

- 紧密配合新课改、中考改革
- 严格契合中考题型



搞定完形，赢定英语，一起来！

Just go!

英语

能力飚升 :::: 七年级

完形填空

ENGLISH CLOZE

中考英语命题研究专家组 编

150 篇

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| ➔ 题材全面化 | 多角度的语言素材，多题型的题目设置，彻底告别单一与重复。 |
| ➔ 体例系统化 | 独有的“评估—训练—检测”三维学习模式，真正实现了高效备考。 |
| ➔ 训练梯度化 | 题目编排按专项分类，由易到难，循序渐进，学习过程更加科学化。 |
| ➔ 答案人性化 | 解析全面详尽，点拨精练到位，注重方法及技巧的渗透。 |



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能力飚升 :::: 七年级

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TO FIGHT, TO WIN

——代前言

马克思曾经说过：“外语是人生斗争的武器。”

飞人刘翔：“学好英语真的是太重要了！”

小巨人姚明：“英语就是一门工具，掌握了也没什么了不起！”

同你一样，你的偶像也要学习英语，他们也经历了曲折的学习之路。英语考试就是人生中一场持续的战斗！身处其中，除了勇敢面对，你别无选择！你现在所想的和所做的，将会决定你未来的命运。

一个English hero应该具备哪些素质？

新《英语课程标准》中有这样的阐述：“明确自己的学习需要和目标”、“积极探索适合自己的学习方法”、“能尝试使用不同的教育资源”、“能对自己的学习进行评价”。针对上述要求，开心英语研发中心组织教育专家、一线教师及资深编辑共同编写了本书，它就是你作战的秘密武器。拥有它，并正确使用它，将帮助你赢得这场战斗。You can make it!

丛书特色

体系系统化 科学的“评估→训练→检测”的三维学习模式，真正实现高效备考

本书以“水平测试”开篇，让你先进行自我评估，了解自己的真实水平；接着深入分析历年试题中各种题型及命题特点，解读完形填空的解题策略和解题步骤，让你从战略上赢定阅读。然后，本书安排了各种题型、题材的试题，让你集中训练，从而实现专项突破；最后我们淘金式地精选了若干综合性试题，以全方位检视你前期的学习成果。

题材全面化 多角度的语言素材，多题型的题目设置，彻底告别单一与重复

本书题材广泛，涵盖了历年中考的常考话题，内容翔实，融趣味性、知识性、科学性于一体，并结合教学要求编写成独立的单元，每一个单元选取题材、体裁丰富的文章进行阶梯训练；题型丰富，覆盖了全国中考的所有题型，由编者结合完形填空的命题特点和考试趋势精心编排，经典的试题全面有效地检测你在不同实际生活环境下对所学语言的感悟和接受能力。

训练梯度化 题目编排专项分类，由易到难、循序渐进，学习过程更科学性化

阶梯训练分为基础篇、提高篇、拓展篇，难度循序渐进，阅读能力层层推进，让你的英语水平实现螺旋式提高。

答案人性化 解析详尽全面，点拨精练到位，注重方法技巧的渗透

答案解析部分不只让你知其然和所以然，其中还渗透了我们人性化的栏目设计，告别了简单的答案罗列或者机械的文字讲解。精辟简练的“篇章导读”为你迅时抓住文章要领。详尽到位的解析文字为你剖析每一个难点和知识点，帮助你举一反三，触类旁通。“小贴士”发散式地全面拓展，生词、短语、背景知识让你在做完题后补充更多的英语知识食粮。“障碍语句翻译”为你扫除阅读的绊脚石，让阅读变成“悦读”。

总之，本套丛书通过权威编审来把握考试信息、考试重点和命题趋势；通过学习层次的划分来体现科学递进的原则；通过人文学习理念来挖掘每个学生的无限潜能；通过浓缩英语世界之精华来有效提高英语；通过田园般愉悦的学习氛围来营造快速学习英语的好心情。希望每个学生都能够成为一个English hero!

