



SUNNY ENGLISH

阳光英语

初中英语完形填空
与补全对话

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前 言

英语是进行国际交往的重要工具,对我国与世界各国经济、科技、文化的交流和发展起着促进作用。随着中国加入 WTO 期限的日益临近,英语的重要性愈加突出,因此,提高中学英语教学水平意义深远。

近年来,国家教育部为适应新世纪发展的步伐,不断加大教育改革的力度。中学生英语教学课程标准也有较大变动。强调阅读、听力,强调对英语语言的灵活运用,核心是强调学生综合运用语言的能力。这就要求中学英语学习要改变过去那种“死记硬背打天下”的学习模式,在学习内容、学习方法、思维模式及应试技巧方面,有一个创新性的变化,最终达到打牢基础、融会贯通的目的。

《阳光英语》是根据国家教育部的课程标准、考试大纲和素质教育的要求,针对当前中学生英语学习的不足而编写的。它强调基础,主抓重点,专攻难点和考点,力求所选文章为较新的有代表性的短文或欧美报刊精段,使学生在语法、阅读、写作、听说等各方面实现突破。我们不认为此书是解决中学生英语学习的灵丹妙药,但系统使用《阳光英语》丛书将会使你在突破英语学习的困境上获得一份意外之喜。

作为系列丛书,《阳光英语》在强调基础和创新的同时,具有鲜明的特点:

系列性 “阳光”系列第一批出版的十九册书,有语法、阅读理解、完形填空、书面表达与改错、听力及同步导学精要,基本涉及

初、高中英语学习的重、难点,覆盖了中考、高考的重点。在内容上,既注重知识的独立性,更强调连贯性,系统性强。

创新性 全套丛书均按新的课程标准和考纲编写,强调创新性,重视开拓学生视野、提高学生发散思维能力。引文范例多用新文章和欧美原版短文,且体裁多样。同时在方法上注重引导,多教技巧,使学生具备灵活运用语言的能力。在内容和方法上堪称独具匠心。

实战性 围绕最新考纲,内容紧贴考试要求。其中阅读理解、完形填空、书面表达与改错、听力,都是中、高考的重点得分题。具体到每册书的内容和写法上,也是围绕中、高考的重、难点及易错点精心编写。因此,应考实战性极强。

权威性 本书由北京、天津常年在一线教学的特、高级教师精心编写,其中多人均为学科带头人。本书特聘顾问 Dennis 和 Carla 也有着多年在非英语国家教授英语的丰富经验,在本套丛书的策划、编写和审定工作中贡献良多。这一切,均保证了这套丛书的高质量。

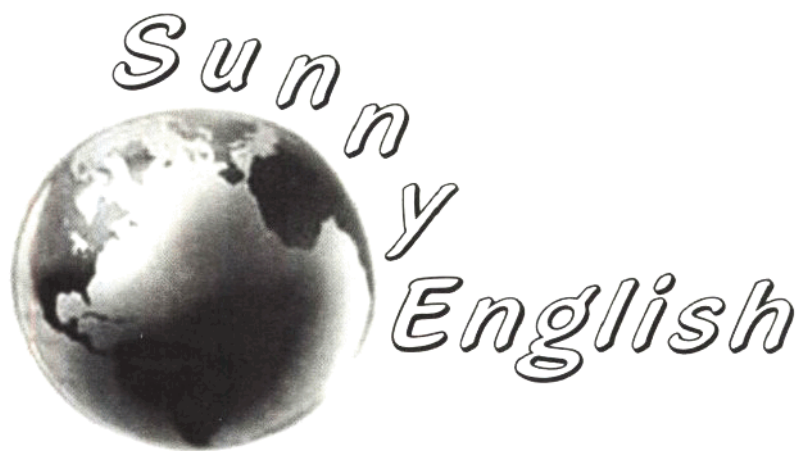
愿“阳光”在新世纪里灿烂夺目

愿“阳光”书系能成为广大中学生学习英语的良师益友

限于时间仓促,书中如有不当之处,欢迎广大师生批评指正。

《阳光英语》丛书编委会

2001.7 北京



Sunny *English*

目 录

第一部分 补全对话 (1)

1. 补全对话题型 (2)

(1) 客观题型 (2)

(2) 主观题型 (6)

2. 补全对话练习题 (8)

(1) 练习题及答案 (8)

(2) 练习题及答案 (14)

(3) 练习题及答案 (21)

(4) 练习题及答案 (38)

(5) 练习题及答案 (57)

(6) 练习题及答案 (66)

第二部分 完形填空 (91)

1. 完形填空题型 (91)

(1) 客观性选择形式 (91)

(2) 选词填空形式 (92)

