

新世纪中学生英语学习

宝库

初级英语 综合填空

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200 篇

学林出版社



前 言

综合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,在国内外各级考试中广泛被采用。

上海和全国各地高中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,提高综合填空的解题能力,是准备中考的重要一环。

做综合填空测试题时,通常可按下列步骤来答题。

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,四个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。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。本书所选的综合填空材料难度相当于中考英语试卷,所选文章的题材也是根据上述考试综合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社会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。

编者

2002年1月

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Part One

原书空白页

Step One

Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的单词或词语, 用 A, B, C 或 D 表示, 填入空格内。)

(1)

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 any heating, so we all used to wear heavy clothes in bed! When we woke up in the morning, there used to be (3) on the windows outside, and sometimes on the inside! It was a hard life, (4) .

I remember (5) our holidays by the sea. We always used to go to the same place every year. It was a beautiful place. I was always very (6) there. My mother tells me that I always used to cry when we left to come home. I will never forget my children.

- () 1. A. in a town B. on a farm
C. on a busy street D. in a city
- () 2. A. leave the bed B. lie in bed

C. jump out of bed D. get up

- ()3. A. ice B. vapour C. steam D. snow
()4. A. really B. only C. finally D. however
()5. A. finishing B. giving C. spending D. wasting
()6. A. busy B. interested C. healthy D. happy

(2)

The universe (宇宙) is everything out in space. (1) knows how big the universe is. When we talk (2) the universe, we mean the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars.

Now let me tell you something about our earth. The earth is a huge ball. It turns round and round in space. (3) surface is covered by water and land. If you are in a space place and look (4) at the earth from up in space, you will see lots of clouds over the surface of the earth. Through the clouds you will see the blue colour of the oceans and seas. Almost two-thirds of the earth is covered with water.

We live on the outside (5) of the earth. Around and above us is the air. The earth takes twenty-four hours to turn all the way round---that is one day and one night. When your country is facing the sun, it is daytime for you. But as the earth turns you away from the sun, everything around you grows (6) .

Can you tell me something more about the earth or the universe?

- ()1. A. Man B. Nobody C. Humans D. Anybody
()2. A. to B. with C. about D. in
()3. A. Its B. It's

D. The earth

- ()4. A. up B. over C. off D. down
()5. A. part B. point C. pole D. top
()6. A. cleaner B. brighter C. warmer D. darker

(3)

Esop was a very clever man. He lived in Greece many hundred years (1).

One day, a traveller asked him, "Kind man, can you tell me how long it will (2) me to get to town?"

"Go," Esop answered.

"I know I must go," said the traveller, "but I want to know how soon I can get there."

"Go," Esop shouted at him.

The traveller was very angry. "This man must be mad," he thought. Then he walked on.

Suddenly he heard Esop (3) , "You will get there
(4) two hours."

The traveller was very surprised. He turned back and asked, "Why didn't you (5) me that before?"

"How could I tell you that before?" answered Esop, "I didn't know how (6) you could walk."

- () 1. A. ago B. after C. before D. later
() 2. A. bring B. give C. make D. take
() 3. A. is shouting B. shouted
 C. shouting D. to shout
() 4. A. after B. at C. for D. in

- ()5. A. say B. speak C. talk D. tell
()6. A. fast B. quick C. quickly D. slow

(4)

In every language there are words that have interesting stories behind them. The word “sandwich”, for example, is very (1) in English. If we want to know the story behind it, we must know something about an Englishman (2) Sandwich who lived in the 18th century.

Sandwich was rich, but he liked to play cards for money. He often played for 24 hours, and didn't even stop (3) his meals. He ordered his servants to bring him some meat and bread and he played while (4) . He put the meat (5) two pieces of bread and he held the food in his left hand while he played with his right hand. People liked Sandwich's idea and began to eat bread and meat in this way. (6) the name of the man Sandwich, we have the word “sandwich” today.

- ()1. A. common B. difficult C. easy D. special
()2. A. name B. naming C. names D. named
()3. A. eating B. having C. to have D. to taking
()4. A. ate B. eaten C. eating D. having
()5. A. among B. between C. in D. of
()6. A. Before B. From C. Since D. Under

(5)

A man was traveling around the world in a small red car. One day he (1) the red car and (2) . When he came

back, the car was badly damaged. Some boys told him that an elephant (3) it. The man did not believe them. The owner of the elephant came and said, "I (4) very sorry! My elephant has a big, round, red chair. He thought that your car was his chair and sat (5) it." Then the owner said that he would (6) him a new car.

- () 1. A. leaves B. left C. leaving D. leave
 () 2. A. went shopping B. shopping
 C. went to shop D. shop
 () 3. A. did B. was doing C. has done D. had done
 () 4. A. am B. is C. are D. /
 () 5. A. at B. on C. in D. by
 () 6. A. take B. buy C. pay D. spend

(6)

Wang Ling was (1) to see a film. He saw an old woman standing at the street corner. She looked worried and kept saying, "What shall I do?" Wang Ling (2) her and asked what was the matter. Soon he knew that the old woman had come to see her husband in a hospital, but she didn't know how to get there. Wang Ling didn't know the way to the hospital, (3). He tried his best to help her. He asked a policeman for help. The policeman told him that the No. 3 Bus would take them (4).

