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5.3 英语完形填空系列图书

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Cloze Test

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英语完形填空

■ 语篇解读 ■ 答案解析 ■ 温馨提示 ■ 难句分析



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主编点睛



英语完形填空

Recommendation



随着国内英语测试方式的改革与发展，完形填空占据了越来越重要的地位。在目前的初中教学中，学生对完形填空题型的掌握主要是靠自己平时的练习，而系统地介绍完形填空答题方法的书很少。为了从根本上提高英语完形填空的解题能力，从理论和方法上指导解决在处理完形填空时遇到的问题，经过数月的精心策划，出版了这本凝聚我们一线优秀教师心血的完形填空方法指导与训练教辅书。

本书分成四个部分：第一部分为完形填空能力水平测试，第二部分为完形填空解题策略与技巧，第三部分为完形填空独家原创新题分级训练，最后部分为完形填空综合能力测试。按照“自测定位——技巧掌握——尝试训练——综合评价”的目的，完成对七年级学生英语完形填空能力的培养目标。

本书是专为七年级学生训练完形填空量身定做的，是一本与教材、年级、话题真正同步的完形填空训练教辅，语言简洁、观点鲜明、实用性强。我们衷心地希望同学们能通过本书的学习，有计划地加强平时的训练，扎扎实实地提高英语完形填空解题能力。

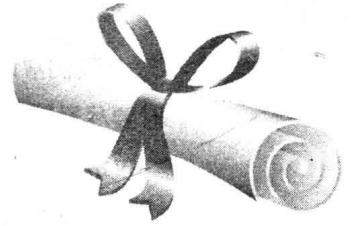


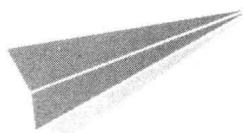
我的英语 我的5+3



一知半解的知识是很危险的东西。

A little learning is a dangerous thing.





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

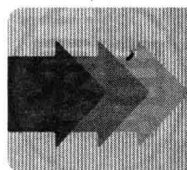
我们常说的“英语基本功”包括听、说、读、写这四个相关的方面，学习时要尽量平衡发展，如果其中一项过差，会从总体上影响外语水平的提高。如今仅电视一个渠道就有许多“听”的节目，可“读”的书更多。至于“说”和“写”完全可以自己练习。没有人对话，可以采用英语思维的办法跟自己说。“写”则可以通过记日记来提高，一天记一件事，可以写“听”到或“读”到过的，这样就复习了从“听”和“读”中获取的语言知识。

——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。

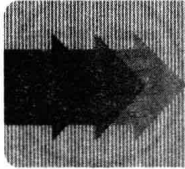
——北京大学 胡壮麟教授





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第一部分 ◆ 能力水平测试

能力水平测试(一)

A

(重庆西南师大附中七年级下学期期中考试)

新鲜度: 难度: 体裁: 记叙文
 话题: 家庭 关键词: picture
 短文词数: 120 正确率: /10



Look! This is a picture of Mr Green's family. In the 1, we can see Mr Green, Mrs Green, their son Alan and their 2 Lucy.

Mr Green is sitting in a 3. He is watching a TV show. He is a policeman and he 4 very hard. Mrs Green is doing housework. She is a 5 and she works in a 6. Alan is a middle school student. He is playing the guitar. Look at the little girl. She is playing 7 her toys on the floor. She is Lucy. She is very 8, so she doesn't go to school. 9 is that behind Lucy? It is a cat. What's the cat 10? It's sleeping.

▶▶

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. piano | B. phone | C. newspaper | D. picture |
| 2. A. daughter | B. uncle | C. brother | D. father |
| 3. A. taxi | B. desk | C. chair | D. table |
| 4. A. sits | B. reads | C. works | D. sleeps |
| 5. A. teacher | | B. nurse | |
| | C. bank clerk | D. waitress | |
| 6. A. store | | B. hospital | |
| | C. library | D. cinema | |
| 7. A. to | B. with | C. for | D. at |
| 8. A. old | B. lazy | C. young | D. cute |
| 9. A. Where | B. Who | C. What | D. Why |
| 10. A. doing | B. do | C. sleeping | D. reading |

B

(云南省昆明市昆明八中七年级下学期期中考试)

新鲜度: 难度: 体裁: 记叙文
 话题: 周围的人 关键词: family
 短文词数: 117 正确率: /10



I know a black boy called 11. His father is a farm worker. He works in a big 12 in the middle of America. Tom's parents work hard for the family day and night, but they get 13 money.

So they are 14. Tom 15 a younger brother, Jack and a younger sister, Susan. The family need Tom's help. On weekends Tom 16 play in the park with other 17. He has 18 at home to look after his sister, or help his parents 19 their work. Tom is such a twelve-year-old boy. Tom knows China. "How happy the 20 children are!" He often says, "I like this country very much, I will go there one day."

