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Classical
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红魔英语

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MAGICAL ENGLISH

题型材料新颖 难易程度适中
方法指导实用 答案解析详尽

完形填空 1000题详解

初中版

国防科技大学出版社

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前言

完形填空对广大学生来说可能是难度较大的一道题，很多学生面对文章中一个个被挖去的空，就感到一筹莫展，只好望“题”兴叹。或者仅仅跟着感觉走，不顾各种语法、固定搭配、语境暗示等，乱填一气，虽然题目是做完了，结果却可能错了一大半。

为了帮助广大中学生攻克完形填空这一大难题，我们特为同学们编写了这本《红魔英语·完形填空1000题(初中)》。

首先，我们安排了“完形填空全攻略”这一攻克完形填空的“万能钥匙”。在这一部分我们向同学们详细介绍了完形填空的题型特点、命题规律、解题技巧等。第二部分共包括120篇题材多样、难度适中的完形填空题，为了适合初中各年级同学使用，我们按由易到难的顺序排列，循序渐进，步步提高。其中有些篇章是从2005年中考真题中精选出来的，从而让学生提前熟悉中考、把握中考。同时，我们还给出了详细的解题思路及参考答案，让同学们知其然，还要知其所以然，从而真正掌握解题及应试技巧。

总之，我们在 give you fish 的同时，更希望能 teach you how to fish，从而让你终身 have fish to eat!

Magical

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完形填空全攻略

一、完形填空的测试目的

中考完形填空题，就是在表达意义连贯的文段中，有目的地挖去一些词语，形成文章的空白，要求考生在给出的对应备选答案中，从整个语段的内容、组织结构和语言特点出发，全面考虑问题，综合运用所学词汇、语法知识、文化风俗背景知识和一般常识性知识，选出一个正确或最佳答案填充空格。完形填空后的文章，不仅语法正确、用词恰当，而且意思、结构完整、合理，前后一致。

完形填空成为整套中考试卷中难度较大的一道大题，因其综合性强、考查面广、考点变化空间大、对考生思维能力及语言障碍排除能力要求高等特点。但只要我们把握其命题规律，注意题型特点，用好解题策略，就一定能在原有水平上不断提高，取得理想成绩。

二、完形填空的命题规律

考纲及多年中考试卷说明，完形填空设空以实词为主、虚词为辅，单词为主、短语为辅。动词、名词、形容词、副词、代词等实词通常要占全部小题数的80%以上，而介词、连词、冠词等虚词则相对考得较少。该部分设空数量一般根据各地区而异，但其重点基本上都是考查学生对实词的运用。



三、完形填空的题型特点

近年来中考英语完形填空具有下面几个特点：1. 设空多。2. 意义选择为主，语法选择填空极少。3. 内容逻辑性强，文章结构严谨，层次分明。4. 单词填空为主，短语和词组的整体填空为辅。5. 备选项的单词，多以实词为主，虚词为辅。6. 原文中保留了提示句，即一般首句不设空。

四、完形填空的解题步骤

第一，快速通读全文，了解文章大意，注意语境和有关提示，尤其需要注意的是文章的首句(文章的首句往往是全文的关键句，是文章的“窗口”，通过它往往可以了解文章的大意和作者的意图。第一句的时态往往确定文章的基本时态)。

第二，在理解文章的基础上，边读边答题。答题时最好先易后难，先做最有把握、最熟悉的短语、惯用法、动词形式和语言结构的题目，最后攻克难题。在没有弄懂文意的情况下，切忌主观臆测，不顾上下文随意选择。

第三，抓住文章的内在逻辑，注意搭配。从“为什么对、为什么错”着手。一篇文章是一个整体，有独立的、较为完整的内容、结构与逻辑关系，不能单从局部的词义和语法来理解，应从全文内容出发，不断深入理解，得出符合逻辑和词语的正确搭配。

