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世间悲剧不在于无知，而在于不知道自己的无知。

The tragedy is not in not knowing, but in not knowing that you don't know.



英语学习 名家谈

要学好英语，就要对语言本身及语言所传达的各种文化信息感兴趣。当你读到或听到别人用简洁的英语表达深奥的思想时，兴奋不已，立即记住，这就表明你对语言产生了兴趣。没有这种兴趣，难以在语言学习中登堂入室。

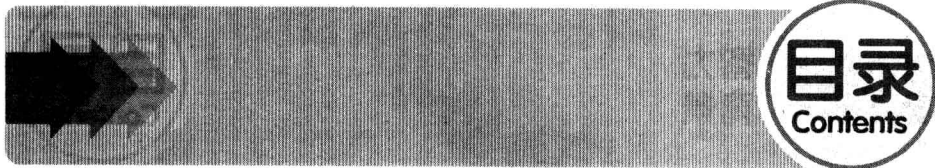
——北京外国语大学 梅仁毅教授

我们常说的“英语基本功”包括听、说、读、写这四个相关的方面，学习时要尽量平衡发展，如果其中一项过差，会从总体上影响外语水平的提高。如今仅电视一个渠道就有许多“听”的节目，可“读”的书更多。至于“说”和“写”完全可以自己练习。没有人对话，可以采用英语思维的办法跟自己说。“写”则可以通过记日记来提高，一天记一件事，可以写“听”到或“读”到过的，这样就复习了从“听”和“读”中获取的语言知识。

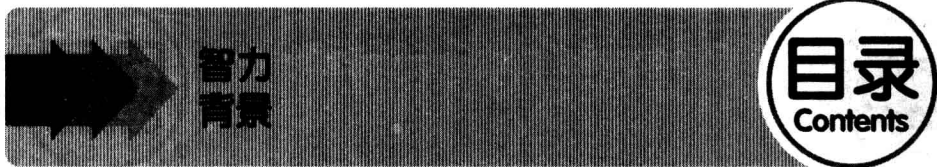
——北京外国语大学 吴冰教授

我认为学好英语在一般情况下可用如下规则描述：“动因+兴趣”——决心——持之以恒——见效。

——北京大学 胡壮麟教授



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第一部分 ◆ 能力水平测试

能力水平测试(一)

A

(北京市昌平区大东流中学 2010—2011 学年度八年级第一次月考)

Mr Jackson began his trip last Saturday. Two days later when he was traveling in a country 1, he saw a dog behind a man. As the car came near them, the dog suddenly started to 2 the road. Of course the car hit the poor animal and killed it.

Mr Jackson 3 his car and walked to the man. "I'm very 4 that this happened." he said. "How much shall I 5? Will ten dollars be enough?"

"Oh, yes." said the man. "Ten dollars will be 6 enough." Mr Jackson put his hand into his pocket, but he only 7 five dollars in the pocket. "Sorry, sir, I've only 8 five dollars." said Mr Jackson.

"No problem. That's enough." the fat man replied. "Thanks a lot. That's very kind of you." Mr Jackson thanked the fat man and 9 away. When the car went away, the fat man looked down at the dog and thought, "I want to know 10 dog it is."

▶▶

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. by bus | B. by bike | C. by train | D. by car |
| 2. A. go | B. cross | C. run | D. jump |
| 3. A. started | B. ran | C. stopped | D. jumped |
| 4. A. sad | B. lucky | C. sorry | D. pleased |
| 5. A. give | B. take | C. bring | D. pay |
| 6. A. quite | B. very | C. much | D. so |
| 7. A. looked for | B. looked at | C. watched | D. found |
| 8. A. seen | B. had | C. got | D. paid |
| 9. A. drove | B. ran | C. walked | D. flew |
| 10. A. what | B. whose | C. which | D. where |

B

(甘肃省金昌四中 2010—2011 学年度八年级期中)

Mike didn't live too far away from school. He liked to 11 to school every day. When it rained, like many 12 boys, Mike liked playing in the water.

One afternoon, when the boy came 13, he was all wet. His mother became very 14 and said, "Don't play in the water after school." The next day he was very 15 again, and his mother 16 much angrier. "I'll tell your father 17 you go to play in the water again," she said. The third day the boy was dry when he came 18 from school. "You are a 19 boy today,"

his mother said. "You didn't play in the water." "No," Mike answered. "Because there were 20 older boys in the water, I couldn't play in it."

▶▶

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 11. A. have | B. walk | C. fly | D. come |
| 12. A. other | B. others | C. much | D. more |
| 13. A. house | B. family | C. home | D. room |
| 14. A. angry | B. happy | C. good | D. sad |
| 15. A. dry | B. late | C. early | D. wet |
| 16. A. become | B. became | C. becomes | D. becoming |
| 17. A. if | B. before | C. for | D. so |
| 18. A. to | B. back | C. away | D. out |
| 19. A. good | B. well | C. bad | D. worse |
| 20. A. many so | B. so many | C. much too | D. too much |

C

(广东省汕头市南区中学 2010—2011 学年度八年级上学期月考)

It is interesting to visit another country. But sometimes there are problems when we don't know the 21 very well. It may be 22 to talk with the people there. We may not know how to use the telephone in the country we are 23. We may not know how to buy the things we 24. In a strange country we might even not know where to eat or what to order in a 25. It's not easy to decide 26 money you should give to the waiters and the taxi drivers as a tip (小费). When we need 27, we might not know whom to ask for help. It is not pleasant to have an 28 like that. Maybe we can 29 what to do and what to say in a short time. But when we start to enjoy the life in another country, we have to 30. And when we get back home, we will be sorry for the visit.

