



根据中考英语完形填空题型编写

# 英语完形填空演练

(初中卷)

尹福昌 主编

上海交通大学出版社

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# 前 言

完形填空是一种综合测试的能力题。它把短文填空和选择填充两种形式的优点结合起来,既考查学生的词汇、句型、语法基础知识,又考查学生的阅读能力、理解能力、判断能力,因此它比识记、理解、分析、应用都要高一层次,在国内外各类考试中被广泛采用。

上海和全国各地中等学校入学考试试题中也一直采用这种题型。大家一致认为这种试题是比较好的一种客观性的、标准化的、综合性的测试形式。对学生来说,提高完形填空的解题能力,是准备中考的重要一环。

本书所选的完形填空材料难度相当于中考英语试卷,题型适用于上海和全国中考卷,所选文章的题材也是根据上述考试完形填空部分的要求而确定的,有政治、经济、文化教育、天文地理、交通运输、环境生态、文史哲学、科普社会生活、人物传记及风土人情等方面的文章。其中以自然科学、文化教育、社会风俗、心理行为等方面的文章居多。很多题材都反映了当今各种新的社会现象和科技新发展,有助于读者开阔视野,扩大知识面,加深对世界的了解,借鉴和吸收外国优秀的文化精华,提高文化素养。总之,所选材料集知识性、趣味性、科学性、可读性于一体,也是进行素质教育的理想读物。

本书由尹福昌老师主编。参加编写的还有许曼华,肖颖,李强,陈明,王丽敏,张明华,贺亮等。

由于编者水平有限,缺点在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2002年12月

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# 完形填空解题技巧

## 一、解题步骤

### 1. 通读全文,了解大意

一篇短文中有许多空格,使文章不完整。所以,必须先通读全文1~2遍,尽力做到基本了解文章的内容,找到文章的主题句。注意文章提到的人物(who)、事物(what)、时间(when)、地点(where)、原因(why)及过程(how)。切记不要看一句,做一句。

### 2. 逐句分析,前后一致

着眼于篇,还得着手于句。选择每句空格中应选的正确答案时,要考虑整个句子的内容,有时要考虑词的搭配,有时要考虑时态、语态、非谓语形式、习惯用语、介词、连词、关系词以及句子的结构等。前后一致指一句句子与全文,与上下文要保持时态一致、主谓一致、单复数一致、逻辑上一致,也就是要考虑上下文,使前后意思上连贯,语法上一致。

### 3. 排除错误,确定答案

答题时应考虑一下命题人的意图,四种供选择的答案有何区别?每一小题考什么?明显错误的答案或不可能的首先剔除,这样可能一下子就化难为易了。有时也可能有两个答案一时难确定,如果近义词就要注意细微的区别,推敲琢磨一下,注意词的搭配和习惯用法。

### 4. 复读全文,核对答案

最后可用铅笔把选的词写在空格处,把短文从头到尾细读一遍,这时凭自己的语言知识和语感可感知全文是否流畅通顺。如有疑虑再仔细考虑一下,作必要的修改。这样一般不会有太大的问题,最后用铅笔正式填入答题纸。

## 二、解题基本方法

### 1. 从本句直接选择答案

在解完形填空题时,有时可直接通过所给选择项判断出正确的答案,

如：

She is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl.

选择项：A. white-haired      B. white haired      C. white-hair      D. white hair

根据构词法：形容词(或数词)+连字号(-)+名词+ed 构成合成形容词，就不难看出这道题的正确答案是 A。

### 2. 根据语法选择答案

根据语法选择答案是解完形填空题时经常遇到的，通常涉及到词法与句法的多种语法常识，如：连词，冠词，代词，介词，副词的正确使用，以及非谓动词，虚拟语气，时态和语态，主谓一致等的用法。因此只要熟练掌握语法知识，这类题目就不难解答。如：

(1) “You drink too much. Stop \_\_\_\_\_ whisky, and drink milk,” said the doctor.

