

# 中学英语



## 初中英语完形填空 解题指导

宋伯涛 主编

中国青年出版社

ENGLISH

北京朗曼英语教学与研究中心资料

# 中学英语 1+1

——初中英语完形填空解题指导

主编 宋伯涛

中国青年出版社

责任编辑:李培广

封面设计:Paul Song

中学英语 1+1  
初中英语完形填空解题指导  
主编 宋伯涛

\*

中国青年出版社出版 发行  
社址:北京东四 12 条 21 号 邮政编码:100708  
北京市朝阳区经纬印刷厂印刷 新华书店总经销

\*

850×1168 1/32 7 印张 200 千字  
1998 年 8 月北京第 1 版 2001 年 7 月北京第 4 次印刷  
定价:8.00 元  
ISBN 7-5006-3172-3/G·938

## 再 版 前 言

本书是北京朗曼英语教学与研究中心最新推出的《中学英语 1+1》解题指导丛书之一。其特点在于充分发挥朗曼丛书散发性联想思维的特点,旨在帮助学生在解题过程中形成科学的思维方法。其讲解部分紧紧抓住知识点,进行精辟分析,巧解其中的重点和难点,讲清解题思路和方法,挖掘知识的内在联系,点拨关键问题,着力阐明误答的原因。内容精要实用,讲法富有艺术性;所配的典型训练题紧扣现行教学大纲和教材,又不拘泥于教材,内容上作了适当的加深拓宽,以培养学生解题的基本功和综合能力。建议学生在阅读解题指导部分时,不要急于去看讲解,而应该先做例题,然后对照讲解去看自己所做的答案,这样效果会更好。

作者相信,学生通过认真阅读和思考本书的讲解部分,认真解答本书的典型习题,一定会在思维方法及解题能力上收到事半功倍的效果。

尽管作者为本书的形成付出了艰辛的劳动,但由于成书比较仓促,书中难免仍有不妥之处,诚望教学界同仁及广大读者指正。

宋伯涛

2001 年 7 月于北师大

## 目 录

完形填空解题指导.....	(1)
完形填空能力训练 .....	(52)
参考答案.....	(213)

## 第一部分 完形填空解题指导

### Test 1

In the past, people didn't use stamps. They had to pay money when they received letters. Rowland Hill, a schoolmaster in England was the first 1 using stamps. He thought it 2 much easier for people to use 3. They could go to the nearby 4 to buy stamps and put them on envelopes(信封) 5 they 6 letters. The post office only put seals(印章) 7 the stamps so that people could not use the stamps 8. In this way, the post office 9 send postmen to collect(收) money. It only needed 10 postmen to deliver(投递) letters. The government finally accepted(接受) the good idea.

1. A. to think    B. thinking    C. to think of    D. think about
2. A. could be    B. will be    C. is    D. was
3. A. a stamp    B. stamps    C. stamp    D. stampes
4. A. a shop    B. school    C. village    D. post office
5. A. after    B. before    C. in    D. with
6. A. sent    B. send    C. to send    D. sended
7. A. in    B. over    C. on    D. above
8. A. again    B. too    C. either    D. also
9. A. need not to    B. didn't need to  
C. needed not to    D. didn't need
10. A. few    B. fewer    C. many    D. much

## 〔解题指导〕

1. 选 C。本题是不定式作后置定语修饰 the first, 由于后面加动名词 using, 可推知 C 项 to think of 为正确答案。think of 意为“想到, 想起”, 即 Rowland Hill 是英国第一个想到用邮票的人。
2. 选 A。本题是 be 动词的各种不同形式, 从句意看, Rowland Hill 的设想当时尚未实行, 仅是一种可能性, 故 A 项的 could be 为正确答案。
3. 选 B。邮票应用复数形式来表示, 因为这是要大量使用的, 且前句也用了复数形式。
4. 选 D。出售邮票的只能是邮局, 不可能是学校或村子, 即使那些地方代售, 也不具有普遍性。
5. 选 B。这是一个时间状语从句, 根据常识邮票是在寄信之前贴上的, 故连词应用 before, after 表示相反意思, 其余两项不能引导从句。
6. 选 A。本题是动词 send 的几种不同形式, 由于是用在句中作谓语, 所以应该用过去式。
7. 选 C。此文意为“在邮票上打上邮戳”, 故用 on 表示。over 与 above 虽也有“在…之上”之意, 但在物体之间没有接触面, 故应排除。
8. 选 A。此处作“不能再用”解, again 意为“重复前一次动作”是正确答案。
9. 选 B。need 可作情态动词或行为动词, 若作行为动词, 则后接带 to 的不定式, 若作情态动词则后接动词原形, 本题作行为动词故 B 为正确选择。
10. 选 B。本题实际上是一个比较级, 是与不用邮票时相比较而言, 所需劳动力减少, 故选 B。

## Test 2

When a friend was visiting David, it began 1. So David told him 2 that night. "You may stay here 3 the night," he said. "OK," answered his friend.