▶▶

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 11. A. Mary | B. Tom | C. Jack | D. Susan |
| 12. A. library | B. hospital | C. school | D. farm |
| 13. A. much | B. many | C. a little | D. little |
| 14. A. rich | B. poor | C. old | D. young |
| 15. A. has | B. have | C. is | D. there is |
| 16. A. can | B. can't | C. must | D. only |
| 17. A. children | | B. child | |
| | C. friend | D. classmate | |
| 18. A. to study | B. to play | C. to work | D. to stay |
| 19. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. for |
| 20. A. Chinese | | B. Japanese | |
| | C. American | D. English | |

C

(福建省厦门市同安第一中学七年级下学期期中考试)

新鲜度: 难度: 体裁: 记叙文
 话题: 日常活动 关键词: sun
 短文词数: 100 正确率: /10



The sun is shining and it's very hot. 21 many people don't want to go out after 22. Mrs West has to 23 her father at the airport. Her father doesn't feel well. He wants to see a 24 in the city hospital.

Now she's 25 in the street. There 26 no trees and she feels very 27. But she's too 28 and can't walk fast. Suddenly she finds a 29 walking behind her. She gets angry and her face turns red. "Why are you walking 30 me, boy?" She asks strictly. "It's cool." The boy answers.

▶▶

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 21. A. But | B. Because | C. So | D. Then |
| 22. A. breakfast | B. dinner | C. supper | D. lunch |
| 23. A. watch | B. meet | C. help | D. ask |
| 24. A. nurse | B. waiter | C. policeman | D. doctor |

智力背景

What Is Fashion Icon? 什么是“时尚教主”?

A fashion icon, also called the most stylish man (woman), is a person who has a good sense and taste of style, holds sway in fashion knowledge over ordinary people, and displays this knowledge over time. 时尚教主, 也称“最佳型男(女)”, 是指那些走在潮流前端、引导时尚走向的人。他们品位超群, 对大众的潮流有影响力, 经得起时间的考验。



25. A. walking B. walks C. walk D. to walk
 26. A. be B. is C. are D. aren't
 27. A. cold B. cool C. relaxed D. hot
 28. A. happy B. fat C. short D. tall
 29. A. boy B. man C. woman D. dog
 30. A. on B. in front of C. behind D. across from

D

(福建省厦门外国语学校七年级下学期期中考试)

新鲜度: 111 难度: 111 体裁: 记叙文
 话题: 学校生活 关键词: commas
 短文词数: 123 正确率: /10



It was a Monday morning. When a teacher walked into the 31, she heard a low voice, "Here is the teacher. I am 32 this boring fellow is going to talk about putting in commas." It was 33 voice. His name was Bill. He was talking 34 the boy next to him.

The teacher didn't get angry. She said 35 about it, when she really began to talk about putting in commas, and then she was writing 36 the sentence "Bill says the teacher is a boring fellow."

The class 37 and Bill's face 38 red.

"Now," said the teacher, "I'll 39 you how important commas are."

She put two commas in the sentence, and then read, "40, is a boring fellow."

31. A. library B. school C. classroom D. office
 32. A. sorry B. sure C. glad D. surprised
 33. A. his B. the teacher's C. a boy's D. a girl's
 34. A. with B. of C. about D. at
 35. A. much B. everything C. something D. nothing
 36. A. on his desk B. on the blackboard

- C. in his book D. in Bill's exercise book
 37. A. laughed B. stopped C. looked D. read
 38. A. got B. changed C. turned D. grew
 39. A. answer B. show C. ask D. give
 40. A. The teacher says, Bill B. Bill, says, the teacher
 C. The teacher, says, Bill D. Bill, says the teacher

E

(北京市宣武区七年级上学期期末考试)

新鲜度: 111 难度: 111 体裁: 记叙文
 话题: 学校生活 关键词: new school
 短文词数: 124 正确率: /10



Li Ming is a middle school student now. He's very 41 to come to the new school. He 42 new teachers and many friends. 43 are all very friendly.

He often gets up at 7:00 in the morning. 44 he eats breakfast at 7:20. He usually comes to school at 7:40. Classes 45 at 8:00. He has maths, Chinese, English lessons 46 8:00 to 11:00. In the afternoon, he has other lessons 47 music, art, PE and computer. He often plays 48 his classmates after 5:00. He likes playing football. He eats dinner at 6:30. Usually he doesn't 49 TV in the evening. He does his homework. He goes to bed at about 9:20. He 50 his day very much.

