

张书生 何佛凡 主编

# 中考



# 直通车



初中英语完形填空

**180** 篇

CHUZHONG YINGYU WANXINGTIANKONG  
YIBAIBASHIPIAN



湖北辞书出版社

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(鄂) 新登字 07 号

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

初中英语完形填空 180 篇 / 张书生、何佛凡主编, 一武汉:  
湖北辞书出版社, 2001.10

ISBN 7-5403-0418-9

I. 初… II. ①张…②何… III. 英语课—初中—教学参考资料  
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 062065 号

出版发行: 湖北辞书出版社

(武汉市黄鹄路 75 号 430077)

印 刷: 武汉第二印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店

开 本: 850×1168 1/32

插 页: 4

印 张: 7.25

版 次: 2001 年 10 月第 1 版

印 次: 2001 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

字 数: 150 千字

印 数: 0001—5000 册

定 价: 10.80 元

## 前言

英语完形填空试题,是中考试题中必考的项目。形式都是从短文中删除一些词语,形成文章中的空格,让学生根据上下文选择一个正确或最佳答案填入空格,使文章恢复完整。

完形填空要求学生不仅会运用自己学过的词汇和语法知识妥善地处理好每个单句,理解语义,还要处理好单句之间以及单句与全文之间的内在关系,选出适当的词填上,以达到恢复全文原貌的目的。

“完形填空”题要求填入的词主要有:构成各种时态、语态和用法区别的动词及短语动词;名词和介词;根据上下文意思及结构必须填入的形容词、副词、代词和连词;同义词、近义词等易混词。考查以实词为主,兼顾虚词和语法结构。难点集中在根据上下文作出正确判断的词的用法上。

“完形填空”旨在测试考生的综合应用语言能力。因此要做好“完形填空”题,不仅要具备一定的词法、句法和句型等语法知识,而且还要具备阅读理解能力、综合分析能力和运用语言知识的实践能力。

### 1. 通读全文,掌握大意。

结合选项初步弄清短文写了什么内容,是进入解题过程不可缺少的第一步。虽然这一步还不能确定每个空格的正确答案,但为我们的思路进一步深入到文章描述的内容或情景之中去打下了基础,为过渡到句意的准确理解开辟道路。

### 2. 瞻前顾后,分析先行。

文中未知信息的挖掘应结合选项同步进行,使所填单词在头脑中渐渐明朗起来。这一过程中,必须弄清空词句的确切含义,要注意空词句与前后句在意义衔接上必须自然、合理,必须从空缺句

的内部结构入手,从语法规则、词语固定搭配、词形变化等角度考虑,务必使所填的单词准确无误。

### 3. 反复推敲,攻克难点。

做完形填空题时,往往有少数几个空难以选定答案。遇到这种情况时,只要仔细研读空词句及其前后几句就可以了,不必再读全文。如果还确定不了,可能要改变一下思路,从内容和句子结构上重新考虑一下。

### 4. 验证答案,修正错误。

在这个阶段,可快速游览一遍短文内容,看文章是否顺畅,所选单词是否是最佳单词。在验证阶段,不要随意推翻前面的答案,避免费时过多,影响后面的答题。

编者

2001年9月

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## 基础训练 70 篇

### Passage 1

Football is, I think, the most popular sport in the world today. One can go to any of the important 1, shouting for one side or the 2. One of the most 3 things about football is that 4 a small boy can tell you the names of the 5 in most of the important teams. He has pictures of them and knows the result (结果) of lots of matches.

6 many years ago, each country had different rules for 7 own football game. In 1863 a group of people met in England to 8 this. These rules are the 9 today.

Now teams from all over the world take part in the famous World Cup. It is 10 every four years to see which is the best.

- |                  |               |                |              |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. teams      | B. matches    | C. cities      | D. places    |
| 2. A. same       | B. team       | C. other       | D. players   |
| 3. A. surprise   | B. surprising | C. to surprise | D. surprised |
| 4. A. only       | B. just       | C. ever        | D. even      |
| 5. A. players    | B. runners    | C. swimmers    | D. boxers    |
| 6. A. So         | B. But        | C. Then        | D. And       |
| 7. A. their      | B. it's       | C. it          | D. its       |
| 8. A. change     |               | B. changing    |              |
|                  | C. changed    | D. be changed  |              |
| 9. A. difference | B. different  | C. same        | D. same as   |
| 10. A. held      | B. holding    | C. be held     | D. to hold   |



## Passage 2

"Cool" is a word with 1 meanings. The old meaning of it is 2 to express a temperature that is a little 3. As the world has changed, the word has had many 4 meanings.

