

ZHONGGAOKAO YINGYU NENGLI TUPU



中高考英语 能力突破

ENGLISH

初中英语

完
形
填
空

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东北师范大学出版社

出版说明

世纪之交的中国教育已逐渐形成自己的特色，而初等教育领域的探索依然在进行，如何把我们未来的接班人打造成高素质的优秀人才更是迫在眉睫。现存的客观实际就是社会越来越开放，国别的界限已经越来越模糊甚至已被打破，未来的交往将是不同国家、不同民族的人的交往。因此，仅仅掌握本民族的语言是远远不够的，不能适应社会发展的需要，必须掌握一种通用的语言，那就是英语。学好英语已经不是高要求，而是一种基本素质，如同我们必须会说汉语一样。

在每年的中高考之中，英语历来都是学生们感到最吃力的学科之一。如何提高英语学习的能力是学生和老师们在苦苦探索和追寻的目标。本套书就是从这个目标出发，以提高学生的能力为第一要旨，并且以历届中、高考真题为指南，直接切中要害，让学生在最短的时间内，以最简捷的途径达到英语能力的迅速提高。

这套书是我们在素质教育实施过程中的一个探索，希望我们这一抛砖引玉的举动，能够使更多的人参与到中国的素质教育中来，为中国的教育做出贡献。

本套书共5册，每册均按中高考英语“命题特点及解题技巧”、“真题解析”、“强化练习”、“参考答案”四部分编排，无论是从内容还是从体例上都可称得上是中学生的英语学习宝典，亦可作为教师在教学过程中的一个得力助手。

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2000年10月

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目 录

第一部分	中考英语完形填空命题特点和解题技巧	1
第二部分	中考英语完形填空真题解析	6
第三部分	英语完形填空强化练习	39
第四部分	英语完形填空强化练习答案	160

第一部分

中考英语完形填空 命题特点和解题技巧

一、英语完形填空命题特点

完形填空是一种特点鲜明的综合性理解练习。它是以阅读为形式,以上下文为基础,以句法和词法为内容,考查学生运用语言的综合能力。因此,要想做好这部分试题,必须具有丰富的词汇知识、语法知识和句法结构知识,以及实际运用这些知识的能力。此外,还需要具备语篇水平,也就是说,完形填空试题中所设计的每一个空白在内容上和结构上都与上下文紧密相连,符合整体性的要求。

在具体的命题设计上,完形填空一般遵循以下的原则:

(一) 选项的语义辨析

语义辨析指辨析词义,所考查词的词性多为名词、动词、形容词和副词。

例 1:

() _____ the coat. It's cold outside.

- A. Wear B. Dress C. Put on D. Have

wear 表示状态,“穿着,戴着”;dress 不能加衣物作宾语,可以说 dress oneself “给某人穿衣服”;put on 强调动作,“穿上”。根据题意选 C。

例 2:

() Please _____ the newspaper here tomorrow morning.

- A. take B. carry C. bring D. hold

take 指将某物(人)从说话者所在地带(拿)走;bring 指将某物(人)从别处拿(带)来;carry 意为“随身携带”,没有明确的方向;hold 意为“握、拿”,侧重于握住某物。答案选 C。

(二) 固定搭配

在完形填空中，有时考查学生对英语固定词组的用法的掌握程度。如 look for、be made up of、be afraid of 等等。

例 1:

() I am looking forward _____ from you.

- A. to hear B. to hearing C. hear D. by hearing

首先，学生必须知道 look forward to 是固定词组，表示“期望、盼望”的意思。其次，学生必须知道，词组 look forward to 中的 to 是介词，不是动词不定式。该题答案为 B。

例 2:

() The world's population will pass six billion _____ of the twentieth century.

- A. in the end B. at the end C. by the end D. to the end

(1) at the end of 表示“在……末(底)”、“在……尽头”，可以表示时间或地点，指过去或将来时间上的一个点，通常和一般过去时或一般将来时连用。

(2) by the end of 不指一个时间点，而是指某一时间以前或到某一时间为止将是一种什么情况，强调状态或结果，多数时候用于完成时，有时也用于将来时。所以本题的正确答案应该是 C。

(3) to the end 表示到某一终点为止，指地点也可指时间。

(4) in the end 相当于 at last 或 finally。

(三) 词汇复现关系

复现指的是某词以原词、同义词、近义词、上义词、下义词、概括词等出现在语篇中，语篇中的句子通过这种复现关系得到了相互衔接。

例 1:

() We always wake up early on Christmas Day. When _____ get up, we find presents at the end of _____ beds.