41. A. beautiful B. polite C. happy D. late
 42. A. have B. there is C. there are D. has
 43. A. They B. He C. We D. Their
 44. A. Then B. After C. When D. Again
 45. A. begins B. begin C. have D. has
 46. A. at B. from C. about D. in
 47. A. like B. are like C. likes D. is like
 48. A. and B. to C. with D. of
 49. A. look B. read C. see D. watch
 50. A. works B. starts C. studies D. enjoys

应试导航

本套试题共五篇文章。平均难度为“★★★”，涉及内容为学生较为熟悉的家庭、个人以及日常活动等话题，考查点集中在动词的形式变化(如第三人称单数/一般过去式等)、名词的变化(如复数形式)、形容词和介词的使用等。

智力背景



What Planet Are You on?

When you say to someone "What planet are you on?", you are suggesting that his or her ideas are not realistic or practical. 当你问别人 "What planet are you on?" 那么你想表达的意思就是对方说的话根本就不着边际。如:

—Hey, why don't you agree to my proposal? 你为什么不同意我的建议?

—What planet are you on? It's totally impractical. 你说的这些简直就不切合实际。

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

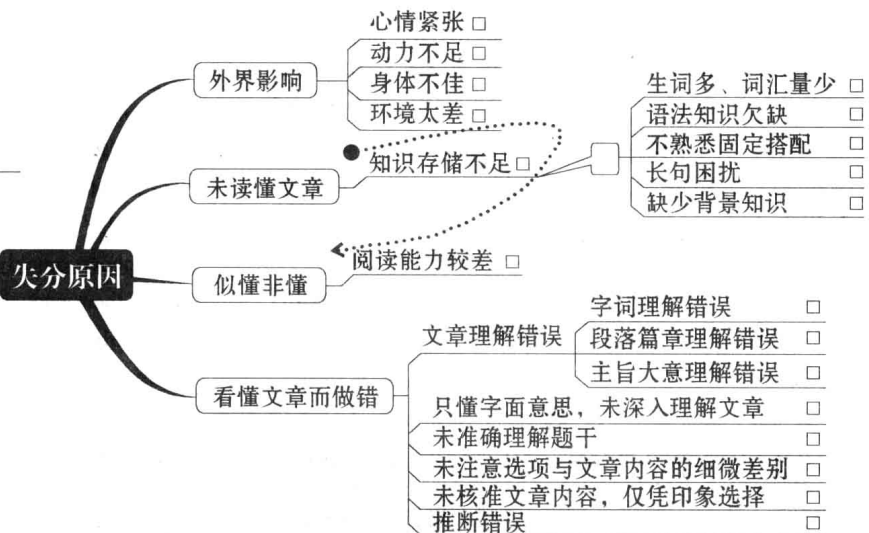
正确率80%以上—Good

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



能力水平测试(二)

A

(甘肃省兰州市55中2009—2010学年下学期七年级期末考试)

新鲜度:

难度:

体裁: 记叙文



话题: 社会

关键词: job

短文词数: 164

正确率: /10

8分钟

Last year Tom left school. He came to Taipei to 1 a job. He went from one company to another but 2 wanted him. Now he had little money. He had to go back to his small town. So he came to the station. He felt 3 and tired. It was very late at night and 4 was full of people. They were waiting 5 tickets of the last train. He bought the last ticket, and he was very happy.

At that time, a woman with a crying baby walked to him. She asked him to sell her the ticket. He gave her the ticket. He thought they needed it 6 he did. After 7 left, he sat on the bench and didn't know 8 to go. Just then, an old man came and said, "Young man, I saw what happened just now. I have a big company. I need a good young man like 9. Would you like to work 10 me?"

- 1. A. find B. see C. look for D. buy
- 2. A. everyone B. no one C. nothing D. something
- 3. A. happy B. interesting C. sad D. glad
- 4. A. the city B. the company C. the farm D. the station
- 5. A. to buy B. to sell C. to give D. to pass
- 6. A. less than B. more than C. smaller than D. worse than

- 7. A. Tom B. the bus C. the train D. the old man
- 8. A. what B. which C. why D. where
- 9. A. the woman B. you C. the baby D. her
- 10. A. for B. to C. with D. like

B

(江苏省南京市金陵中学河西分校2009—2010学年下学期七年级期中考试)

新鲜度:

难度:

体裁: 记叙文



话题: 旅游

关键词: holiday

短文词数: 186

正确率: /10

8分钟

I get 11 after a 3-day holiday in New York with my family. It is really great and I want to remember everything, so I put it in my diary.

On the first day, we arrive at the airport and take a yellow taxi to our hotel. Everything there is amazing! People 12 New York "The city that never sleeps". 13 popular name is "The Big Apple". On the second day, we go to the Empire State Building. It is 381 metres high. We go 14 to the top and look out of the window. It's wonderful! After that, I have the 15 hamburger. I never eat big hamburger 16 this. It's a big city, but you won't lose your way because most of the streets have numbers. 17, if you're on First Street, it's easy 18 Fourth Street. On the 19 day, it's Saturday. Central Park is the place to go at weekends. It's full of people. There's a great zoo in the park 20 lots of interesting animals. In the evening, we go to the cinema. The Americans call it a "movie theatre".