▶▶

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 21. A. people | B. weather | C. language | D. words |
| 22. A. exciting | B. difficult | C. easy | D. tired |
| 23. A. working | B. living | C. visiting | D. studying |
| 24. A. need | B. lose | C. get | D. take |
| 25. A. school | B. shop | C. restaurant | D. park |
| 26. A. how many | B. how much | C. how long | D. how soon |
| 27. A. help | B. money | C. water | D. food |
| 28. A. excuse | B. experience | C. excitement | D. interest |
| 29. A. look | B. listen | C. have | D. learn |
| 30. A. leave | B. play | C. stay | D. work |

智力背景

Morning Expressions 早上日常用语(一)

Did the alarm clock go off? (Did the alarm clock ring?) 闹钟响了吗?

It's time to get up! 该起床了!

It's time to get ready. 该准备好了。

I don't wanna get up. 我真不想起。

D

(福建省龙海市港尾中学 2010—2011 学年度八年级第一次月考)

A lot of students are having all kinds of sports on the sports field. A football game is going on right now 31 Class 3 and Class 4. We don't know which team will 32. Look at those people over there! Some students of Class 1 are practicing the 33 jump. One of them is the best high jumper in the school. He practices hard every day. Many people think he will 34 the school record in the sports meeting next spring. Not far away from them, some girls are preparing for a race. They 35 have a 600-meter race in ten minutes. Now on the corner of the field, you can see another group of students. Their teacher is telling them 36 to throw discus (铁饼).

In schools, 37 students love sports now. Sports help people to keep 38. They also help people to live happily. And 39 doing sports on the sports field, many people will 40 good friends, too. Do you think so?

31. A. in B. between C. from D. of
 32. A. win B. winning C. fall D. falling
 33. A. long B. far C. high D. tall
 34. A. break B. turn C. leave D. name
 35. A. were B. going to C. were going to D. will
 36. A. what B. how C. which D. that
 37. A. much and much B. most and most
 C. many and many D. more and more
 38. A. health B. tired C. healthy D. happy

39. A. in B. before C. at D. over
 40. A. become B. change C. get D. bring

E

(辽宁省西丰振兴中学 2010—2011 学年度八年级上学期第一次月考)

The USA is a very large country. And it is a good place to visit. If you want to visit it, you'd better bring a good map 41 you. New York and Washington DC are good 42 to visit in May or October. 43 is not too hot then. In winter there 44 a lot of snow. The best plan is to 45 to New England in September. The weather starts to get cool and the trees start to change color. It's a good 46 to bring your camera. The weather is always fine all the 47 round in Los Angeles, California. Bring your bathing suit because you might want to swim 48 the sea. In the north-west, it isn't very cold. It's 49 to visit Alaska in July and August, but it may be cool in the evening. So don't forget to wear some 50 clothes.

So when is the best time to visit the USA? Any time you like!

41. A. to B. at C. with D. in
 42. A. places B. countries C. parks D. banks
 43. A. We B. He C. She D. It
 44. A. have B. is C. look D. report
 45. A. stay B. arrive C. show D. get
 46. A. idea B. way C. start D. party
 47. A. year B. month C. week D. day
 48. A. of B. for C. in D. at
 49. A. scary B. boring C. tired D. relaxing
 50. A. cool B. warm C. light D. new

自我评估

评估第1步: 时间与正确率

建议用时: 30—35分钟

实际用时: _____

本部分共有 _____ 题 正确题数 _____

错误题数 _____ 正确率 _____

正确率90%以上—Excellent

正确率80%以上—Good

正确率70%以上—Not bad

正确率60%以上—So so

正确率不足60%—Poor

失分原因

外界影响

- 心情紧张
 动力不足
 身体不佳
 环境太差

未读懂文章

知识存储不足

- 生词多、词汇量少
 语法知识欠缺
 不熟悉固定搭配
 长句困扰
 缺少背景知识

似懂非懂

阅读能力较差

看懂文章而做错

- 文章理解错误
 字词理解错误
 段落篇章理解错误
 主旨大意理解错误
 只懂字面意思, 未深入理解文章
 未准确理解题干
 未注意选项与文章内容的细微差别
 未核准文章内容, 仅凭印象选择
 推断错误

评估第2步: 失分原因总结

智力背景

Morning Expressions 早上日常用语(二)

Get up soon! 快点儿起床!

I don't want to. 我真不想(起)。

Are you awake? 你醒了吗?

I am now. 我刚醒。

能力水平测试(二)

A

(安徽省宣城市 2010—2011 学年度第一学期八年级第一次月考)

Bill was a newspaper boy. He went from house to house 1 the day's papers to the neighbors. Each week he went to get his 2. Bill kept a little book. In the book he wrote down who 3 him and who did not. Bill was keeping a record.

Men have been keeping records 4 very early times. How did they do this before they learned to write? Sometimes they made knots in different colored strings. Indians in South America kept records in this 5.

Today we have machines for 6 and keeping records. Do you go to the grocery store? Does it have a cash register? The cash register keeps records. It adds up the things you 7. It tells how much is sold in the store every day.

Many places have machines called computers. They 8 computers to keep all the records. Computers are 9 than knots in strings. Someday men may use 10 even better than computers.

- ▶▶
- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. buying | B. bringing | C. brought | D. bought |
| 2. A. cost | B. job | C. money | D. papers |
| 3. A. took | B. spent | C. cost | D. paid |
| 4. A. before | B. from | C. till | D. by |
| 5. A. time | B. place | C. way | D. message |
| 6. A. counting | B. numbering | C. having | D. getting |
| 7. A. buy | B. want | C. borrow | D. lend |
| 8. A. let | B. use | C. keep | D. make |
| 9. A. worse | B. slower | C. better | D. bigger |
| 10. A. somebody | B. something | C. someone | D. someplace |

B

(山东省滨州市三中 2010—2011 学年度第一学期八年级期中)

I had been in London for two years. During the time I was 11 there, my strong wish was to 12 instead of staying in the city I didn't know well.