选择项：A. drink      B. drinking      C. drank      D. to drink

这是考核非谓动词的选择题，从选择项中不难看出正确答案是 B，即动名词短语在句子中作及物动词 stop 的宾语，表示“停止做某事”。

(2) The king was so happy \_\_\_\_\_ he gave the man a lot of money for it.

选择项：A. when      B. that      C. as      D. while

很明显，这是一道考查状语从句中正确使用连词的选择题。so... that... 是引导结果状语从句的句型，表示“如此……以至于……”，因此正确答案为 B。

### 3. 根据词的搭配选择答案

在句子中，英语单词往往与前、后的词产生某种搭配关系，如：动词与名词，形容词与介词等。因此在解完形填空题时，必须给予注意。如：

They often make \_\_\_\_\_ of me for my strong accent.

选择项：A. joke      B. fun      C. use      D. play

这道题目的正确答案为 B，因为动词 make 与 fun 是固定的搭配，make fun of 意为“和……开玩笑”，其余各项都不能与 make 构成搭配，故被排除。

### 4. 根据惯用法选择答案

所谓惯用法，即英语的特定的现象，很难用词法和句法解释清楚。掌握

惯用法主要靠平时多听,多读。语言知识积累多了,也就学会了。如:

He is so clever \_\_\_\_\_ a boy of six.

选择项: A. with    B. for    C. in    D. to

这道题涉及到介词的用法,正确答案为B。根据英语惯用法,介词for表示“就……而言”。这个句子可译为“就一个六岁的男孩而言,他太聪明了。”其余各项在用法与意义上均不适合,故被排除。

#### 5. 根据上下文选择答案

在选完形填空的空格时,须通读全文,了解大意。有的空格还应借助上下文提供的信息,这就是根据上下文选择答案的原则。如:

It was 4 o'clock when the front doorbell rang. Mrs. Clarke was (making) tea at the time. The bell rang again, and (the next moment) she heard her letter-box being pushed open. \_\_\_\_\_ the kettle of boiling water, she moved quietly (towards) the door. A (piece) of wire appeared through the letter-box, and then a (hand) . The wire turned and caught around the knob on the door-lock. Mrs. Clarke raised the kettle and (poured) the water over the hand.

选择项: A. Putting down    B. Laying aside    C. Picking up    D. Taking away

读完这段文字,我们不难看出 Mrs. Clarke 是“提起水壶”(Picking up the kettle),将开水倒向小偷,因此正确答案为C。

#### 6. 根据基本常识选择答案

这种选择题需要学生平时积累丰富的常识或生活经验,了解本国或外国的风俗与文化,同时也应该掌握一些基本的科普常识与专业知识,也就是说要做到见多识广。如:

(1) She told her daughter not to forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the front door when she went to school.

选择项: A. open    B. lock    C. close    D. push

这是一道常识题,按照常理,学生离家上学时必须先锁门。因此正确选项是B,其余各项均被排除。

(2) It was an early morning in summer in the streets, sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly, heading towards their \_\_\_\_\_.

选择项: A. jobs    B. homes    C. buses    D. offices

不难看出人们是早上刚起床,按生活常识,他们是准备“上班”,而不可能“回家”,因此排除选项 B;既然上班,有可能“挤公共汽车”,“自己开汽车”或“步行”,因此选项 C 不适合;上班的人们中有“白领”,也有“蓝领”,因此不一定都去“办公室”,这样选项 D 也被排除,剩下最佳答案只能是 A。

#### 7. 根据单复数一致原则选择答案

单复数一致涉及到名词的可数与不可数,名词的单复数与代词,冠词取得一致关系,名词的单复数与谓语动词在数上保持一致关系等。因此解完形填空题时,须给予重视。如:

When \_\_\_\_\_ hotter, it becomes bigger in size.