第四，集中精力，解决难点。通过逻辑思维、上下文的内在含义和结构联系，排除明显错误，缩小选择范围，得出最佳答案。

第五，选答完毕，再次通读全文，看语言是否流畅贯通，内容是否清晰，语意是否完整，情节发展是否合理。选择答案并非易事。答题时除了要遵循以上基本步骤外，还要始终从结构上、语法要求和内容上的逻辑要求考虑，切忌顾此失彼。



五、完形填空的解题方法

1. 固定搭配

在一篇文章中，有些选题是比较简单的，不需要多做分析，即可根据已学知识马上找出正确答案。例如：

(1) ① my way home yesterday, I saw a dog in front ② me.

- A. In B. Of C. On D. To
A. of B. to C. from D. before

我们知道 on one's way home 和 in front of 都是固定搭配短语，因而可知答案分别是 C 和 A。又如：

(2) The pen is worth _____.

- A. buy B. buying C. to buy D. buys

在这个句子中，很明显可看出答案是 B，因为 be worth doing 是一个习惯搭配，所以正确答案为 B。

注意固定搭配，还包括注意动词与介词的搭配、动词与名词的搭配以及形容词与名词的搭配等，同时要根据内容选择正确的短语。如：

(3) The city (Washington) was named _____ George Washington, the first president of the United States.

- A. by B. for C. as D. after

name after 是“以……命名”之意，表达这个意思时，name 后只能用 after。句意为：“这座城市是以乔治·华盛顿——美国第一任总统——命名的。”所以答案为 D。

(4) Mark Twain _____ as a “funny man”. (2005 湖北黄石中考题)

- A. knew B. was known C. was knowing D. was to be known

be known as 为固定搭配，意为“作为……而出名”，所以正确答案为 B。



2. 词义辨析

在一道选题中，四个选项词性相同，语法上讲可能都正确，且有时意思差别细微。这时就需要我们对运用所学的知识对其进行细微的辨析，要辨析的可能是名词、动词、形容词、副词或介词。在辨析时，既要联系上下文语境、提示词、设空前后的固定搭配等，又要掌握各选项的准确含义。如：

(1) ...and their friends often visit them and _____ them. (2005 年丰台区会考题)

A. play with B. fight with C. talk with D. catch up with

比较四个选项的意思，再联系下文：我们总是能听到他们的房间里充满笑声和争论，很容易知道答案为 C。即他们和朋友在一起“讨论(talk with)”。play with 意为“与……一起玩耍”；fight with 意为“与……打架”；catch up with 意为“赶上”。

(2) "Give me a hand," he shouted _____ he got near the boat.

A. while B. till C. for D. as

四个选项都可以表示时间。while 强调一段时间内进行的动作，常与进行时连用；till 表示的是动作持续到某时或到某时才开始；for 表示的是动作持续了一段时间；as 连接的是一个与谓语动作几乎同时发生的动词。答案应选 D，表示他一边向船靠近一边大声喊。

(3) Soon I heard a _____ like that of a door burst in, and then a climb of feet.

A. sound B. cry C. voice D. shout

sound 泛指各种声音，是最普通的；cry 指哭声；voice 指嗓音；shout 指喊叫声。由原题意可知这里应用 sound。

3. 前后提示

有时，选项中所给的四个词为表示上下文逻辑关系的连接性词语，它涉及到文章的起承转合、上下连贯。这类题主要考查考生对上下文逻辑关系的理解，如转折关系、让步关系、因果关系、递进关系、增补关系、比较关系以及对比关系等。



常见的承接语有 and, but, however, so, therefore 等。其中 for one thing...for another... 等连接词表示列举; First...and then, First...Next...Then...Finally... 用来按次序描述事件发生的过程; anyhow, still, though, although... 表示让步关系; therefore, so 表结果; because, since, due to, owing to... 表原因, 等等。例如:

(1) A transistor radio is sometimes very small. It is very easy to carry _____, radio broadcasts are better for blind people.