But when the day came for my 13, I had a strange feeling and my mind was full of beautiful things in London—the tall trees around my 14, the clean streets, the school library, the old church near the school and so on. I was for the first time not sure 15 I really wish to go. I was becoming good at spoken English and interested in the different ways of living in London. Most important of all I did not want to leave my 16 who were near and dear to me during the two long years. I felt like running into the head teacher's office and telling him that I really didn't want to go home. But on the second thought I stopped myself 17 the plan. My

parents are quite old and I might have no time to see them again if I didn't give up this plan.

At the airport, most of my teachers and friends came to see me off and quite a few gave me 18. Many group photos were taken and before long the final moment came. Everyone shook hands with me and said goodbye to me. Their eyes 19 tears and I knew they were 20 at the moment.

- ▶▶
- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 11. A. leaving | B. working | C. studying | D. preparing |
| 12. A. stay there | B. go back home | C. change my room | D. travel about |
| 13. A. new house | B. new job | C. sleeping | D. leaving |
| 14. A. house | B. bedroom | C. bathroom | D. kitchen |
| 15. A. where | B. what | C. whether | D. how |
| 16. A. parents | B. friends | C. college | D. sports ground |
| 17. A. making | B. telling | C. building | D. waiting |
| 18. A. languages | B. medicine | C. numbers | D. presents |
| 19. A. seemed to be | B. were filled with | C. became colored | D. opened wide |
| 20. A. thankful | B. merry | C. glad | D. sad |

C

(山东省济南育英中学 2010—2011 学年度上学期八年级期中)

Mr Strong is a London taxi driver. The following talk is given by him.

"I have been a taxi driver 21 nearly ten years. It's a nice job most of the time. I meet a lot of people. I always work at night, 22 there is too much traffic during the day. I go to work at 5:30 in the afternoon, and I usually 23 between 2:00 and 3:00 in the morning."

"Some 24 things happen late at night. 25 day I took a woman home from a party. She had her little dog with her. When we got to her house, she found that she had lost her 26. So I waited in the car 27 she climbed in through the windows."

"I waited and waited. After half an hour of ringing the bell I decided to find out 28 was going on. I tied the dog to a tree and started to 29 in through the window. The next thing I knew was that the police came. They thought I was a thief."

"Luckily the woman came downstairs. She 30 have gone to sleep and forgotten me and the dog!"

- ▶▶
- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 21. A. in | B. for | C. before | D. after |
| 22. A. if | B. so | C. though | D. because |
| 23. A. go home | B. go shopping | C. do sports | D. do housework |
| 24. A. sad | B. good | C. strange | D. disappointing |
| 25. A. The other | B. Another | C. The others | D. Other |

智力背景

Pick up 用法小结

Pick up 这个词组实在是很好用,如“去拿作业”可说 pick up the homework;“去摘水果”可说 pick up the fruit;“开车去接某人”可说 pick someone up。

接人叫 pick someone up,那“把某人放下来”要怎么讲呢?就是 drop someone off。如:你可以和被你载的人说:Where do you like me to drop you off? 对方可以回答:You can drop me around the corner.



26. A. money B. bag C. box D. key
 27. A. until B. while C. since D. as soon as
 28. A. what B. which C. who D. that
 29. A. drive B. walk C. climb D. run
 30. A. will B. can C. may D. must

D

(河北省衡水中学 2010—2011 学年度第一学期期中)

Foulsham House is a fine, large house of the 1790s. It 31 by the River Byre, in twenty-five hectares of the best farmland in the southwest.

The house 32 by Smith's son, and the story goes 33 to George, the son of the King of Whales, who 34 love with the beautiful lady Kitty, at one of Foulsham's wild woods parties. Many years ago many great men 35 on the hills about Foulsham House, and many fine girls took tea in the Green Room.

The house has eight bedrooms, three bathrooms, two living rooms, and a dining room 36 a real Adam fireplace. Its library has a good 37 over the park and the river. 38 rooms are light and airy, with good, high windows and wood floors.

At the back of the house there is 39 for four cars. The third Foulsham once kept horses there. In many other ways, this house of the 1790s meets the 40 of the 1990s.

If you wish to know more about Foulsham House, write to:

Harvey Platt, Longford & Sons 6, Castle Green, Giliam, By-reside

- ▶▶
 31. A. stands B. sits C. relaxes D. sleeps
 32. A. put up B. built C. were put up D. was built
 33. A. back B. away C. close D. next
 34. A. fell off B. fell down C. fell in D. fell onto

35. A. jumped B. rode C. drove D. flew
 36. A. there is B. has C. with D. and
 37. A. view B. photo C. sound D. music
 38. A. Few B. Some C. Many D. All
 39. A. somewhere B. room C. places D. spaces
 40. A. sizes B. colors C. styles D. needs

E

(河南省新前程美语中学 2010—2011 学年度上学期八年级期中)

Table tennis is very popular in China. That is to say, people of 41 ages like playing it. But I like baseball best. Lin Hai is my good friend. His favorite sport is 42, and he knows about Deng Yaping, Wang Nan and Zhang Yining well. But he doesn't know about 43 famous baseball players. Baseball is one of the 44 popular sports in the USA. Children play baseball in fields or parks. Each team has nine 45. The baseball season usually 46 from April to September. During that time, there are many baseball 47 on TV. Many people 48 them. At the end of the game season, the top two teams play 49 each other. Sports are important in our life. What is your 50 sport? Can you tell me?

