. think about | B. depend on | C. give up | D. go on |
| 2. A. lend | B. buy | C. drink | D. borrow |
| 3. A. afraid | B. glad | C. sick | D. angry |
| 4. A. bank | B. library | C. hospital | D. restaurant |
| 5. A. sent out | B. got down | C. gave back | D. took away |
| 6. A. excuse | B. advice | C. trouble | D. difficulty |
| 7. A. never | B. always | C. usually | D. sometimes |
| 8. A. nervous | B. pleased | C. sorry | D. shy |
| 9. A. in surprise | B. as usual | C. once again | D. at first |
| 10. A. when | B. until | C. unless | D. because |

快速阅读

Passage 2

题材: 别离

体裁: 记叙文

难度系数: ★★★

词数: 313

建议时间: 12 分钟

正确率: ____/15

I had said goodbye to my husband, Joe, so often, but this time was 1.

We now had our first child. After nights of talks, we made the difficult 2 that Joe would go by himself to Alabama for the six-month training course, and I would stay behind with our new son. It was important that I 3 my teaching position near our home at Fort Hood. Also we were part of a strong network of friends 4 I could turn to for help.

On Joe's 5 evening at home, I bathed little Joey, got him into his sleeper and was heading to the bedroom when Joe gently touched 6 on the shoulder. Lifting the baby from my arms, he said he wanted to put Joey to bed tonight.

They headed down the hall, and I busied myself with meaningless tasks, 7 Joe to turn up from the bedroom within a few minutes. A half hour went by, and 8 he had not come back. Thinking he was having 9 getting our son to fall asleep. I walked quietly to the baby's room and 10 into the dimly-lit room.

Sitting in the rocking chair, moving slowly back and forth, was my husband with 11 in his eyes. He was holding our baby in his arms 12 he had fallen asleep long before. When his pained eyes met mine, he said, "I just can't put him down."

That night we stood over Joey's bed, holding each other and saying over and over that we would make it through this leaving and be 13 again soon.

Joey is six now, and he has a four-year-old brother named Jack. There have been many goodbyes 14 that night, yet my soldier still fights back tears when it's time to 15 once again in service to his country and give his boys that last, long hug goodbye.

★(2012 浙江杭州)

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|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. dangerous | B. different | C. impossible | D. terrible |
| 2. A. promise | B. wish | C. suggestion | D. decision |
| 3. A. miss | B. keep | C. get | D. accept |
| 4. A. whom | B. whose | C. which | D. what |
| 5. A. first | B. next | C. other | D. last |
| 6. A. us | B. them | C. me | D. her |
| 7. A. expecting | B. remembering | C. agreeing | D. allowing |
| 8. A. again | B. still | C. then | D. ever |
| 9. A. excuse | B. fun | C. trouble | D. chance |
| 10. A. moved | B. talked | C. turned | D. looked |
| 11. A. colors | B. tears | C. joys | D. fears |
| 12. A. even though | B. as if | C. so that | D. now that |
| 13. A. sure | B. proud | C. alone | D. together |
| 14. A. on | B. for | C. since | D. through |
| 15. A. visit | B. sleep | C. leave | D. play |

Passage 3

题材: 儿童文学 体裁: 记叙文 难度系数: ★★★★★ 词数: 247 建议时间: 10 分钟 正确率: ____/15

Most parents, I suppose, have had the experience of reading a bedtime story 1 their children. And they must have realized how difficult it is to write a 2 children's book. Either the author has aimed too 3, so that children can't follow what is in his (or more often, her) story, 4 the story seems to be talking to the readers.

The best children's books are 5 very difficult nor very simple, and satisfy the 6 who hears the story and the adult who 7 it. Unfortunately, there are in fact few books like this, 8 the problem of finding the right bedtime story is not 9 to solve. This may be why many of the books regarded as 10 of children's literature were in fact written for 11. "Alice in Wonderland" is perhaps the most obvious of this.

Children, left for themselves, often 12 the worst possible interest in literature. Just leave a child in a bookshop or a 13 and he will more willingly choose the books written in an unimaginative way, or have a look at the most children's comics, full of the stories and jokes which are the rejections of teachers and right-thinking parents.

