



新华传媒
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读交大之星 圆名校之梦

中考英语选词填空

★ 围绕课标，紧扣考纲

★ 题材新颖，体裁多样

★ 难度适中，梯度呈现

★ 收录真题，详解详析

100篇

本书编写组 编

N10



上海交通大学出版社
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交大之星

中考英语选词填空 100 篇

本书编写组 编

上海交通大学出版社

内容提要

选词填空题是近几年上海市中考英语试卷的重要题型之一,该题型有较好的信度和效度,能很好地拉开考生间的分差,提高区分度。

为了帮助学生掌握选词填空题的答题技巧,我们编写了《中考英语选词填空 100 篇》,旨在通过大量训练,让学生掌握做题方法,避免在考试中丢分失分。本书涵盖四个板块:选词填空题高分秘诀,基础训练篇,巩固提高篇,实战演练篇。书后还配有详细答案及解析,既注重方法指导,又注重实战训练,循序渐进,难度逐步提高,让学生最终获得选词填空题满分的理想成绩。

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前言 | FOREWORD

选词填空题是近几年上海市中考英语试卷的重要题型之一,该题型有较好的信度和效度,能很好地拉开考生间的分差,提高区分度。

根据《上海市中小学英语课程标准》、《上海市初级中学英语学科教学基本要求》要求,参考历年上海市初中毕业生统一学业考试的题目特点,我们编写了《中考英语选词填空 100 篇》,旨在通过大量训练,让学生掌握做题方法,避免在考试中丢分失分。

本书有如下几个显著特点:

第一,围绕课标,紧扣考纲。本书从内容到形式均符合现行的课程标准和初中毕业生统一学业考试的基本要求,并有适当的拓展与提高,力求角度新颖,思维独特,培养学生分析问题及解决问题的能力。

第二,题材新颖,体裁多样。本书所选篇章内容涉及学生生活、家庭教育、科普知识、体育娱乐、历史文化、旅游出行、人物传记等多个方面,所涉题材广泛,内容丰富。我们在广泛取材、精挑细选的基础上为考生提供了 100 篇优秀文章,配以贴近真题标准的试题,供广大考生实战练习。

第三,难度适中,梯度呈现。全书共分为四个板块:选词填空题高分秘诀、基础训练篇、巩固提高篇、实战演练篇,书后还配

有参考答案及解析,既注重方法指导,又注重实战训练,难度逐步提升、循序渐进。可供考生在不同阶段训练、复习、检测使用。

第四,收录真题,详解详析。本书收录了历年上海市初中毕业生统一学业考试英语试卷真题和不同层次的区域性统测试卷,具有典型性和代表性。真题往往只提供试题的正确答案,并不提供详细的解答过程。为了帮助考生更有效地使用好真题,发挥真题应有的功用,我们特邀请名校名师对试题进行深入研究、精准分析。每篇文章后面还配有重点词汇及长难句解析,可以帮助考生扫清阅读障碍,夯实阅读基础。

本书由教学经验丰富和教学成绩显著的一线教师选编,并由资深专家修改审定而成,汇聚了名师专家的智慧 and 汗水。愿这本书能帮助广大初中生获得选词填空题的理想成绩!

本书编写组

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选词填空高分秘诀

选词填空题是指把一篇短文的关键词语抽出,把所抽出的词语顺序打乱,让学生根据短文内容选择正确的词语填空。此类题型主要要求学生在正确理解和把握文章的基础上通过分析行文线索来填写空缺词语。

【命题规律】

选词填空题是2012年起上海市中考英语试卷增加的新题型,采用一篇短文,9选8的形式进行考核。2014年起,该题型又有了新的变化,改为两篇短文,每篇短文以5选4的形式进行考核,一般是4个单词,1个词组,主要考核学生在语篇中运用词汇和词组的能力。

