

# 锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

主编 赵小红

八年  
级

# 完形填空

畅销八年  
品牌成金

第5版

适合各种教材版本



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



# 锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

第5版

## 完形填空

八年级

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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”《完形填空 八年级》分册。全书共分四章,主要介绍了完形填空题的考查形式,完形填空题的命题趋势和特点以及完形填空题的解题思路 and 对策。书中精选了 30 个单元 120 篇的完形填空综合训练题以及 30 篇中考短文填词类完形填空专练。这些试题题材广泛,既有学生熟悉的内容,也有文化背景差异较大的题材。难度及背景知识适合八年级学生使用。

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由于时间有限，本丛书难免会有瑕疵，敬请读者不吝赐教。

编者

2010年3月

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## 第一章

## 概述

完形填空是一种综合性较强的阅读试题,是一种能够有效地练习、培养阅读技能的题型,是中考、高考及各类英语考试中的一个重要题型,对考生的要求比较高。因而也是考生反映最难、丢分最多的一个题型,是每个考生都必须面临和攻克的难题。我们很有必要去了解这种题型。

## 第一节 全国各地中考英语

## 完形填空题的考查形式

纵观近年来全国各地的中高考英语试卷,完形填空题型是必考题。而且,完形填空题在各地中高考试题中所占的分值越来越重,考查的形式也日趋多样化。既有答案为四选一的传统完形填空题型,又有短文填空形式的完形填空题型。

选择类的完形填空题设计的题数一般为10个,最多不超过20个,以随意删词方法为主,但一般文章的第一、二句不删词。这类完形填空题的命题重点是考查学生快速领悟文章主旨的能力和对文章的整体把握能力。

**例1** Electric bicycles which run on battery-operated(电瓶) motors are winning over(赢得) riders of ordinary bikes 1 their speed and quality.



They were first 2 in 1980s in China, but the selling was not very good. Today, thanks 3 improvements on battery quality, the electric bicycles sell well. There are now more than 100 electric bicycles producers in China and 310,000 such bicycles were produced the year before last. Japan is another large 4 of such bicycles in the world with a total production reaching 180,000.

5 China is one of the largest producers of electric bicycles in the world, the 6 of its producers with mass production(大批量生产) is actually small.

Electric bicycles are still 7 in China. Time is needed for people to become familiar with them and accept them. Each bike's price of between 2,000 yuan (US \$ 240) and 3,000 yuan (US \$ 360) is still 8 for ordinary citizens(民众). Although such bikes are quick, safe and 9 to operate, their batteries still have shortcomings(不足). They weigh more than 10 kilograms; their service life is 10 two years and they cost 400 yuan each.

- ( ) 1. A. because of                      B. because  
C. towards                              D. at
- ( ) 2. A. build                                B. built  
C. building                               D. to build
- ( ) 3. A. to                                      B. in  
C. by                                        D. on
- ( ) 4. A. producer                            B. production  
C. produce                                D. to produce
- ( ) 5. A. But                                    B. If



- C. Although  
( ) 6. A. buyer B. number  
C. price D. owner  
( ) 7. A. old B. tall  
C. new D. short  
( ) 8. A. small B. large  
C. high D. expensive  
( ) 9. A. easy B. difficult  
C. hard D. easily  
( ) 10. A. less than B. more than  
C. over D. other than



答案与分析

- A because 与 because of 的区别在于 because 后面接表示原因的从句, because of 后面接名词短语。
- B 本句应该用被动结构, 电动车和动词 build 之间存在被动关系。build 的过去分词是 built。
- A thanks to... 的意思是“由于”、“幸亏”等。
- A 根据上句 There are now more than 100 electric bicycle producers in China... 可知, 日本是另一个大的 producer(生产者)。
- C
- B 第三段的意思是讲: 虽然中国是世界上最大的电动车生产商之一, 但是能大批量地生产电动车的厂商数却很少。
- C 在中国电动车还是新生事物。
- C price(价格)用 high 或 low 来修饰。
- A 电动车很容易操作。
- A 根据上文, 本句是谈电瓶的不足, 所以可以推测: 电瓶的服务寿命是不足两年。

短文填空形式的完形填空题常见题型有:

1. 用所给词的适当形式补全短文。给出一篇难易适中的短文, 中间去掉几个单词, 同时在一个方框内给出 10 个或 12 个单词或词组, 让考生在通读全文, 掌握其大意的情况下, 从中选出最恰当的 10 个, 用其适当形式填空,

每词限用一次。

**例 2** 阅读短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从方框中选出最恰当的 10 个单词, 用其适当形式填空。

surprise he interested success until  
just show as mad fall give see



Do you know Liu Qian? He is a magician from Taiwan. For the CCTV Spring Festival Gala (春节联欢晚会) he put on two magic shows. They were very 1. We can't believe our eyes. Now everyone in our school is 2 about Liu. Let me tell you something about Liu Qian.

Liu didn't go to any magic school. He learned by 3. Liu was seven when he 4 in love with magic. It was in a big store in Taiwan. The seller 5 the boy a coin trick. He was amazed at it. At that moment Liu decided to learn magic.

Liu practiced hard at home to improve his magic skills 6 one day he was able to perform a trick before his class. "I saw the 7 on everyone's face. I knew they felt the same 8 I did in the store," said Liu, thinking back.

Liu practices 9 as hard today. He takes every new show seriously. It took him three years to prepare for the gala.

"I enjoy 10 the surprise on people's faces," said 33-year-old Liu. "It's the best reward a magician can get." Now he is a great magician.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



## 答案与分析

1. successful 刘谦在春节联欢晚会表演的魔术很成功。success 是名词, be 动词后应该用形容词 successful。
2. mad 词组 be mad about sb./sth. 是“特别喜欢某人/某物”的意思。
3. himself learn by oneself 是“自学”的意思。
4. fell fall in love with sth. 是“爱上某物”的意思。注意本句要用 fall 的过去式 fell。
5. showed trick 是“戏法、把戏”的意思, 与动词 perform 或 show 搭配, 是“表演把戏”的意思。
6. until 刘谦刻苦练习魔术技巧, 直到有一天他能在全班同学面前表演戏法。
7. surprise surprise 在本句中作名词。本句的意思是: 我看到了每个人脸上惊讶的表情。
8. as the same as... 是“与……一样”的意思。
9. just 表示强调, “就”的意思。
10. seeing enjoy doing sth., enjoy 后面要接动词的-ing 形式。

2. 根据首字母填词补全短文。给出一篇难易适中的短文, 中间去掉几个单词, 让考生根据短文的上下文意思和所给的字母提示, 填上所缺的单词。通常每空格限填一词。

**例 3** 根据短文内容及首字母提示写出所缺单词。

A man works in a factory and gets his pay at the beginning of the week. One Saturday he got his pay and c 1 the money. Suddenly he found that it was w 2; there were five dollars m 3 than he should get. He put the money in his pocket and said n 4 to others. A week went by and it was pay day a 5. But this time there were five dollars l 6 instead.

He was so angry that he went to s 7 the boss. The boss said to him, “Didn't you notice

that t 8 was a mistake last week?” He said angrily, “For one mistake, I can c 9 my eyes, but for two mistakes, no, I c 10.”

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. c _____ | 2. w _____  |
| 3. m _____ | 4. n _____  |
| 5. a _____ | 6. l _____  |
| 7. s _____ | 8. t _____  |
| 9. c _____ | 10. c _____ |

本题也是当前常用的完形填空的考试形式之一。考生必须在全面了解短文的大意之后, 仔细推敲上下文, 充分利用首字母展开联想, 填入一个符合上下文语境且合乎语言规则的词, 使之成为一篇意义完整、语言通顺的短文。



## 答案与分析

1. counted 拿到工资后应“数钱”。
2. wrong 工资数目有错。
3. more 比他应得的多得了五美元。
4. nothing 他没对其他人说。
5. again 根据上下文, “又是发工资的时间了”。
6. less 和上下文形成对比, 这一次是“少了五美元”。
7. see 他去见老板。
8. there there be 句型, “某地/时有……”。
9. close “我能闭上眼”, 即能容忍。
10. can't 根据上下文, 应用“不能”, 本句译为“两次出错, 我就不能容忍了”。

3. 根据上下文填词补全短文。给出一篇难易适中的短文, 中间去掉几个单词, 要求考生根据上下文的联系填上恰当的单词, 使短文意义连贯、通顺。

**例 4** 根据图中情景补全短文, 所填词数不限。

One day it was very hot. A farmer was 1 after work. He sat under a big tree. When he was 2, he saw a hare (野兔). The hare 3 a hole. It 4 when it saw the farmer.



