

金光华 金 晶 编著

Skill and Practice of Cloze Test

英语完形填空

详解与实践

(初中篇)

上海教育出版社

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前 言

“完形填空(cloze test)”是一项考查学生英语阅读理解能力和语言运用能力的综合性题型。这种题型既含有单句的“多项选择(multiple choice)”题所具有的重视语言基础知识的特点,又含有“阅读理解(reading comprehension)”题侧重体现学生对语句和语篇的理解能力、对关键词语的识别和运用能力的特点,同时也包括检查学生是否具有正确拼写单词的良好习惯。由于一些学生缺乏对语句结构和语法知识的系统而有序的了解,以及对单词的认知程度不够全面,加上他们平时对这类练习又做得较少,所以在做这类体现语言知识和能力的综合练习时往往不得要领,不知从何下手。为了使学生能在熟练掌握语言知识的同时,逐步熟悉和掌握完形填空题的答题方法和技巧,我们选编了此练习册,希望通过练习,提高学生的答题能力。

做“完形填空”练习的步骤和应注意的问题:

1. 通读全文。“完形填空”在选择或填词前先要了解短文的大意。由于内容的连贯性,有些空格的含义要读到后面才能领悟。当然一些能即时想到的不妨先行填上,这样可以帮助对文章的理解。

2. 逐句推敲。“完形填空”具有考查句型和词组搭配的语言能力和阅读理解能力,所设空格往往有如下特征:1)固定词组中的一部分;2)特定名词词组中的一部分;3)特定句型中的关键词;4)与文章中心思想有关的词语。有时所设空格并非是词组的固定搭配,那么所选填的单词就要根据文章的内容来确定。近年来,“完形填空”对阅读理解能力的要求在不断提高,因此在逐句推敲时要特别考虑文章中心内容。

3. 逐字检验。完成整篇填空后,所填的词要按照句子结构以及前后词语的关系逐一认定其词性和在句中的作用,避免出现语法上的错误。同时在词形和拼写上作进一步的修正。例如,名词要注意可数与不可数,单数与复数以及相关的主、谓语一致和冠词的用法;形容词和副词要注意比较级的形式以及与比较级相关的用词;谓语动词要注意时态和语态的形式;非谓语动词要注意根据句子结构和意思选用 v-ing、v-ed 或不定式;以及人称代词、不定代词的用法,从句或意思关联的地方考虑用适当的连词等等。尽管有人认为“完形填空”越来越注重理解能力,但从实际批改的情况来看,问题还不在对文章内容的理解上,而在于该词的词形变化和拼写上。例如,只因遗漏了 s 或误认为是规则动词,那也不能视

作“正确理解”。因此,在做“完形填空”时语法功底不可忽视。

初中阶段“完形填空”的练习和考试一般有三种形式,即 1)多项选择, 2)按已给的词首字母填空, 3)空格填空,这几种形式在考核目标和练习方法上也略有不同。本书主要以上述三种形式的“完形填空”练习来测试学生的实际水平,提高学生的理解能力和应试能力。

本书就上述三种形式的“完形填空”,每种形式各安排 40 篇短文,前 10 篇在短文后附加答案和答疑简解,以启迪答题思路,指导答题方法,其余各篇均在书末附有答案。“首字母填空”和“空格填空”题在每篇短文下方设有答案框,供学生填写答案。此外如有疑问可在框中加以更正,并加简短的注释,这样前后联系起来就可以发现是否出现同样类型的错误,以引起注意加以避免,逐步提高答题的正确率。

编者
2002 年 5 月

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多项选择题

“多项选择”填空属于选择型完形填空,每个空格均安排四个选择项,“多项选择”填空的特点类似单句的多项选择题,只是从语义上来看要顾及到全文的需要。每组选择项的组合有如下特点:

1. 词语的结构:词语的搭配关系,如主谓语的一致,动宾关系的组合,形容词和副词的搭配,以及与某些动词、介词和形容词等组成的固定词组。

2. 词义:近义词和反义词的辨别,以及容易引起歧义的词语。

3. 语法和句型结构:与语法和句型结构有关的词形和词性变化。

“多项选择”题的题意是:

Read the passage and choose with proper word for each blank. (根据上下文,选择适当的词填空,用 A、B、C 或 D 表示,填入括号内)

1

If you (1) a new car, don't buy one (2) you have seen Professor Brain-box's Hong Kong car. It is a new kind of car. For a start, (3) six wheels, a toilet, a television and an aerial. But that's not all.