"Cool" can be used to express feelings of interest 5 almost anything.

When you see a famous car in the 6, you will say, "It's cool." You may think, "He's so cool," when you see your footballer.

We all maximize (扩大) the meaning of "7". You can use it to take the place of many words such as "new" or "surprising". Here is an interesting story to 8 how the word is used. A teacher asked her students to write 9 the waterfall (瀑布) they had visited. On one student's paper was just one sentence, "It's so cool." Perhaps he thought it was the 10 way to show what he saw and felt.

Without "cool", some people feel they have no words to show the same meaning. Can you find other words to make our life as colourful as the word "cool"? I can. And I think they are also very cool.

- |                   |               |              |          |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. A. many        | B. much       | C. lot of    | D. a lot |
| 2. A. using       | B. used       | C. use       | D. usd   |
| 3. A. hot         | B. warm       | C. cold      | D. cool  |
| 4. A. differently | B. difficult  |              |          |
|                   | C. difference | D. different |          |
| 5. A. in          | B. on         | C. at        | D. with  |
| 6. A. river       | B. sky        | C. street    | D. water |
| 7. A. hot         | B. warm       | C. cold      | D. cool  |
| 8. A. ask         | B. show       | C. mean      | D. say   |
| 9. A. in          | B. at         | C. about     | D. of    |

- 10 A. best      B. good      C. better      D. well

### Passage 3

The world is not only hungry, 1 will also be thirsty for water. About 97% of water on the 2 is sea water, or salt water. Man can only drink or use the other 3 of the fresh water which comes from rivers, lakes and underground. On the other 4, because the number of people of the world is becoming larger and larger, more and 5 fresh water is needed. So water shortage (短缺) becomes a big problem.

How can we work out this 6? Scientists have found one ways to turn salt water into fresh. One important way is to 7 sea water with high heat until vapor (蒸气) rises, leaving the salt. In this way, a lot of fresh 8 can be made quickly.

But heating is not the only way to get fresh water. Other ways are tried, for 9, digging deep wells, keeping rain water and preventing rivers from being polluted.

Which way is the best? To get the most fresh water for the 10 money is the best.

- |                  |             |                |          |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. A. they       | B. it       | C. their       | D. it's  |
| 2. A. land       | B. earth    | C. sea         | D. river |
| 3. A. 0.3%       | B. 30%      | C. 3%          | D. 3‰    |
| 4. A. hands      | B. head     | C. hand        | D. heads |
| 5. A. much       | B. most     | C. many        | D. more  |
| 6. A. problem    | B. question | C. trouble     | D. fact  |
| 7. A. cook       | B. boil     | C. make        | D. get   |
| 8. A. waters     | B. water    | C. sea         | D. seas  |
| 9. A. an example |             | B. examples    |          |
| C. example       |             | D. the example |          |

10. A. little      B. less      C. littlest      D. least

### Passage 4

When you wave to a friend, you are using sign language. When you smile at someone, you mean to be 1. When you put one finger in front of your 2, you mean "Be quiet."

Yet, people in different countries may use different sign languages.

Once an Englishman was in Italy. He could speak 3 Italian. One day while he was walking in the street, he felt 4 and went into a restaurant. When the waiter came, the Englishman 5 his mouth, put his fingers into it and took them out again and moved his lips. In this way, he 6 to say, "Bring me something to eat." But the waiter brought him a lot of things to 7. First tea, then coffee, then milk, but no food. The Englishman was 8 that he was not able to tell the waiter he was hungry. He was 9 to leave the restaurant when another man came in and put his hands on his stomach (肚子). And this sign was 10 enough for the waiter. In a few minutes, the waiter brought him a large plate of bread and meat. At last the Englishman had his meal in the same way.