选择项: A. solids get    B. the solids get    C. solid gets    D. a solid gets

通读全句,主句的主语是 it,因此选择项不可能是 A 与 B;solid 作为名词是可数的,表示不同种类,因此正确选项应是 D。

#### 8. 使用排除法选择答案

使用排除法,即在提供的四个选项中,明确判断三项是错的,则余下的,即使自己不甚了解,也必然是正确无误的。通常在判断空格是句子的某种成分,明确其该用哪种词性单词,或利用冠词判断所需名词等场合,使用排除法往往较容易找到正确答案。如:

“It is very \_\_\_\_\_ that, in many schools, they are going to spend less time in the classroom than they used to,” he said.

选择项: A. possibly    B. probably    C. lovely    D. likely

根据所给句子,可以判断空格处所缺是句子的表语,而表语一般较多使用形容词。所给选择项 A,B 是副词,因此被排除。C 项尽管是形容词,但词义不适合句子,因而也被排除。这样剩下的 D 无疑是正确答案。

### 三、完形填空试题解题举例

#### (A)

During the time of the Second World War, a woman from New York was one of the many who had a son in the army in   1  . The son wrote home once a week. His mother was always pleased to receive his letters, so when

the letters 2 stopped coming, she became worried. She soon learned from the Home Office that her son was 3 by the Japanese. And he was now in prison. A few weeks later, the mother was very 4 to get a letter from her son. He wrote that he was in a Japanese prisoner of war camp, 5 he was treated well and was in fine health. At the end of the letter, he added, "PS. Steam off the stamp and give it to my little brother for his collection." As the boy was her only son, the mother steamed off the stamp at once. She was surprised to see a message, saying, "6, we're starving to death!"

1. A. Asia                      B. America                      C. Africa                      D. Europe
2. A. quickly                      B. suddenly                      C. finally                      D. quietly
3. A. sent                      B. chosen                      C. heard                      D. caught
4. A. sad                      B. happy                      C. kind                      D. angry
5. A. or                      B. for                      C. so                      D. but
6. A. Look                      B. Listen                      C. Save                      D. Help

编号	答案	解题要点	解 析
1	A	根据上下文	根据下文 Japanese, 可以判断部队是在 Asia。
2	B	根据上下文	本来儿子每周一封信, 后来突然没有来信, 为此母亲感到担忧。因此 suddenly 是正确答案。
3	D	词汇题	根据句意, 儿子被日本人抓走了。因此 caught 是正确答案。
4	B	词汇题	根据句意, 几周后母亲又收到了儿子的来信, 她一定很高兴, 因此 happy 是正确答案。
5	D	语法题	这是一个并列句, 表示转折意义, 因此用连词 but。
6	D	词汇题	根据句意, Help 在口语中表示呼救, 求救。

### (B)

John is a famous writer now. But he said he was not a 1 student when he was young. He was often late for 2 and didn't like doing his homework. Sometimes, he slept in class while the teacher was teaching. He didn't understand much, 3 he always thought he understood everything. One day the teacher 4 the students a question, "When Jack was ten years

old, 5 brother Bob was twenty. Jack is fifteen now and 6 is his brother Bob?" John said, "That's easy. Bob is twice as Jack, so he is now thirty."

Another time, the 7 in a science class asked, "When it thunders, 8 do we always see the light before we 9 the sound?"

"But, Miss," said John quickly, "don't you 10 our eyes are in front of our ears?"

- |                |            |          |              |
|----------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. A. good     | B. tall    | C. rich  | D. fat       |
| 2. A. sleep    | B. lunch   | C. class | D. play      |
| 3. A. so       | B. and     | C. or    | D. but       |
| 4. A. sent     | B. asked   | C. told  | D. found     |
| 5. A. your     | B. my      | C. his   | D. her       |
| 6. A. how many | B. how old | C. what  | D. who       |
| 7. A. teacher  | B. farmer  | C. nurse | D. policeman |
| 8. A. what     | B. when    | C. where | D. why       |
| 9. A. break    | B. make    | C. hear  | D. smell     |
| 10. A. read    | B. hope    | C. study | D. know      |