This car has wings (4) it can fly to the islands. The car has a (5) and it can (6) two. But (7) interesting thing is that it doesn't use petrol — it uses (8) food! If you can't finish your meal, you can take your hamburger or pizza (9) and put it into the food-converter then you just drive away (10) your wonderful car.

Choose the right one :

()(1) A. keep

C. find

()(2) A. when

C. until

()(3) A. there are

C. it gets

()(4) A. so that

B. are looking for

D. have got

B. before

D. after

B. it is

D. it has

B. so as to

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | C. because | D. in order that |
| () (5) | A. knife | B. saw |
| | C. crack | D. zip |
| () (6) | A. divided into | B. be divided into |
| | C. be cut | D. cut into |
| () (7) | A. more | B. the most |
| | C. very | D. the |
| () (8) | A. old | B. waste |
| | C. bad | D. fresh |
| () (9) | A. out | B. outside |
| | C. away | D. off |
| () (10) | A. by | B. on |
| | C. from | D. in |

答案及其说明

(1) **B. are looking for**。根据主句中 buy 一词,应选用 are looking for,它相当于 are going to buy。A 项与 D 项均表示“已拥有”的意思,与下文不符。C 项 find 有“找到”(表示结果)的意思。

(2) **C. until**。not...until 表示“直到……才……”的意思,此处意为“看到……后再买……”。如选 D 项 after,主句应用肯定结构。

(3) **D. it has**。表示“(某事物)拥有……”,或指“某物的构成部分”用 have 或 has。例如 A table *has* four legs.(桌子有四条腿。)注意 there be 的意思是“(某地)有……”,即“某物存在于某地”。例如: *There are* four cups on the table. (桌子上有四个杯子。)

(4) **A. so that**。so that 可引导表示结果的状态从句。B 项 so as to 接不定式作目的状语;C 项 because 接原因状语从句;D 项 in order that 接目的状语从句。根据上下文应该 so that 引出结果状语从句。

(5) **D. zip**。has a zip (装有拉链),如选用其他各项,意思错误。

(6) **B. be divided into**。be divided into two 的意思是“被分成两部分”与 be cut into two(被切割成两半)两者含义不尽相同。

(7) **B. the most**。根据上下文 interesting thing 是指“在许多事中”,所以要用形容词最高级形式。

(8) **A. old**。old 此处含有“剩余的”,“过期的”,“不新鲜的”意思。

(9) **B. outside**。outside 是副词, take sth. outside 的意思是“把……拿出外面”,注意与 take sth. away (把……拿掉)和 take sth. off (取消)的区别。

(10) **D. in**。可以说 in a car, in my car, 但 by car 是固定词组, 名词前没有冠词或代词。有的交通工具也可用 on, 如 on a bus, on a train 等。

2

Once there was a king. He liked to write stories. He thought his stories were good, so he liked to (1) them to people. As people were afraid (2) criticize the king's stories, they (3) said that his stories were very good.

One day, the king showed some of the stories to a famous writer. He wanted the writer to 4 these stories. But the writer said his stories were (5) that he should throw them into the fire. The king got very angry (6) him and sent him to prison. After (7) the king had pity on the writer and set him free. When the writer returned from prison, the king ordered (8) to his palace. Again he showed him some of his new stories and asked (9) he thought of them. After (10) them, the writer at once turned to the soldiers and said, "Take me back to prison, please."