- A. one; his B. he; his C. they; their D. we; our

本题重点考查词汇复现关系。在所有的选项中，只有 D 是正确答案。we 和 our 与第一句中的主语 we 呼应，是典型的词汇复现。

例 2:

() Many birds sing very well. _____ is one of them.

- A. lark B. horse C. sheep D. cat

本题重点考查词汇复现关系中的上、下义关系。根据第一句中的 birds 一词及第二句中的 one of them 可以判断出来, 只有选项 A 是正确答案。

(四) 上下文联系

每篇文章的每个句子都是有机地联系在一起的, 有些空格是从上下文的暗示中分析出来的。所以说每个句子相互限制, 互相制约。要学会从上下文中得到启示, 从文章句子的联系中得到启发。

例 1:

() Today, Ted is _____, for the policeman told him that they had found his bicycle.

- A. hurry B. angry C. sad D. happy

本题重点考查上下文联系。从下句中得知, Ted 丢失的自行车已经被警察找到了。Ted 自然非常惊喜。所以, 本题的正确答案是 D。

例 2:

() After dinner, she goes to her office and goes on working on her computer, writing games until 2 a. m. She does not usually need so much _____ as other children.

- A. food B. sleep C. fruit D. pleasure

本题重点考查上下文联系。从上句中得知, 她工作非常勤奋, 一直工作到早晨两点钟, 一天的睡眠时间极少。所以, 本题的正确答案是 B。

(五) 句子间的逻辑关系

在完形填空中, 句子间的逻辑关系主要包括转折关系、顺序关系、因果关系等, 应注意连接副词、连接代词、关系副词、关系代词的使用。

例 1:

() English is one of the world's most important languages _____ it is so widely used.

- A. why B. how C. whether D. because

本题重点考查句子间的逻辑关系。由于选项前后的两个句子是因果关系,所以本题的正确答案是D。

例2:

- () Yesterday, I met with Tom _____ I had not seen for a long time.

- A. whether B. whom C. when D. where

本题重点考查句子间的逻辑关系。由于选项的前后两个句子间是修饰与被修饰的关系,所以本题的正确答案是B。

(六) 语法分析

首先,注意英语句子中动词时态的变化。如主从复合句中的时态,直接引语、间接引语中的时态变化,客观真理的时态等。其次,注意名词的单复数,形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的变化。最后,要注意非谓语动词(不定式、分词、动名词)的用法。

例1:

- () Tom is _____ of the three boys.

- A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest

本题重点考查形容词的比较级和最高级的用法。“of the three boys”部分规定了选项必须用形容词的最高级形式。另外,学生应该知道形容词的最高级形式前面必须有定冠词“the”。本题的正确答案是D。

例2:

- () He plans _____ to Shanghai next week.

- A. to B. to go C. going D. gone

本题重点考查非谓语动词的用法。plan一词要求后面跟不定式。所以,本题的正确答案是B。

二、英语完形填空解题技巧

(一)做题前先用3~5分钟时间将短文通读一遍,从短文的内容和结构方面理清脉络,以求得对短文的内容、结构、句与句或段与段之间的逻辑关系及语言特点等有一个全面的、系统的了解,即首先要把握全局,为顺利地找出语境线索,

作出正确的选择作准备工作。

(二) 结合短文内容通读所有选项，并将可能性较大的选项进行试验性的选择。在选择时，应注意以下几点：

1. 当四个选项是动词时，如果四个选项是谓语动词时，应当考虑被选项与前面的主语在单复数上是否一致，注意动词时态和语态的变化。如果选项是非谓语动词时，则主要考虑被选项与前面或后面的谓语动词或介词在结构上是否搭配或意义上是否符合逻辑。