Perhaps we parents should stop 14 to brainwash children into accepting our taste in literature. After all, children and adults are so 15 that we parents should not expect that they will enjoy the same books. So I suppose we'll just have to compromise over the bedtime story.

★(2011 湖北黄冈初中升学模拟考试)

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|------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. to | B. in | C. with | D. around |
| 2. A. short | B. long | C. bad | D. good |
| 3. A. easy | B. short | C. high | D. difficult |
| 4. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. so |
| 5. A. both | B. neither | C. either | D. very |
| 6. A. child | B. father | C. mother | D. teacher |
| 7. A. hears | B. buys | C. understands | D. reads |
| 8. A. but | B. however | C. so | D. because |
| 9. A. hard | B. easy | C. enough | D. fast |
| 10. A. articles | B. work | C. arts | D. works |
| 11. A. grown-ups | B. girls | C. boys | D. children |
| 12. A. are | B. show | C. find | D. add |
| 13. A. school | B. home | C. office | D. library |
| 14. A. going | B. liking | C. trying | D. preferring |
| 15. A. same | B. friendly | C. different | D. common |

Passage 4

题材:情感描述 体裁:记叙文 难度系数:★★★ 词数:204 建议时间:8分钟 正确率:___/10

One day before my final exam, my dad gave me a gift. It completely changed my life,

On that day I had a 1 with my friends and it was a difficult time with my studies. I was unhappy. Then I noticed the gift. I 2 it and saw a DVD inside. Its name was "THE SECRET". However, I was in no mood to watch it. I sat down to study, but the 3 in my life—the fight, the sleepless nights and my poor health... Everything came to my mind. I wanted an answer but I wondered 4 there was any. Just then, I saw the DVD again. Maybe it would be helpful. I 5 my DVD player. I had no words to describe the feelings I experienced while watching it. The moving stories of human beings made me so moved that I wouldn't 6 any of them.

Thanks to my father's gift "THE SECRET", I discovered 7. Everybody has difficulties in their lives. The important thing is that you should be 8 enough to face them. Now I have started 9 my studies and my friends. And I'm in good health, too. I often hear people say, "Wow! 10 perfect life you have!"

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|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. trip | B. party | C. talk | D. fight |
| 2. A. opened | B. kept | C. moved | D. broke |
| 3. A. chances | B. problems | C. suggestions | D. mistakes |
| 4. A. why | B. that | C. if | D. how |
| 5. A. turned on | B. looked for | C. put away | D. paid for |
| 6. A. report | B. forget | C. think | D. remember |
| 7. A. yourself | B. itself | C. himself | D. myself |
| 8. A. mad | B. brave | C. sad | D. weak |
| 9. A. being busy with | B. worrying about | C. getting on well with | D. being afraid of |
| 10. A. What a | B. What | C. How a | D. How |

Passage 5

题材:狐狸和狮子 体裁:记叙文 难度系数:★★★ 词数:255 建议时间:8分钟 正确率:___/10

A Little Friend

That was a bad day for our Mr. Lion King. During his chase to catch a rabbit he jumped into a small bush. Instead of 1 the rabbit, he came out with a large thorn in his palm.

He cried 2 help. He tried his best to pull out the thorn. He shook his hand, tried to pull out the thorn with his mouth etc. but all his efforts didn't 3.

No other animals want to help him because they feared the lion. 4 the lion went to the clever fox. The fox said his little friend could help him, but he had his demand.

"You should 5 me to give you five kicks on your back!" the fox said. Though the lion king was angry, he thought 6 a moment and had to agree. "I am suffering with the pain of the thorn. It has 7 out. Let him kick me five times. I just want to get away the thorn. After taking the thorn I will eat up his little friend."

The fox then began to kick the Lion King with his 8. After that the fox called his little friend. It was a little porcupine. He pulled out the thorn 9. But the lion was very much disappointed in thinking how he can take revenge for the five kicks he got from the fox. 10 can he eat the porcupine with thousands of quills? At last he had to bow down before the great intelligence of the clever fox.



★(原创试题)

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|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. running | B. chasing | C. eating | D. catching |
| 2. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. along |
| 3. A. work | B. go | C. stay | D. began |