- ▶▶
 41. A. the same B. same C. different D. difference
 42. A. football B. table tennis C. baseball D. basketball
 43. A. some B. much C. any D. a lot
 44. A. much B. most C. more D. many
 45. A. students B. players C. teachers D. friends
 46. A. begins B. ends C. starts D. lasts
 47. A. matches B. players C. teams D. winners
 48. A. watched B. is watching C. will watch D. watch
 49. A. against B. for C. to D. with
 50. A. interesting B. favorite C. difficult D. easy

自我评估

评估第1步: 时间与正确率

建议用时: 30—35分钟

实际用时: _____

本部分共有 _____ 题 正确题数 _____

错误题数 _____ 正确率 _____

正确率90%以上—Excellent

正确率80%以上—Good

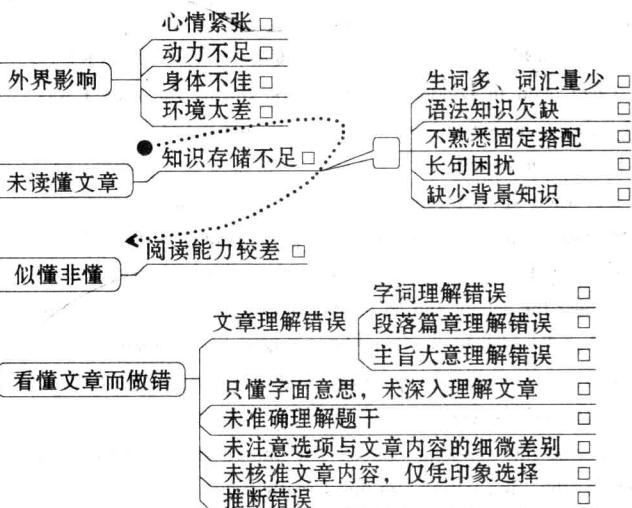
正确率70%以上—Not bad

正确率60%以上—So so

正确率不足60%—Poor

评估第2步: 失分原因总结

失分原因



智刃背景



mini-, mis-词根应用如下:

mini-表示“小”: minibus 小公共汽车(mini + bus 公共汽车); miniskirt 超短裙(mini + skirt 裙子); miniwar 小规模战争(mini + war 战争); minimal 最低限度的(minim + al); minimum 最小量(minim + um)。mis-表示“错误, 坏”: mistake 错误(mis + take 拿); misspell 拼写错误(mis + spell 拼写); misunderstand 误解(mis + understand 理解); misdoing 坏事(mis + doing 做事)。

第二部分 ◆ 解题策略与技巧

一 考查目标与考查方式

考查目标

完形填空是一种测试学生语言水平和实际运用语言能力的综合性题型,是典型的“智能混合”题型,它融单项选择与阅读理解为一体,涉及词汇、语法、句法、逻辑推理等各种知识。它能培养学生的创造性思维能力并客观地反映学生的基本技能。

《全日制义务教育普通初级中学英语课程标准》中指出,语言技能包括听、说、读、写以及这四种技能的综合运用能力。它提出初中毕业生应达到五级综合语言运用能力,其中制定的完形填空具体语言技能目标如下:

1. 以语篇为载体,测试语言知识和语言能力。试题既考查学生对短文的整体理解能力,也考查学生运用语法知识、词汇知识的能力以及对事物的逻辑推理、分析判断能力。

2. 降低对单词本身词义的考查要求,注重考查对全文意义的理解。完形填空预备选项中所涉及的词汇基本上都是常见

的初级词汇。

3. 以意义填空为主。试题在着重考查学生阅读理解能力的前提下,兼顾对语言知识、常识、逻辑推理能力的考查。

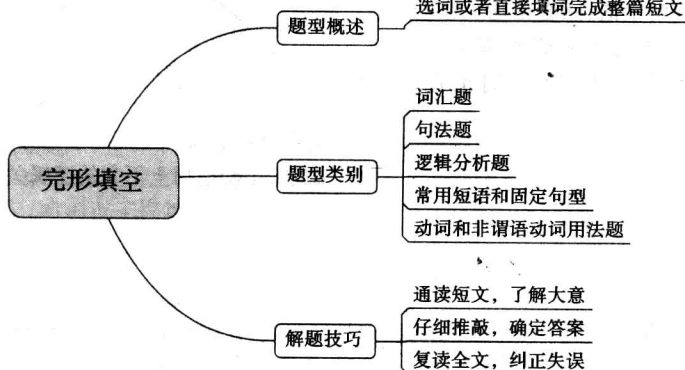
4. 考点分布符合考查目的。试题以名词、动词、形容词和副词等信息词汇为考查重点,淡化对介词、连词、冠词等结构词的考查。

5. 有的采用主观试题形式。有些完形填空题全部舍弃了学生平时接触较多的“四选一”形式,而改之以“自由完形填空”形式,除了要求填入单词外,有的还设置了要求填入词组或短语的空格。

《初级中学英语课程标准》是命题的主要依据。另外,各地根据《初级中学英语课程标准》,还制定了《考试说明》,规定了考试的内容和范围,并且附有试卷结构和范例,明确了完形填空考查的具体分值和形式,注重考查学生在具体语言情境中综合运用所学知识分析和解决问题的能力。

考查方式

选词或者直接填词完成整篇短文



完形填空着重考查学生的语法基础,考查学生熟练掌握和运用动词的时态、语态及句子结构的能力。完形填空所选择的题型比较丰富,主要有选词填空、首字母填空以及单项选择填空等形式。第三种比较常用。考查方式归纳起来有五大题型,主要题型如下:

1. 词汇题

主要考查名词的单复数、名词所有格、动词、形容词、副词等的各种用法,以及数词、量词、代词等词。这就要求学生在平时的学习过程中多注意积累。

2. 句法题

主要考查对英语中主要的时态与语态的正确运用,宾语从句、定语从句、状语从句、虚拟语气等,以及各自的具体用法。

3. 逻辑分析题

逻辑分析题要求透过短文的表面信息推测其隐含的意义,根据某个事实和逻辑关系推断出作者没有直接表达的态度和观点,从而得出正确的结论。因果关系题是常考的一种逻辑分

析题。这些都需要有严密的逻辑推理和分析问题的能力。

4. 常用短语和固定句型

在英语中有很多常用短语。如:look at...看……;look like...看上去像……;look after...照料……;listen to...听……;welcome to...欢迎到……;say hello to...向……问好;speak to...对……说话;put on 穿上;take off 脱下;write down 记下;too...to...太……而不能……等。