- A. Besides B. However C. Yet D. Sometimes

空格前的话是说明收音机的优点, 空格后说的也是其优点, 所以应选 besides (另外)。答案为 A。

(2) At first nothing happened, _____ suddenly a large rat rushed out of the...

- A. and B. or C. so D. then

由 At first 可看出此空应填 then。then 意为“然后”。句意为: “开始什么也没有发生, 然后, 突然一只大老鼠从……冲了出来。”

(3) We arrived on time _____ were told that our table was not yet ready. (2005 年浙江省课改区中考题)

- A. or B. but C. so D. though

由 yet ready 可知空格处的前后两句有转折关系, 故用 but。句意为: “我们及时到达但是被告知我们的餐桌还没准备好。”

另外, 在个别选题中, 其所提供的选项, 有的从语法角度进行考虑是正确的, 但若从语意上考虑, 则会产生矛盾, 不合逻辑, 此时应着重分析, 理解文章和句子语意, 从上下文的角度考虑, 对语法无误的几个选项通过逻辑进行判断, 直至选出最合适的答案。如:

(4) Li Ping has just come, so he has _____ friends.

- A. quite a few B. few C. much D. little

很明显, 答案 C 与 D 不能和后面的可数名词 friends 连用, 故而首先排除。剩下的 A、B 答案, 从语法上分析均对, 都没有犯任何语法错误。而从语意上分析,



既然“李平刚刚来这儿”，按常理应“没几个朋友”才对，所以答案 A 在逻辑上不成立，剩下的 B 项就是正确答案。但若将原句中的 so 改成 but，则语意上又变成“虽然李平刚来这儿，但他有很多朋友”，那么答案应改为 A。又如：

(5) Finally, however, his friend made him believe that it was very _____, and Mr. Lee got on the plane. (2003年安徽中考题)

- A. interesting B. safe C. comfortable D. enjoyable

从语法角度来看四个选项都正确，所以只有联系上下文，才可得出答案。因为 Mr. Lee 认为乘飞机是有危险的，所以他的朋友要让他同意乘飞机就必须使他相信乘飞机是很安全的(safe)。故正确答案为 B。

(6) Some parts of the water are very shallow. But in some places it is very, very _____

- A. deep B. high C. cold D. dangerous

根据转折连词 but 的提示，所选的词应与 shallow 相反，因此选 A。

下面的两个例子均可用此方法解决：

(7) ...I discovered that the big boy was good and quiet and the great source of trouble came from a group of _____ students who became under control after some weeks.

- A. small-sized B. comfortable C. frustrated D. ordinary-looking

由题意可知此处应该选一个与 big 意义相反的词 small-sized。故正确答案为 A。

(8) Some people say they're boring, but others say they're _____. What kind of film do you prefer? (2005年北京海淀区中考试题)

- A. bad B. sad C. old D. great

前半句说“一些人觉得很乏味”，but 表示意思的转折，那么后半句要表达的意思与前半句当然是相反的了，故选与 boring 意思相反的 great。所以答案为 D。

4. 生活常识

完形填空有一些题属于常识题，即不根据文章的内容也可以判断出正确答案的题目，多和地理、历史、政治及日常生活有关，如：



(1) ...you ① the international dateline. By agreement, this is the point where a new day ②.

- ① A. see B. cross C. are D. are stopped by
② A. is coming B. is discovered C. is invented D. begins

句中的 the international dateline 是“国际日期变更线”，是人们所规定的，看不见，摸不着，但是可以越过。它是新的一天开始的地方。答案分别为 B 和 D。再如：

(2) The space is left to let the rail expand(膨胀) when it gets _____.