编者

2009年5月

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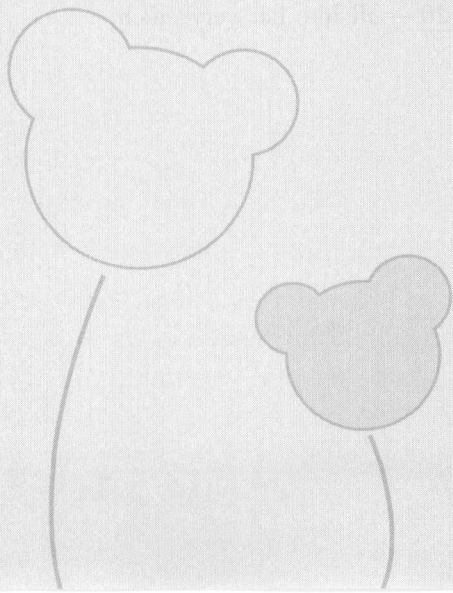
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全解全析

第
一
部
分

完形填空 水平测试

完形填空水平测试是由全国各地精选的最新中考真题、模拟题、竞赛试题组成的测试卷，其目的在于使每一位学习者在最短的时间内对自身的阅读水平有一个整体的了解和认知。学习者可以根据自身阅读水平选取其中一套试卷进行测试，然后对照答案进行自我评估。通过测试成绩结合自己的实际情况和指导教师的意见，正确使用本书。



>>> 水平测试一 >>>

A

Tom is a boy 1 fourteen. He is a middle school student. He 2 very hard. He is a good student. 3 he gets up at 6:30 in the morning. 4 that he washes his face, brushes his teeth and then 5 out to do morning exercises. He 6 breakfast at about 7:00. He goes to school at 7:30 7 his bike.

Classes 8 at 8:00. They have six classes a day, four in the morning and two in the afternoon. Classes are over at four. After school he 9 baseball on the playground. At about five he goes home. He has supper at six. After supper he 10 his homework.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. at | B. of | C. for | D. in |
| 2. A. studies | B. study | C. learn | D. to study |
| 3. A. Then | B. usually | C. Because | D. After |
| 4. A. After | B. Then | C. Before | D. At |
| 5. A. go | B. come | C. goes | D. going |
| 6. A. have | B. take | C. make | D. has |
| 7. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. by |
| 8. A. are over | B. are begin | C. begin | D. begins |
| 9. A. plays the | B. has | C. makes | D. plays |
| 10. A. do | B. does | C. have | D. take |

B

My family and I 11 in Nanjing, China. We are very happy. I am 12 student in No. 11 Middle School. Is our school big? No, it isn't. It's 13, but it's very beautiful. There aren't 14 swimming pools in it. But our school 15 two basketball courts (球场). There 16 a garden and many tall trees in our school. There are about fifty 17 in our school. I am in Class 2, Grade 1. My classroom is 18 the first floor. Miss Fang is our Chinese teacher. 19 is a very good teacher. 20 all like her very much.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 11. A. am | B. is | C. are |
| 12. A. a | B. an | C. the |
| 13. A. small | B. big | C. beautiful |
| 14. A. a | B. some | C. any |
| 15. A. have | B. has | C. there's |
| 16. A. am | B. is | C. are |
| 17. A. class | B. a class | C. classes |
| 18. A. on | B. in | C. between |
| 19. A. He | B. She | C. Her |
| 20. A. We | B. Our | C. Us |

C

The summer vacation is over. During the vacation, the weather was hot, but I 21 it very much.

As it was hot in the afternoon, I did my work in the 22. I usually got up at 6:30 and took exercise for half 23 hour. After breakfast, I began 24 English and Chinese and did some exercises in math. Those 25 me three hours or more. I worked quite hard and improved(提高) 26.

I spent the afternoon 27. I went swimming and it was 28. I did not go home until five or six o'clock. Sometimes my friends came to see me and we spent hours 29 to music.

In this 30 I spent my vacation happily. I made much progress in my studies and I became a good swimmer, too.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 21. A. enjoyed | B. disliked | C. played | D. brought |
| 22. A. afternoon | B. morning | C. evening | D. night |
| 23. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. / |
| 24. A. watching | B. looking | C. seeing | D. reading |
| 25. A. took | B. spent | C. paid | D. asked |
| 26. A. lots of | B. a lot | C. kinds of | D. think of |
| 27. A. in | B. down | C. outside | D. along |
| 28. A. boring | B. tired | C. awful | D. funny |
| 29. A. listening | B. to listen | C. listened | D. listen |
| 30. A. street | B. place | C. way | D. answer |

D

Dear Lily,

We are back in Gardon City now. We had 31 good trip.

I 32 to collect my photos yesterday. They 33 great! I showed these photos 34 my classmates. They all 35 them.