- |                |             |           |            |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. nice     | B. friendly | C. fine   | D. well    |
| 2. A. eye      | B. hand     | C. mouth  | D. arm     |
| 3. A. a little | B. few      | C. a few  | D. little  |
| 4. A. hungry   | B. tired    | C. sad    | D. worried |
| 5. A. washed   | B. opened   | C. closed | D. touched |
| 6. A. dared    | B. meant    | C. had    | D. decided |
| 7. A. eat      | B. drink    | C. carry  | D. play    |
| 8. A. happy    | B. glad     | C. sorry  | D. afraid  |
| 9. A. quick    | B. slow     | C. ready  | D. quiet   |

10. A. good      B. bad      C. brightly      D. wrong

## Passage 5

We spent a day in the country and picked a lot of flowers. Our car was full of 1 inside. On the way home my wife saw a bookshelf outside a furniture (家具) shop. "Buy it," she said at once. "We'll 2 it home on the roof-rack (车顶架). I've always wanted one like that."

Ten minutes 3 we were back with the bookshelf. I drove slowly. Other drivers seemed more polite than usual that evening. The 4 even stopped traffic to let us through.

After a time my wife said, "There's a long line of cars 5. Why don't they overtake (超车)?"

Just at that time a police car did overtake (超车), and two officers inside asked us to 6 their car through the busy traffic. The police car stopped at our village church (教堂).

One of the officers came to me and said, "Do you need any more 7 now?" I didn't quite understand. So I said, "You've been very 8. We live just down the road."

He was looking at our things, first at the flowers, then at the bookshelf. "Well, well," he said and 9, "It's a bookshelf you've got here! We thought it was something else."

My wife began to laugh. Suddenly I understood 10 the police drove here.

- |               |            |             |               |
|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. books   | B. flowers | C. fruits   | D. vegetables |
| 2. A. take    | B. carry   | C. send     | D. hold       |
| 3. A. before  | B. after   | C. later    | D. ago        |
| 4. A. drivers | B. police  | C. cleaners | D. sellers    |

- |               |           |            |            |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 5. A. behind  | B. before | C. beside  | D. back    |
| 6. A. take    | B. follow | C. move    | D. drive   |
| 7. A. time    | B. money  | C. help    | D. water   |
| 8. A. kind    | B. clever | C. polite  | D. popular |
| 9. A. laughed | B. cried  | C. shouted | D. jumped  |
| 10. A. how    | B. what   | C. who     | D. why     |

## Passage 6

We are all busy 1 about and using the Internet (因特网), but how many of us know the history of the 2 ?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up (建立) 3 the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer network (网络) didn't work well. If one 4 in the network broke down, then the whole network stopped. So a new network system (系统) had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the 5 was not working, information (信息) could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the 6 .

At first the Internet was only used by the government (政府), but in the early 1970s, universities (大学), hospitals and banks 7 allowed (允许) to use it too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to 8 . By the start of the 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software (开发软件) that made "surfing (浏览)" the Internet more convenient (方便).

Today it is easy to get on-line (上网) and it is said that 9 people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mail is more and more popular among students.

The Internet has now become one of the most important parts of  
10 life.

- |                 |                |                |             |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. talk      | B. talking     | C. talked      | D. talks    |
| 2. A. Internet  | B. computer    | C. hospital    | D. bank     |
| 3. A. of        | B. in          | C. on          | D. at       |
| 4. A. Internet  | B. computer    | C. radio       | D. TV set   |
| 5. A. computer  | B. information | C. network     | D. e-mail   |
| 6. A. way       | B. same        | C. money       | D. time     |
| 7. A. were      | B. was         | C. is          | D. are      |
| 8. A. be used   | B. use         | C. using       | D. be using |
| 9. A. million   | B. million of  | C. millions of | D. millions |
| 10. A. people's | B. peoples'    | C. people      | D. people'  |

## Passage 7

Most people 1 flown a kite or have seen one ride and dip (下降) in strong spring wind. Not so many people know that 2 were first made in China thousands of years ago. The ancient (古代) Chinese were making and 3 kites even before they were writing.

A long time ago, the Chinese made kites to use in wars. 4 would fly these war kites in the dark. The kites were fixed (固定) so that they made strange sounds. Men who were at war with them would hear these sounds and 5 away. They thought those strange sounds were made by gods (神) 6 the sky.

The ancient Chinese also flew kites to 7 good luck and to make their crops grow rich and tall. Sometimes they tied long strings and hooks (钩) to 8 kites. Then they would fly the kites over water, letting the hooks hang down to catch fish.