Choose the right one :

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ()(1) | A. send | B. take |
| | C. bring | D. show |
| ()(2) | A. of | B. for |
| | C. to | D. in |
| ()(3) | A. all | B. every |
| | C. both | D. most |
| ()(4) | A. please | B. correct |
| | C. praise | D. award |
| ()(5) | A. so badly | B. such bad |
| | C. too bad | D. so bad |
| ()(6) | A. toward | B. into |
| | C. to | D. with |
| ()(7) | A. sometimes | B. some time |
| | C. sometime | D. some times |
| ()(8) | A. that he came | B. him to come |
| | C. his coming | D. he had come |
| ()(9) | A. which | B. what |
| | C. how | D. why |

- () (10) A. reading B. read
C. had read D. to read

答案及其说明

(1) **D. show**。从意义上选择 show sth. to sb. 意思是“把……给某人看”。

(2) **C. to**。be afraid 后接不定式,表示“不敢做某事”。例如:As people were afraid to criticize the king's stories, ... [因为人们不敢批评国王(写的)故事,……]
注意:be afraid of 后接名词或-ing 分词,表示“害怕某人或某事”,例如:Some people were afraid of swimming in the deep water. (一些人害怕在深水里游泳。)

(3) **A. all**。all 所表达的数量是三个或三个以上,both 是指两个,every 只用作形容词,most 与某些动词连用,表示“最”,例如:They most liked the stories. = They liked the stories most. (他们最喜欢这些故事)

(4) **C. praise**。从意义上来选择 praise 意为“赞扬”,例如:He wanted the writer to praise these stories. (他要这位作家赞美这些故事。)correct 意为“纠正”,award 意为“授予”或“奖给”。

(5) **D. so bad**。so...that 引出结果状语从句,意为“因此”,“所以”。此处用形容词 bad 不可用副词 badly。

(6) **D. with**。get angry with/at (对某人发怒),be angry at/about (因某事生气)。

(7) **B. some time**。some time 指一段时间,意思是“有(好)些时候”。sometimes 和 sometime 都是副词,sometimes 意为“经常”,“常常”,“时常”,sometime 可用于将来时态,意思是“总有一天”,也可用于过去时态,意思是“曾经”,“偶尔”。some times 指“好几次”。试比较下列句子:

I saw him sometime at the library. (我曾经/偶尔在图书馆见到过他。)

I sometimes saw him at the library. (我常在图书馆见到他。)

You will see him sometime at the library. (你总有一天会在图书馆见到他。)

I have known him for some time. (我认识他已有些时候了。)

I have been waiting some time. (我已等了好些时候了。)

I saw him some times at the library. (我在图书馆见到过他几次。)

(8) **B. him to come**。order sb. to do sth. 意为“命令某人做某事”,如果后接 that 引导的宾语从句,从句部分通常用虚拟语气,例如:The king ordered that the writer (should) come to his palace. (国王命令作家进宫。)

(9) **B. what**。如果用 how 的话,则要说成 how he like them = what he thought of them

(10) **A. reading**。after 用作介词,后接名词或 v. -ing 形式。after 也可用作连词,此时要用从句,如 After he read them, ... (= After reading them, ...)

Hill was the doorman of a factory in a big city. Every day hundreds of (1) passed this door and a lot of them stopped and (2) to him, "What's the (3), please?"

After a few weeks, Hill said to himself, "I'm not going to (4) all those foolish people (5) more. I'm going to a shop and buy a big clock. Then I am going to (6) it up on the wall here."

And he did (7).

"Now people (8) stop and ask me the time," he said happily. But after that, a lot of people stopped every day, looked at the (9) and then said to Hill, "Is that clock (10)?"

Choose the right one :

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| () (1) A. workers | B. managers |
| C. cars | D. bikes |
| () (2) A. asked | B. told |
| C. said | D. talked |
| () (3) A. weather | B. name |
| C. date | D. time |
| () (4) A. stop | B. answer |
| C. say | D. ask |
| () (5) A. any | B. some |
| C. even | D. much |
| () (6) A. keep | B. take |
| C. put | D. look |
| () (7) A. it | B. that |
| C. so | D. this |
| () (8) A. don't | B. didn't |
| C. haven't | D. won't |
| () (9) A. watch | B. clock |
| C. door | D. wall |
| () (10) A. true | B. false |
| C. correct | D. right |