It turned round and tried to 5 as quickly as possible. It ran so hurriedly that it knocked against 6. It died soon. The farmer was very happy 7. He 8 the dead hare and took it home for dinner. The next day he didn't go to work, he sat 9 to wait 10 hares to come.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

做题之前,考生应仔细观察图中的情景,了解相关内容,结合短文,获得更为细致的信息,进行合情合理的推理和想象,以便能填入准确的词语。



答案与分析

本文是中国一个妇孺皆知的故事——“守株待兔”。

1. tired 由 after work 得知工作以后很累了。
2. having a rest/resting 由图 1 可知这个农民正在大树下休息。
3. came out of 野兔从洞里出来。
4. was afraid 野兔看到人很害怕。
5. run away 根据上一句,野兔看见人后很害怕,于是转身逃走。
6. another tree 农民在一棵树下休息,野兔慌忙逃走时,撞上了另一棵树。由图 2 可知。
7. to see it 农民看到了这一幕很高兴。

8. picked up 野兔死了,农民拣起野兔回家。
9. under the same tree 从此以后,农民幻想着同样的事会发生,所以天天坐在同一棵树下等野兔。
10. for 等待用 wait for 表示。

4. 根据中文提示补全短文。给出一篇难易适中的短文,中间去掉几个单词或短语,同时给出这些单词或短语的汉语意思,让考生根据上下文和所给汉语提示,填上恰当的单词或短语。

例 5 (2009 年浙江省义乌市中考题)

根据短文内容和所给汉语提示,写出短文空白处各单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

Nobody can be happy all the time. You may become 1 (不高兴的) sometimes, for example, when you 2 (失败) an exam. Or you may become sad when you lose one of your friends or relatives. It's normal to have these feelings. If you don't know how to solve these problems, you may learn something from Jeff.

Jeff 3 (几乎) went mad when his elder brother died young. He 4 (拒绝) to play soccer or go to the movies with his friends. Instead, he just sat in his 5 (卧室) and didn't talk to 6 (任何人), even his parents. Jeff felt that the world was unfair. After a few 7 (月), Jeff began to understand it wasn't 8 (有用的) to be sad. Now he still misses his brother, but he is beginning to talk to his parents and this makes them happy 9 (又). He doesn't stay in his room by 10 (他自己) any longer. Instead, he goes to the movies or plays sports with his friends and he is feeling better now.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_



## 答案与解析

1. unhappy 2. fail 3. hardly 4. refused  
5. bedroom 6. anyone/anybody  
7. months 8. useful 9. again 10. himself

这类完形填空题主要考查学生的整体阅读能力、基础语法的运用能力和书面表达能力,特别是单词和短语的拼写能力。

这种类型的完形填空题侧重于考查学生根据短文内容选择恰当的词语以及单词拼写能力,是一种阅读与写作相结合的考查形式。有些城市的中考试题中,还有用所给的英语单词的适当形式填空的考查形式,目的是考查学生在语境中正确运用语言的能力。

**例 6** (2008 年山东省潍坊市中考试题)

阅读下面的短文,用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空,必要时可加助动词,请将答案填写在文后相应的横线上。

The story happened during the Second World War. A 70-year-old man lived in a small town of Germany. His three sons all worked in the same factory where he 1 (work). After the war had begun, all his sons 2 (make) to join the army and they all died in the fights.

The old man was very sad. In the days that 3 (follow), he didn't have enough food and was often hungry. And nobody helped him and he didn't know how to go on 4 (live). It was becoming colder and colder. 5 (find) a way out, he had to beg from door to door. He had been to a lot of places and knew a lot.

Once he came to a village, but the villagers were all poor and couldn't give him anything. He was too hungry 6 (go) to another village. Suddenly he saw a policeman 7 (stand) in the street and an idea came to his mind. He then shouted out, "Hitler is a pig!"