该题型把对学生词汇运用能力的考核放在篇章中进行,难度较在句子中考核词汇要大,考生必须要有扎实的语言基础知识和综合运用所学英语知识的能力以及一定的语篇分析、推理判断能力,才能确保答题的准确率。

【解题方法】

1. 初看选项,初定词性及词义。在拿到题目后,不要急于看短文,首先应熟悉备选的词汇,并加注词性,如名词——*n.*、动词——*v.*、形容词——*a.*、副词——*ad.*等,同时对词义做初步的理解,尤其要关注具有多重词性和词义的单词及词组。

2. 浏览整篇,把握大意。只有在一定的语境中才能对空缺的内容做出正确的判断,所以必须了解短文的大意,把握全局才能主导方向,从而正确理解空缺词所在的句子,缩小选择范围。

3. 根据语法,判定词性。通过空缺所在的句式结构和句法成分来分析判断空缺处应填的词汇的词性,进一步缩小词汇的选择范围,从而正确选词。

4. 利用语境,确定词形。当确定了一个单词的词性后可通过上下文来选择正确的词形。如动词的人称数、时态、语态、不定式、动词的-ing形式;名词的数和所有格;代词的各种形式及单复数;形容词、副词的比较级以及基数词、序数词的转换形式等。

5. 复读全文,验证答案。填完单词后,不可孤立地逐个检查,而必须将所有填入的词代入短文中,复读全文,仔细检查所填词是否符合短文的情境,读起来是否流畅,是否合乎

句法,单词形式是否正确等。发现问题要及时更正。通过再读全文,很可能利用语感将个别特别难的空处顺口“读”出来。

总之,做选词填空题要注意整体性原则,强调对短文整体的理解,考生要善于运用上下文和句意关系较快地做出正确的选择。就内容而言,它又有前因后果、地点、时间、人物等要素。因此考生需要大力增加阅读量,提高理解能力和阅读速度;学好语法规则以提高灵活应用能力;掌握基础词汇及其搭配或短语,并尽量扩大词汇量;同时考生较容易疏忽但又是提高解题正确率的重要因素之一是要注重熟悉与掌握各种知识及文化,尤其是英、美文化历史背景知识。

最后需提醒大家,做好选词填空题并非一日之功,不仅需要考生有扎实的语言基本功与严密的逻辑推理能力,还需要考生加强阅读训练,掌握正确的解题方法和技巧,只有这样,才能在考试时得心应手,考出好成绩。大家应在平日学习中多积累,多练习,多思考,不断积累解题经验,提高解题技巧!

基础训练篇

Exercise 1

(A)

词数: 176

题材: 社会文化

建议阅读时间: 4 分钟

A. comfortable B. listing C. successful D. trying E. growing up

How do you meet new people, make new friends, or find out about the latest bands? Here in the UK young people have traditionally done these things in bars, pubs and clubs.

However, there is a new generation 1 that finds it easier to manage their social lives on the net, using free websites like MySpace, Bebo or MSN Spaces.

Welcome to the social networking website — a place where you can present yourself to the digital community and meet other like-minded people. The most 2 social networking website in the UK is MySpace.com. As of July 2009, MySpace is the world's fourth most popular English-language website, attracting almost 3 million visitors per month.

So how has it become so successful? People upload photos, videos and MP3 files. Then they describe themselves, 3 their likes, dislikes, favourite bands, etc. It's an easy way to know people who share your interests. It seems that many people do not feel 4 giving out their phone number or personal e-mail address to new acquaintances but are perfectly happy to trade MySpace profiles.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Word bank

1. generation /ˌdʒenə'reɪʃn/ n. 代; 产生; 繁殖

例如: There is a *generation* gap between my parents and me. 父母和我之间有代沟。

2. acquaintance /ə'kweɪntəns/ *n.* 熟人;相识;了解

例如: He is not a friend of mine, only an *acquaintance*. 他不是我的朋友,只是熟人。

长难句解析

As of July 2009, MySpace is the world's fourth most popular English-language website, attracting almost 3 million visitors per month.

