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- 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 :::: 八年级

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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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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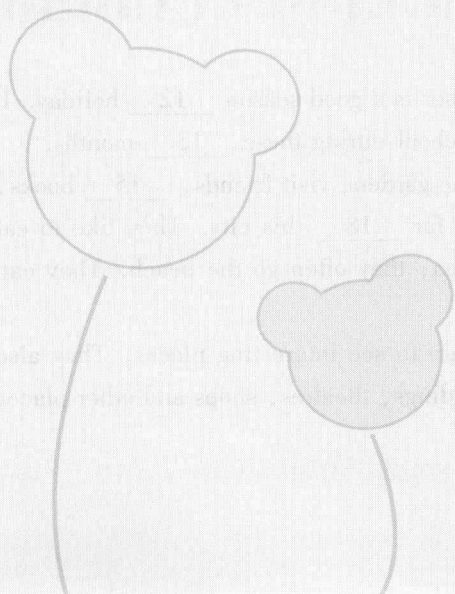
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全解全析

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

Dear grandma,

How is it going? I hope that grandpa is 1 now. I was sorry to hear that he had a 2 last week. I hope you are in good health.

Things are fine now. I finished my end-of-year exams last week and got my 3 card today. I always get 4 when I see the envelope from school in the mailbox, but 5 I did OK this time. I had a really hard 6 with science this semester, and I wasn't surprised to find that my worst report was from my science teacher. She said I was lazy, which isn't 7. It's just that I find science really difficult. 8 disappointing result was in history. My history teacher said I could do better. The good 9 is that my maths teacher said I was hard-working. And my Spanish teacher said my listening was good.

Well, that's about all the news I have for now. Dad and Mom 10 their love.

Love,
Alan

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. well | B. rich | C. busy | D. kind |
| 2. A. rest | B. dream | C. game | D. cold |
| 3. A. report | B. ID | C. phone | D. library |
| 4. A. excited | B. sad | C. nervous | D. tired |
| 5. A. carefully | B. luckily | C. suddenly | D. quickly |
| 6. A. business | B. question | C. problem | D. time |
| 7. A. important | B. true | C. boring | D. enough |
| 8. A. Each | B. Some | C. Another | D. Other |
| 9. A. meaning | B. notice | C. news | D. letter |
| 10. A. have | B. send | C. provide | D. show |

B

Most American families like to have a holiday 11 summer. Summer is a good season 12 holiday. It is very hot during the months of July and August. Children do not go to school during these 13 months.

Some 14 like to stay at home during the holiday. They work in the garden, visit friends, 15 books, or 16 TV. Many families 17 their lunch to a park or somewhere far 18 this city. They like to eat where there are many trees or there is a nice lake. If they live near the sea, they often go the beach. They can fish, swim and enjoy the sun there.

America is a large country. Many families travel by 19 or by train to see interesting places. They also travel by plane to a foreign country. Many big cities have many famous buildings, theatres, shops and other places 20 travelers.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. A. for | B. in | C. on | D. at |
| 12. A. to | B. of | C. for | D. about |
| 13. A. one | B. two | C. three | D. four |
| 14. A. people | B. peoples | C. man | D. woman |
| 15. A. see | B. watch | C. look | D. read |
| 16. A. see | B. watch | C. look | D. read |
| 17. A. takes | B. take | C. look | D. are taking |
| 18. A. from | B. away | C. to | D. off |
| 19. A. car | B. a car | C. their car | D. cars |
| 20. A. for | B. in | C. on | D. at |

C

Mr. White is a member of his office. He's 21 and can easily deal with all kinds of matters. So he's always 22 more than his workmates. Of course he's often 23 and has no time to do the housework. His wife 24 him well and does all at home.

25 ! their daughter was hurt in a traffic accident last month and had to be 26. Now Mrs. White should go to look after her there 27 she can't go home. Mr. White often eats something in the restaurant. As he 28 do some cleaning, the rooms were all disorderly (零乱不堪).