As he hoped, the old man was now enjoying some bread and a cup of hot tea 8 (give) by

the policeman. "Don't say so in our village, sir!" the policeman said after a while. "I'm sorry, sir," said the old man, "I 9 (not say) that again. I didn't know it 10 (be) Hitler's hometown." "No, no, sir," the policeman said in a hurry, "It's a pig's hometown."

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_



## 答案与解析

1. had worked 主句中 His three sons all worked in the same factory 用了过去时,从句中的 work 发生在主句动作之前可知,应用过去完成时,表示过去的过去。  
2. were made 本句的意思是:战争开始后,他的儿子们被迫参军。所以本句要用被动语态。  
3. followed in the days that followed 意思是:在接下来的日子里。注意本文通篇是用一般过去时来叙述。  
4. living 本题是考查固定搭配:go on doing sth. “继续干某事”的意思。  
5. To find 动词不定式放句首,表示目的。  
6. to go 句型 too... to... 是“太……而不能……”的意思。  
7. standing 句型 see sb. doing sth. 是“看见某人正在干某事”的意思。  
8. given given 在这里是过去分词作定语修饰 tea,警察给的热茶。  
9. won't say 本句的意思是:我再也不那样说了。  
10. was 主句中用了 didn't know 是一般过去时,从句应该和主句时态一致。

**第二节** 完形填空题的命题趋势和特点

其命题特点主要表现在以下几个方面:

- (1) 体裁、题材多样,考查学生涉猎各种

信息的能力。体裁有记叙文、议论文、说明文等;题材涉及趣味故事、幽默小品、科普知识、日常生活、人物小记、社会热点话题等等。短文一般在100~150词之间,情节连贯,层次分明,线索不复杂。如此命题的目的是考查学生是否有阅读各种体裁、题材文章的能力及获取各种信息的能力。

(2)侧重整体理解,考查学生快速阅读的能力。解答完形填空题要求学生具备快速阅读的各种技巧,如:视读、跳读、查读、猜词等。因为完形填空题的答题时间只有十几分钟,在这有限的时间内不仅要读完全文和选项,还要进行正误判断、推理、核查等工作。可见,阅读速度会直接影响答题的效果。

例如:

Have you ever heard of a girl of 15, who has set up a company (公司) of her own? Wendy Wong is the girl. She started the business two years ago. She has already 1 several successful (成功的) computer games. They are so 2 that over half a million games are sold every year. Now all of her family work in her business, and she is 3 at school.

She gets up early in the morning, and then has a talk with her family about the 4 over breakfast. Every day during weekdays, she goes to school in her own car with a 5, for she is not old enough.

She enjoys her school, but some of the work is too easy for her to feel 6. She usually gets "A" grades in all her 7, so the other students often ask her for 8.

She finishes her homework in half an hour after her driver takes her home. After dinner, she goes to her office and 9 working on her computer, writing games until 2 a. m. She does not usually need so much 10 as other children.

- ( ) 1. A. worked B. played  
C. written D. bought

- ( ) 2. A. afraid B. popular  
C. expensive D. surprised  
( ) 3. A. still B. hardly  
C. often D. sometimes  
( ) 4. A. lessons B. friends  
C. exams D. business  
( ) 5. A. doctor B. teacher  
C. driver D. visitor  
( ) 6. A. interested B. interesting  
C. uninterested D. uninteresting  
( ) 7. A. games B. business  
C. friends D. subjects  
( ) 8. A. money B. help  
C. grades D. results  
( ) 9. A. goes on B. finds out  
C. stops D. hurries  
( ) 10. A. food B. sleep  
C. fruit D. pleasure



答案与分析

这是一篇社会话题的记叙文,介绍一个15岁的女孩创办了自己的公司,她编制的软件很受欢迎及其日常的学习、生活等情况。通读全文以后,逐题筛选答案。

1. C Wendy Wong 开了一家公司,所以这里只能说,她“编写(write)了几个很成功的软件”,不可能是 play games(玩游戏)。  
2. B 从下半句的“over half a million games are sold every year(每年都能卖出五十多万个软件)”可知,她设计的软件是很受欢迎的(popular)。  
3. A 从后文得知,她仍在上学。故用 still。  
4. D 从上文可知,她的家人参与她的经营,所以每天她上学前,在早餐桌上与家人谈论有关“生意”的内容。  
5. C 从下半句“for she is not old enough(她还不到开车的年龄)”可知,她每天由司机开车送她去上学。  
6. A 本句意为“有些内容太简单了,引不起她的兴趣”。feel interested “对……有兴趣”