固定句型有:It is + adj. / 名词短语 + to do sth; It takes/took sb some time to do sth; Sb spend some time/some money (in) doing sth 等等。

5. 动词和非谓语动词用法题

动词和非谓语动词用法题在完形填空占有很重要的位置。这就需要学生在平时的学习过程中注意积累与运用。如:make/let/have sb do sth; enjoy/finish/practice/mind/consider... doing; tell/ask sb (not) to do sth; plan/hope/want... to do sth 等等。

Spoken English 英语口语(一)

You are a dreamboat. 你是位(异性所追求的)理想人选。

You are such a dish. 你是个绝色美人。

I've been dying to meet you. 我非常想见到你。

Every time I see you, you leave me out in the cold. 每次我见到你,你都不睬我。

智力背景



总之,完形填空考查方式归纳起来主要就有以上五大题型。

二 命题趋势与命题特点

命题趋势

完形填空考查语法、词汇、句型、句式、词语惯用法,综合测试学生的阅读能力、语法概念、语言知识,考查学生根据试卷提供的信息进行逻辑推理、分析归纳的能力。加大对文章的结构意义、上下文衔接、逻辑思维等内容的考查比例,已成为完形填空的命题趋势。

命题特点

1. 应用性强,难度适中

完形填空题联系生活实际,关注社会焦点,与时代同步,与社会俱进。由于网络资源和各类大众媒体丰富多样,人们接受的信息越来越广泛,完形填空选材越来越丰富和新颖。如冬奥会、保护环境、抗震救灾、上海世博会、业余爱好以及学生自我保护等话题,贴近学生的现实生活,使试题难度有所降低。由此我们可以看到对英语完形填空的考查更加注重英语学习与实际运用相结合,强调应用性,突出考查了学生的实际运用能力。从难易程度看试题由浅入深,层次分明,注重语言的基本运用,没有偏题怪题,难易适中。从语言特点上看,考查知识点覆盖面广,涉及词法、句法和固定句式,考点比较全面。体现了新课标的要求。对引导学生观察生活、感受生活、关注自身发展、关注社会进步、树立正确的人生观与价值观,具有一定的教育和积极向上意义,让学生在掌握知识的同时也开阔了视野。

2. 重视能力的培养,体裁多样化

完形填空的体裁主要有以下几类:

1) 记叙文

记叙文主要以叙述一件事情为主,用来叙述事情的发生、发展、经过和结局,一般是讲述一个完整的故事,有时也会给出作者的意见或者提出问题留给人们去思考。完形填空中的记叙文大部分是夹叙夹议的文体。它要求学生弄清事件发生的顺序和方向,从而理解作者的感悟、发现和写作意图。

2) 说明文

说明文是以说明为主要表达方式来说明事物、阐明事理而给人知识的文章体裁。它通过提示概念来说明事物的特征、本质及其规律性。说明文一般介绍事物的形状、构造、类别、关系、功能,解释事物的原理、含义、特点、演变等。

3) 议论文

议论文是对某个问题或某件事进行分析、评论,表明自己的观点、立场、态度、看法和主张的一种文体。议论文有三要素,即论点、论据和论证。

3. 完形填空题型多样化,具有一定的开放性

完形填空题材多样、信息量大、可读性强、实用性强。另外还具有以下的特点:

1) 选文长短、难易适中。

2) 首句无空格,提供语境。

3) 选项间距适中,多为一词或词组。四个选项为同一类词或属同一范畴,或为近义词,或与前后搭配成词组(习惯搭配)。故干扰性、迷惑性大。

4) 考查单词以实词(*v.*, *n.*, *adj.*, *adv.*, *pron.*)为主,虚词(*conj.*, *prep.*)为辅。

5) 考查学生对文章的整体理解和对词汇的意义的把握。有些要结合常识才能正确选择;有些甚至要求在通篇理解的基础上,正确把握上下文的逻辑关系,才能正确判断和选择。

三 题型剖析

现将完形填空题型列表如下:

完形填空题型	命题模式	解题点拨
选择填空题型	<p>A young man was about to finish school. For a long time he had <u>26</u> to get a beautiful sports car. He knew his father could well <u>27</u> it, so he told him that a sports car was all he wanted.</p> <p>26. A. expected B. believed C. enjoyed D. felt</p> <p>27. A. afford B. spend C. cost D. pay</p>	<p>注意把握信息、通读全文;识别词性、词义,左右兼顾,从上下文中寻找信息,从语法、句法、习惯用语、固定搭配等角度加以推敲,确定答案。</p>
选词填空题型	<p>从方框中选择适当的单词,并用其适当的形式完成短文,每词只能使用一次。</p> <p>meal, be, reason, delicious, show, listen, they, see, like, bad</p> <p>Scientists have worked out why airline <u>1</u> taste so bad—and the cook isn't to blame. Research <u>2</u> that the noise we hear inside airplane affects our taste, reducing our sense of saltiness and sweetness.</p>	<p>通读给出的词,了解其意思与各种形式。然后定位空缺位置,根据本句话的意思与逻辑推理反复推敲,从而定位选项。最后浏览所给的词是否都用上了,以及是否混用与错用。</p>

智力背景

Spoken English 英语口语(二)

I only have eyes for you. 我只在意你。

I'd do anything to see you crack a smile. 为了博得你的一笑,我情愿做任何事。

You swept me off my feet. 你使我神魂颠倒。

You don't have a care in the world. 你不知人间烦恼为何物。

首字母填空题型	<p>Mr Johnson worked in a restaurant. He worked there for ten years. But he wasn't a good (1) <u>c</u> . And at last he was sent packing. He hated hard work and stayed in the city.</p> <p>Once something was wrong with his ear. He had to see a doctor. The doctor looked him over and gave him some (2) <u>m</u> .</p>	<p>不能主观臆断地填写单词,要根据作者所述事实及细节,根据文章所要表达的意思,然后结合语法、句法、词性与习惯用法、名词的数等加以确定。</p>
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四 解题指导