2. 当四个选项是形容词时，除了注意四个选项的意义区别之外，还要注意它们的比较级和最高级的形式。

3. 当四个选项是连词时，主要考虑上一句或下一句与本句的逻辑关系。

4. 当四个选项是名词时，主要看它的单复数是否与周围的动词或代词相吻合，再看上下文的意思和逻辑是否能说得通。

5. 当四个选项是介词时，应注意被选项能否和它后面的名词或-ing 分词构成成语或固定搭配。还要注意被选项是否和前边的动词构成动词短语。四个选项如果是介词短语，注意考虑介词短语本身的区别和上下文的要求。

6. 当四个选项是代词时，要考虑它指代的是哪一个名词，然后看它与周围语境的联系。

7. 当四个选项是副词时，主要考虑它所修饰的动词、形容词、副词、短语或句子是否说得通。

(三) 所有选择项确定后，还要通读“完形”后的短文，检查并核实所确定的每个选项能否使短文的内容与结构完整，在逻辑关系上有没有断裂之处。

第二部分

中考英语完形 填空真题解析

北京市中考题

One day when Jamie came home after school, his mother had on her “worry” face. He knew she was thinking of 1. “It’s bad out there. Black clouds are coming from the sea,” Jamie said.

“Yes, I’m thinking of those fishing boats at sea,” she said.

At that moment, 2 went out. Jamie and his mother were in the dark.

“The coastline (海岸) will be in the dark,” Jamie’s mother said. She got more worried. “3 always come in threes. I broke my best glasses this morning, and my sister has the cold.”

“Now, don’t worry, mum. They’re 4 to come through this all right.”

But Jamie really worried about those fishing boats himself. The fishing boats would 5 the cove (海岸) in the dark.

Jamie took flares (火焰信号弹) and rushed into the wind. There was a cliff (峭壁) by the sea. He started to climb. He 6 himself up hand over hand. At last he reached the top.

He 7 three times. On the fourth try he fired off (发射) one of the flares. It rose and cut into the black sky in bright light. Then he saw an answering flare up at sea. Jamie fired off two more. He saw another answering flare up, then another, then another. The answering flares from the fishing boats showed they 8 the entrance to the cove but then changed course (路线) and were 9 sailing (航行) into the cove. They were almost home.

Jamie helped 10 the fishermen of the village.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. the wind | B. the clouds | C. the rain | D. the weather |
| 2. A. Jamie | B. his mother | C. the fire | D. the lights |
| 3. A. Messages | B. Accidents | C. Troubles | D. Questions |
| 4. A. sure | B. lucky | C. safe | D. ready |
| 5. A. lose | B. miss | C. leave | D. forget |
| 6. A. pushed | B. pulled | C. carried | D. climbed |
| 7. A. made | B. tried | C. failed | D. finished |
| 8. A. were at | | B. had found | |
| | C. had passed by | | D. were going into |
| 9. A. now | B. then | C. once | D. again |
| 10. A. answer | B. save | C. find out | D. look for |