智力背景

The Joker in the Pack 难以捉摸的人

When we say someone is "the joker in the pack", we mean that he or she could change the ways that things will happen. At the same time, they change the ways in an unexpected way. 当我们说一个人 "the joker in the pack", 那就是说他会经常改变行为方式, 而且总是让你捉摸不透。如: I didn't choose Jim. He is the joker in the pack. We always can't make out what he will do. 我没有选择 Jim, 他是一个让人捉摸不透的人, 我们总是弄不懂他将要做什么。





11. A. to home B. at home
C. home D. in home
12. A. say B. tell C. talk D. call
13. A. Another B. Others C. The others D. Other
14. A. down B. up C. past D. towards
15. A. big B. bigger C. biggest D. biggest
16. A. like B. as C. likes D. liking
17. A. If so B. For example
C. At least D. At the same time
18. A. to look for B. look for C. find D. to find
19. A. second B. fourth C. first D. third
20. A. of B. in C. with D. for

C

(湖南省长沙市培粹实验中学 2009—2010 学年下学期七年级期中考试)

新鲜度: 难度: 体裁: 记叙文

话题: 自然 关键词: pet

短文词数: 111 正确率: /10



6分钟

Do you have a pet 21? Many animals can be pets, such as dogs, cats and birds. And they 22 in people's houses. People think pets are 23 friends. Now people like pets. 24 you know why? Because when they are with their pets, people are really very 25. Small children like pets 26 they think animals are very cute. But if you have a pet, you 27 a lot of money and time. You must love your animals and always play 28 them. When your pet doesn't feel good, you must go to the 29 with it. And too many pets can make your room 30.



21. A. at home B. at school C. at the airport
22. A. work B. live C. lie
23. A. they B. their C. them
24. A. Do B. Are C. Is
25. A. boring B. relaxed C. sad
26. A. so B. but C. because
27. A. need B. give C. have
28. A. of B. with C. and
29. A. hospital B. park C. library
30. A. clean B. dirty C. big

D

(山东省日照市实验中学 2009—2010 学年下学期七年级期末考试)

新鲜度: 难度: 体裁: 记叙文

话题: 个人情感 关键词: parents

短文词数: 180 正确率: /10



8分钟

Do you often think of your parents? You may say, "Of course, I 31. I buy a gift for my mother on Mother's Day and on

Father's Day, I give my father 32, too." But what about the other days of the year?

I have a friend. Her parents live in another city. One day, I went to see her, and we had a nice conversation. Then she wanted to 33. So she dialed the number, but then she put down the phone. 34 about fifteen minutes, she dialed the number again, "Hi, Mom..."

Later, I asked, "Why did you dial the number 35?" She smiled, "My parents are old and 36, they can't get close to the telephone quickly. I always do so when I call them. I only want to give them enough time to 37 the call."

My friend is a good girl. She is always 38 about her parents. You also want to be a 39 child, right? Please always remember to 40 your parents in every situation, not just on some important days.



31. A. will B. do C. won't D. don't
32. A. a cake B. a kiss C. some money D. a gift
33. A. make a call B. go sightseeing
C. take a walk D. have a rest
34. A. After B. When C. Before D. For
35. A. a twice B. twice C. second D. the second
36. A. slow B. fast C. healthy D. not careful
37. A. move B. bring C. take D. answer
38. A. think B. thinks C. thinking D. thought
39. A. well B. clever C. bad D. good
40. A. call B. love C. meet D. hear

E

(江苏省张家港市 2009—2010 学年下学期七年级期末调研测试)

新鲜度: 难度: 体裁: 说明文

话题: 节假日活动 关键词: open house

短文词数: 145 正确率: /10



7分钟

Do you know what an "open house" is? It is a kind of 41 to celebrate students' completion (means finishing) of school. Open houses are very 42 with Americans. In some areas many students 43 it with a dinner at home with their parents. They usually 44 open houses in May, June and July. Sometimes people join 45 one a day. Guests at an open house are usually the family's friends or relatives. Open houses are also good 46 for students to get some money for their studies. Guests traditionally 47 small presents or cards with money.

But not 48 open houses are taking place at home. Town halls, restaurants, parks, etc., are also good choices. There is usually an area 49 tables and chairs, and people can eat, drink and chat there. There may also be an area for 50 to play games.



