

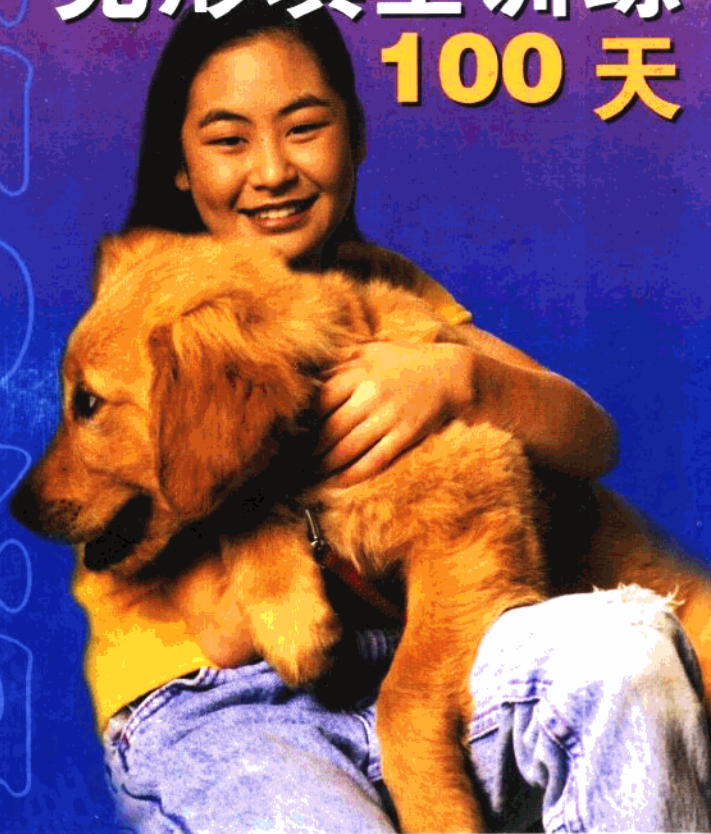
100

Tian

王 璟 潘润珠 陶荣林 编

初中篇

中学英语 完形填空训练 100 天



上海科技教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中学英语完形填空训练 100 天 . 初中篇/王璟,潘润珠,陶荣林编 . - 上海:上海科技教育出版社,
2001.12

ISBN 7-5428-2762-6

I . 中... II . ①王...②潘...③陶... 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 084915 号

前 言

在历年的各类英语考试中,完形填空题一直是学生失分最多的项目之一。完形填空题适合于综合考核学生的英语知识如语法、词汇和阅读理解、逻辑思维等能力,因此学生一遇到完形填空题往往无所适从。针对学生的这一弱点,我们编写了这本书,以帮助学生提高综合运用英语知识的能力。本书出版三年多来,受到了读者的欢迎。根据本书实际使用情况和近年中考、高考发展趋势以及读者的要求,我们对本书作了修订,分成初中篇和高中篇两册,并对内容作了较大的修订补充。初中篇分四个部分。

第一部分是分类解析和方法指导。

这部分分为 10 个专题。每个专题向学生介绍一种做完形填空题的方法。学生在做完形填空练习时,可根据完形填空的类型,针对不同的问题选择不同的方法去解决。

第二部分是百天训练题。

这部分共有 100 个练习,可每天做一个练习,共用 100 天完成。这些练习包括了完形填空测试和中考中常见的三种形式:第一种是每篇短文有 6 或 8 或 10 或 15 个填空题,每题须在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择一个正确的选项填入空格中。第二种是根据所给单词的首字母进行填空,每篇短文有 6 或 8 或 10 或 15 个空格。第三种是每篇短文有 6 或 8 或 10 或 15 个空格,要求学生根据内容任意填上合适的单词。

第三部分为自测试题。

这部分共有 5 套自测试题,每套自测试题中有 3 篇完形填空短文。自测试题难度略高于中考的要求,供学生在经过 100 天训练后,测试解答完形填空题的熟练程度和方法的正确运用程度。