But 4 minutes 5, the friend went out. He didn't tell David where 6 going nor (也没有) did he ask for an umbrella.

When David was about 7, his friend 8. He was all wet through.

"Where 9 you 9?" asked David.

"I have been 10," answered the friend, "to tell my mother that I'll not go home tonight because of the rain."

- |                      |            |                       |              |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. raining        | B. to rain | C. rain               | D. rains     |
| 2. A. to go not home |            | B. don't to go home   |              |
| C. not to go home    |            | D. doesn't to go home |              |
| 3. A. for            | B. to      | C. of                 | D. up        |
| 4. A. few            | B. little  | C. a little           | D. a few     |
| 5. A. late           | B. after   | C. lately             | D. later     |
| 6. A. he was         | B. was he  | C. he is              | D. is he     |
| 7. A. to go to sleep |            | B. to go to bed       |              |
| C. going to bed      |            | D. go to bed          |              |
| 8. A. returned       | B. returns | C. to return          | D. returning |
| 9. A. have...gone    |            | B. have...been to     |              |
| C. has...gone        |            | D. have...been        |              |
| 10. A. to home       | B. home to | C. home               | D. homed     |

[解题指导]



1. 选 B。begin 后可接不定式和动名词, 本题表示“刚开始下雨”故用不定式; 动名词表示抽象的概念或动作正在进行的过程中, 用在此处不合题意。
2. 选 C。本题是不定式的否定式作宾语补足语, 用 tell sb not to do sth 的句型, 在不定式的否定式中, not 要放在不定式符号 to 之前, 这是学生最容易搞错的。
3. 选 A。表示在某处“过夜”, 用介词 for。
4. 选 D。本题是修饰可数名词, 很显然应该用 a few, few 含有否定意义, 其余两项都修饰不可数名词, 均应排除。
5. 选 D。表示一段时间以后, 用 later 或 after, later 放在时间之后, after 放在时间之前, 其余选项均错误。
6. 选 A。本题是宾语从句, 故应用陈述句语序, 又由于是过去时态, 故选 A 而排除其它选项。
7. 选 B。be about 后应接不定式, 表示即将做某事, 此处是他将要去睡觉, 而 A 是睡着, 故 B 为正确答案。
8. 选 A。本题是 return 的几种动词形式, 由于在此处作谓语, 表示的是过去发生的动作, 故用过去式。
9. 选 D。本题是检验学生对 have gone 和 have been to 的理解, have gone 意为“到…去了”, 指还没回来; have been to 指“去过…”, 现在已回来, 当表示地点的词是副词时, 省去 to, 据上, 本题选项 D 为正确答案。
10. 选 C。home 解释为“家”“回家”可作名词或副词, 作名词时其前往往有修饰语, 作副词时, 无修饰语, 在本题中作副词。

### Test 3

Mr Brown quarrelled with his wife. He was very \_ 1 \_ her, and

she was 2 very angry with her husband, for 3 days they didn't 4 each other at all.

One evening Mr Brown was very tired when he came back from his office. 5, he said nothing to his wife. After supper, Mr Brown went upstairs and Mrs Brown washed the dishes and 6 some sewing. When she went up to bed, she found her husband had fallen 7. On her bed, she saw a piece of paper, on it 8 the words, "Mother, 9 at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. Father."

When Mr Brown woke up the next morning, it was nearly 8 o'clock. On a small table near his bed he saw 10 piece of paper. He took it and read these words, "Father, wake up. It's 7 o'clock now. Mother."