完形填空题出现在各级各类英语考试中,尤其在中考中占有很大的比重,选择填空题是最常见的题型。下面重点谈谈选择填空题解题思路和技巧。

1. 通读全文,了解大意

通读全文了解主旨,不要停留在对个别词句的理解,要着眼于放到通篇中。完形填空的特点是篇幅小、容量大。通常第一段的首句是全文的关键句,常用来交代背景。因此,要充分利用文章首句的提示作用,为解题找一个突破口,展开思维。做题时要着眼全局,建立语言的整体感,根据文章的主题把握全文的精神实质。

2. 反复推敲,确定答案

1) 从上下文中寻找信息

文章是具有内在联系的整体,上下文则是营造语境的基础,也是逻辑推理的依据。通读全文,根据上下文找出信息词,是正确答题的关键。

2) 利用语法知识分析解题

对语法、词法基础知识的考查也是完形填空的命题角度之一。比如,运用动词就要考虑各种时态、语态、语气、谓语形式、非谓语形式、主谓一致、及物动词、不及物动词、延续性、非延续性及其如何与其他词类搭配使用等一系列问题。

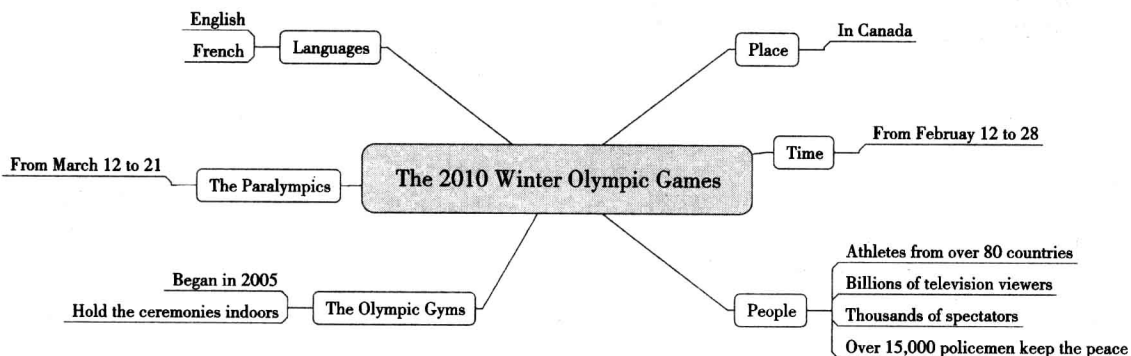
3) 利用词性和词语辨认法来解题

习惯用法和同义词、近义词的辨析也是完形填空重点考查的内容。在对习惯用法的考查中,动词占主要地位,其次是副词。所以学生应掌握一些习惯用法,以解决此类题目。

3. 复读全文,纠正失误

选答完毕,再次通读全文,使语言流畅贯通,内容清晰,衔接连贯,语意完整,情节发展合理。复读复审也是做选择填空题必不可少的步骤之一。它意味着对每一个选项都做出最后的决定。做完完形填空题后,不要匆匆地结束,仍要从总体上把握全文的脉络,细读几遍短文,检查选项是否和短文的意思相吻合。对有疑点的答案要反复推敲,加以斟酌,纠正错误。

篇章图解



下面以甘肃省兰州市中考题为具体谈谈选择填空题的解题思路和技巧,希望对同学们的学习有所帮助和启发。

The 2010 Winter Olympic Games will take place in Vancouver and Whistler(惠斯勒) from February 12 to 28. As the world's 41 athletes will compete there, Canada is preparing for it well.

It will be broadcasted(播出) in Canada's two 42 languages—English and French. Billions of television viewers worldwide will 43 the opening ceremony of the 2010 Winter Olympic Games. Athletes from more than 80 44 will compete in 86 medal events over 17 days. Then the Paralympics(残奥会) will 45 from March 12 to 21. Canada has 46 millions of dollars preparing. Thousands of spectators will visit the country. Canada will be 47 it all.

The building of Olympic gyms began in 2005. Opening and closing ceremonies will be held indoors, at BC Place Stadium. It'll 48 55,000 seats. Some competitions, 49 ski, and bobsled, will take place in Whistler. It's a ski village. During the Games, roads will be closed. More than 15,000 policemen will work to 50 the peace throughout the Games.

The United States is the only country to host the Winter Games four times. Team USA hopes 2010 will be a golden year.

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- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 41. A. worst | B. best | C. cleverest | D. tallest |
| 42. A. special | B. unusual | C. official | D. ordinary |
| 43. A. watch | B. notice | C. look | D. hear |
| 44. A. cities | B. towns | C. villages | D. countries |
| 45. A. run | B. begin | C. stop | D. end |
| 46. A. paid | B. took | C. cost | D. spent |
| 47. A. full of | B. ready for | C. worried about | D. afraid of |
| 48. A. give | B. serve | C. hold | D. host |
| 49. A. with | B. including | C. as | D. so |
| 50. A. keep | B. make | C. let | D. protect |

智力背景

Spoken English 英语口语(三)

Make yourself comfortable. 不用拘束(招待客人时说的话)。

Don't brush me off. 不要敷衍我。

Let's get it straight. 我们打开天窗说亮话吧。

Don't let me down. 别叫我失望。

答案解析

41. B 本题考查形容词的辨析。根据句意“世界上最好的运动员将在那里比赛”,可知选 B。
42. C 本题考查形容词的辨析。根据常识可知,“英语和法语”为加拿大的官方语言,故选 C。
43. A 本题考查固定搭配。看电视用动词 watch。
44. D 本题考查名词的辨析。根据句意“来自 80 多个国家的运动员……”,因此选 D。
45. A 本题考查动词的辨析。from March 12 to 21 为一段时间,应该用延续性动词,只有 run 为延续性动词,因此选 A。
46. D 本题考查固定句型。pay 意为“花费”,主语为人,与 for 连用;take 意为“花费”,常用于“It takes/took sb some time to do sth”句型中;cost 意为“花费”,主语为物;spend 意为“花费”,主语为人,用法为:Sb spends... (in) doing 或 Sb spends... on + 名词。根据句意选 D。
47. B 本题考查常用短语。be full of 意为“装满……”;be ready for 意为“准备好”;be worried about 意为“担心”;be afraid of 意为“害怕”,根据句意选 B。
48. C 本题考查固定搭配。hold the seats 意为“安置座位”。
49. B 本题考查介词的用法。including 为介词,意为“包括”,根据句意选 B。
50. A 本题考查动词的辨析。keep 意为“保持”;make 意为“使,让”;let 意为“让”;protect 意为“保护”。根据句意“超过 15,000 名警察将在冬奥会期间维护和平”,因此选 A。