Yesterday morning, before Mr. White woke up, the telephone 29. He got up to answer it. His friend told him to 30 an important telephone number down. But he could find 31 a piece of paper. He found there was much dust (灰尘) on the table and wrote the number on it. But soon he 32 it and went to work. Two hours later 33 came back and looked for a sweater for her daughter. Her husband came in while she was 34 the table. He couldn't 35 the number on the table and called out angrily, "Who let you clean the table?"

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 21. A. important | B. strong | C. good | D. able |
| 22. A. helped | B. thought | C. paid | D. asked |
| 23. A. busy | B. quiet | C. lazy | D. happy |
| 24. A. sees | B. knows | C. misses | D. takes care of |
| 25. A. Well | B. Once | C. What's more | D. Bad luck |
| 26. A. in hospital | B. outside | C. in bed | D. in time |
| 27. A. but | B. or | C. while | D. and |
| 28. A. not | B. never | C. almost | D. often |
| 29. A. shouted | B. spoke | C. rang | D. called |
| 30. A. write | B. remember | C. understand | D. use |
| 31. A. either a pen or | B. neither a pen nor | C. both a pen and | D. not only a pen but |
| 32. A. forgot | B. read | C. took | D. threw |
| 33. A. he | B. his friend | C. his wife | D. his daughter |
| 34. A. brushing | B. walking in | C. leaving | D. cleaning |
| 35. A. find out | B. listen to | C. see | D. write |

D

I can't remember when I started collecting litter. But it was once when I got tired of 36 litter nearby, I realized that 37 was going to pick it up.

I live near a 38 in Enshi, Hubei Province. I can reach there in three 39 on foot! I 40 love going there to play with my dog. But one day there was so much litter there that I became very unhappy. I decided I had to clean the forest. I wanted to 41 happy going there again.

I made my 42 trip to clean the forest that afternoon. I took a big black rubbish bag with me. Ten minutes 43 starting picking of litter, my bag was full! There were cans, bottles, broken glass and newspapers in it. From then on, I went to the forest four times a year to pick up the litter. I often 44 there for three hours. It makes me feel 45 to do something for the environment.

After each trip, I 46 all the litter that I've found. If 47 of it is recyclable (可回收的), I would keep it. I can't 48 why people drop litter. But I will keep picking it 49 they stop dropping it. I know I am only doing a small bit to help 50, but I still think it is important.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. see | B. seeing | C. look | D. looking |
| 37. A. no one else | B. I | C. everyone | D. anyone |
| 38. A. school | B. forest | C. river | D. park |
| 39. A. months | B. hours | C. days | D. minutes |
| 40. A. would | B. do | C. am used to | D. used to |
| 41. A. look | B. feel | C. make | D. see |
| 42. A. first | B. third | C. fourth | D. fifth |
| 43. A. after | B. later | C. before | D. of |
| 44. A. play | B. go | C. work | D. sit |
| 45. A. worried | B. sad | C. disappointed | D. great |
| 46. A. buried | B. burnt | C. sold | D. looked at |
| 47. A. many | B. little | C. any | D. much |
| 48. A. wonder | B. ask | C. hope | D. understand |
| 49. A. until | B. as | C. after | D. when |
| 50. A. myself | B. the earth | C. other | D. the litter |

E

In 2000 the Chinese novelist Gao Xingjian won the Nobel Prize for literature (诺贝尔文学奖). He was the first Chinese 51 to win the world's most important literary prize. It is said that 52 work has opened new ways for the Chinese novel.

Gao was born in 1940 in Jiangxi Province, Eastern China. His father worked in a bank and his mother was an actress. She 53 Gao's interests in the theater.

When he left school, Gao studied French at the Department of Foreign Languages in Beijing. After he graduated from college, he left 54 to live and work in France in 1987. 55 then he has worked as a translator (翻译), theater director and novelist. His most 56 work is the novel *Soul Mountain* (《灵山》). The story sets in the Chinese countryside. And the novel has been translated into 57 languages.