There is a photo of Ben and Simon 36 the Great Wall. There is one of you and 37 in the Forbidden City(紫禁城)。

We really enjoyed 38 vacation. We were sad to 39 you.

You must 40 and visit us in Gardon City at Chinese New Year.

Love,
Amy

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 31. A. other | B. a | C. another | D. many |
| 32. A. go | B. went | C. is going | D. was going |
| 33. A. are | B. were | C. feel | D. felt |
| 34. A. from | B. by | C. for | D. to |
| 35. A. like | B. liked | C. likes | D. liking |
| 36. A. in | B. about | C. on | D. from |
| 37. A. I | B. me | C. we | D. us |
| 38. A. my | B. your | C. their | D. our |

39. A. leave B. meet C. take away from D. play trick on
40. A. go B. meet C. come D. came

E

根据短文内容,选择单词,并用适当的形式填空,使短文意思完整。

take off, country, anything, or, Britain, with, wet, usually, and, on

Different country have different customs. Before you go to another 41, it is a great help if you know the language 42 some of customs of the country.

In Japan, when you enter someone's home, you should 43 your shoes. In Brazil, people never go out with their hair 44. In Indonesia, you mustn't point to 45 with your foot. Don't eat 46 your left hand in Muslim countries, and don't touch a child 47 the head in Thailand. When people meet each other for the first time in 48, they say "How do you do?" and shake hands. 49 they do not shake hands after they haven't met for a long time 50 when they will be away from each other for a long time.

41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____
46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____

文章 正确题数 建议用时			层级评价	失分原因总结
A		30 ~ 35 分钟	正确率 90% 以上:要继续保持,成功离你很近,加油!	○生词
B			正确率 80% 以上:提高你的答案命中率,一定会再创优秀成绩!	○语法
C		实际用时	正确率 70% 以上:再斟酌一下你的解题方法,你的成绩会有很大提升空间。	○固定搭配
D			正确率 60% 以上:认真做做接下来的练习,相信你会比你想象的更强。	○速度
E			正确率不足 60% :把这本书彻底吃透,看看你的分数是否已经迅速飙升!	○其他原因
指导意见				

>>> 水平测试二 >>>

A

The earth moves round the sun, and the 1 moves round the earth. When our part of earth turns to the sun, it is 2. When our part of the earth turns 3 from the sun, it is night.

The sun is 4 bigger than the moon. But sometimes the moon 5 bigger than the sun, because it is much 6 to the earth.

The sun is very bright. It gives very strong light. The moon looks quite bright, too, but it doesn't give 7 light at all. The light from the moon 8 the sun.

The moon looks much bigger and brighter 9 the stars. But in fact the stars are a lot bigger and brighter than the moon. They look smaller than the moon because they are 10 away from the earth.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. moon | B. earth | C. sun | D. stars |
| 2. A. hot | B. cold | C. day | D. night |
| 3. A. way | B. away | C. out | D. round |
| 4. A. very | B. much | C. little | D. more |
| 5. A. looks | B. looks like | C. is look | D. is like |
| 6. A. near | B. far | C. nearer | D. farther |
| 7. A. some | B. more | C. much | D. any |
| 8. A. comes from | B. come from | C. is coming from | D. are from |
| 9. A. for | B. as | C. than | D. and |
| 10. A. far | B. farer | C. farther | D. farthest |

B

Mike is a student of Greentree High School. He got up late this morning. So he 11 the school bus. He rode his bike to the school quickly. Mike didn't look 12 the traffic lights, suddenly he hit (撞) a 13. The car driver 14 him to hospital right now. The doctor checked Mike very carefully (仔细地). Mike wanted to go to 15, but the doctor and the driver 16 him to stay in bed.

"Now, my boy," said the doctor, "could you tell me your 17, please?"

"What are you going to do?" asked Mike.

"I'm going to tell your parents and your 18 about it." answered the doctor.

"But my parents 19 my name and my teacher knows my name, 20." said Mike.