试题解析

1. 答: D 最佳。从接下来的三句话中得知, 她担心恶劣的天气会给渔船带来危险。

2. 答: D 最佳。根据“went out”和“in the dark”可以判断出来。

3. 答: C 最佳。根据四个备选单词的词义及本句中 Jamie 的母亲的话得知。

4. 答: A 最佳。“be sure to do sth.”结构的含义是确信做某事。这里, Jamie 在劝母亲不要着急。

5. 答: B 最佳。“miss”在本文中的含义是“走失、迷失方向”。

6. 答: B 最佳。“pull”的基本含义是“向自己的方向拽、拉”。

7. 答: C 最佳。从下句中能够推断出, 他前三次试射信号弹都失败了。

8. 答: C 最佳。从本句中得知, 因为天气恶劣, 渔民们偏离了航线。“pass by”的含义是“经过、路过”。

9. 答: A 最佳。在 Jamie 发射的火焰信号弹的指引下, 渔民们现在可以驶近海岸了。

10. 答: B 最佳。“save”的含义是“挽救、拯救”。从本文中得知, Jamie 设法挽救了渔民们的生命。

Man has a big brain (脑). He can think, learn and speak. Men of science once thought that men are 1 animals because they can 2. They know now dogs, birds and elephants can 3, too. They are beginning to understand that men are different from animals because they can 4. Animals make noise when they are afraid 5 angry. And one or two of them have learned 6. But they cannot join words to make sentences. They cannot think 7 us because they have no language. Man 8 to build a modern world because he has language. Almost every child can speak his own language 9 when he is four or five. How do children learn it? Men of science only know that man can speak because he has 10.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. the same as | B. different from | C. like | D. cleverer than |
| 2. A. do things | B. make fire | | |
| | C. think and learn | D. grow rice | |
| 3. A. learn | B. speak | C. make | D. think |
| 4. A. talk | B. tell | C. say | D. speak |
| 5. A. of | B. but | C. with | D. of |
| 6. A. some letters | B. a few words | C. some sounds | D. language |
| 7. A. like | B. of | C. about | D. for |
| 8. A. was able | B. has able | C. has been able | D. would be able |
| 9. A. good enough | B. very well | | |
| | C. a little | D. quite good | |
| 10. A. a brain | B. a mouth | C. a heart | D. words |

试题解析

1. 答: B 最佳。“different from”含义是“与……不同”。可以根据“...that men are different from animals...”一句得出。

2. 答: C 最佳。从第二句话 “He can think, learn, and speak” 得知。
3. 答: A 最佳。根据上句可以推断出来。
4. 答: D 最佳。下面几句话重点谈了能说语言是人区别于动物的属性。
5. 答: D 最佳。该句是个选择句。
6. 答: B 最佳。从下一句可以判断出来。
7. 答: A 最佳。本句谈了人与动物的区别。
8. 答: C 最佳。本句阐述了一个客观事实, 应该用现在完成时态。
9. 答: C 最佳。“well” 是副词, 在本句中修饰动词 “speak”。
10. 答: A 最佳。从本文第一句话得出。

辽宁省中考题

(A)

English is spoken as a first language by most people in the USA. Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. But it is also used very widely 1 a foreign language in many 2 countries in the world.

If you travel in India, or France, or Germany, or 3 other country in the world, you will 4 be able to use English. It is used by travellers and business people 5 the world. That is 6 we are learning English in China. It is 7 of the world's most important languages 8 it is so widely used. If you learn even 9 English, you will find it useful after you 10 school.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. like | B. by | C. for | D. as |
| 2. A. other | B. others | C. another | D. the other |
| 3. A. hardly any | B. almost some | C. almost not | D. almost any |
| 4. A. yet | B. still | C. never | D. not |
| 5. A. ever | B. at | C. all over | D. to |
| 6. A. why | B. because | C. what | D. how |
| 7. A. some | B. one | C. any | D. none |

8. A. why B. how C. whether D. because
 9. A. a lot B. a little C. a few D. a bit
 10. A. leave B. will leave C. leaves D. are leaving

(B)

Today, more and more parents want to have only one child. And even if (即使) it is a girl, they don't 11 . But not all the people think the 12 . Some people prefer boys 13 girls. They won't stop 14 they have a son. Why do they want to have a boy? Say what you 15 of this.

11. A. want B. mind C. love D. like
 12. A. question B. child C. proble D. same
 13. A. to B. on C. at D. in
 14. A. and B. or C. until D. that
 15. A. think B. mind C. like D. get

试题解析

1. 答: D 最佳。“as” 在这里是介词, 意思是“作为”。

2. 答: A 最佳。泛指其他的国家。“another” 意思是“另一个”, 不能修饰后面的“countries”。

3. 答: D 最佳。“almost any” 意思是“任何一个”。

4. 答: B 最佳。“still” 意思是“仍然”, 用于肯定句中。

5. 答: C 最佳。“all over the world” 意思是“遍及全世界”。

6. 答: A 最佳。解释了我们中国人为什么要学习英语。

7. 答: B 最佳。“one of + 形容词最高级” 是一个固定结构。

8. 答: D 最佳。由“because” 引出原因状语从句。

9. 答: B 最佳。“a little” 意思是“一些”, 用来修饰不可数名词。

10. 答: A 最佳。本句是一个复合句, 主句用一般将来时, 要求从句用一般现在时。

11. 答: B 最佳。“mind”意思是“介意”。本句含有一些人存在着性别歧视的意味。

12. 答: D 最佳。本句意思是人们在对生女孩上观点不一致。

13. 答: A 最佳。“prefer...to...”是固定搭配。

14. 答: C 最佳。“not...until”是固定搭配。

15. 答: A 最佳。“what (do) sb think of sth”是固定句型。

吉林省中考题

Everyday some people are killed while they are crossing the roads. 1 of these people are old people and children. Old people are often killed because they can't see or 2 very well. Children are killed because they are not 3. They forget to look and listen before they 4 the roads.