The Nobel Prize in 2000 was about \$ 915,000. The Nobel Prizes include prizes for different kinds of sciences 58 the Nobel Peace Prize. The money was left by Alfred Nobel. He said that the literature prize 59 accept an author whose work moves in an “ideal direction” (理想的方向).

The Nobel Prizes are given to the winners by the Swedish King every year 60 December 10, the anniversary (周年纪念日) of Nobel's death in 1896.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 51. A. actor | B. singer | C. writer | D. doctor |
| 52. A. his | B. her | C. one's | D. its |
| 53. A. lost | B. encouraged | C. showed | D. lead |
| 54. A. America | B. Britain | C. China | D. France |
| 55. A. Since | B. By | C. Before | D. After |
| 56. A. difficult | B. famous | C. expensive | D. important |
| 57. A. no | B. few | C. many | D. much |
| 58. A. nor | B. and | C. neither | D. as |
| 59. A. should | B. mustn't | C. couldn't | D. could |
| 60. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. upon |

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, 一定会再创优异成绩!	○ 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

A: I lose (丢) things every day, but not very important things. I always find them again. When I find them though, it's too 1. I don't need them any more! For example (例如), I needed 2 a letter so I looked for the stamps I 3 yesterday. I couldn't find them so I had to buy some more.

B: I am usually very careful 4 my things. But there are 5 which I just can't keep. Umbrellas (伞), for example. I buy two or three umbrellas every year. I put them 6 in shops, restaurants or in the cinema 7 I forget them.

C: I lose papers and keys — usually important papers. I also leave my phone card in the telephone. Last month I 8 my bag in a shop. Another thing I often lose is my car keys. Last week I lost 9 so I took the bus to 10. When I got home, I found them in the rubbish bin (垃圾箱)!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. good | B. late | C. nice | D. happy |
| 2. A. to post | B. to have | C. to get | D. putting |
| 3. A. saw | B. brought | C. met | D. bought |
| 4. A. for | B. with | C. to | D. at |
| 5. A. some things | B. something | C. some thing | D. nothing |
| 6. A. up | B. below | C. behind | D. down |
| 7. A. or | B. that | C. and | D. than |
| 8. A. found | B. got | C. took | D. left |
| 9. A. their | B. it | C. them | D. that |
| 10. A. my office | B. here and there | C. your turn | D. up and down |

B

When a friend was visiting David, it began 11. So David told him 12 that night. "You may stay here 13 the night," he said. "OK," answered his friend. But 14 minutes 15, the friend went out. He didn't tell David where 16 going nor (也没有) did he ask for an umbrella. When David was about 17, his friend 18. He was all wet through. "Where 19?" asked David. "I have been 20," answered the friend, "to tell my mother that I'll not go home tonight because of the rain."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. A. raining | B. to rain | C. rain | D. rains |
| 12. A. to go not home | B. don't to go home | C. not to go home | D. doesn't to go home |
| 13. A. for | B. to | C. of | D. up |
| 14. A. few | B. little | C. a little | D. a few |
| 15. A. late | B. after | C. lately | D. later |
| 16. A. is he | B. was he | C. he is | D. he was |
| 17. A. to go to sleep | B. to go to bed | C. going to bed | D. go to bed |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 18. A. returned | B. returns | C. to return | D. returning |
| 19. A. have you gone | B. have you been to | C. has you gone | D. have you been |
| 20. A. to home | B. home to | C. home | D. homed |

C

That day was like any other day in his life. After school Michael walked past the shop in the street corner. He stopped to 21 the front row of shoes, and he felt sorry for himself. He 22 wanted to have a pair of shoes for his birthday.