1. A. anxious to    B. angry with    C. glad to    D. surprised at
2. A. either    B. too    C. also    D. too
3. A. few    B. little    C. a little    D. a few
4. A. speak to    B. spoke to    C. say to    D. talk to
5. A. A usually    B. As usual    C. As usual    D. As usually
6. A. did    B. made    C. had    D. built
7. A. asleep    B. sleep    C. a sleep    D. sleepy
8. A. are    B. was    C. is    D. were
9. A. woke me up    B. wake me up  
C. wake up me    D. woke up me
10. A. an other    B. other    C. the other    D. another

〔解题指导〕

1. 选 B。描述两人吵架时相互之间的态度用 angry 为最合适, anxious, glad, surprised 表示吵架都不合适。
2. 选 C。汉语“也”在英语中有 also, too, either。either 用于否定

- 句, too 用在句末, also 用在句中, 综上 C 项为正确答案。
3. 选 D。本题要修饰 days。little 和 a little 修饰不可数名词, 应排除, few 有否定意义, 也不适用, 只有 a few 符合题意。
4. 选 A。本题选项 ACD 容易混淆, say 着重于谈话的内容, speak 着重于形式, talk 则是“谈话”之意, 着重于交谈的过程, 本题中夫妻吵架互不理睬, 何来“交谈过程”和“内容”? 故 speak 为最佳选择。
5. 选 B。As usual 是一固定搭配, 意为“同平常一样”, 其余三项都搭配错误。
6. 选 A。英语中要表达“做……”常用 do + 动名词形式来表示, 据此, 本题只有 A 项 did 是正确答案, 其余三项不能和 sewing 构成词组。
7. 选 A。“睡着了”用英语说是 fall asleep, asleep 是表语形容词, fall 是连系动词, 若用 sleep 则动词应用 go to, sleepy 意为“瞌睡的”, 不合题意, 另外, sleep 作名词时不加冠词。
8. 选 D。本句是一个倒装句, 主语是 words, 谓语动词应用复数形式, 时态用一般过去时, 故 D 为正确答案。
9. 选 B。本句是一个祈使句, 应用动词原形开始, 由于宾语是人称代词, 应放在谓语 wake up 之间, 据上, B 为正确选择。
10. 选 D。表示“另一个”应该用 another, 如是两者中的另一者, 用 the other, 本题应选 D 项 another。

### Test 4

Carol and Susan are very good friends. They are in the same  
\_\_1\_\_ at school and they often visit \_\_2\_\_ home at weekends(周末).  
Now they are \_\_3\_\_ eight years old. Carol's mother has got a new ba-

by. Carol is very 4 to have a little sister. So she is always talking about her to Susan. At first she is very 5 in the new baby because she doesn't have any brothers or sisters. But 6 some time she begins to get tired of Carol's endless talking(喋喋不休地谈论) about it. She also feels a little jealous(嫉妒) of her friend.

One morning when the two girls 7 in the school ground, Carol says to Susan, "Do you 8, Sue, my baby sister has put on nearly half a pound in weight(体重增加了半磅) this week."

"That is not very 9," answers Susan. "I know a baby and he puts on ten pounds a day."

"Oh, that can't be 10," answers Carol laughingly. "Whose baby is it?" "An elephant's" says Susan.

- |                    |               |              |               |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. grade        | B. table      | C. class     | D. group      |
| 2. A. each other's | B. their      | C. theirs    | D. each other |
| 3. A. all          | B. two        | C. both      | D. either     |
| 4. A. angry        | B. sorry      | C. surprised | D. glad       |
| 5. A. interesting  | B. interested | C. happy     | D. satisfied  |
| 6. A. before       | B. for        | C. after     | D. at         |
| 7. A. play         | B. meet       | C. weight    | D. walk       |
| 8. A. hear         | B. think      | C. find      | D. know       |
| 9. A. much         | B. many       | C. few       | D. little     |
| 10. A. impossible  | B. wrong      | C. true      | D. sure       |

[解题指导]

1. 选 C。从 Carol 和 Susan 每天在一起可推测她们同班。故 C 项 class 是正确选择。不同班的学生, 即使在同年级也接触较少, 故不选 A。
2. 选 A。本句意为她们经常互相到对方家里去玩, 由此可知,