第四部分为所有训练题和自测试题的参考答案。

编者

2001 年 12 月

目 录

前言

第一部分	分类解析和方法指导	1
第二部分	百天训练题	20
第三部分	自测试题	148
第四部分	参考答案	168

第一部分 分类解析和方法指导

完形填空是一项比阅读理解要求更高的综合能力考查题,是在短文中不规则地删去一些单词或短语,要求学生根据短文的意思,选择适当的词语填上的一类题目。因此要求学生不仅要灵活运用已学过的词汇、句型和语法知识,正确处理好每个单句,而且还要理解语义,处理好各个句子之间的关系及全文的内在联系,甚至还要利用生活、历史、自然科学等各方面的知识。短文中缺少了词语,使得文章中句子的语义不够连贯,因此学生要在了解文章大意的基础上,不断设想下文的意思,根据短文前面所给的信息内容,不断修正自己的假设。

解答完形填空题的一般步骤是:

第一,通读全文,特别注意总起句或总结句,即第一句或最后一句。

第二,边读边理解文章意思,仔细分析。根据文章提供的信息和语言线索,推测下文要发生的情况。

第三,根据空白处的前后词语,运用自己所学过的英语知识来判断所缺词的词性,是不定冠词还是定冠词,形容词还是副词,是可数名词的单数、复数,还是不可数名词,以及动词短语的搭配情况。

第四,遇到一时还无法填写的空格,可暂不考虑,先做后面的题目。最后根据文章后面所提供的信息,再返回去完成此空格,往往可以收到“山穷水复疑无路,柳暗花明又一村”的

效果。

第五,填完全部空格后,再通读全文,最后检查语义是否正确,时态是否与文章要求一致,固定搭配是否正确,是否符合英语习惯,意思是否连贯。

1. 阅读法。

拿到一篇短文后,别忙着立刻填写。首先把短文通篇快速阅读一遍,对短文有个大致的了解,做到胸中有数,因为每篇文章都有它自己的中心思想和主题。阅读时特别要注意文章的第一句和最后一句,因为它往往是主题句(topic sentence)。然后再仔细阅读短文,这时就能循着短文的思路,顺着短文的中心思想这根主线来正确指导你的答题。

At different times in a man's life his (1) has different effects on his body. Among children food is (2) changed to the power to run and play games. Most of young adults' food is spent on growing tall. We grow (3) only during the first twenty years of our lives, not later. (4) get their strong bodies from their food; and if they (5), they do not get fat. Office workers, who eat well and (6) a lot, may begin to grow fat when still quite (7). Many older people fight an endless battle against (8). Perhaps the most difficult time is when a man reaches sixty years of age. His body and mind become restless, (9) much action or interest. That is when food changes quickly to (10).

- 2
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| (1) A. work | B. food | C. study | D. childhood |
| (2) A. slowly | B. hardly | C. quickly | D. busily |
| (3) A. up | B. high | C. upwards | D. forwards |
| (4) A. Doctors | B. Teachers | | |

C. Working men

D. Engineers

- (5) A. workless B. retire C. rest a lot D. work hard
 (6) A. run B. lie C. turn D. sit
 (7) A. young B. old C. poor D. rich
 (8) A. thin B. thinness C. fat D. fatness
 (9) A. with B. without C. besides D. except
 (10) A. power B. energy C. fat D. fatness

通过通读这篇短文,可以知道这篇短文主要是讲食物和发胖的关系。抓住这根主线,再从头仔细阅读这篇短文,选词就不难了。读了全文以后,文中第一个选择题,就可以确定是 food。从第一句主题句我们可以知道,食物在人的各个阶段对身体的作用不同。因而从这一点着手,再根据常识,儿童期是好动和生长发育的时期,因此食物转换成能量就快,(2)处填 C。人一生中只有在前 20 年长高,(3)处选 C。通常体力劳动的人才会强壮,和后面的 office worker 相对,因此(4)处选 C。(5)处不难看出是 D。办公室的人坐的时间多,这样(6)处选 D。人坐的时间多,动的时间少,因而发胖就早,这样(7)处就应该是 A。(8)处要分清 fat 和 fatness, fat 作名词用是“脂肪”,作形容词是“胖的”, fatness 是“发胖”,所以(8)处选 D。(9)处从 restful 看出是动得少,那自然就是 B 了。动得少,食物就会转换成脂肪,因此(10)处应该是 C。

2. 代入法。

在做完形填空练习时,当你无法确认正确答案时,不妨根据文章空格的要求,将 A、B、C、D 四个答案逐个代入空格中,再往下读,看看文章的内容是否连贯,文理是否通顺,最后确定正确的答案。

The atmosphere (1) above us to a height of approxi-

mately (大约) one hundred miles. (2) thick blanket of (3) has great weight. At sea level, for example, the air pressed (4) us with a weight of about fifteen pounds to the square inch. If you (5) your hand and try to feel this weight, you (6). You cannot feel it because it presses you with the same weight (7) all direction. If it only (8) downwards you would feel it. But it presses upwards too, and (9) it presses upon all sides, (10) presses are equalized.