Ten minutes later they (5) the hospital by bus. The old woman and her husband saw each other at last.

Though Wang Ling (6) the film, he didn't mind. He was very happy to do a good deed.

- () 1. A. on the way B. on his way
 C. to his way D. by the way
- () 2. A. came up to B. came on to
 C. came into D. came up with
- () 3. A. too B. either C. neither D. yet
- () 4. A. right there B. by there
 C. to there D. here and there
- () 5. A. came B. arrived
 C. got to D. reached to
- () 6. A. late to B. late for
 C. was late to D. was late for

(7)

One day two young men were going through the forest when they saw a bear ahead. They (1) to run away. One of them got up into a tree, (2) was fat and could not climb up. So he threw himself at the (3) of the tree.

Soon the bear came (4). It smelled the fat man. The man held his breath. The bear thought he was (5), (6) it went away.

- () 1. A. try B. tries C. tried D. trying
- () 2. A. other B. the other
 C. others D. the others
- () 3. A. floor B. feet C. top D. foot
- () 4. A. near B. nearby
 C. nearly D. more nearly
- () 5. A. dying B. died C. dead D. death

- ()6. A. because B. so C. but D. if

(8)

Jane has a wonderful garden. She plants many kinds of flowers in spring, summer, autumn and winter. After that she (1) little work. She only sits in the garden (2) a radio beside her, and listens to (3) all day long. But the plants grow well. How strange it is!

The plants can grow well though little is done to them. Why? Perhaps most of us don't know the reasons, (4) Jane knows. She likes music, and the plants like it, (5). So music makes the plants (6) well.

- ()1. A. do B. does C. did D. doesn't
()2. A. has B. hasn't C. with D. without
()3. A. music B. radio C. plants D. garden
()4. A. besides B. so C. but D. and
()5. A. too B. either C. yet D. neither
()6. A. grew B. to grow C. can grow D. grow

(9)

I am enjoying my visit to Tokyo, and I don't want to leave. There are so many interesting (1) to see. The only problem that I'm having is (2) my way around the city. In Tokyo only the main streets have (3), and houses are numbered by age. The first house built in an area is numbered one, while the second, which is numbered two, (4) be more than a mile away. Most of the people, however, are happy (5) their

time to give directions. One man even drew a map for me when I asked him (6) to find the railway station.

- ()1. A. animals B. things C. shops D. streets
()2. A. searching B. asking C. walking D. finding
()3. A. buses B. names C. houses D. police
()4. A. must B. should C. may D. can
()5. A. have B. take C. save D. waste
()6. A. where B. how C. whether D. when

(10)

Now I am a boy of sixteen. I have a lot of friends. But I like (1) of them better than any other friend. We became friends when I began to go to school. Since then we (2) together for nine years.

He knows everything and remembers (3) has even happened in the world. He has taught millions and millions of pupils. He is not only my best friend, but also the best friend of many others'. I'm (4) you know my best friend's name and love him, too. Do you want me (5) down his name? His name is (6).

- ()1. A. some B. a few C. one D. two
()2. A. had been B. have been C. were D. are
()3. A. that B. what C. when D. who
()4. A. sorry B. clear C. angry D. sure
()5. A. write B. writing C. to write D. written
()6. A. Book B. Pen C. Teacher D. Father

Step Two

Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的单词或词语, 用 A, B, C 或 D 表示, 填入空格内。)

(11)

A busy (1) had a lot of patients and one of them was a rich lady. She was always coming to his hospital to see him and spent hours in his waiting-room every week but when he sent her his bills, she didn't remember to (2) them.

One day he met her on the street, and she said, "Please help me, Doctor. I've got a terrible headache (3) it's making my shopping very difficult."

"All right," the doctor said, "close your eyes and count to one hundred. And don't forget to keep your eyes (4) until I tell you to open them."

The woman did this, and the doctor hurried (5) quickly. The woman never came to see him again, (6) did she ever pay her bills.

- ()1. A. teacher B. doctor C. engineer D. manager
()2. A. spend B. take C. pay D. cost
()3. A. but B. for C. and D. yet
()4. A. close B. closing C. opened D. closed
()5. A. off B. for C. out D. to
()6. A. nor B. so C. for D. and

(12)

Bob telephoned his wife, "I've got two tickets (1) the film tonight. Meet me outside the office. We'll have something to (2) and then go on to the cinema."

Bob's wife was very much interested in films. It was quite a while (3) they had been to the cinema, so she was pleased (4) it. She met her husband as they planned. After they had supper in a restaurant, they went to the cinema.

The ticket-collector at the door stopped them, "Your tickets, please."

Bob began to (5) the tickets. But he could find them neither in the wallet nor in his pockets. "Sorry, dear," he said to his wife at last, "I have (6) them in my office."

- ()1. A. of B. for C. to D. at
()2. A. eat B. sell C. doing D. done
()3. A. when B. while C. since D. before
()4. A. at B. for C. of D. with
()5. A. look at B. look for C. look up D. look after
()6. A. left B. put C. forgotten D. kept

(13)

Six people were travelling in a compartment (车厢) on a train. Five of them were quiet and polite, but the (1) was a rude young man. He was always making a lot of trouble.

At last this young man got out at a station (2) two heavy bags. None of the travelers helped him but one of them