The doctor and the driver thought it quite funny and asked him to obey the traffic rules later.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 11. A. sat down | B. got on | C. missed | D. caught |
| 12. A. at | B. on | C. up | D. after |
| 13. A. bus | B. bike | C. car | D. ship |
| 14. A. takes | B. brought | C. carry | D. took |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 15. A. hospital | B. school | C. bed | D. home |
| 16. A. said | B. asked | C. spoke | D. told |
| 17. A. teacher | B. word | C. father | D. name |
| 18. A. teacher | B. student | C. classmate | D. father |
| 19. A. listen | B. call | C. know | D. hear |
| 20. A. else | B. too | C. to | D. two |

C

I work in a school library. There are many kinds of 21 in it. For example, books about English, science, music 22. You 23 do some reading or borrow books from it. But there are some 24. You must obey(遵守) them.

When you are reading in the library, you have to 25 quiet. Don't talk loudly 26 make any noise. You 27 listen to music, either(也). You 28 take your bags or wet umbrellas into the library. 29 or drink in the library. You can borrow books from the library, 30 you can't lend(借出) them to others. You have to take good care of them and return them on time. If the library books are lost, you have to pay for them.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 21. A. people | B. books | C. magazines | D. newspapers |
| 22. A. so on | B. as well | C. and so on | D. as well as |
| 23. A. can | B. have to | C. can't | D. don't |
| 24. A. magazines | B. rules | C. CDs | D. questions |
| 25. A. be | B. are | C. / | D. have |
| 26. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. because |
| 27. A. don't | B. can't | C. have to | D. can |
| 28. A. aren't | B. don't | C. can't | D. can |
| 29. A. No eating | B. Not eat | C. Don't eat | D. Can't eat |
| 30. A. but | B. if | C. when | D. where |

D

There is good news for the children in the countryside. We may still remember the girl 31 big eyes. Her big eyes are 32 us her dream: I wish to 33! In China, there are still 34 girls and boys like her. They want to go to school, but their 35 are too poor. If the family has two or three children, it is harder to 36 the money for all the children. So the parents often ask 37 to stay at home, and boys go to school.

Now they needn't 38 the money. From 2006 on, children can go to school for free in some poor places. They don't have to pay for books and other things. Some of them can even get money from government to make their life 39. Soon, all the children in the countryside can go to school for free. All families are very happy with the news. It's 40 great.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 31. A. with | B. on | C. to | D. in |
| 32. A. saying | B. telling | C. speaking | D. talking |
| 33. A. go to work | B. go to bed | C. go to school | D. go home |
| 34. A. a lot | B. lot of | C. a lot of | D. much |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 35. A. schools | B. cities | C. houses | D. families |
| 36. A. pay | B. take | C. buy | D. lend |
| 37. A. teachers | B. girls | C. boys | D. all the children |
| 38. A. look up | B. turn on | C. worry about | D. make sure |
| 39. A. better | B. shorter | C. longer | D. worse |
| 40. A. not | B. never | C. hardly | D. really |

E

根据短文内容,选择单词,并用适当的形式填空,使短文意思完整。

French, same, words, Chinese, example, many, why, great, much, what, another, tell

Languages change with time and the world. So does English. New 41 are borrowed from other languages. About nine hundred years ago there were 42 changes in England. A great 43 words were borrowed into English from 44. About five hundred years ago there was 45 change. This time it was a change in pronunciation, but the spelling was not 46 changed. English words are spelled quite the 47 as they were in those days. The spelling shows how words were spoken at that time. It does not 48 us much about the pronunciation of words today. For 49, the letters “gh” in the word “night” show us nothing about how it is spoken now. That’s 50 students learning English find English spelling so confusing(容易弄混淆的).

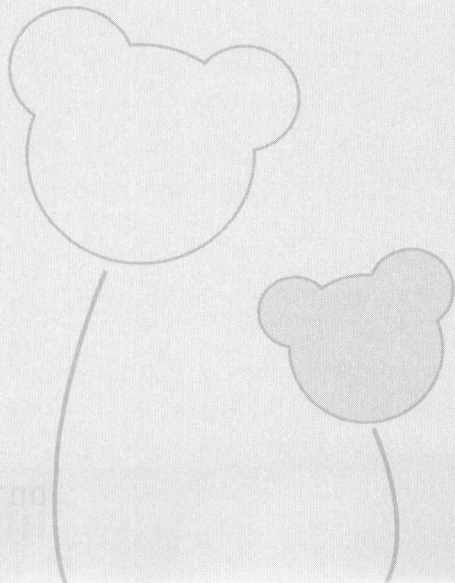
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C		实际用时	正确率 70% 以上:再斟酌一下你的解题方法,你的成绩会有很大提升空间。	○固定搭配
D			正确率 60% 以上:认真做做接下来的练习,相信你会比你想象的更强。	○速度
E			正确率不足 60% :把这本书彻底吃透,看看你的分数是否已经迅速飙升!	○其他原因
指导意见				