- (1) A. rises B. raises C. arises D. lifts
 (2) A. Such B. Such a C. A such D. The such
 (3) A. air B. clouds
 C. water D. carbon dioxide
 (4) A. at B. with C. upon D. over
 (5) A. hold up B. hold in C. hold off D. hold out
 (6) A. disappoint B. will disappoint
 C. are to be disappointed D. will be disappointed
 (7) A. from B. around
 C. on D. at
 (8) A. presses B. pressed
 C. had pressed D. would press
 (9) A. although B. while C. since D. even if
 (10) A. this B. these C. those D. that

仔细研究这篇短文 10 个选择题中的选项,发现有不同的动词、名词、介词、连词、代词、词组、时态和语态。究竟选什么,不妨采用代入法,根据每个句子的要求,最后确定答案。比如第一个选择题讲大气上升,把四个动词逐一代入,不难看

出 A 是正确选项。B. raises 是及物动词,后面应跟宾语;C. arises 意为“发生;出现”,跟大气上升联系不起来;D. lifts 也是及物动词,且意为“举起,抬起”,自然不是最佳选择。(2)处选 B。(3)处四个名词和(1)处同样,逐个代入。因为短文讲的是大气,自然 A 是正确选项。(4)处根据句子的要求,空气压向我们,只有 C. upon 有这样的意思。(5)处讲伸出手去,试着感觉空气,这里只有 D. hold out 才有“伸出”的意思。(6)处主语是人,disappoint 是“使”动词,答案自然在 C 和 D 中选一个,C 是按计划要做的事,因此正确答案是 D。(7)处选 A。(8)处四个时态究竟选什么,从后面的主句中 you would feel 可以看出,这是一句虚拟语气句子,答案应是 B。(9)处将选项逐个代入,可以看出 since 能使文章意思通顺。(10)处不难看出 C 是正确选项。

3. 参考法。

有时在做完形填空练习时,会遇到这样的问题:A、B、C、D 四个选项代入句中,在语法上都是正确的,一时无法确定该选哪一个。这时不妨先停一停,把这句句子的上下文连起来念一下,倘若意思连贯,那么这个选项就是正确答案。

In our daily life we need to communicate with one another. We do this mostly by speaking to other people and (1) what they have to say to us, and when we are close to them, we can do this very (2). However, our voice will not travel very far even when we (3). It is thanks to the (4) of the telephone that we are already able to communicate with one another (5) hold conversations when we are far apart.

- (1) A. talking about B. reading
C. listening to D. asking about

- (2) A. slowly B. easily C. difficultly D. naturally
 (3) A. speak B. smile C. say D. shout
 (4) A. invention B. discovery
 C. experiment D. improvement
 (5) A. so B. nor C. but D. and

如果不看上下文而孤立地看第(1)处, A、B、C、D 四个选项放在这句子中, 语法上都正确, 究竟选哪一个, 参考上文的 communicate with one another, 既然和别人交流, 那一要“说”二要“听”了, 因此(1)处应选 C。(2)处通过上文 close to them, 我们就可以知道交谈很容易, 所以选 B。(3)处参考 very far, 我们知道说话声就听不见了, 至少应该“喊叫”了, 因此选 D。(4)处根据后面的 telephone, 我们知道电话是发明出来的, 而不是发现或改进来的, 因而选 A。(5)处根据空格前面的 communicate with one another 和后面的 hold conversations, 我们不难看出两者是并列的, 所以应该选 D。

4. 搭配法。

在完形填空选择中, 句子结构的搭配, 如 so... that, so... as to, hardly... when, such... as, such... that, no sooner... than 等, 以及词组搭配, 如 be satisfied with, congratulate... on, praise... for 等, 常会出现。在做练习时, 可以参照句子结构和词组搭配的前半部分, 选择搭配的后半部分, 或根据后半部分选择前半部分。在选择后半部分时一定要仔细, 有些词和不同的连词或介词搭配会表达不同的意思和产生不同的句子结构, 因此要看清楚句子结构的要求和句子的意思, 再作出正确的选择。

John and his wife had a small restaurant near a station.
 The restaurant often stayed open (1) the early hours of the

morning, because people came to drink there while they were waiting for (2) . (3) two o'clock one morning, one man was still sitting (4) a table in the small restaurant. He was asleep. John's wife wanted to go (5) bed. She looked (6) the restaurant several times, and each time the man was still there. Then (7) last she went to her (8) and said to him, "you've woken that man six times now, but he isn't drinking anything, why haven't you sent him away? It's very (9) ."