- A. wet B. cold C. hot D. dry

根据常识可知，一般情况下，物体会“热胀冷缩”，所以根据句中的 expand 来判断答案为 C。

5. 语法知识

近年的中考完形填空题都不以考查语法知识为主，但是也不排除考查语法的可能。而且语法考查通常是与语境考查及词汇考查联系在一起的，比如从句中关系词的选择等等。如：

(1) All his experiences helped to shape his stories _____ showed the dark side of society. He died as an old man of 75 in 1910. (2005 年湖北黄石中考试题)

- A. who B. where C. which D. in which

此题考查的是 which 引导的定语从句。故正确答案为 C。

(2) When the little man heard _____ the doctor said, he sat up at once. (2005 广西省南宁市中考题)

- A. how B. where C. that D. what

how 引导的从句一般表方式，where 表地点，故这两个选项可首先排除；that 引导定语从句时它不在从句中作任何成分，故也不对；what 在此从句中作宾语，指代医生所说的内容。故答案为 D。再如：

(3) Neither Tom nor I _____ to Beijing before.



A. has gone B. have gone C. has been D. have been

根据所学知识, 我们知道, 在 *neither...nor* 结构中, 句子谓语动词的数应与邻近主语的数一致, 即本选题中的谓语动词形式应与主语 *I* 一致, 而 *I* 是第一人称单数, 故而要先选出含有 *have* 的选项 *B* 与 *D*, 而将 *A* 与 *C* 排除。又因为 *have (has) gone to* 意为“去……地方了”, 即是人去了不在这儿, 显然选项 *B* 也不合题意。最后剩下的选项 *D* 就是要选出的正确答案。再将答案 *D* 放入检验, 符合题意。

六、完形填空的训练重点

第一, 掌握词汇的含义及其用法。完形填空要求学生能根据特定的语言环境, 对词汇(特别是一些同义词或近义词)的含义及用法进行区分。

第二, 掌握惯用法及词语搭配。要做好这方面的题目, 需要靠平时有良好的学习习惯, 在学习中注意对基础知识有效识记, 牢固掌握。

第三, 掌握语法知识。语法包括初中阶段所学的所有语法项目, 虽然完形填空题的主要目的不再是考查语法知识, 但牢固地掌握语法知识, 对于学生对语篇的理解和把握是有很大的好处的。语法是语言的基本框架结构, 切不可忽视。

第四, 掌握生活中的一些常识问题。比如有重大意义的历史事件的时间、地点、人物等, 这些考查的是考生的综合素质。平时注意多积累, 答题时才会得心应手。

最后, 培养综观全文、前后联系、逻辑推理的能力。所要选择的词语都处在短文所提供的语言背景下, 所以联系上下文是解题的关键。



实 战 训 练

After lunch Aunt Huang came to my home. She looked 1. "My parents are coming," she said, "and I have to go to the market. But my 2 is asleep. I can't leave her by 3."

I said, "Don't worry. I can look 4 her".

"Thank you," she said. Then she 5.

The baby was about ten 6 old. At first she was 7. Half an hour later, she 8 and began to cry. "Don't cry," I said. I talked to her. But she looked at me and cried harder 9 harder. I turned on the radio. She stopped 10 and listened to the music.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. happy | B. worried | C. excited |
| 2. A. son | B. parents | C. baby |
| 3. A. she | B. her | C. herself |
| 4. A. after | B. for | C. at |
| 5. A. went | B. left | C. walked |
| 6. A. years | B. month's | C. months |
| 7. A. asleep | B. awake | C. playing |
| 8. A. picked up | B. gave up | C. woke up |
| 9. A. or | B. and | C. but |
| 10. A. crying | B. to cry | C. cried |

A hot dog is one of the most popular American foods. It was named after frankfurter, a German food.

You may hear "hot dog" 1 in other ways. People sometimes say "hot dog" to express 2. For example(例如), a friend may ask 3 you would like to go to the cinema. You might say, "Great! I would love to go." Or, you could say, "4! I would love to go."