He walked away sadly and thought of what to ask his mother. He knew she would give him 23 if she could. But he also knew very well she had 24 money. He decided not to go home 25, as he looked worried and his mother would notice it. So he went to the park and sat down on the grass. Then he saw a boy in a wheel chair. He noticed that the boy moved the wheels with his hands. Michael looked at him carefully and was 26 to see that the boy had no feet. He looked 27 at his own feet. "It is 28 better to be without shoes than 29 feet." he thought. There was no reason for him to 30 so sorry and sad. He went away and smiled, thinking he was more lucky in his life.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 21. A. see | B. look at | C. watch | D. notice |
| 22. A. gladly | B. nearly | C. really | D. quickly |
| 23. A. something | B. what | C. nothing | D. anything |
| 24. A. little | B. a little | C. much | D. lots of |
| 25. A. at once | B. then | C. just now | D. at all |
| 26. A. pleased | B. excited | C. surprised | D. interested |
| 27. A. up | B. through | C. out | D. down |
| 28. A. much | B. still | C. even | D. less |
| 29. A. out of | B. with | C. without | D. having no |
| 30. A. look | B. feel | C. appear | D. seem |

D

It was my first day at school and I felt nervous and afraid. I went to all my classes alone. I felt like 31 cared. I listened to all the lessons and patiently waited for the lunch break. Then finally the bell rang and it was time to talk and have 32.

While waiting 33, I met a new friend who wore a headscarf (头巾). We got along 34, and I was so happy when she said, "Sit with us at our table." She pointed to the one next to the door. I agreed, and took my plate and was about to walk with her 35 the floor, when suddenly I felt someone touching me. "Hey, I saw you on the bus," said a tall girl in a long skirt. "I see you wear a Jewish (犹太的) necklace. You 36 sit with us."

At that moment I 37 and, to my surprise, I found that it was like the nations of the world: the Spanish only sat with the Spanish, the Americans were only with the 38, the Russians were always with the Russians, and 39 would the Arabs and the Jews sit together.

It was then that I saw the reason why so many wars begin. Everyone stayed with other people of 40 background. The lunchroom was like a map of the world. Why was everyone so blind?

So I 41 this girl, and returned to the first girl. They were all very friendly. That day I 42 a bridge between two worlds when I sat with those who were different from me.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 31. A. everyone | B. anyone | C. no one | D. someone |
| 32. A. fun | B. trouble | C. supper | D. rest |
| 33. A. on line | B. in line | C. in classroom | D. in rain |
| 34. A. good | B. bad | C. well | D. badly |
| 35. A. to | B. along | C. around | D. across |
| 36. A. have to | B. may | C. need | D. should |
| 37. A. looked around | B. looked up | C. looked into | D. looked after |
| 38. A. Chinese | B. Americans | C. Russians | D. the Spanish |
| 39. A. once | B. sometimes | C. always | D. never |
| 40. A. different | B. the opposite | C. the same | D. closed |
| 41. A. refused | B. followed | C. listened to | D. fought against |
| 42. A. walked | B. went | C. built | D. broke |

E

I once thought I would be a perfect mother. It 43 me 16 years to learn that I could not be. I know that I made some mistakes. 44 I could raise my children again, I wouldn't repeat those mistakes. Maybe I would make new 45. But I think I would do a better job.

I would try to understand my children. I often did what my 46 would have done. I 47 their ways of raising children. For example, I had my 13-year-old son, David, come home early, but he hated this rule. He saw no reason for it. 48 a girl, I had to be home early. I wanted my son to do the 49 thing. Now I would think more about why I wanted things done in a certain way.

My father was sick when I was young. So my sister, my brother and I were 50 all the time. We did not cry in anger and we didn't laugh for 51. I just wanted my children to be quiet, too. I never stopped 52 "Why".

It was hard for me to let my children show anger. I 53 them when they started to get angry. Now I would tell my children, "It is all right to show love and it is all right to show anger. Your feelings are good. I love you no matter 54 you feel."