编号	答案	解题要点	解 析
1	A	根据上下文	根据下文 He was often late 可以判断 good 是正确答案。
2	C	词汇题	根据句意, be late for class。
3	D	语法题	这是一个并列句, 表示转折意义, 因此用连词 but。
4	B	词的搭配	asked the students a question 是一个动词搭配。
5	C	根据上下文	根据上下文, his 是指前句中的 Jack。
6	B	根据上下文	根据上下文, 应选 how old。
7	A	词汇题	根据句意, 在课堂上, 因此选 teacher。
8	D	语法题	根据句意, 问的是“为什么”, 所以用 why。
9	C	词汇题	hear the sound 听见声音。
10	D	词汇题	本句意思是“难道你不知道我们的眼睛在耳朵的前面吗?”因此 know 是正确答案。

# Part One



**Directions:** Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语,完成短文,用 A, B, C 或 D 表示):

## Step One

### (1)

Many years ago there was a poor man. He had in his garden, an orange tree. On the tree there were many fine oranges. 1 he found one of his oranges was much bigger than the others. It was as big as a football. Nobody had ever seen 2 orange. The poor man took the orange to the king. The king was so happy 3 he gave the man a lot of money for it.

When a rich man heard of it, he said to himself, "It's only an orange. Why has the king given so much money 4 it? I'll take my gold cup to the king. He'll give me 5 money."

The next day when the king 6 the gold cup, he said to the rich man, "What a beautiful cup! I'll show you something beautiful, please take this great orange."

- |               |               |             |                 |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. One day | B. Yesterday  | C. When     | D. This morning |
| 2. A. so big  | B. such a big | C. such big | D. such an big  |
| 3. A. when    | B. while      | C. as       | D. that         |
| 4. A. to      | B. for        | C. get      | D. buy          |
| 5. A. many    | B. lots of    | C. a little | D. more         |
| 6. A. brought | B. accepted   | C. gave     | D. received     |

### (2)

When your nose runs and your eyes water you may have a cold. This means that little germs(细菌) have arrived and got into 1 your nose and throat(喉). These germs came 2 someone you were playing with. Or perhaps you sat 3 to someone in a bus or train that had a cold. We think that these germs do not live anywhere but in the body.

There is no need to go out and buy something to 4 your cold better. Your body is very clever. After a 5 days it makes special things that kill

those germs. And so your cold goes away! But 6 those germs are killed, you may have given some to your family.

1. A. all                      B. both                      C. either                      D. neither
2. A. into                      B. to                      C. from                      D. out
3. A. next                      B. near                      C. beside                      D. at
4. A. take                      B. ask                      C. tell                      D. make
5. A. few                      B. little                      C. some                      D. any
6. A. before                      B. after                      C. because                      D. as

(3)

We can see with our eyes. The eye ball is 1 the size of a table tennis ball. The pupil(瞳孔) is a round opening in the middle of the eye. If there is too much light, the pupil gets smaller. If there is too 2 light, the pupil gets bigger, 3 more light gets into the eye.

After the light gets into the eye, it 4 through the eye ball, falls on the 5 of the ball and makes a picture on it. That is 6 our eyes can see.

1. A. always                      B. about                      C. over                      D. in
2. A. much                      B. few                      C. little                      D. many
3. A. so                      B. because                      C. but                      D. since
4. A. pass                      B. passing                      C. passed                      D. passes
5. A. front                      B. back                      C. side                      D. top
6. A. what                      B. reason                      C. why                      D. cause

(4)

What do I remember about my childhood? There were good things and bad things. We used to live 1 and my parents always got up early in the morning to feed the cows and sheep. I always remember waking up to the smell of the breakfast my mother was cooking. What a wonderful smell! I used to 2, wash quickly and run downstairs. My breakfast would be waiting for me on the table.

During winter, the weather was always very cold. The house didn't have