第 二 部 分

完形填空 解题策略

阅读是一种重要的学习技能，在中考中所占的比重最大，语言难度也最大。从命题的角度讲，阅读同中考英语成绩是成正比的。因此，只有掌握正确的解题方法，才能轻松面对考试。本部分教你掌握完形填空的各种题型、解题技巧，增强语感，提高阅读速度和对文章的理解力，增强解决问题的能力，在实践中斩获阅读高分。



一、完形填空命题特点

完形填空是一种测试同学们语言水平和实际运用语言能力的综合性题型。完形填空起点高,容量大,涉及的知识面广,灵活性强。它既考查了考生的阅读理解能力、逻辑推理能力、分析判断能力和语言运用能力,又考查了考生对语法、词汇、习语、句型以及固定搭配等基础知识的综合运用能力。

完形填空题型复杂,涉及词类的搭配关系,词意的区别,语法结构,逻辑推理等各种知识,它要求同学们必须具备一定的词汇量和一定的语法知识,而且还必须具备一定的阅读理解能力,分析能力,逻辑推理能力,使完形后的文章不仅语法上准确,用词恰当,而且意思、结构无误。所以完形填空是同学们感到困难、比较难把握的题型之一。

了解完形填空命题的特点,把握方向,站得高,看得远,才能提高自己对完形填空的解题能力。

完形填空作为一种综合性的测试题型,它覆盖了词汇、语法、阅读理解、书面表达等考试目标的全部内容。它不仅能测试考生在语篇水平上的理解能力,还可以考查考生语言学习的综合水平。在语言的知识方面,它可以考查考生的词汇掌握程度和语法知识。在语言的应用方面,它可以检查考生结合背景知识理解短文主题、大意的能力,结合上下文运用语言知识,全面驾驭语篇、获取信息的能力。完形填空题有以下四个特点:

1. 文章短、挖空多、保持一定的挖空密度。

完形填空题短文的第一句不设空。记叙文体的第一句通常把短文中故事发生的时间(when),地点(place),人物(who)和背景(what)等交待清楚,作为同学们在解题时理解并掌握全文大意的的基础。很多时候议论文体和说明文体的第一句(间或在中间、结尾)是文章的主题句,抓住主题句便抓住了文章的主旨,因此仔细阅读这类文章或段落的首尾句是关键。从近年的中考英语试题看,完形填空的设空具有一定的标准,两空之间不少于4个词,最多不超过32个词。文章字数控制在250词左右,用时约需15分钟。一般来说,文章越短,挖空密度越大,理解文章的难度就越大,解题的难度也相应增加。

2. 情景意义考查为主,语法选择填空极少。

完形填空题在语境中综合考查词义的理解与搭配,而不是纯语法知识的考核;既考查语法知识、阅读理解能力,又考查考生综合知识的运用能力,单纯考查语法结构的题目已基本消亡。干扰项的设置均与语法无关,重在文意干扰。这种试题的特点是:4个备选答案往往是相同的词类,其词形也相同。即:如果是副词,则都是副词;如果是动词则都是动词等等。如果孤立地看挖空的句子,可能都能满足句子的需要,无论将哪个选项填进去,从语法上都是正确的,但是要确定正确答案,只能根据全文的内容和情节的发展,使所选答案能为文章的中心内容服务。

因此完形填空题立足于考生对全文的理解。命题者匠心独具,给出的干扰往往与空前空后的文字形成某种看似“合理”的解释,从不同角度“迷惑”考生,若考生不注意上下文,就会导致失误。

3. 单词填空为主、短语或词组填空为辅;实词为主,虚词为辅。

完形填空的选项词汇主要是实词。实词是信息词汇,重在考查考生的能力。短语或词组填空仅起辅助作用。这样的设置既要求考生具有很好的词感,能熟练运用所学过的常见词汇,惯用知识,还要求具有较强的语感,具有整体处理语篇的能力。做到上下求索寻信息,左顾右盼找答案,瞻前顾后想全文,同时结合考生个人的各方面常识正确解读全文。