答案及其说明

(1) **A. workers**。此处指工厂的所有工作人员。

(2) **D. talked**。talk 为不及物动词,如 talk to/with sb. (与某人交谈); say 为及物动词,如 say sth. to sb. (对某人说某事); tell 亦为及物动词,如 tell sb. sth. (告诉某人某事)。

(3) **D. time**。从上下文来看,此处是询问时间。

(4) **B. answer**。从词义来选择,answer sb. 意为“答复某人的问题”。

(5) **A. any**。(not)...any more 意思是“不再”; some more 用于肯定句,意为“再”。我们也可说:I'm going to answer them no more. (我们不再回答他们了。) even 和 much 通常与形容词和副词的比较级连用。

(6) **C. put**。put up 意为“挂上”。

(7) **C. so**。so 与 do 连用,表示做前面说到的那件事,例如: He asked me to send a letter for him. I did so. (他要我替他寄封信,我替他寄了。) it, that, this 均为代词,用来表示前面提到的事物。

(8) **D. won't**。在直接引语中表示当时说话时的时态,这里用一般将来时,表示“不会再有人来问我了”。

(9) **B. clock**。与上文 buy a big clock 相对应。

(10) **D. right**。形容词 right 与 time, clock, watch 等联用时,意为“(报时)准确”,例如: The clock tells the right time. [这只钟(走得)很准。] Could you tell me the right time, please. (请问现在准确的时间是几点?)

4

When a man knocked at the door, I was just (1) on my clothes. So I kept him (2) for a while and then opened the door for him. But there was (3) outside and I was very (4) at that. Somebody really knocked at my door. But why was there nobody (5) the door? So I went (6) the stairs to see (7) he was waiting for me there. How disappointed I was! There was only a (8) paper on the ground. I picked it (9) and read it: “Wait for me at home tomorrow, (10).”

Choose the right one:

- () (1) A. taking
C. wearing
() (2) A. waiting
D. waited

- B. putting
D. having
B. wait
D. to wait

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| ()(3) A. somebody | B. nobody |
| C. anybody | D. someone |
| ()(4) A. happy | B. angry |
| C. sorry | D. surprised |
| ()(5) A. in | B. at |
| C. on | D. by |
| ()(6) A. down | B. up |
| C. on | D. to |
| ()(7) A. when | B. why |
| C. if | D. that |
| ()(8) A. piece | B. pieces |
| C. piece of | D. pieces of |
| ()(9) A. off | B. up |
| C. on | D. of |
| ()(10) A. will you | B. please |
| C. OK | D. don't you |

答案及其说明

(1) **B. putting**. put on 意为“穿衣服”, put 表示动作, 如 put on my shirt, 反义是 take off my shirt. 若要表示静止状态的“穿着”, 则可用 wear a white shirt, is wearing a white shirt, have a white shirt on 或 is in a white shirt 等。

(2) **A. waiting**. keep sb. doing 意思是“让某人一直做某事”, 例如: He kept me waiting for a long time. (他让我等了好长时间。)

(3) **B. nobody**. 根据上下文本句应表示“无人”。somebody, someone, anybody 都表示“有人”。注意: somebody, someone 用于肯定句, anybody 用于否定句。

(4) **D. surprised**. be surprised at 表示“(某人感到)惊奇”的意思。

(5) **B. at**. at the door “在门口”, at 强调“某一地点”, 意思是“在……”; 而 by 的意思是“在……旁”。

(6) **A. down**. Go down the stairs “下楼”(= go downstairs), “上楼”是 go up the stairs 或 go upstairs。

(7) **C. if**. 句中 if 意为“是否”, 是引导宾语从句的连接词, 表示疑问, 这里可与 whether 通用。

(8) **C. piece of**. piece 意思是“块”, “片”, “段”, 用来表示不可数名词的数量, 如: a piece of paper(一张纸), a piece of chalk(一支粉笔), a piece of coal(一块煤), two pieces of news(两条新闻), four pieces of furniture, (四件家具), some pieces

of bread(几片面包)等。

(9) **B. up**。pick up 意为“拾起”,注意 pick up 宾语的位置,如: pick up the paper (宾语是名词), pick it up (宾语是代词)。

(10) **B. please**。此句是祈使句。若句末有问号,则看作简略的反意疑问句,这时可用 will you 或 OK。此句不是反意疑问句,不可用 don't you。

5

Camels are used for both (1) and carrying goods. A camel can walk on the sands (2) and more easily (3) any other animal because his wide (4) spread out, when he puts them down on the sands. A horse would (5) soft sands, but a camel does not.