(3) 定词填空 (96)

(4) 自由填空 (97)

2. 完形填空考查目的 (97)

(1) 考查阅读能力 (97)

(2) 考查语法规则 (101)

(3) 考查词汇 (103)

(4) 考查逻辑思维能力 (106)



(5) 考查灵活性	(108)
3. 完形填空的做题步骤和方法	(110)
(1) 完形填空的做题步骤	(110)
(2) 完形填空的做题方法	(111)
4. 完形填空练习题	(111)
(1) 练习题及答案	(111)
(2) 练习题及答案	(154)
(3) 练习题及答案	(207)
(4) 练习题及答案	(266)
(5) 练习题及答案	(310)



第一部分 补全对话

英语教学大纲明确指出:义务教育阶段英语课程的目的
是.....使学生掌握一定的语言基本知识和基本技能,建立初步
的语感,获得初步运用英语的能力,为真实交际打下基础。大纲在
设置教学内容时,把日常交际用语置于语音、词汇和语法之前,充
分体现了语言交际的重要性。但语言学习不等于语言运用,我们
通过学习背会了一些句子,知道了它们的意思,但更重要的是要知
道在何种场合下,即常说的在何种语境中使用这些句子。

例:How do you do? 和 How are you?

Excuse me 和 I'm sorry.

It's a /my pleasure 和 With pleasure.

No, thanks 与 Neither, thanks.

Thank you all the same 与 The same to you.

这些句子译成汉语,意思基本相同,有时甚至完全相同,但其
使用的场合却不尽相同。初中英语教学大纲所附的“日常交际用
语简表”规定了要学会用英语表达问候、分别、称呼、感谢、道歉、祝
愿、介绍等三十个项目。因此在各级各类考试中都设置了对学生的
语言交际能力加以测试的题目,“补全对话”即是一种常见形式。

“补全对话”题型多种多样,可分为客观题型与主观题型两大
类,每类还可以有单句问答式与多句情景对话式等。



1. 补全对话题型

(1) 客观题型

①根据所提供的情景,从方框中选出符合英语习惯的表达方法,将其序号填入左边括号内。

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. It's very kind of you to say so. | E. I'm sorry. |
| B. Thank you all the same. | F. Excuse me. |
| C. I beg your pardon. | G. What do you want? |
| D. Please say it again. | H. Can I help you? |

(B) 1. 当别人没有能够提供你所需要的帮助时,你应该说:

(C) 2. 假如你和英语外籍老师交谈,因没听清他所说的话,想请他重复一次,你应该说:

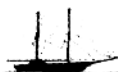
(H) 3. 假如你是邮局工作人员,有人走上前来,你应该说:

(F) 4. 当你想问路时,你首先应该说:

(A) 5. 当别人赞扬你的字写的漂亮时,你应该说:

此种题用汉语说明的方式,为我们设置了特定的语境,但英语交际中的一些习惯表达方式与中国人的思维与表达方式相差甚远。试题也常从这些方面着眼,只有多读,多练才是唯一解决办法。

②从 II 栏找出能回答 I 栏所提问题的英语或完成 I 栏句子的答案,将其序号填入左边括号内。



I

() 1. What day is it today.

() 2. I hope you are better now.

() 3. What does he do?

() 4. What's the date?

() 5. May I ask you some questions.

() 6. Why did you move there?

() 7. What's the weather like?

() 8. Oh! It's very hot today, isn't it?

() 9. Come in and sit down.

() 10. Where are you from?

II

A. Yes, I am. Thank you.

B. Certainly.

C. Because my father found
work in Paris.

D. It's Sunday.

E. He is a doctor.

F. I'm from China.

G. Thank you.

H. It's May 15th.

I. Yes, it is.

J. It's cloudy.

此套题有两个易混的句子,即:What day is it today? 是问星期几的。而 What is the date today? 是问几月几日,即日期,要特殊记忆。

还有两个易选错的答案,即 A 和 G,应在其他有把握的题都确定之后,再把剩余的两题进行比较,这样就不难做出 A 是 2 题的答案,而 G 是 9 题的答案的结论。

答案:DAEHCJIGF

③根据下列内容选择适当的答语或问题。

() 1. —Thank you for helping me.

A. That's right.

B. That's all right.

C. All right.

D. It doesn't matter.

() 2. —Happy birthday to you. It's my present for you.

A. Thank you all the same. B. Thank you very much.

C. The same to you.

D. I don't want your present.



() 3. — My mother hurt her leg while he was cleaning the windows. — _____.

A. I'm sorry to hear that. B. Take it easy.

C. Never mind. D. That's OK.

() 4. — _____?

— It's cold, but sunny.