句意: 到 2009 年 6 月, MySpace 在全世界最受欢迎的英语网站中排名第四, 几乎每个月都会吸引 300 万访客。

解析: “attracting almost 3 million visitors per month” 作为主句的伴随状语。

(B)

词数: 120

题材: 科学技术

建议阅读时间: 3 分钟

A. reduced B. effect C. large D. released E. leads to

Sometimes one invention 5 many others. When people use a new product, changes are made in it. This has certainly happened with computers. The first computers were used around 1950. They were very 6 and expensive. They filled whole rooms. A single unit costs 6 million dollars. Then came changes and improvements. Scientists studied each part of the computer. Through their work, both the size and cost of the units were greatly 7. Data can now be stored on tiny chips and we are now trying to find a way to communicate with other computers through speech rather than through a keyboard. This invention is still changing. And it will have new 8 on our lives with each improvement.

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

Word bank

improvement /ɪm'pru:vmənt/ *n.* 改进;改善

例如: “Housing Improvement” was the speaker's title. “改善住房”是那位演讲人的题目。

长难句解析

Data can now be stored on tiny chips and we are now trying to find a way to communicate with other computers through speech rather than through a keyboard.

句意：如今，数据可以储存在小芯片里，我们正在努力找寻通过说话而不是通过键盘与其他计算机交流的方法。

解析：此句为较长的比较句，“rather than”表示“而不是”，起到前后比较作用。

Exercise 2



词数：264

题材：人物故事

建议阅读时间：6 分钟

(A)

A. locked B. favor C. ready D. promised E. cut off

A young shoemaker left his village. Along the way, he found some ants, who were very sad because a bear had destroyed their anthill (蚁冢, 人群密集的地方). The shoemaker helped them rebuild it, and the ants offered to return the 1.

The shoemaker followed his way and found some bees with the same problem as the ants. The young man also helped them, and the bees 2 to help him in the future.

Further along, the shoemaker learned that the king's daughter was in the castle of a witch (巫婆, 女巫). The young man decided to rescue (营救) her. But the witch 3 him up in a dungeon (城堡内的地牢) with a sack of sand mixed with poppy (罂粟) seeds and told him that if he wasn't able to separate the two, she would 4 his head at dawn.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Word bank

1. rescue /'reskju:/ vt. 营救; 援救

例如: He dived from the bridge to *rescue* the drowning child.

他从桥上跳入水中抢救溺水儿童。

2. witch /wɪtʃ/ n. 女巫; 巫婆

例如: The *witch* put the princess under a spell, and she fell asleep for ten years.

女巫对公主施了巫术, 让她沉睡了 10 年。

长难句解析

But the witch locked him up in a dungeon with a sack of sand mixed with poppy seeds and told

him that if he wasn't able to separate the two, she would cut off his head at dawn.

句意：但是巫师把他关在了城堡内的地牢里，给他一袋和罂粟混在一起的沙子，告诉他如果他不能把这两样东西分开，她将在黎明时砍断他的头。

解析：此句为长句，and 连接了巫师的两个动作“locked”和“told”，并在第二个动作后用 if 引出宾语从句。

(B)

A. surprised B. sweetest C. happy D. covered E. other than

The young man thought about his death. But his friends the ants came and helped him pass the test. The witch was very 5. Then she took him to a room where there were thirteen maidens with their faces 6; the shoemaker had to discover which one was the princess.

The young man became sad but he saw a bee that landed on the 7 one, the true princess. When the shoemaker uncovered her face, the witch was changed into a crow. The young people fell in love and then lived a 8 life.

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Word bank

1. maiden /'meɪdn/ n. 未婚女子；少女

例如：The prince fell in love with a fair young *maiden* when they met for the first time.
王子对一个年轻貌美的少女一见钟情。

2. uncover /ʌn'kʌvə(r)/ vt. 揭开；揭露

例如：Geologists *uncover* the hidden riches day by day.
地质学家逐渐揭开隐埋的宝藏。

长难句解析

Then she took him to a room where there were thirteen maidens with their faces covered; the shoemaker had to discover which one was the princess.