There is another reason (6) camels are used in hot (7) countries. Camels can travel long distance (8) drinking. Riding a camel is not a comfortable way (9) travelling because you have to sit on the animal's back with your legs (10) his neck.

Choose the right one :

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| () (1) A. riding | B. ride |
| C. ridding | D. rode |
| () (2) A. fast | B. faster |
| C. the fastest | D. fastest |
| () (3) A. of | B. in |
| C. than | D. as |
| () (4) A. foot | B. feet |
| C. foots | D. feets |
| () (5) A. sink | B. sank |
| C. sink into | D. sank into |
| () (6) A. which | B. for |
| C. that | D. what |
| () (7) A. sand | B. sands |
| C. sandy | D. sandly |
| () (8) A. with | B. without |
| C. for | D. of |
| () (9) A. on | B. of |

- C. by
() (10) A. against
C. below
D. to
B. for
D. to

答案及其说明

(1) **A. riding**。be used for doing 意思是“被用来做……”,for 后接名词或动名词。再者从 both...and...的并列结构来看,riding 和 carrying goods 是相同的形式。

(2) **B. faster**。副词比较级,walk faster and more earlier (走得更快更轻松)。

(3) **C. than**。用作比较级的连接词。

(4) **B. feet**。foot 的复数形式,类似的不规则变化的名词还有 tooth—teeth (牙齿),goose—geese (鹅)等。

(5) **C. into**。sink into 意思是“陷入”,sink 是不及物动词,意思是“沉下”,“陷下”。

(6) **C. that**。reason 后跟定语从句时可用连接词 that 或 why 来引导,也可后接 for 引起的短语作定语,例如:There is another reason for thinking so. (如此考虑,还有一个理由。)

(7) **C. sandy**。sandy 是形容词,意思是“多沙的”,如 a sandy country (多沙的国家),It is sandy today. (今天刮风沙。)sand 作不可数名词意为“沙子”,作可数名词时常用复数,意为“沙漠”,sand 也可用作定语,表示属性。如:sand bag (沙袋),sand bath (沙浴)等。

(8) **B. without**。介词 without 意思是“没有”,“不”,引出表示否定的伴随状态,例如:Camels can travel long distance without drinking. (骆驼不喝水也能走很长的路。)He left without asking a leave. (他没请假就走了。)

(9) **B. of**。a way of 意为“一种……方式”,例如:Riding a camel is not a comfortable way of traveling. (骑骆驼不是一种舒适的旅游。)类似的结构还有 a kind of (一种……),a form of (一种……形式)等。

(10) **A. against**。介词 against 表示位置关系,意思是“顶着,靠着”,例如:You have to sit on the animal's back with your legs against his neck. (你得把腿顶着骆驼的脖颈坐在它的背上。)He put his desk against the wall. (他把桌子靠墙放着。)

A tourist came out of the airport. There were a lot of taxis, but the tourist asked every (1) name. He took the third taxi. It (2) \$5 from the airport to the hotel. “How much does it cost for a whole day?” the tourist asked. “\$100,” said the taxi-

driver. This was very expensive, (3) the tourist agree.

The taxi-driver took the tourist (4). He showed him all the museums. In the evening, they went back to the hotel. The tourist gave the taxi-driver \$ 100 and said, "What about tomorrow?" The taxi-driver looked at the tourist, "Tomorrow? It'll be (5) \$ 100." Again the tourist agreed, saying, "That's OK. See you tomorrow." The taxi-driver was very (6).