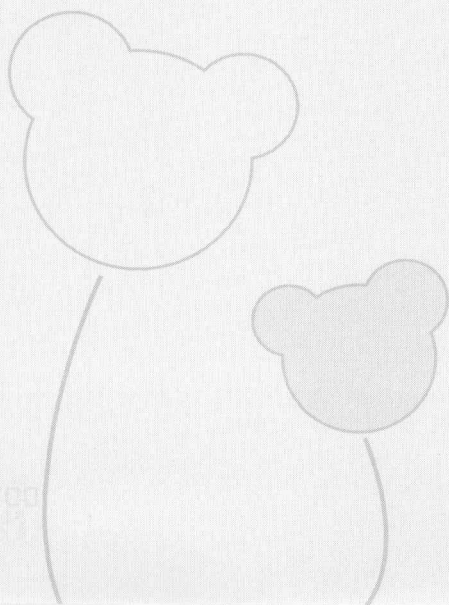
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|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 43. A. cost | B. spent | C. took | D. used |
| 44. A. If | B. When | C. Because | D. Whether |
| 45. A. ways | B. friends | C. rules | D. ones |
| 46. A. parents | B. children | C. teachers | D. friends |
| 47. A. went | B. found | C. followed | D. improved |
| 48. A. For | B. To | C. With | D. As |
| 49. A. same | B. different | C. difficult | D. excited |
| 50. A. strange | B. noisy | C. lively | D. quiet |
| 51. A. danger | B. happiness | C. illness | D. pain |
| 52. A. to ask | B. asking | C. to answer | D. answering |
| 53. A. liked | B. understood | C. stopped | D. encouraged |
| 54. A. how | B. where | C. what | D. when |

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!	<input type="radio"/> 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!	<input type="radio"/> 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。	<input type="radio"/> 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。	<input type="radio"/> 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!	<input type="radio"/> 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、完形填空命题分析

完形填空是关于语言总体理解的一种测试形式,是典型的“智能混合”题型,它融单项选择与阅读理解为一体,涉及到词汇、语法、逻辑推理等各种知识。对于这类题目,要求学生知识面要广,要有比较扎实的基本功;要掌握大量的单词、词组和习语,了解他们的各种变化形式和用法;要有扎实的语法基础,熟练掌握和运用动词的时态、语态及句子结构的能力。除此之外,还要有较强的语感,能够根据上下文的语境进行猜测,推断,作出正确的选择。其考查点有:能够掌握足够的词汇量,正确运用词类和词语的习惯搭配。包括名词、代词、冠词、动词等词类和短语;掌握基础语法知识。包括句法、固定搭配、句型、词语习惯用法、时态、语态、主从复合句和非限定动词等;还应具有一定的语言运用能力、阅读能力、理解能力、综合分析能力和逻辑判断能力。

完形填空是各类英语试题中固定而重要的题型。这种题型归纳起来有如下特点:

1. 以语篇为载体,测试语言知识和语言能力。试题既考查学生对短文的整体理解能力,也考查学生运用语法知识、词汇知识的能力以及对事物的逻辑推理、分析判断能力。

2. 以意义填空为主。试题在着重考查考生阅读理解能力的前提下,兼顾对语言知识、常识、逻辑推理能力的考查。

3. 注重考查对全文意义的理解,降低了对单词本身词义的考查要求。中考完形填空预备选项中所涉及的词汇基本上都是常见的初级词汇。

4. 考点分布符合考查目的。试题以名词、动词、形容词和副词等信息词汇为考查重点,淡化对介词、连词、冠词等结构词的考查,以检测学生在具体情境中灵活运用所学知识的能力。所设空白处,名词、动词、形容词、副词和代词这五类词共占 80%。

5. 一般采用以故事为主的记叙文,以契合初中学生的实际水平。尽量避免专业性太强的文章或议论文体。近年来出现了以意义选择为主,语法选择逐渐减少的趋势。

完形填空有多种形式,但它在基本设计原则上都是一致的。形式都是从短文中抽去若干词,让考生根据上下文填入适当的词,为了有助于考生填入适当的词,可以提供四个答案(其中包括一个正确答案),让考生选出正确的答案;也可以给出单词首字母进行完形填空,或者给出字母及单词长度(由几个字母组成);也可以不给考生提供任何线索,完全凭借考生对文章的理解和现有的语言能力完成。