4. 选材以记叙文为主,议论文和说明文为辅。短文的难易程度符合同学们在该年级的实际水平。

从体裁上看,完形填空题以记叙文为主。从题材上看,新颖、时尚是完形填空选材的一大特色,选材内容涉及日常生活、文史知识、科技小品、社会热点、政治经济、人物、社会等。中考英语试卷的完形填空题所

选短文的语法结构、用词造句均未超出同学们所学过的文章水平。短文内容贴近实际生活,便于同学们发挥自己的思维能力和理解掌握短文的内容。

二、完形填空常见题型

完形填空题常见的题型有三种:

1. 在一段难度适中的短文中留出若干空白处,在短文的下方为每一空白处留出若干个选项供同学们选择,要求同学们从每题的若干个选项中选出最佳选项,使补全后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

2. 不提供选项,空白处所缺单词由同学们自己填写进去,有的试题空白处应填写的单词的首字母已给出。短文填空或根据首字母填词是要求学生在正确理解和把握文章大意的基础上,通过分析行文线索来填写空缺单词的一种形式。这种题型在近年来的各类试题中比较常见,将来会更加普遍。

3. 把删去的单词打乱顺序随机排列,或增加其他干扰项,置于文章方框内,供同学们选择,即采用单项选择的命题形式设计完形填空。它要求考生根据上下文线索,从语篇层次上把握语言材料,在阅读理解的基础上进行逻辑推理,综合运用所学知识,选择正确的答案。

例如:

A

Our classroom is 1 nice. You can see the 2 desk, 3 you can't see a cat under it. A football is 4 floor and a map 5 is on the wall. We 6 fifty desks and chairs in our classroom. Miss Gao is 7 English teacher. Today everyone is 8 school. Bill and Sam are our good 9. They are from 10.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. much | B. very | C. very much | D. much very |
| 2. A. teacher | B. teachers | C. teacher's | D. teachers' |
| 3. A. and | B. so | C. or | D. but |
| 4. A. on | B. on a | C. on the | D. in the |
| 5. A. Chinese | B. China | C. of Chinese | D. of China |
| 6. A. have | B. think | C. give | D. know |
| 7. A. a | B. our | C. some | D. ours |
| 8. A. at | B. in a | C. at the | D. in |
| 9. A. sons | B. girls | C. friends | D. cats |
| 10. A. English | B. American | C. Japanese | D. America |

【答案解析】

1. B very 修饰形容词、副词,在此修饰形容词 nice。
2. C 名词所有格是在名词后面加 's 构成。
3. D 这里用 but 表示意义上的转折。
4. C 介词短语中常用定冠词。
5. D “一幅中国地图”的表达方式是: a map of China。
6. A have 意为“拥有”。
7. B 修饰名词要用形容词性的物主代词。
8. A at school(在校学习)固定短语。
9. C 主语是复数形式,它的名词表语也应是复数形式。
10. D 介词 from 后面要接一个表示国名的名词。

B

More than 2,000 years ago at Marathon (马拉松), the Greeks (希腊人) won a victory (胜利). Marathon

was a small town. It was about 40 kilometers f 1 Athens — the capital of the country. Pheidippides was the man who took messages from one place to a 2. He had to tell the people there about the great victory.

Pheidippides ran to Athens w 3 the news. He ran as fast as he could so that the people in Athens could l 4 the good news soon. The run was long and h 5. But he k 6 running. He r 7 Athens at last and told the people there the good news. But Pheidippides was so t 8 after the run that he fell on the ground and died.

In 1896 the first of the m 9 Olympic (奥林匹克) Games were held in Athens. From then on, the marathon became one of the s 10 and today it is the game that is liked by both the old and young in many cities all over the world.

【答案解析】

1. **from** 表“离某处有多远”。
2. **another** 根据短文可知道是考查 one...another 的结构,一个……另一个。
3. **with** 表“带着……”。
4. **learn** 从文中可知他拼命跑的目的是想让雅典人民尽快地知道好消息。
5. **hard** 形容词,表“艰难”。
6. **kept** 与动词的-ing 形式搭配,表示坚持不懈的跑。
7. **reached** 及物动词,表到达。
8. **tired** 由于疲劳过度而死亡。
9. **modern** 奥运会分古代和现代的,这里指现代的。
10. **sports** “one of the + 复数名词”意为“……其中之一”。