The next day the taxi-driver took the tourist to visit all the museums (7). And in the evening they went back to the hotel. The tourist gave the taxi-driver another \$ 100 and said, "I'm going home tomorrow." The taxi-driver was sorry, he liked the tourist who (8) him \$ 100 a day. "That was very good. So you are going home. Where do you come from?" he asked. "I come from New York."

"New York!" said the taxi-driver. "I have a sister in New York. (9) name is Susan. Do you know her?"

"Of course I know her. She gave me \$ 200 (10) you."

Choose the right one :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| ()(1) A. taxi-drivers' | B. taxis-drivers' |
| C. taxi-driver's | D. taxis-driver's |
| ()(2) A. cost | B. spent |
| C. paid | D. took |
| ()(3) A. but | B. and |
| C. or | D. so |
| ()(4) A. anything | B. somewhere |
| C. everywhere | D. nowhere |
| ()(5) A. other | B. the other |
| C. another | D. others |
| ()(6) A. pleasure | B. pleasant |
| C. pleasing | D. pleased |
| ()(7) A. again | B. over |
| C. else | D. around |
| ()(8) A. sent | B. took |
| C. delivered | D. paid |
| ()(9) A. Hers | B. Her's |
| C. Her | D. Herself |
| ()(10) A. to | B. for |

C. instead of

D. with

答案及其说明

(1) C. **taxi-driver's**。单数名词的所有格(非 s 结尾)词尾加's。

(2) A. **cost**。cost “值……多少钱”,“花……多少钱”,它通常以事或物为主语,例如:The book cost (me) five dollars. [这本书花了(我)5元钱。] 如用 It takes...的句型表达,则是 It took me five dollars to buy the book. (我买这本书花了5元钱。) 注意:spend 和 pay 都以人为主语,例如:I spent five dollars on the book. 和 I paid five dollars for the book.

(3) A. **but**。连接词 but 表示转折关系,意为“但是”,and 表示并列的关系,意为“和”,“而且”,or 表示选择的关系,意为“或者”,“否则”,so/for 表示因果的关系,意为“所以”。

(4) C. **everywhere**。副词 everywhere,意为“到处”,此处 take 的意思是“带……(往某处)”,如:take sb. everywhere(带某人各处走走),take sb. somewhere(带领某人去某处),例如:I'll take you to the museum.(我带你去博物馆。)He took me nowhere.(他什么地方也没带我去过。)

(5) C. **another**。another 用作定语,当它与某些数词连用时,表示“还”,“再”,“又”的意思,例如:It'll be another \$ 100. (再给 100 元。)He'll be back in another ten days. (再过 10 天他就会回来。) 注意:other things 意思是“别的……”,通常是指同类人或事物而言,一般前面加 some,例如:Jack and some other boys have gone swimming. (杰克和几个别的男孩去游泳了。) 区别下句:Jack and some girls have gone dancing. (杰克和几个女孩子去跳舞了。) 注意:the other things 意为“其余的东西”。the other (后接单数名词)通常用来指两个中的另一个。

(6) D. **pleased**。be pleased 意为“感到高兴”,一般后面可接不定式或 at 引导名词或 v. -ing 形式,例如:I'm pleased at hearing the news. (听到这个消息我很高兴。) I'm pleased to meet you here. 在这儿见到你真高兴。pleasure 是名词,意思是“高兴”通常用于如下结构:I have pleasure in meeting you here. / It is a pleasure to meet you here. (在这儿见到你,我感到高兴。)pleasant 是形容词,意思是“使人高兴的”,“愉快的”,通常用作定语,例如:I had a pleasant journey. (我做了一次愉快的旅行。)亦可用作表语,如 The journey was very pleasant. (这次旅行真令人愉快。)pleasing 是形容词,意为“使人高兴”,一般用作表语,例如:The flowers in the garden were pleasing. (花园里的花真令人愉快。)

(7) A. **again**。again 用来表达“重新”,“又”,“再”时,与 over 同义,这种情况只用在某些搭配中,如 try sth. over/again, do sth. over/again, over and over/again and again。例如:I've made many mistakes in my homework. I have to do it again/over.