"Oh, no, I don't want to send him away," answered her husband (10) a smile. "You see, when I wake him up, he asks for his bill, and when I bring it to him he pays it. Then he goes to sleep again."

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| (1) A. until | B. when | C. while | D. as soon as |
| (2) A. trucks | B. trains | C. buses | D. cars |
| (3) A. On | B. In | C. At | D. Up |
| (4) A. on | B. under | C. in | D. at |
| (5) A. to | B. in | C. into | D. on |
| (6) A. out of | B. into | C. in | D. for |
| (7) A. in | B. for | C. at | D. on |
| (8) A. parents | B. son | C. friend | D. husband |
| (9) A. late | B. early | C. dark | D. bright |
| (10) A. for | B. with | C. in | D. by |

这篇完形填空练习中,有许多是固定搭配,只要在做练习的时候仔细留心一下,就不难作出正确的选择。(1)处是 A。(2)处从 station 可以看出是等火车,所以是 B。(3)处,表达几点钟常常和介词 at 连用,因而选 C。(4)处,表达“桌子旁

边”, at a table 已成为固定词组, 因此选 D。(5)处, 表达“上床睡觉”, go to bed 也是固定搭配, 所以选 A。(6)处, 表示的是“朝里看”, 因而选 B。(7)处, at last 也是固定搭配, 所以选 C。(8)处显而易见是 D。(9)处选 A。(10)处, 表达“含着微笑”, with a smile 也是固定搭配, 因此选 B。熟悉一些句子的固定结构和固定词组, 有助于我们做好完形填空。

5. 推断法。

每篇短文都有各自的文理和脉络, 有各自的中心思想, 答题时可以根据文章提供的信息, 顺着文章的文理和脉络, 边看边进行推断。如: Mrs Brown was _____ after a day of shopping, so she went to a snack bar for a cup of coffee.

A. happy B. tired C. late D. sad

从上面例子所提供的“after a day of shopping”这个信息中, 我们就可以推断 Mrs Brown 当时一定很累, 因此她才想找个地方休息一下, 喝杯咖啡。故选 B。

English people are generally reserved(内向的). A reserved person is one who (1) very much to strangers, and doesn't show much of his feelings and (2) gets excited. It is (3) to get to know a reserved person. He never tells you anything about himself. And you may work with him (4) knowing where he lives, how much he earns, how many children he has and what his interests are. English people tend to (5) that.

(1) A. doesn't talk

B. likes to talk

C. always talks

D. sometimes talks

(2) A. often

B. usually

C. seldom

D. always

(3) A. easy

B. difficult

C. necessary

D. important

(4) A. by B. for C. with D. without

(5) A. like B. hate C. be tired of D. avoid

这篇短文主要讲述英国人的性格。从第一句可以看出英国人是很内向的。根据常识,一个内向的人是不善于同陌生人交谈的,(1)处可以推断出 A 是正确选项。(2)处同样也可以推断出,一个不喜言谈、不表露自己的人自然就不太会激动,所以选 C。(3)处当然应该理解为很难了解他了,因此选 B。(4)处从“他从不告诉你任何事”,自然可以推断出你对他一无所知,因此选 D。(5)处,本文的第一句告诉我们英国人是内向的,从这里我们又可以推断出“他们喜欢那样”,所以应该选 A。

6. 返回法。

在做完形填空练习时,往往会遇到这样的情况,有时你根据前面的几种方法仍无法确定该选哪一个。这时,你不妨先把这一题放一放,继续看下去,然后根据文章后面所提供的信息,再回过头来做前面的题目。这样,就避免了一旦盲目选择,把思路引入歧途,以致造成更多的错误。

It is a wonderful (1) . Matt plants things in spring, summer, autumn and winter. After that he does (2) work. He sits in the garden with his small radio, listening to (3) nearly all day. And everything (4) .

Matt likes music. But what about the garden? Who does the work? I will tell you something true: (5) does the work. All plants (6) music, and Matt knows that.

Do you want nice vegetables and beautiful flowers? Just give your plants a lot of music.