C

用所给词填空,完成短文。每空一词,每词只允许使用一次,有 6 个词多余。

all and go much see many answer with gives asks for tell to looks

There are 1 people on the bus. A young woman is near the window 2 her son. She says to the conductor, “Please give me a ticket 3 Beijing.” She gives the conductor two yuan. But the conductor 4 at the boy. He 5 the boy, “How old are you?” The boy says loudly (大声地), “I am eight at home and I am five on the bus.” 6 the people laugh. At last, the woman 7 the conductor one yuan 8 her son's ticket.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

【答案解析】

1. **many** people 是名词,前面应该是形容词,所给的词中,只有 many 和 much 是形容词,但 much 修饰的是不可数名词,不能修饰 people。所以只能用 many。
2. **with** 应该填 with,表示“和某人在一起”。
3. **to** 根据短文可知:此处应该表示“一张去往北京的车票”,应该用 a ticket to Beijing。
4. **looks** 根据短文可知:那位妇女没给儿子买票,引起了售票员的怀疑。此处填 looks 意为“售票员看着小男孩”。
5. **asks** 根据下文售票员的问题可知此处应该填 asks(问)。
6. **All** 所给的词中只有 all 能够修饰 the people。理解为“公共汽车上所有的人都笑了起来。”
7. **gives** 谎言被揭穿,这位妇女只好给售票员钱,为儿子买票。
8. **for** 这位妇女给售票员一元钱,是为了(for)给儿子买票。

三、完形填空解题指导

(一) 选择型完形填空解题方法

完形填空对考生的能力要求比较高。要顺利解答这类考题,必须要有扎实的语言基础知识和综合运用所学英语知识的能力以及一定的分析、推理判断能力。还应熟悉各种体裁、题材的文章,具有一定的语感和快速阅读能力。在解题时可按以下步骤和方法进行。

1. 通读全文,了解大意。

通读全文时,跳过空格快速阅读,弄清文章的基本含义。先快速阅读全文,可使我们对文章的整体结构和中心思想有个基本的了解。有利于进一步把握全文所讲内容、篇章结构、时态语态的变化,为后面的答题创造条件。但通读宜粗、直、快。切忌看一句做一句,看一空填一空,断章取义,那会进入误区,即使所填答案符合本句要求,也未必符合全文的要求。通读的目的仅在于掌握大意,切不可把宝贵的时间浪费在个别字句的推敲上。

2. 重视首句的开篇启示作用。

完形填空所采用的短文一般不给标题,但短文的首句通常用以点明短文的性质,如叙事、议论等,这是我们探索短文全貌的“窗口”。可以以首句的时态、语态为立足点进行思考,判断文章的体裁,推测全文的大意及主题。所以应该重视首句的启示作用。

3. 抓住关键词,根据上下文解题。

解题时,要遵循于全文大意和主题这一原则,联系上下文展开逻辑推理分析,要迅速找出那些在短文中起重要作用的关键词,了解所提问题的特定语境和语篇中的内在关系。

在解题过程中,应遵循“先易后难”的原则,遇到个别难题不易判断时,可先跳过去,去解决那些靠上下文能确定的、比较直接明确的问题,随着下文的展开和文章的深入,或许在前面难以判断的题,下文就有暗示,甚至有明确的提示。因此,在选择答案时,应特别注意联系前后句,充分利用上下文为确定答案提供的有用信息。

4. 重读全文,验证答案。

在全部空格补全以后,一定要根据填好的答案重读全文,看文章是否流畅,前后是否矛盾,语法结构是否无误。如果发现有些地方读起来不流畅,就要进行仔细推敲,更正。

例如:

Li Ming and Wang Fei are in 1 same school. They are in 2. They are 3. After class, they 4 games. 5 friends play 6. Some play basketball, some play football. Some fly 7 and some ride 8. They 9 jump, swim and sing, too. They 10 good students. They like their school.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 2. A. class one | B. Class One | C. one class | D. One Class |
| 3. A. goods friends | B. good friend | C. goods friends | D. good friends |
| 4. A. play | B. get | C. want | D. put |
| 5. A. They | B. Their | C. Them | D. Theirs |
| 6. A. different(不同的) game | B. different games | C. same game | D. same games |
| 7. A. kites | B. bikes | C. plane | D. bird |
| 8. A. planes | B. birds | C. kites | D. bikes |
| 9. A. like to | B. are | C. aren't | D. can |
| 10. A. is | B. are | C. have | D. like |