句意：然后她把鞋匠带到了一个屋子，里面有 13 个蒙面少女，他必须找出谁是公主。

解析：此句中“where”引导定语从句修饰“a room”，“with their faces covered”为 with 引导的双宾语结构，covered 为过去分词作宾语补足语。

Exercise 3



(A)

词数: 221

题材: 文化教育

建议阅读时间: 5 分钟

A. education B. report C. private D. nice E. in charge of

The oldest school in the United States, Boston Latin, opened in 1635. Before that, most kids were taught what they needed to learn at home.

When you learn reading, math, and other subjects taught in school from your parents or 1 teachers who come to your house, it's called homeschooling. A kid may be the only one, or he or she may be taught with brothers, sisters, or kids from the neighborhood.

Parents choose to homeschool their children for many different reasons. Sometimes a kid is sick and can't go to regular school. But more often, kids are homeschooled because their parents feel they can give their child a better 2 than the local school can.

You might wonder if kids have to go to school. It's true that kids must be educated, but the law allows kids to be schooled at home. In fact, more than 1.3 million students do it in the USA alone. These kids can learn just as much as they do in regular schools, but their parents are 3 their education.

Homeschool parents must make sure that their kids get the instruction and the experiences they need. The parents also may have to write a 4 every year to explain to the government who's teaching the kid and which subjects are being taught at home.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Word bank

1. regular /'regjələ(r) / *adj.* 有规律的;定期的;经常的

例如: We will remain in *regular* contact with them. 我们将和他们定期保持联系。

2. instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃn/ *n.* 指令;教学;教诲;说明

例如: We can derive pleasure, experience, and *instruction* from good books.

好书能给我们乐趣、经验和教诲。

长难句解析

Homeschool parents must make sure that their kids get the instruction and the experiences they need.

句意：家庭学校的父母必须设法确保他们的孩子得到必需的教育与经验。

解析：“make sure”指“设法确保”，后跟宾语从句，且从句中又套了一个省略 *that* 的定语从句“they need”。

(B)

词数：175

题材：社会文化

建议阅读时间：4 分钟

A. attend B. position C. harm D. more than E. possibly

Most Americans enjoy moving from one place to another. For example, they often drive their cars 120 to 160 kilometers away just to have dinner with a friend or even fly to Europe just for watching a football match. In some states people live in only one-fifth of the houses for 5 five years. One may be born in one city, and go to school in another. He may finish his middle school education in two or three cities, and then 6 a college across the country. When he has entered business, he may 7 move from job to job. Moving from job to job, which is called “job-hopping”, is a very common exercise in the United States.

Job-hopping does good to workers, because every chance to change a job gives them a chance to move up to a higher 8 and to get a better pay. And job-hopping also gives bosses, managers the chance to benefit (受益于) from the new ideas and skills that different people bring to their factories.

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

Word bank

1. job-hopping /'dʒɒbhɒpɪŋ/ *n.* 跳槽

例如：How do you think about the problem of *job-hopping*? 你对跳槽的问题怎么看？

2. benefit /'benɪfɪt/ *vt.* 有益于；得益

例如：The books would *benefit* by further revision. 这本书要是能再修改一下就更好了。

长难句解析

Moving from job to job, which is called “job-hopping”, is a very common exercise in the United States.

句意：换工作，被称做“跳槽”，在美国是非常普遍的情况。

解析：“which is called ‘job-hopping’”是非限制性定语从句，对主语补充说明。

Exercise 4



词数：228

题材：科普知识

建议阅读时间：5 分钟

(A)

A. light B. affect C. effect D. feelings E. painted

Are you nervous? Maybe you should sit in a blue room. Are you always cold? Maybe you should sit in a room 1 in a “warm color” such as soft orange. Are you often sad? Maybe you should sit in a yellow room. Some researchers believe that color has the power to influence our feelings. They believe that colors 2 everyone in the same way.