五 提高解题技巧的方法

为了提高完形填空解题技巧,同学们在平时的学习过程中要注意以下几点:

1. 积累一定的词汇量和培养“猜”词能力

词汇量是提高阅读能力的必备条件之一,也是决定阅读速度的一个重要因素,它决定着整篇完形填空的质量。完形填空注重在语境中,甚至在语篇中考查词的意义和用法,这就要求学生除了熟悉和掌握教科书里所有的词汇外,还要通过一些有效的单词记忆法去扩大词汇量,掌握词的特殊功能、用法和搭配形式,为正确理解短文打下扎实的基础。

同时,由于英语单词数量很大,所以在阅读时遇到生词是难免的,中考也提出了允许有 3% - 5% 的生词率。这就要求学生要有“猜”词的能力。其实“猜”词的能力就是学生的领悟力

和应变力。它虽然没有一些法则或公式可套,但还是有蛛丝马迹可寻,构词法知识和一定的上下文构成的语境以及作者的观点和意图等,都是猜的“依据”。

2. 准备扎实的语法知识

如果把词汇比作砖,语法就是钢筋水泥,二者应相互结合,相互衔接。完形填空考查面广,不但考查词的正确使用(如近义词、连词、词的固定搭配和习惯用法等)和语法的灵活运用(如主谓一致、时态、语态、非谓语动词等),更重要的是考查学生对文章上下文关系的理解程度。新课改虽然淡化了纯粹的语法考查,但从语法运用的角度强调了语法的功能作用,所以学生在解题过程中要让主谓一致、时态、语态、非谓语动词等语法元素成为时时刻刻的检验标准,防止出现不必要的错误。

3. 具备中西文化背景知识

现行中学英语教材涉及中外文化传统、风俗习惯、名人传记、传统节日、卫生、体育等诸多方面,体现了中外文化的方方面面,是很好的教学素材,最近几年的中考也在阅读上突出了“国际性”的特点。相信在以后的完形填空会越来越的涉及西方文化背景知识,尤其是与中国文化有明显差异的地方。因此,在平时的学习中要有意识地将老师介绍的和自己接触到的有关文化背景知识积累起来作为备战的工具。

4. 掌握一定的阅读速度

在当今的信息社会中,要想靠很慢的阅读速度获得大量的信息是不可能的。教师必须要求学生一是多读,二是要有正确的阅读方法。很多学生在做完形填空时一碰到生词就去查词典,这是不良的阅读习惯。在不确定的选项面前徘徊很久,浪费了不少时间,这也是一个不太好的做题习惯。提高学生阅读速度的一个有效方法就是进行限时阅读,在采取了上文介绍过的方法如果还不能确定答案的话就用排除法和最佳原则法做出判断。在开始的时候学生可能会觉得很习惯,但人的大脑是适应性很强的器官,长期坚持下去的话阅读速度肯定会得到提高的。

综上所述,解答完形填空题是一个综合训练与逐步提高的过程。无论哪种解题方法和解题技巧,都不是万能的钥匙,决不应完全参照,片面追求,企图用它取代必备的知识和能力。因此,必须增加实践量,培养语感,不断总结经验,吸取教训,掌握技巧,提高解题的准确性,才能达到事半功倍的效果。

智力背景



Spoken English 英语口语(四)

What are you trying to say? 你到底想说什么?

Don't be silly. 别胡闹了。

How strong are your glasses? 你近视多少度?

Just because. 没有别的原因。

第三部分 ◆ 独家原创新题分级训练

Unit 1

基础训练篇

Passage 1

新鲜度: 难度: 体裁: 议论文
 话题: 健康 关键词: hands
 短文词数: 187 正确率: /10



7分钟

Every creature needs to rest. Elephants, little babies, dogs, cats, kids, koala bears, grandparents, moms, dads—they all sleep! Just like 1, sleep is necessary for survival.



Sleep gives your 2 a rest and allows it to prepare for the next day. It's 3 giving your body a mini-vacation. 4 also gives your brain a chance to sort things out. The amount of sleep a person needs depends a lot on his or her 5. Babies need more sleep 6 they are growing very fast. They sleep a lot—about 14 to 15 hours a day! Most 7 between the ages of 5 and 12 years old need 10 to 11 hours of sleep every night. But many adults don't need so 8 sleep. They only need about 7 or 8 hours of sleep every night.

Too little sleep makes you weak, and you may get 9 easily. You may often 10 things or can't do things very well. Let's enjoy a nice sleep!

- ▶▶
- A. learning B. eating C. reading D. writing
 - A. body B. nose C. eyes D. feet
 - A. as B. like C. for D. of
 - A. Work B. Study C. Sleep D. Dream
 - A. idea B. way C. size D. age
 - A. what B. if C. so D. because
 - A. babies B. kids C. adults D. men
 - A. many B. much C. few D. little
 - A. ill B. fat C. thin D. healthy
 - A. buy B. lose C. forget D. remember

Passage 2

新鲜度: 难度: 体裁: 议论文
 话题: 健康 关键词: physical exercise
 短文词数: 228 正确率: /10



8分钟

It is reported that the health of young people in China, college students in particular, is not as good as is supposed to be. There are many 1 for this fact, but the main reason is that many people ignore the importance of 2 exercise.