People 5 use the expression to describe(描写) someone who is a "show-off", who tries to show everyone else how 6 he is. You often hear such 7 called a "hot



dog". He may be a baseball player for example, who 8 the ball with one hand, making a(n) 9 catch seem more difficult. You know he is a hot dog because when he makes such a catch, he bows(鞠躬) to the crowd, hoping to win their 10.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. eaten | B. used | C. cooked | D. picked |
| 2. A. strength | B. practice | C. pleasure | D. reply |
| 3. A. if | B. how | C. when | D. where |
| 4. A. Hot dog | B. Don't worry | C. Never mind | D. Excuse me |
| 5. A. ever | B. also | C. still | D. yet |
| 6. A. hopeful | B. careful | C. kind | D. great |
| 7. A. a dog | B. a hand | C. a person | D. an action |
| 8. A. catches | B. plays | C. passes | D. throws |
| 9. A. hard | B. funny | C. exciting | D. easy |
| 10. A. thanks | B. cheers | C. medals | D. matches |



The population problem may be the 1 one of the world today. The world's population is growing 2. Two thousand years ago, there were only 250 million people 3 the earth. Four hundred years ago, the number was 4 500 million. But at the beginning of the 5 century, the world's population was about 1,700 million. In 1970, this number was 3,600 million. In 1990, the number was five billion. A 6 report says that the world population will 7 six billion by the end of the 20th century. This is just ten 8 after it 9 five billion. People say that by the year 2010, 10 may be seven billion.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. great | B. greater | C. greatest | D. greating |
| 2. A. faster and faster | | B. fast and fast | |
| | C. fastest and fastest | D. faster and fast | |
| 3. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. for |
| 4. A. close | B. more | C. almost | D. over |
| 5. A. twenty | B. twelve | C. twentieth | D. twelfth |
| 6. A. USA | B. UN | C. PRC | D. PLA |
| 7. A. past | B. pass | C. passed | D. passes |



8. A. weeks B. months C. seasons D. years
 9. A. get B. gets C. reached D. reach
 10. A. this B. its C. one D. it

(4)

A little boy wanted to meet God, so he started his trip with some cakes and orange juice. On his way he saw an old woman 1 in the park. The boy sat down next to her. The old lady looked 2, so he offered her a cake. She 3 it thankfully and smiled at him. Her smile was 4 pretty that the boy wanted to see it again, so he gave her a bottle of orange juice. Once again she smiled at him. The boy was very happy! They sat there all afternoon eating and smiling, but they never say a word. As it grew dark, the boy got up to leave. 5 he left, he gave her a kiss. She gave him her 6 smile ever.

When the boy 7 home, his mother saw the look of joy 8 his face. She asked him, "9 made you so happy?" He replied, "I had lunch with God. She's got the most beautiful smile I've ever seen!" The old woman also returned to her home 10. Her son asked, "Mother, why are you so happy?" She answered, "I ate cakes in the park with God. You know, he's much younger than I expected."

1. A. sits B. sitting C. to sit D. sat
 2. A. hungry B. angry C. thirsty D. tired
 3. A. received B. gave C. accepted D. refused
 4. A. very B. too C. so D. quite
 5. A. Before B. After C. Since D. Until
 6. A. big B. bigger C. the biggest D. biggest
 7. A. got to B. got C. reaches D. arrived in
 8. A. in B. with C. at D. on
 9. A. Which B. Where C. What D. Why
 10. A. happily B. happy C. happiness D. happier



Three men came to London for a holiday. They came to large hotel and took a room there. 1 room was on the fiftieth floor.

In the evening the three men went to a cinema and came back very 2.

"I'm sorry," said the assistant of the hotel. "Our lifts are not working at this time of night. If you don't want to walk up to your room, we shall make up a bed for you in the 3."

"No, no," Tom, one of the three men, said, "No, thank you. We do not want to sleep in the hall. We shall walk up to our room."

Then he turned to his 4 friends and said, "It is not easy to walk up to the fiftieth floor, but I know 5 make it easier. On our way to the room, I shall tell you some jokes, then you, Andy, sing us some songs, then you, Peter, 6 us some interesting stores."

"All right. That's a good idea," the friends both agreed.