A car or a bus can't stop 5. If a car is going very fast, it will travel many metres 6 it stops. Some people don't always understand this. They think a car can stop 7 a few metres. It is difficult to 8 how fast a car is moving. The only way to cross the roads safely is to look 9 ways, right and left. Then if the roads are 10, you can cross them.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. Much | B. Most | C. more |
| 2. A. hear | B. to hear | C. hearing |
| 3. A. care | B. carefully | C. careful |
| 4. A. across | B. come | C. cross |
| 5. A. fast | B. quickly | C. quick |
| 6. A. before | B. while | C. after |
| 7. A. in | B. on | C. at |
| 8. A. know | B. look | C. listen |
| 9. A. all | B. each | C. both |
| 10. A. full | B. empty | C. busy |

试题解析

1. 答: B 最佳。“most”意思是大多数,在句子中做主语。
2. 答: A 最佳。情态动词“can't”后面必须接动词原形。
3. 答: C 最佳。系动词“are”后面接形容词。
4. 答: C 最佳。“cross”是动词,意思是“穿过”。
5. 答: B 最佳。“quickly”是指动作迅速,在本句中作副词用,修饰动词“stop”。
6. 答: A 最佳。本句意思是如果车速太快,刹车以后,车还要向前滑行一段儿距离。
7. 答: A 最佳。“in a few metres”意思是在几米的范围内。
8. 答: A 最佳。“difficult to know”意思是“很难知道”。
9. 答: C 最佳。因为一条路分为两侧,故答案是“both”。
10. 答: B 最佳。本句意思是当路面上没有车辆行驶时,行人就可以穿过马路了。

黑龙江省中考题

10,000 years 1, the world's population was very 2. For several thousand years, it grew quite 3. But during the last three 4 four hundred years, it 5 very quickly. Today, it is still growing faster than ever before. China has 6 population in the world. The babies born in one year are almost as 7 as the population of Australia. This means we must grow more 8, and have smaller families 9 fewer but 10 children. 11 we don't do these things, the results will be very bad. There will not be enough space even 12 on the earth. 13 must be done to 14 the population 15 growing so fast, then things will turn for the better.

1. A. ago B. before C. later D. after
2. A. large B. big C. small D. little
3. A. slow B. fast C. quickly D. slowly

4. A. and B. or C. so D. but
5. A. is growing B. has grown C. grew D. will grow
6. A. large B. larger C. largest D. the largest
7. A. large B. more C. many D. much
8. A. food B. rice C. meat D. vegetables
9. A. for B. with C. at D. of
10. A. fatter B. healthier C. healthier D. thinner
11. A. But B. When C. Because D. If
12. A. standing B. to stand C. to stand in D. to stand for
13. A. Something B. Anything C. Nothing D. Everything
14. A. stopped B. stop C. stopping D. stops
15. A. in B. to C. for D. from

试题解析：

1. 答：A 最佳。“ago”用于过去时，其前面带有时间，后面不接从句。
2. 答：C 最佳。指人口数量稀少。
3. 答：D 最佳。“slowly”是副词，修饰动词“grew”。
4. 答：B 最佳。说明具体时间不确定。
5. 答：B 最佳。应该选现在完成时，可以从时间状语“...during the last three ...”判断出来。
6. 答：D 最佳。应该用形容词最高级。
7. 答：C 最佳。“as...as”结构要求用形容词原级。“many”用来修饰可数名词。
8. 答：A 最佳。“food”一词代表的范围广，其他三个单词所代表的是某一个领域。
9. 答：B 最佳。“with”在本句中的含义是“具有、带有”。
10. 答：C 最佳。“health”的形容词形式是“healthy”。
11. 答：D 最佳。用“if”提出一种假设情形。