41. A. house B. show C. meeting D. party

智力背景



Have Fun with Junk 玩转垃圾

We make a lot of junk every day. We throw it all away. They are bad for our environment. But junk is not junk for the pupils at Beijing BISS International School. They turn the junk into works of art. 我们每天都制造大量垃圾, 每天都扔掉它们。这些垃圾对我们的环境不利。但对于北京 BISS 国际学校的学生来说, 垃圾不再是垃圾, 他们把垃圾变成了艺术品。

42. A. cool B. popular C. excited D. helpful 47. A. dream B. receive C. take D. wait
 43. A. watch B. join C. celebrate D. hate 48. A. either B. any C. all D. both
 44. A. have B. practise C. buy D. finish 49. A. in B. of C. with D. about
 45. A. more than B. less than C. more D. less 50. A. children B. family C. friends D. relatives
 46. A. class B. time C. holiday D. day

应试导航

本套试题共五篇文章。平均难度为“★★★★”，为七年级下学期期末水平，涉及内容为学生较为熟悉的工作、休闲（如旅游/养宠物等）以及日常活动等话题，考查点集中在动词的形式变化（不定式/动词-ing形式/各种时态等）、名词的变化（如复数形式）、形容词和数词的使用等。



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

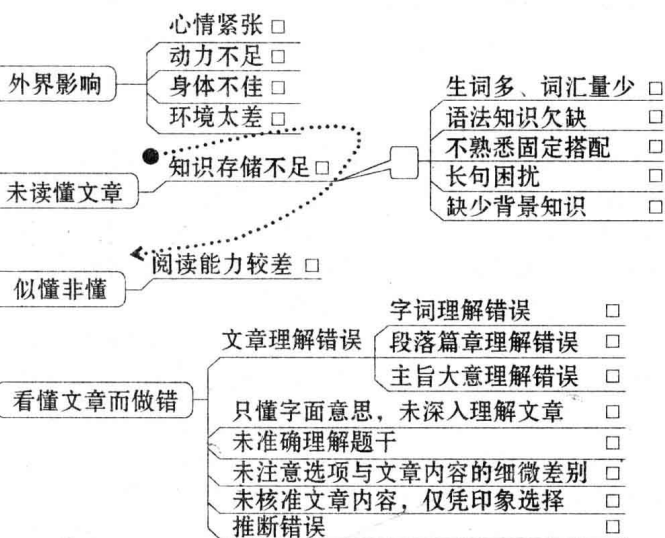
正确率70%以上—Not bad

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



智力背景

Origin of Singles Day 光棍节的起源

“Singles Day” was first celebrated at various universities in Nanjing during the 1990s. It got the name “Singles Day” because the date is comprised of four “ones”. Singles Day is now a special day for all fashionable youths. 光棍节最早在20世纪90年代起源于南京的一些高校。之所以叫光棍节，是因为11.11这个日期由四个数字“1”构成。光棍节如今在时尚青年中间成为了一个特殊的节日。



第二部分 ◆ 解题策略与技巧

一 完形填空的命题特点

完形填空在题型上主要包括选择型完形填空、首字母型完形填空、选词型完形填空、自由填空型完形填空和单词的适当形式型完形填空五种考查方式。完形填空题涉及的知识面广,综合性强,灵活性高。它不仅能较为真实地反映出学生的实际语言水平,而且还能反映出学生的阅读理解能力、综合语言运用能力以及逻辑推理和分析判断能力。总体说来,完形填空具有以下命题特点:

1. 文章的题材、体裁多样。文章题材广,如日常生活、自然、科普知识和热门话题等;体裁方面,记叙文、说明文、议论文和新闻报道等均有涉及。长度与阅读理解文章相仿,七年级一般为 80 至 150 词左右。难度略低于阅读理解的文章。短文的第一句一般不设空,以便给学生提供语境,便于学生答题。

2. 完形填空的短文虽然涉及生词不多,但多数学生做起题来却感觉比阅读理解难。其原因有主观的,也有客观的。主观原因是没有正确的解题方法或思路,解题时考虑不周;客观原因则是文章短,空格多。以七年级为例:100 词左右的文章,去掉 10 个词甚至更多词,失去的语言信息必然就多,从而加大了试题的难度。

3. 考试大纲规定“填入的词包括结构词和实词”。但在实际试题中,要求填入的词以实词为主,如动词、名词、形容词、副

词、代词等;以虚词为辅,如介词、连词等。涉及时态、语态的语法项目在数量上逐步减少。

4. 完形填空题的设计十分巧妙。完形填空题通常是以语境线索为基础,结合不同的手段来设计的。其常见的设计手段一般有以下几种:

(1) 利用语法知识手段设计

完形填空题中,结合词语的运用和文章的理解而设计的题目占一定的比例。这些知识可能包括从句及其引导词、主谓一致、名词或代词的数或格、非谓语动词的用法、平行结构、倒装结构、强调句型、情态动词、动词的基本句型等。