(1) A. garden B. mountain C. house D. lake

- (2) A. heavy B. hard C. little D. a lot of
 (3) A. the news B. stories C. pop songs D. music
 (4) A. dies B. disappears
 C. stops growing D. grows
 (5) A. the music B. a farmer C. his wife D. his son
 (6) A. hate B. like
 C. are afraid of D. are tired of

这篇短文主要讲一个人用音乐来使植物生长。(1)处和(2)处就本身句子而言,很难确定正确的选项,直到读完整个自然段,我们才能从中看出“它是一个美丽的花园”,(1)处为A。(2)处我们从“He sits in the garden...nearly all day”可以看出,他几乎不工作,因而C是正确答案。(3)处也不容易直接得出答案,但只要看到下面一个自然段“Matt likes music”,就能知道他是在听音乐,这时才能确定选择D。(4)处到底会发生什么情况不清楚,直到读完整篇短文才知道正确的选项应该是D。(5)和(6)同样如此,(5)处选A,(6)处选B。通过这篇短文,我们可以充分体会到,在练习中如果遇到一时无法确定的选项,不妨使用这个方法,往往能帮助我们完成前面的练习。

7. 校对法。

校对法是在你完全做完了所有的选择后,再把文章从头至尾读一遍,看看文章是否通顺,意思是否连贯,验证一下做过的题目,从而进一步提高答题的正确率。

Do you know what (1) things to move? The answer is force. A force can be a push or a pull. If you use a force on a cart, it will move and keep moving for (2) before it stops. It is (3) when we ride a bicycle. The bicycle will (4) mov-

ing after some time if we don't keep on pedaling(踏).

If an object is not moving, it (5) that there are no forces acting on it. An object will not move (6) there are equal and opposite forces acting on it.

- (1) A. makes B. keeps C. causes D. lets
(2) A. some time B. sometime
 C. sometimes D. some times
(3) A. different B. just the opposite
 C. the same D. strange
(4) A. keep B. begin C. stop D. continue
(5) A. means B. doesn't mean
 C. is said D. shows
(6) A. unless B. if C. though D. because

(1)处若不仔细看,A、B、C、D四个选项均有“让”和“使”的意思,但事实上只有C才是正确的,A和D后跟动词不定式作宾语补足语时应省去to,而B后面应跟分词作宾语补足语。(2)处也是看似相似,其实不同。此处表达的是“一段时间”,只有A合此意。(3)处从语法上讲四个选项都可以,但根据上下文的意思,便可知道此处应选C,表示推车和骑车一样,都有惯性。同样(4)处的四个选项在语法上都是对的,但根据常识应该选C。这里有一个关键词组“after some time”,如果把它错看成“for some time”,那么A和D就都可以了。(5)处很容易把人引入歧途,会使人错误地认为A是正确的。看了接下去的一句句子以后就可以知道,正确的选项应该是B。(6)处讲的是条件,只有B才含有此意,虽然A、C、D从语法上来说都是对的。这篇短文很容易让人产生错误,因此,在做完练习后,一定要核对一遍,特别是(3)、(4)、(5)处要等到

做完核对后,才能看清楚题目的意思。

8. 时态的正确运用。

做完形填空时,对时态要注意以下几点:一要注意整篇文章时态的一致性;二要注意句子中提供的时间状语;三要注意句中其他动词的时态;四要注意从句中的时态;五要注意主语、谓语的一致性。以这些为依据,可以正确选择时态。

One night Mike Collins was with his girl. They were having something to eat at a roadside stand.

Suddenly they (1) a lot of noise in the parking lot. Mike went to see what (2). He (3) a boy lying on the ground. A number of older boys (4) him.

Mike stepped in to help the boy on the ground. There were ten of the others. The last thing Mike (5) is that someone hit him in the face with something metal.

At the hospital they found Mike's face (6) in three places. Six weeks later, Mike (7) home. He would need an operation on his eye. He (8) in the day and going to college at night. Now Mike cannot go to work or to school.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|
| (1) A. hears | B. is hearing | C. was hearing | D. heard |
| (2) A. was happened | B. was happening | | |
| C. has happened | D. happened | | |
| (3) A. saw | B. sees | | |
| C. has seen | D. was seeing | | |
| (4) A. beat | B. were beating | | |
| C. beaten | D. are beating | | |
| (5) A. remembered | B. remembers | | |
| C. had remembered | D. has remembered | | |