They began to walk up to their room. Tom told many jokes. Andy sang some songs. 7 they came to the thirty-eighth floor. They were tired and decided to have a rest.

"Well," said Tom, Now it's your 8, Peter. After all those jokes and songs, tell us a long and interesting story with a sad ending." "All right," said Peter, "I shall tell you a story. It is not long, 9 it is really sad: We left the key 10 our room in the hall."

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|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. There | B. Their | C. They's | D. They're |
| 2. A. later | B. late | C. earlier | D. early |
| 3. A. hall | B. room | C. house | D. building |
| 4. A. second | B. first | C. one | D. two |
| 5. A. what to | B. how to | C. where to | D. when to |
| 6. A. say | B. speak | C. talk | D. tell |
| 7. A. At the end | B. in surprise | C. A moment ago | D. At last |
| 8. A. turn | B. orders | C. place | D. turning |
| 9. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |
| 10. A. to | B. in | C. of | D. for |



There was a woman in Detroit, who had two sons. She was worried about them, especially the younger one, Ben, because he was not doing well in school. Boys in his class made jokes about him because he seemed so 1.

The mother 2 that she would herself have to get her sons to do better in school. She told them to go to the Detroit Public Library to read a book a week and do a book report for her.

One day, in Ben's 3, the teacher held up a rock(岩石) and asked if anyone knew it. Ben put up his hand and the teacher let him 4. "Why did Ben put up his hand?" his classmates wondered. "He 5 said anything. What could he possibly want to say?"

Well, Ben not only 6 the rock, but also said a lot about it. He named other rocks in its group and even knew 7 the teacher had found it. The teacher and the students were 8. Ben had learned all this from doing one of his book 9.

Ben later went on to the 10 of his class. When he finished high school, he went to Yale University and at last became one of the best doctors in the United States.

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|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. clever | B. hard | C. slow | D. quick |
| 2. A. seemed | B. decided | C. wondered | D. told |
| 3. A. class | B. room | C. office | D. lab |
| 4. A. think | B. leave | C. ask | D. answer |
| 5. A. always | B. ever | C. quickly | D. never |
| 6. A. found | B. played | C. knew | D. heard |
| 7. A. whether | B. what | C. where | D. why |
| 8. A. afraid | B. surprised | C. worried | D. unhappy |
| 9. A. pictures | B. exercises | C. shops | D. reports |
| 10. A. top | B. end | C. back | D. front |



John is thirteen now. He began 1 in a middle school two years ago. His family is in a small village and it's nearly five kilometers from the school. He has to get up early 2. After a quick breakfast he 3 run to school to get there on time. His father hopes 4 a bike for him, but John knows his mother is always 5 and his father spends much money on her medicine. So he doesn't agree with his father and keeps 6 to school every day. Now he's very strong and 7 late for class and his teachers often speak highly of him.

Last week there 8 a sports meeting in his school. John ran much more 9 than any other boy and won the 10 800 metres, 1,500 metres and 3,000 metres. He got 11 gold medals and the whole school knew him. His classmates and teachers offered 12 congratulations and he was happy. He told his grandma about the good news 13 he got home.

"I broke two school records(记录) today, Granny," called out the boy. 14 his surprise, the old woman wasn't happy. She thought for a while and said, "I'm sorry to hear that. We have 15 money to pay for them, you know!"

1. A. to work B. to teach C. to study D. to play
2. A. in the morning B. at noon
C. in the afternoon D. in the evening
3. A. can B. may C. should D. has to
4. A. to make B. to buy C. to do D. to ride
5. A. fine B. ill C. sad D. happy
6. A. running B. walking C. riding D. driving
7. A. sometimes B. always C. often D. never
8. A. is B. was C. are D. were
9. A. quickly B. carefully C. happily D. slowly
10. A. men's B. women's C. boy's D. girl's
11. A. two B. three C. four D. five
12. A. them B. it C. her D. him
13. A. as soon as B. until C. before D. if