(2) 利用词语的固定搭配手段设计

词语的固定搭配是英语中常见的语言现象,是在英语的长期使用中不断演变和发展而来的。英语中词语的固定搭配种类繁多,它不仅包括固定词组、短语、习语和惯用法,而且包括其他各种搭配。平时注意积累各种习惯搭配,不但能很快提高英语水平,而且对于解答完形填空题很有帮助。

(3) 利用词语辨析手段设计

完形填空题的另一命题特点是利用词语辨析知识,这类题占全套题的大部分。

二 完形填空的考查目的

完形填空侧重考查学生综合运用英语的能力。七年级学生掌握的词汇以动词、名词、形容词等实词为主,占考查总数的 80% 以上。具体体现在以下几个方面:

1. 对上下文语义的考查

完形填空主要考查的就是学生对上下文语义的理解,它要求学生在充分理解上下文和整篇文章的基础上,填入一个符合上下文语境的词,从而使文章意思完整。以江苏东台市九校联谊七年级期末考试题为例:

Mr Brown has a small shop in the middle of our city, and he 27 pictures in it.

A. draws B. buys C. sells D. sees

该题四个选项中每个动词都可以填入空格并使句意完整,但根据上半句可知,Mr Brown 开了一家店,由此可知,他经营卖画生意。故选 C。

2. 对上下文逻辑关系的考查

我们不但要理解文章中各个句子的含义,还要把握前后句子之间的逻辑关系,并能根据前后的逻辑关系选择正确的连接词,从而使上下文衔接自然、通顺合理。以山东师大二附中七

年级期中考试题为例:

I have a ping-pong bat and David has one, too. 60 Tim doesn't have a ping-pong bat. He has ping-pong balls only.

A. And B. But C. So D. Or

空格前一句句意为“我有一个乒乓球拍,David 也有一个乒乓球拍。”后一句句意则为“……Tim 没有乒乓球拍。”前后句在意义上为转折关系,因此用连词 but 连接该句。故选 B。

3. 对固定搭配、惯用语和习惯表达的考查

固定搭配主要包括动词短语、名词短语、形容词短语、介词短语等;惯用语指语言使用中形成的相对固定的词汇组合;习惯表达主要指英语中表达某些含义时的一些固定句式和习惯表达方式。以北京市西城区七年级期末测试题为例:

What do you usually do at the weekend? Some people like to 35 at home, but others like to go out 36 a walk or do some sports.

35. A. make B. live C. stay D. enjoy

36. A. to B. for C. in D. at

两道题考查的分别是两个固定短语“stay at home”和“go

智力背景



Square Watermelon, Grown in Boxes 方形西瓜问世

Japan will export 600 square watermelons to European and North American countries for exhibition. Each of the square watermelons has gone through examination and costs 13000 yen (RMB920) to 14000 yen (RMB990). 日本将向欧洲和北美国家运送 600 个方形西瓜,主要用于展览。这些方形西瓜都经严格检验,售价从 1.3 万日元(920 元人民币)到 1.4 万日元(990 元人民币)不等。

out for a walk”，前者意为“待在家里”；后者意为“出去散步”。故答案为：35. C；36. B。

4. 对近义词、形近词辨析的考查

有些完形填空四个选项的设置在意念上相近或在词形上相似，这实际上是对学生熟练掌握并运用单词的能力提出了更高的要求，不但要记住单词的中文意思，更要熟记词性、用法以及相关的变化形式。以福建厦门外国语学校七年级期中考试题为例：

The teacher didn't get angry. She said 5 about it, when she really began to talk about putting in commas.

- A. much B. everything
C. something D. nothing

四个选项中，everything, something 和 nothing 词形接近，但是意义不同。everything 意为“每件事”；something 意为“一些事”；nothing 意为“没什么”。根据语境可知，针对前面发生的

事情，老师没生气，然后开始讲逗号的使用问题。因此判断针对某件事老师没说什么话。故选 D。

5. 对语法知识的考查

考查学生对语法知识的掌握是完形填空的主要考点之一。因此，熟练掌握英语语法，借助对句子结构进行语法分析来准确理解句子，可以快速、准确地得到信息。以广东汕头金山中学南区七年级期末考试题为例：

In order to make us 51 learning English, he always asked us to recite(背诵) the text and played games with us.