Why, then, is physical exercise so important to our 3? Firstly, physical exercise can 4 blood circulation, speeding up the supply of nutrients and oxygen to every part of the 5 and the removal of waste from the blood through sweating and exhalation. Secondly, physical exercise can promote a healthy metabolism. It helps 6 the digestion and absorption of food, so it can give everyone a good appetite. Thirdly, physical exercise can help consume extra 7 in the body, stopping people from putting on too much weight, so it can keep them in good shape. Finally, after physical exercise we can 8 a good rest and a sound sleep at night, refreshing us for the next day's 9.

In a word, physical exercise not only keeps us fit and strong, but also helps us to be successful in our lives. So it's very important for young people to spend some time in 10 an active part in various kinds of physical exercise.

- ▶▶
- A. reasons B. things C. ways D. plans
 - A. right B. physical C. important D. extra
 - A. hope B. time C. study D. health
 - A. reduce B. keep C. improve D. help
 - A. body B. head C. leg D. back
 - A. to B. of C. with D. about
 - A. food B. heat C. fat D. weight
 - A. find B. have C. give D. make
 - A. life B. work C. sleep D. thing
 - A. taking B. joining C. doing D. joining in

智刃背景

Spoken English 英语口语(五)

It isn't the way I hoped it would be. 这不是我所盼望的。

No one could do anything about it. 众人对此束手无策。

I saw something deeply disturbing. 我深感事情不妙。

Money is a good servant but a bad master. 要做金钱的主人,莫做金钱的奴隶。

能力提升篇

Passage 3

新鲜度: .||| 难度: .||| 体裁: 记叙文

话题: 节假日活动 关键词: birthday

短文词数: 170 正确率: /5



5分钟

从方框中选择适当的单词,并用其适当的形式完成短文,每词只能使用一次。

but, drink, look, guest, want, wait, front, party, ring, come

It was Bill's birthday, and there was a big birthday party in the house. Guests (1) _____ and went, but the party went on. Then the bell (2) _____. Some people said "Come in!" and a small man opened the front door and came in. Nobody knew him (3) _____. Bill went to meet him and took him to the table for a drink. The man sat there for an hour and (4) _____. Then he stopped and (5) _____ at Bill. "Do you know," he said, "nobody asked me to the (6) _____. I don't know you, and I don't know anyone of your (7) _____. My son and I (8) _____ to go in our car, but one of your guests' car is in (9) _____ of our gate, so I come here to find him—and my son (10) _____ in our car for me to be back!"

Passage 4

新鲜度: .||| 难度: .||| 体裁: 议论文

话题: 社会 关键词: housewives

短文词数: 207 正确率: /10



7分钟

It is a common belief that married women are housewives and

men are the breadwinners. But I think it is a good 1 for married women to have a career. Career women are 2 both to their families and to society.

First, if the wife works as well as the 3, the extra money is very useful. The family can have a 4 life—more clothes for the children, a new TV set and so on. Besides, men will be less burdened and be able to 5 life rather than working too hard as the only money earner. Second, and what's more important, women's job is not necessarily just to look 6 children at home. Women are just as good as men 7 almost everything, except things that need physical strength. But in some fields requiring special carefulness and patience, women have 8 to be better than men.

And I think women have the right to 9 upon this choice. Whether she wants to stay at home or go and 10 a job, it is her right and it should not be affected by others' ideas.

-
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. thing | B. idea | C. way | D. plan |
| 2. A. easy | B. bad | C. helpful | D. successful |
| 3. A. husband | B. children | C. men | D. women |
| 4. A. harder | B. better | C. easier | D. worse |
| 5. A. have | B. get | C. enjoy | D. like |
| 6. A. for | B. after | C. up | D. over |
| 7. A. of | B. for | C. at | D. in |
| 8. A. proved | B. worked | C. seen | D. found |
| 9. A. come | B. live | C. plan | D. decide |
| 10. A. see | B. need | C. help | D. find |

素质拓展篇

Passage 5

新鲜度: .||| 难度: .||| 体裁: 应用文

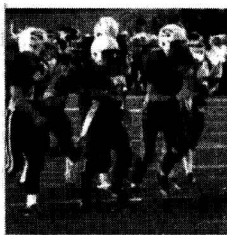
话题: 文娱与体育 关键词: Ike special

短文词数: 253 正确率: /10



8分钟

On Friday, the Snohomish, Washington football team were on the losing end of a game against opponents Lake Stevens, behind 35 to nothing. So the Snohomish coach decided to 1 a different way: the "Ike special".



Ike Ditzenberger, a 17-year-old 2 with Down syndrome, was called out to the field. He would be given the 3 to score a 51-yard touchdown—and, even though it would keep Lake Stevens from 4 a 35-0 defeat, the opposing

football players were happy to give the teen a chance to score on the field. As he ran, they ran 5 him, some falling to the ground. For Ike, the moment was very magic.

Though Ike may not be the best player on the football team, he has a true passion for the sport, and is excited when he has the opportunity to play. His coach, Mark Perry, tries to 6 Ike a chance to play for at least a few minutes in every game. "I give him a suggestion. '7 you keep your shoulder pads on and your mouthpiece in, you're going to get a play,'" he 8 Everett Herald.

And while Ike couldn't quite save the 9 for his team in this case, the joy on his face was more than made up for the loss.

10 the wonderful video of the "Ike special".

-
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. make | B. try | C. plan | D. find |
| 2. A. girl | B. man | C. player | D. adult |
| 3. A. thing | B. smile | C. hope | D. chance |

智力背景

Spoken English 英语口语(六)

Drop me a line! 写封信给我!

Give me a ring! = Call me! 来个电话吧!

What's up? = What's happening? 怎么了?

Cut it out! = Knock it out! = Stop it! 少来这一套!(同学之间开玩笑的话)