One study was in a workplace. The researchers painted heavy boxes white and light boxes black. They wanted to see how color affected the workers’ 3. Which boxes do you think were more difficult to lift? The heavy white ones? No. The white boxes were heavier but they looked 4. The researchers think that this is because light colors seem light.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Word bank

influence /'ɪnfluəns/ vt. 影响；感染

n. 影响力；影响；权势；势力；有影响的人（或事物）

例如：Bad weather *influences* their plan of outdoor activities.

坏天气影响了他们的户外活动计划。（此句中 influence 作动词用）

His parents no longer have any real *influence* over him.

他的父母对他不再有任何真正的约束力了。（此句中 influence 作名词用）

长难句解析

Some researchers believe that color has the power to influence our feelings.

句意：一些研究人员相信颜色具有影响我们感觉的力量。

解析：believe 后跟 that 引导的宾语从句，“have the power to do sth.”指“具有做……的力量”。

(B)

A. true B. but also C. problems D. exercise E. went up

Another study was at a school. Researchers at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada, studied children with behavior 5 in their classroom. When the walls were brown and yellow, the children's heart rate 6 and they were over-active. However when the walls were light and dark blue, the children's heart rate was slower and the children were much calmer.

If this is 7 , we might think carefully about the colors around them — not just in our homes, 8 in offices, in schools, in hospitals, in gyms, in museums, in restaurants and even in prisons.

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

Word bank

behavior /br'hεivjə/ n. 行为;举止;习性;态度

例如: The children's good *behavior* is well praised by the teacher.

孩子们的良好表现受到了老师的表扬。

长难句解析

However when the walls were light and dark blue, the children's heart rate was slower and the children were much calmer.

句意: 然而, 当墙是浅色或是深蓝, 孩子们的心率就会慢很多, 孩子们也会安静得多。

解析: however 引导的句子与前一句是转折关系, 本句是复合句, 由 when 引导时间状语从句。


Exercise 5

词数: 273

题材: 人物故事

建议阅读时间: 6 分钟

(A)

A. special B. keep C. important D. wrong E. came around

I felt very lonely and sad after my dog, Lucy, died. It all began when Lucy started to

eat less. After a few days we took her to the vet. There was something 1 with her. The vet told us they would 2 her there to see what they could do.

When we came back they told us my dog was going to die. My mom asked if we could take Lucy home. They said yes. So we took her back to our house. That evening my mom called the 3 vet that shoots animals to death. The vet 4 midnight. We had moved the TV into my room so I would not feel so sad, but I did.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Word bank

vet /vet/ n. 兽医

例如: My daughter loves animals so much that she wants to be a *vet* when she grows up.

我女儿如此喜欢动物,以致于长大后想做一名兽医。

长难句解析

We had moved the TV into my room so I would not feel so sad, but I did.

句意: 我们已经把电视机移至我的房间,这样我可能会不那么悲伤,但是我还是很伤心。

解析: 此句中 so 引导结果状语从句, but 引导转折句。

(B)

A. water B. went by C. stairs D. ago E. asleep

I cried for hours hoping a miracle would happen and my dog would be okay. The funny part was when the vet was coming up the 5, I sprayed (喷射) Lucy with a little sprayer. My mom asked the vet if we could give her some 6. The vet said yes and my mom gave her some.

After the vet gave Lucy the shot, she looked like she was 7 with her eyes open. I felt her; she was dead all right. After a while she was stiff as a stone. Then a couple of years 8. I was sad thinking about my dog, so I wrote this story.

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

Word bank

1. miracle /'mɪrəkl/ n. 奇迹

例如: The little girl's life was saved by a *miracle*. 小女孩被奇迹般地救活了。