The Chinese use sticks, strings and 9 for their kites. Some of

these kites look like animals or trees. Others look 10 birds or houses.

- |              |          |            |           |
|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. has    | B. have  | C. had     | D. /      |
| 2. A. kites  | B. kite  | C. strings | D. string |
| 3. A. flied  | B. fly   | C. flying  | D. flew   |
| 4. A. It     | B. They  | C. Their   | D. Them   |
| 5. A. run    | B. ran   | C. running | D. runs   |
| 6. A. on     | B. over  | C. above   | D. in     |
| 7. A. bring  | B. take  | C. brought | D. took   |
| 8. A. his    | B. their | C. they    | D. her    |
| 9. A. stones | B. rocks | C. paper   | D. tree   |
| 10. A. as    | B. like  | C. for     | D. at     |

## Passage 8

"Dreams may be more important than sleep. We all need to dream," some scientists say.

Dreams take 1 about one quarter of our sleeping time. People have several dreams each 2. Dreams are like short films. They are usually in colour. Some 3 are like old films. They come to us over and 4 again. That may be because the dreamer is worrying about 5. Dreaming may be a way of trying to find 6 answer.

Some people get new 7 about their work from dreams. They may have been thinking about their work all day. These thoughts 8 carry over into dreams.

Sometimes we wake up with a good feeling from dreams. But often we can't 9 the dream. Dreams can disappear (消失) quickly from memory (记忆).

Too much dreaming can be harmful (有害的). The more we sleep, the 10 we dream. The mind is hard at work when we dream. That is

why we may have a long sleep and still wake up tired.

1. A. up            B. on            C. down        D. off
2. A. day          B. night        C. morning     D. week
3. A. dream       B. colours      C. dreams      D. sleep
4. A. on           B. out          C. above       D. over
5. A. anything    B. something   C. nothing     D. everything
6. A. an           B. the          C. a            D. /
7. A. dreams      B. ideas        C. thoughts    D. films
8. A. may         B. must        C. can          D. need
9. A. see          B. forget       C. believe      D. remember
10. A. long        B. longer       C. longest      D. longer

## Passage 9

Alan Cox worked in an office in the city. He worked very hard and really 1 to take a holiday.

He saw an ad (广告) in a newspaper. "Enjoy country life. Spend a few weeks 2 Willow Farm. Good food, fresh air, horse riding, walking, fishing. Good prices."

"This sounds 3 a good idea," he thought. "I'll spend a month at Willow Farm. I'll enjoy horse riding, walking and fishing. They'll make a change from 4 by the seaside."

Four days 5 he returned home.

"What's wrong with Willow Farm?" his friend Jack London asked him. "Didn't you enjoy country life?"

"Country life was fine," Alan said, "but there 6 another problem."

"Oh, what?"

"Well, the first day I was there a sheep 7, and we had roast



mutton (烤羊肉) for dinner.”

“Fresh meat is the best.”

“I know, but 8 the second day a cow died, and we had roast beef for dinner.”

“Lucky you!”

“You don’t understand,” Alan said. “On the third day a 9 died and we had roast pork for dinner.”

“A different roast every day,” Jack said.

“Let me finish,” Alan said, “on the 10 day the farmer died and I didn’t dare to stay for dinner.”

- |              |          |            |            |
|--------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. wanted | B. want  | C. wants   | D. wanting |
| 2. A. on     | B. in    | C. at      | D. of      |
| 3. A. as     | B. like  | C. for     | D. to      |
| 4. A. sit    | B. sits  | C. sitting | D. sat     |
| 5. A. late   | B. later | C. lately  | D. latest  |
| 6. A. was    | B. is    | C. were    | D. are     |
| 7. A. die    | B. dead  | C. died    | D. death   |
| 8. A. in     | B. at    | C. from    | D. on      |
| 9. A. dog    | B. pig   | C. cow     | D. horse   |
| 10. A. four  | B. forth | C. fours   | D. fourth  |

## Passage 10

Mr Brown 1 near Mr Smith. Every Saturday he 2 to Mr Smith’s back door and talks to Mr Smith. He always 3 Mr Smith he is going to do something, “I’m going to clean my house tomorrow,” or he says, “I’m going to plant (种) some trees in my yard (院子),” or he says, “I’m going to 4 my car.” But after that, he never does it.

So people 5 call 6 Mr Brown. They call him “Mr Going -