趣”。“too...to”句式已含否定意思,故不能选 uninterested(不感兴趣)。

7. D 本段叙述她在学校的情况,得“A”的当然是指在各科学习中。

8. B 因为她学习好,所以其他同学向她寻求帮助。而不可能是 money, grades, results 等。

9. A go on doing“继续做……”。stop doing“停下正在做的事”,不符合句意;而 find out 和 hurry 后面均不跟动名词。

10. B 从上一句的“writing games until 2 a. m. (设计游戏软件直到凌晨两点)”可知,她睡得很晚,不需要像其他孩子那样有那么多的睡眠(sleep)。

(3)侧重基础知识,考查学生掌握语言知识的能力。完形填空以文入手,结合文章内容考查学生的语言基础知识,主要是考查学生词语搭配、近义词辨析、辨析句子结构、掌握语法规则的能力。

**例 1** Mr Green \_\_\_\_\_ his children that Christmas Father is a very kind-hearted man.

A. asks B. talks C. tells D. says



**答案与分析**

C 此题考查四个意义相似的动词的用法。ask 意为“问”,其后的宾语从句应该用 whether 或 if; talk 是不及物动词;say 后跟某事,不跟表示“人”的宾语;tell 的句式是 tell sb. sth., 所以 C 是正确答案。

**例 2** He \_\_\_\_\_ and saw a noisy square (广场) not far from here.

A. looked for B. looked after  
C. looked at D. looked around



**答案与分析**

D 此题主要考查由 look 构成的四个短语的用法。在 A、B、C 三个选项中,looked 后的词均为介词,而介词后无宾语,所以是错的。around 是副词,look around 意为“向四周看”,所以 D 为正确答案。

**例 3** His friend \_\_\_\_\_ the engine(发动机) and the plane began to move.

A. began B. carried  
C. moved D. started



**答案与分析**

D 此题主要考查学生是否已掌握了以上四个动词的用法。通过句子分析可看出 B、C 明显不对,他的朋友不可能“搬运、移动”发动机。此题实际上是考查 begin 和 start 的用法,这两个动词都有“开始”的意思,但只有 start 可表示“发动、开动”的意思。因此 D 是正确答案。

**例 4** John sent for a doctor because his wife was ill. He called the doctor and made sure they \_\_\_\_\_ meet at five.

A. should B. shall  
C. would D. will



**答案与分析**

C 此题的考查点是情态动词及其时态。分析此句可看出,因为是过去时,所以可排除 B、D。make sure 后是宾语从句,宾语从句中谓语的动作 meet 没发生,要用过去将来时,所以选 C。

(4)上下对照,考查学生捕捉关键词的能力。做完形填空题,有时单看一句是得不出正确答案的,需要阅读下句,甚至若干句后才有“茅塞顿开”之感。上下对照,即在上文或下文中找到与正确答案相同的关键词。学生在答题时要有边读边在大脑中储存上下文信息的能力,捕捉关键词。

**例 1** Mr Baker loved planting \_\_\_\_\_. The week before last, he bought a few trees home.

A. flowers B. grass  
C. vegetables D. trees



**答案与分析**

D 此题下文表明了 Mr Baker 买了几棵



树回家,上下文对照,可看出是“种树”。

**例2** All over the world people swim for fun. Swimming is enjoyed by people of \_\_\_\_\_ ages, from the very young to the very old.

A. every B. any C. both D. all



**答案与分析**

D 从文中 from the very young to the very old,可看出游泳这项运动是老少皆宜的,所以用 all ages“各种年龄的人”来表示。

**例3** It was December 25th, 1972. Marie Orr, a 13-year-old Australian girl, was happy. It was \_\_\_\_\_ and Marie's mother made an unusual cake.