1. 选择型完形填空

该题型既是传统题型也是主流题型。其特点是将一篇短文中若干词语抽掉留下空格,对每一空格提供若干个选择项,要求考生通读短文后,在理解短文意思的基础上,运用所学的词汇、句型、语法等语言知识,从所提供的备选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文内容完整正确。中考完形填空主要以这种题型为主。它所给的短文一般与英语教材难易程度相当。所设考点涉及词汇、语法及对短文内容的理解。短文的第一句一般不设空,以期提供一个语境,对每一空格设置的选项基本都属于相同或对等的词类,给判定选择带来一定的干扰,侧重考查了考生准确运用词汇的能力及对短文的整体理解和逻辑推理能力。

中考完形填空字数在 150~200 个单词左右,设置 10~20 个左右空格,以 10 或 15 为主,每小题 1 分或 1.5 分,在中考英语试卷所占的分值比例为 6.66%~20% (比例值一般为 6.66%,8.33%,10%,12.5%,16.66%,20%)。此类题型的完形填空在中考中的考查形式有两种,一种是一篇文章 10~20 个小题,另一种是两篇文章 15~20 个小题,如 08 年贵州的中考卷。

2. 填空型完形填空题

该题型的特点是将一篇短文中的若干个词抽出后,要求考生根据短文的意思,在每个空格中填上一个词,使短文意思完整正确。这种题型涉及知识面广、综合性强,不仅考查考生的阅读能力,还着重考查考生联想、分析、对比及逻辑推理的综合运用语言能力。根据其命题形式的不同又分为选词填空题、限词填空题和自由填空题。

(1) 选词填空题

该题型的特点是把抽出的词打乱顺序,不按原文顺序排列,放在短文前面或后面的方框内,有时还增加几个文外的词,要求考生从中选出适当的词以正确的形式填入短文空格内。

此题型在中考中出现频率较大,一般在第二卷中,设置10个空格,每题1~2分,1分的居多,在中考英语试卷的分值比例为6.66%~13.33%。

(2) 限词填空题

该题型的特点是在将一篇短文中若干个词抽出时留下该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。

此题型在中考中出现频率较大,但分值不大。一般在第二卷中,设置5个空格,每题1分,在中考英语试卷的分值比例为3.33%~4.16%。

(3) 自由填空题

该题型的特点是将一篇短文中的若干个词抽出后,不给任何提示,完全由考生根据短文的意思,在每个空格中填上一个词,使短文意思完整。所填的词只要在词义上能使短文意思顺理成章,在语法逻辑上正确无误即可。因此,这类试题允许有多个正确的答案,考生可以自由选择,这是完形填空试题中难度最大的一种。目前各省、市中考中采用这种题型的正逐渐多起来。

此题型在中考中出现频率不高。一般在第二卷中,设置10个空格,每题2分,在中考英语试卷的分值比例为13.33%左右。

完形填空要求学生不仅要会运用自己学过的词汇和语法知识妥善地处理好每个单词,理解句意,还要处理好单句之间以及单句与全文之间的内在关系,选出适当的词填空,使文章完整与通顺。

二、完形填空解题技巧

1. 目标要求

完形填空主要测试学生在具体语言环境中对文章的篇章结构、中心思想、推理判断、词语辨析、习惯用法、固定搭配等方面的能力要求,及对所学英语的综合运用能力、快速阅读理解能力及逻辑推理判断能力等。

2. 解题步骤

在做完形填空题时,通常先弄清语境,并依据上下文进行合理的分析、判断,才能作出恰当的选择。具体可分为以下三步:

(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,断章取意,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,要遵循忠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