A. What's the weather.

B. What does the weather like.

C. How is the weather.

D. How's the weather like.

() 5. — _____?

— I'm looking for a skirt for my daughter.

A. Good morning.

B. What do you want to buy.

C. Would you like to buy something.

D. What can I do for you.

解答此种题型的能力不是一朝一夕可以获得的,只能在平时的学习中多留意,多积累,准确记忆每个问题和答语的确切含义及使用场合,如:4题 A 与 D 选项就是错句,而 B“what does ...like?”是用来问喜欢什么的,由此看来,不准确,模棱两可,似是而非是英语学习的大敌。

答案:BBABD

①根据对话内容选择适当的答语或问题。

A: Hello, — (1)?

B: I've got a headache and a cough.

A: — (2)?

B: No, I don't feel like eating.

A: — (3)?



B: Yes, I felt very cold this morning, but now I'm feeling a little Better.

A: ————— (4)?

B: Since yesterday morning.

A: Let me look over you. Open your mouth and say "Ah...".

B: Is it serious?

A: Nothing serious. Maybe you have caught a cold.

B: ————— (5), and have a rest.

() 1. A. Can I help you

B. What about you

C. What's wrong with you

D. How are you feeling now.

() 2. A. What did you eat

B. What would you like to eat

C. Did you have anything to eat

D. Have you had your breakfast

() 3. A. Have you got a fever

B. Have you had any medicine

C. Have you taken your temperature

D. Do you feel tired

() 4. A. When were you ill B. How long have you been like this

C. When did you feel ill

D. How often are you ill

() 5. A. You'll be all right soon

B. Take the medicine three times a day

C. You must be in hospital at once

D. It doesn't matter

做这类对话应注意,从语境设置中寻找有效的信息,从上下文



中确定答案,既要瞻前又要顾后,不能见木不见林,如:题2,下文的“No”即是有效信息,提示你应选择一般问句,这样应在C和D中选,再进一步根据情景选择D,再如题3,根据下文的回答“yes”从语法上看,四个选项均可填入,但在往下读,I felt very cold this morning.显然是发烧的症状,故而可确定A为正确答案。

答案:CDABB

(2) 主观题型

近年来新教材的使用,许多师生误以为英语学习的目的是培养用英语进行交际的能力,实际能力就是听和说的能力,因而认为书写题的训练是次要的,从而淡化了对写的要求,忽视了书写训练,其实这种认识是片面的。有些学生自以为背了不少东西,其实对很多内容,记忆模糊,好象知道一些,深究起来,又好象什么也没有记住,甚至连单词的正确拼写都不能正确掌握。因此,近几年来,各地考试都增加了主观性试题,而且还有加大主观性试题的比重趋势。

“完成对话”的主观性试题除了具备客观性试题同样的特点之外,还要求学生能根据英语习惯,上下文,依据学过的语法规则,自己写出正确的句子来。因此其难度明显大于客观性试题,因此更能反映学生在学习中存在的一些问题。

例1:

A: Good afternoon, doctor.

B: Good afternoon, Tom. What's wrong with you (1)?

A: I've got a headache and a cough.

B: How long have you been like this (2)?

A: About two days.

B: Perhaps you're got a cold.

A: Is it serious, doctor (3)?

B: No, Nothing serious.



A: What did the doctor say (4)?

B: Take this medicine, drink enough water and stay in bed for two days.

A: Thank you very much (5)?

B: You're welcome.

(4)题的答案显然发生了角色错位的错误,本来是病人与医生之间的对话,似乎出现了第三个人介入对话,本题正确答案应为: What shall I do?

例 2:

A: Good morning.

B: Morning. I'm sorry to trouble you (1). Could I borrow your bike?

A: Certainly. What's wrong with your bike (2)?

B: It's broken (3). I'll send my mother to see a doctor.

A: Oh. Let me help you (4). Here's the key.

B: Thank you.

A: Not at all (5).

由于 2 题的错误导致了 3、4 题的答案也都是错的。根据上文 Could I borrow your bike? 答案 What's wrong with your bike? 应该说是合适的,3 题的答案 It's broken. 对于 2 题的回答也是无可挑剔的,但做此题的同学显然没有耐心的把整个对话读清楚,他恰恰没有注意到 3 题后面所提供的信息,正确答案应为: (2) What has happened? (3) My mother is ill. (4) I'm sorry to hear that.

例 3:

A: Hi! Have you bought a new bike(1), haven't you?

B: Yes, I bought my bike, yesterday. How do you like it (2)?

A: It's nice except the colour.

B: What colour do you like (3)?



A: I prefer black. By the way, how much it is (4)? Is it expensive?

B: Not very much. It's about 300 yuan.