A. party B. Christmas  
C. holiday D. winter



**答案与分析**

B 根据上文第一句 It was December 25th,可知 It was Christmas, 是圣诞节。

**例4** After Christmas Marie got \_\_\_\_\_. She coughed and couldn't speak.

A. tired B. home C. back D. ill



**答案与分析**

D 根据后一句话 She coughed and couldn't speak, 说明是“生病”了,故选择 ill, get ill 是生病的意思。

(5)设置语境,考查学生的分析推理能力。解答完形填空题,有时无上下对照的关键词作参考,学生需要根据前后语境去推断正确答案。在这种试题中,往往是四个选项填入句中后,其语法及句子结构都正确,但联系前后语境,却只有一个正确答案。

**例1** The father wolf got food for the mother. The young wolf \_\_\_\_\_ the children. They were a nice, happy family!

A. shouted at B. looked into  
C. laughed at D. played with



**答案与分析**

D 此题的选项是四个动词短语,放入句中语法都正确,但通过前后语境分析却只有 D 正确。联系上下文可看出 wolf 家庭是一个幸福的大家庭,年轻的 wolf 应常常带 children 玩耍,而不会对孩子“大喊大叫”、“询问调查”和“嘲笑挖苦”。因此选 D。

**例2** So one day when a friend came to his house and offered to take him for a ride in his own small plane, Mr Lee was very \_\_\_\_\_, “I am really afraid that there might be some danger.”

A. excited B. grateful  
C. worried D. glad



**答案与分析**

C 单从填空这一句看,无法作出正确的选择,四个形容词都可表示 Mr Lee 的心情。但阅读下文便知 Mr Lee 害怕坐飞机,因此 C 为正确答案。

**例3** It's a beautiful place. I was always very \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. busy B. interested  
C. healthy D. happy



**答案与分析**

D 此题四个选项都是形容词,都可作主语“I”的表语。如要选择出正确答案,就要分析语境。此句前面提供了一个语境,即“这是一个美丽的地方”,言外之意是旅游的好去处,所以去那儿是会很开心的,因此应选 happy。

(6)结合生活,考查学生利用常识解题的能力。有时命题者在完形填空题中考查学生的生活常识,看看学生是否善于观察生活,积累生活常识,能否利用常识去做出恰当的选择。这类题的设计,往往四个选项放入句中,其语法、句子结构都正确,而且不一定需要上下文联系,只需依据常识解答。

**例1** Summer is \_\_\_\_\_ time for visitors to go

to the seaside and other places of interest.

- A. the earliest      B. the latest  
C. the worst      D. the best



**答案与解析**

D 根据常识,夏天是游客到海边和参观名胜最好的季节。

**例 2** January and February are the coldest \_\_\_\_\_ of the year.

- A. seasons      B. weather  
C. months      D. monthes



**答案与解析**

C 因为 January and February 是月份的名称,所以应填 months。D 项 monthes 是错误的形式。

**例 3** Children in the US will \_\_\_\_\_ their parents' home when they grow up.

- A. leave      B. reach      C. love      D. hate



**答案与解析**

A 人们常说美国的年轻人独立性强,不依靠父母生活,长大后,他们通常离开家,自己找工作。这是众所周知的美国人的生活方式,是常识,故 A 为正确答案。

(7) 关注连词,考查学生对行文逻辑、句子关联的理解能力。从对近几年中考英语完形填空题的分析来看,命题者有时挖空连词,以此来考查学生在缺少连词的情况下,通过阅读能否理解句与句之间的关系,是否了解行文逻辑的要求,能否掌握表示因果、转折、并列、条件、让步等的连词的用法。

**例 1** Put the fish on the table \_\_\_\_\_ my horse doesn't want it. I'll eat it as soon as I warm up and dry out.

- A. when      B. if      C. and      D. so



**答案与解析**

B 根据后一句 I'll eat it (我来吃掉它)可

知上一句的意思为“如果我的马不想吃的话,请把鱼放在桌子上”,用 if 来引导条件状语从句。

**例 2** The menu in the man's hand gave the real price for each kind of food and drink, \_\_\_\_\_ the menu in the lady's hand gave a much higher price.