- A. like B. to like C. likes D. liked

本题考查固定句型结构。“make sb. do”意为“让某人做某事”，make 作为使役动词，要求后面的动词用原形。该题中四个选项分别是动词 like 的原形、不定式、第三人称单数和过去式。故选 A。

三 完形填空的解题步骤

第一步 通读全文，了解大意

首先应该跳过空格把文章通读一遍，迅速把握文章的大概内容。要特别重视文章的首尾段和每段的首尾句，它们对我们迅速把握文章主旨往往非常有用。千万不要读一句填一句，因为完形填空题里所给的大多数选项填入单句后都可成立，但从全文看又可能是错误的。有些同学一拿到题目，就着手去填，填到最后，才发现所选答案与全文的意思不符，不得不再从头开始，费时又费力，还不易做准确，这种方法是不可取的。

第二步 瞻前顾后，逐空试填

在了解文章大意的基础上，根据上下文文义与逻辑逐空试填。一般来说，文章后面所给的选择答案可分三类：一类是语法正确，而意思不对；另一类是意思正确，而语法错误；第三类是语法正确，意思也正确。在选择答案时，一定要考虑到上下文的意思，还要考虑到句子的结构、习惯用法、固定搭配、近义词的区别和词类的功能等，尽量使选出的答案既符合语法又符合原文的意思。要注意的是，有的空不是一次就能填好的，这

不要紧，可暂时留着，等看完下文答案就会明朗化，有时下文还会有明显的提示。注意，这个下文可能是下一句、下一段，甚至也可能是文章的最后。

第三步 仔细推敲，解决难点

在第二步将较有把握的空格填好后，可能会有一空或几空一时没有把握而暂时未填。这时可根据已填空格，再次仔细阅读全文，对文章的理解会更加透彻。在此基础上，联系全文信息，根据已有的生活经验常识，进行逻辑推理，仔细推敲，就可基本解决第二步留下来的难点。

第四步 认真检查，理顺全文

完形填空全部做完以后，应把短文从头到尾再读一遍，检查一下填空以后的文章前后意思是否通顺连贯，情节是否合理，语法结构是否正确。一般来说，如果意思连贯，情节合理，语法结构正确，就意味着选择答案没有问题；如果发现个别填空使文章文理不通，语法结构有问题，就说明选答不正确。对这样的填空应该认真推敲，进行调整。

四 各种完形填空的解题技巧

一 选择型完形填空

经验积累

该题型是完形填空中最常见的题型，由于选项已经给出，只需选择，大大降低了做题的难度。做选择型完形填空要把握以下技巧：

1. 充分利用首句作为解题的突破口。完形填空的首句往往是完整的，不设空的。而首句又常常是全文的中心句，通过它大致把握全文的大意，捕捉文中关键信息，通览全文，了解文章的题材、体裁、结构、背景、内容大意、前因后果、情节发展、论点论据等基本信息。

2. 根据上下文的逻辑意义确定答案。文章是一个具有内在联系的整体，而上下文则是营造语境的基础。通读全文，理

顺大意，根据上下文找出信息词，是做好完形填空的技巧之一。

3. 从词汇的意义和用法方面考虑。做好完形填空题须具备较大词汇量，并结合上下文确定词义。完形填空淡化基础句型结构、语法规则和短语搭配，侧重词汇的活用。

4. 积累习惯用法和固定搭配。完形填空题中考查习惯搭配和固定用法的题目也占有一定比重，这就要求平时注意记忆和积累，做到脱口而出。这类题属于较容易的题，一般在初选时就能确定。

5. 依据生活经验和常识选择正确选项。完形填空有些设空选项涉及我们应该具备的常识，是否合乎情理是我们选择的依据。

小试身手

Computers are more and more popular in the world. Many

I'll Eat My Hat.

英语中有这样的打赌用语，“I'll eat my hat”，表达的意思为：我绝对不会错，错了就把帽子吃掉。这种说法最早出现在狄更斯的《匹克威克外传》里：

“If I knew as little of life as that, I'd eat my hat and swallow the buckle whole.”“如果我对生活了解得那么少的话，我就把帽子和带扣都吞下去。”

智力背景



people 1 computers in their homes, schools, hospitals and so on.

But 2 do people do with their computers?

3 sometimes use computers to do their homework. First, they open a new document. Next, they do their homework in the document. After that, they save the document. 4, they print it out. Many students are good at it.

Doctors use computers to keep(保存) the information for their patients(病人). When the same(同样的) patient 5 again, the information in the computer can 6 the doctor know more about the patient. They can also download information 7 send e-mails.

Teachers also use computers a lot. They make their teaching plans. They buy books online. They 8 websites and download music and information 9 students. They also email students and other teachers.

People use computers not only for their 10, but also for other reasons(理由). They can shop on the Internet. They can get tickets and check timetables. They can even play computer games.