A: Really? Where is it made (5)?

B: Oh, no. It's made in Shanghai.

显然(1)(4)(5)的答案均是错误的。

(1)题的错误在于后半句给了一个简略问句,显然与前半句构成一个反意问句,反意问句的前半句应为陈述句,而不应该是疑问句。正确答案应为:You have bought a new bike.

(4)题的语序是错误的,特殊疑问句的语序应为,疑问词+一般问句?看来与宾语从句的语序混淆了,正确答案应为:How much is it?

(5)题答案忽略了下文提供的有效信息,“no”有 Yes / No 回答的句子,其问句应是一般疑问句,故此句答案应为:Is it made in Japan/Tianjin?

纵观以上例子,我们不难看出,要做好主观题型的完成对话,应记住:进入角色不错位,不仅瞻前还顾后,牢记语法是保证,做完还要读一遍。

只要同学多做练习,勤于思考,在运用中就会使自己的英语水平不断得到提高。

2. 补全对话练习题

1. 练习题及答案

从 II 栏中选出与 I 栏相对应的答语

Exercise 1

I

II

1. How old are you?

A: How do you do?

2. How are you?

B: Thank you very much.

3. How do you do?

C: I'm very well, thank you.



4. How nice you are! D: Once a month.
5. How often do you write to your mother? E: Twenty.

Exercise 2

- | I | II |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. How long will you stay in Beijing? | A: In 3 weeks. |
| 2. How far is it from here? | B: Five days ago. |
| 3. How soon will you come back to China? | C: Twice a week. |
| 4. How often does Mary swim? | D: About 50 kilometres. |
| 5. When did you finish your job? | E: About 7 days. |

Exercise 3

- | I | II |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Nice to see you, Mary! | A: Thank you! |
| 2. Welcome back to school, children! | B: Of course! |
| 3. It's very warm today. | C: Nice to see you, Too. |
| 4. Thank you for your present. | D: Yes, isn't it? |
| 5. May I have your name, please? | E: My pleasure. |

Exercise 4

- | I | II |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Hello, Mary! | A: Come in, please! |
| 2. Who is that? | B: Of course not. |
| 3. May I come in? | C: Of course. Here you are! |
| 4. May I use your eraser? | D: Hello, Linda! |
| 5. Must I finish it on time? | E: This is Ann speaking! |



Exercise 5

I

II

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Where is Lin Tao? | A: By bike. |
| ___ 2. How does your mother go to work? | B: He has gone to England. |
| ___ 3. Where do you parents live? | C: I'm sorry for my coming late. |
| ___ 4. What have you done with the eggs? | D: In a small town. |
| ___ 5. What do you have to say if you are late for class? | E: I ate them. |

Exercise 6

I

II

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ___ 1. Have a good journey! | A: Very well, thank you. |
| ___ 2. We won the game last week. | B: Bruce. |
| ___ 3. What is wrong with you, Lucy? | C: Thank you. |
| ___ 4. How are things going with you? | D: Really? Congratulations! |
| ___ 5. Whom do you often study with? | E: I've got a headache. |

Exercise 7

I

II

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| ___ 1. Tom was badly hurt by a car! | A: Not yet. |
| ___ 2. Best wishes for Christmas Day and the New Year! | B: Not at all. |
| ___ 3. What do you think of Tianjin? | C: I'm sorry to hear that. |
| ___ 4. Have you seen an elephant before? | D: The same to you. |
| ___ 5. Do you like American food? | E: Very beautiful. |



Exercise 8

I

II

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Lucy, You got 100 in your exam! | A: Tea, please. |
| _____ 2. Shall we go to the park tomorrow? | B: Bad Luck! |
| _____ 3. Would you like a cup of tea, please? | C: Good idea! |
| _____ 4. Which do you prefer, tea or coffee? | D: That's great! Thank you. |
| _____ 5. Lily, I've lost my key to my bike. | E: Yes, please. |

Exercise 9

I

II

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert. | A: Hold on a moment, please. |
| _____ 2. How do you do it? | B: That's all right. |
| _____ 3. Can you speak English? | C: Glad to meet you. |
| _____ 4. May I speak to Mr. Read? | D: Only a little. |
| _____ 5. Thank you for helping me. | E: By cutting. |

Exercise 10

I

II

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Sorry, I can't give you any help. | A: It doesn't matter. |
| _____ 2. Oh, your skirt is very nice. | B: Of course not. |
| _____ 3. I'm going to the south for a few days. | C: Thank you all the same. |
| _____ 4. I'm sorry to bring you so much trouble. | D: Thank you. |
| _____ 5. Would you mind closing the win- | E: Have a good time. |