- A. when      B. while  
C. because      D. for



**答案与解析**

B 在这里 while 的含义不是“在……时候”,而是表明一个前后两种情况的对比,译为“然而”,所以选择 B。

**例 3** Not many people realize (意识到) this, \_\_\_\_\_ it is quite true.

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



**答案与解析**

D 根据前后两句的含义,本题需填一个表示转折关系的词,故选 D。意为:不是很多人意识到了这一点,但这的确是真实的。

### 第三节 完形填空题的解题思路和对策

做完形填空的过程可以分三步走:

**第一步:**要着眼大局,速读全文。用 3~4 分钟,以略读方式快速浏览全文,从语篇整体上了解文章的主题、文体特征,找出作者的观点、态度、思路,结合段首句、段尾句和含有连贯意义的词语,找到文章的句与句以及段与段之间的逻辑关系。

**第二步:**逐句通读全文,各个击破,做到通读与猜测并行。对含义明显的词汇,固定搭配或习惯用法,常用句式等纯知识问题,可以边读边猜答案。针对在通读过程中未能轻易猜出答案的题目,利用上下文及字里行间的线索来猜测答案。

**第三步:**检查核实,通读选定答案后的全文。此时的文章应当是一个语法结构正确、用词准确,上下文逻辑关系严密,主题突出,内容

充实,意思连贯的整体。从以下几方面对所选答案进行核查:

(1)所选择的单词或短语是否符合本句内容,使上下文连贯和谐,是否与全文意义一致;

(2)所选择的单词或短语是否符合某种固定搭配;

(3)所选择的单词或短语是否符合某种句型、时态、语态的特殊要求;

(4)所选单词本身或附近的词有无特殊要求,如有些动词后面只接动名词而不能接不定式。

**例** Being not far from the sea, London is famous 1 its fogs. The worst of them 2 on December 4, 1952. All movements in the town came to stop. It was almost impossible to drive or ride in 3. The streets which led into the center were filled with 4 that moved two miles an hour. Soon, however, the traffic was stopped. Being left by their 5, the buses and cars stood empty in the streets. Many who usually traveled by bus took underground (地铁). But there were 6 many people there that the gates had to be closed. Being caught in the fog, people felt their way along the walls of houses with one hand, while they put out 7 in front of them so as 8 knock against something or somebody.

At the Opera House (大歌剧院) they got through the first act (表演) of La Traviata before so much fog had spread into the building that the 9 could not see the conductor (乐队指挥).

It was a 10 fog, indeed, and as many as 4,000 people in London lost their lives.

- ( ) 1. A. because B. as  
C. for D. of  
( ) 2. A. happen B. happened  
C. was happened D. happens  
( ) 3. A. everything B. anything

- C. something D. nothing  
( ) 4. A. carts (马车) B. bikes  
C. trucks D. buses  
( ) 5. A. owner B. drivers  
C. engineer D. passengers  
( ) 6. A. such B. so  
C. quite D. too  
( ) 7. A. another B. the others  
C. the other D. other  
( ) 8. A. to B. not  
C. not to D. don't  
( ) 9. A. someone B. drivers  
C. managers D. singers  
( ) 10. A. terrible B. afraid  
C. terribly D. frightened



答案与分析

通过速读全文,我们知道这篇短文描述了伦敦历史上最严重的一场大雾给人们生活的方方面面带来的影响。然后逐题分析、猜测,根据上下文含义、固定搭配、习惯用法等确定答案。最后核实答案,不仅从内容含义方面进行肯定,而且要考虑语法结构方面是否正确。

1. C be famous for 为固定搭配,意为“以……而著名”。  
2. B 本题考查动词的时态。由于后面有过去的时间状语 on December 4, 1952, 故应选一般过去时,而且 happen 是个不及物动词,因此没有被动语态。所以本题选 B。  
3. B 本题考查的是根据文章中心信息进行判断的能力。上文的 impossible 意为“不可能”,含有否定意义,故选 anything。  
4. D 本题中的四种交通工具在街道上都可能出现,但根据这个故事发生在 1952 年,当时英国的现代工业已相当发达,马车、自行车很少。所以塞满街道的是 buses,而且在下文中也出现了 buses。  
5. B 题中的 their 指后面的 the buses 和 cars,由此可判断出是 drivers。Being left by their drivers 意为“被司机们丢弃”。