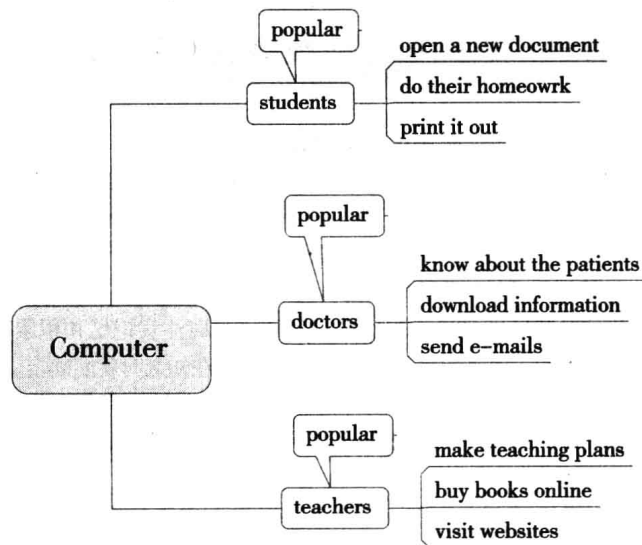
(北京市崇文区七年级期末考试)



- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. A. buy | B. play | C. have | D. take |
| 2. A. how | B. why | C. where | D. what |
| 3. A. Students | B. Parents | C. Teachers | D. Boys |
| 4. A. Next | B. Second | C. Finally | D. Then |
| 5. A. goes | B. comes | C. leaves | D. starts |
| 6. A. watch | B. make | C. help | D. ask |
| 7. A. but | B. and | C. with | D. / |
| 8. A. visit | B. watch | C. see | D. look |
| 9. A. with | B. from | C. to | D. for |
| 10. A. country | B. lessons | C. habit | D. work |

篇章图解

本文是一篇说明文。文章分别讲述了学生、医生和教师使用电脑的情况,突出了“电脑越来越受欢迎”这一中心思想。本文涉及大量动词,应根据其与宾语的合理搭配正确选择。



智力背景



Hand-me-up

Linda: Hi, Susan. You look beautiful today! It's a new coat. How about the old one?

Susan: Oh, I gave it to my mother. Linda: So it has become a "hand-me-up"! (上世纪80年代之前出生的人都经历过“一件衣服两代穿”的时期,这种传下来的旧衣服叫作“hand-me-down”。现在是年轻人不穿的衣物让上一辈人穿,即“hand-me-up”。)

答案解析

- C** 考查动词。人们在家里、学校和医院等地方有电脑。C项中 have 意为“有”,符合语境。A项 buy“买”,B项 play“玩”和D项 take“带走”在上下文中都找不到信息支持。
- D** 考查上下文理解。下文中第二、三和四段介绍的是学生、医生和老师如何使用电脑,因此用 what 引导疑问句,引出下文。
- A** 考查上下文理解。根据该句后半部分“...do their homework”及该段末尾“Many students are good at it.”可知,该段讲的是学生使用电脑的情况。故选 A。
- C** 考查副词。print it out 是最最后的动作,C项 finally 意为“最后”,表达次序最为准确。而A项 next 意为“接下来”,B项 second 意为“其次”,D项 then 意为“然后”,在顺序表达上都不到位。
- B** 考查动词。当病人来复诊,医生可以调取以前的病历。come 意为“来”,符合句意。而A项“去”,C项“离开”和D项“开始”都不符合语境。
- C** 考查动词。电脑中储存的信息可以帮助医生了解病人的病情。help 意为“帮助”,故选 C。
- B** 考查连词。动词短语 download information 和 send e-mails 是并列关系,因此用连词 and 连接。
- A** 考查动词。访问网页用动词短语 visit websites。四个动词都有“看”的意思,但B项 watch 常与 TV, movie 等搭配;B项 see 意为“看到”;D项 look 是不及物动词。
- D** 考查介词。教师可以浏览网页,为学生下载音乐或资料。D项 for 表示目的,后接对象,意为“为了”,符合要求。而A项 with 意为“与……一起”;B项 from 意为“来自”;C项 to 意为“到……”。
- D** 考查名词。根据上文可知,不同职业的人用电脑是为了自己工作的方便。D项 work 意为“工作”符合语境。而A项意为“国家”,范围太大;B项 lesson 意为“功课”,范围太小;C项 habit 意为“习惯”,与句意不符。

首字母型完形填空

经验积累

根据短文内容和首字母提示完成短文是完形填空的新题型之一,要求我们根据对文章的理解完成单词,从而补全短文。这类题难度相对较大,要注意把握以下技巧:

1. 首字母型完形填空所填的词要使各句意思完整,上下相互衔接,因此在落笔做题之前一定要通读全文,不要孤立地仅仅根据一个单句或一个字母提示就轻易填词。

2. 运用语法知识和固定句型结构,判断所需词是什么词类,确定单词的适当形式等。

3. 有些空格与固定搭配或词组表达有关,要充分利用自己平时所积累的词组搭配来考虑填什么词。

小试身手

根据短文内容和首字母提示,完成短文。(每空限填一词)

My name is Nick. My family is big. We often have a good time