- home 前应该是一个修饰语, B 项人称错误, C、D 两项是名词性的, 只有 A 项名词所有格可起形容词作用, 修饰名词 home。
3. 选 C。这里是指两个人都八岁, both 是代词, 指两个人, all 指三者以上, either 指单数, two 是数词, 只有 C 项 both 正确。
4. 选 D。从下面 Carol 经常对 Susan 谈起她的小妹妹来看, Carol 得了小妹妹是很高兴的。因此可推断 glad 是正确答案。
5. 选 B。在所给的四个选项中, 与介词连用的只有 B 项 interested, 其余三项无此用法, 意思也不与上下文连贯, 故应排除。
6. 选 C。这里是指过了一段时间, Susan 对此事厌倦了, 应该用 after 来表示, before 是反义词, for 也表示一段时间, 但那是指谓语动词持续的时间, 本句谓语是终止性动词, 故不妥。
7. 选 B。本题是指两个女孩在操场上遇见, 若用 play 或 walk, 应该用进行时态才对, C 项明显不合题意。
8. 选 D。这里是 Carol 告诉 Susan, 所以说 Do you know... 即“你知道吗?”这里用不着 Susan 思考或发现, 故应排除 BC 两项, 容易混淆的是 hear 一词, hear 后接宾语从句时作“听说”解, “听说”的是别人的事, 自己家的事一般不会问别人是否听说, 故 A 项也不正确。
9. 选 A。本句是对上句的回答, 应选 A 项 much 意即“那不算多”, C、D 两项意思相反, B 项 many 要修饰可数名词, 均应排除。
10. 选 C。这是对 Susan 所说话真实性的否定, 由于本句是否定句, 故选 C 项 true, A、B 两项意思相反, D 项 sure 的主语应该是人, 均不合题意。

## Test 5

A lady once wrote a long story. She sent it to a famous editor(编

辑). After 1 weeks the editor 2 the story to her. The lady was 3. She wrote back to the editor:

"Dear Sir,

Yesterday you sent back a story of mine. 4 do you know that the story is not good? You did not read it. 5 I sent you the story, I pasted(粘贴) together pages 18;19 and 20. This was a 6 to see whether you would read the story. When the story came back yesterday, the pages were 7 pasted together. Is this the 8 you read all the stories that are sent to you?"

The editor wrote back:

"Dear Madam,

9 breakfast then I have an egg. I 10 eat the whole egg in order to discover(发现) that it is bad."

- |                 |                |                |                  |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. few       | B. a few       | C. little      | D. a little      |
| 2. A. gave      | B. came back   | C. handed      | D. returned      |
| 3. A. angry     | B. happy       | C. satisfied   | D. glad          |
| 4. A. How       | B. why         | C. what        | D. where         |
| 5. A. After     | B. Until       | C. Before      | D. Since         |
| 6. A. lesson    | B. test        | C. question    | D. thing         |
| 7. A. already   | B. still       | C. even        | D. yet           |
| 8. A. work      | B. check       | C. road        | D. way           |
| 9. A. On        | B. On the      | C. At          | D. At the        |
| 10. A. must not | B. have not to | C. need not to | D. don't have to |

[解题指导]

1. 选 B. weeks 是可数名词, 所以 (C) 项可先予排除, 由于 A 项具有否定含义, 故 B 项为正确答案。

2. 选 D。return 意为“还”, hand to 是“递”之意, 这里是指编辑把故事又退还给了 the lady。故选 D 项 returned 为宜。
3. 选 A。遭遇退稿, 这女士显然不会高兴, 故排除 BCD 三项, A 正确地表达了她接到退稿时的心情。
4. 选 A。本句是质问编辑怎么知道这稿子不好, How 为正确选择, why 问原因, what 是疑问代词, where 问地点, 都与题意不符。
5. 选 C。本句是一个时间状语从句, 主句的动作 C 粘贴稿纸是在从句动作(寄稿子)之前, 故应选 C 项 Before, after 与 before 意思相反, since 用在完成时态中, until 表示动作的持续性, 均不合题意。
6. 选 B。把几个页码粘起来是想检验编辑是否认真看过, lesson 表示“课”, question 作“问题”解, 只有 test 意“检验”“检测”符合题意。
7. 选 B。本题的四个选项都是副词, already 强词动作已完成, even 往往修饰比较级, yet 用在否定句和疑问句中, 本句是强调稿子寄回时仍粘着, 故用 still 为宜。
8. 选 D。这是该女士对编辑的责问, 即你们就这么处理寄去的稿子吗? 责问的是他工作的方式方法, 只有 D 项 way 可表示方法, 其余三项均无此意。
9. 选 C。表示吃饭(包括三餐)用介词 at, 三餐之前不用定冠词, 故 C 为正确答案。
10. 选 D。此处表示“不必要”可用 have to 的否定式 don't have to, C 项的 need 是情态动词, 其后不用 to, B 项错误, A 项 must not 意为“禁止”, 与题意不符。

## Test 6

This time last week Roy Woods, a bus conductor from Streatham, in South London, was worried about money. He 1 \$20 from his landlady (女房东). Today he is 2, for last Saturday he won \$120,000 on the football pools (赌注).

Last night he was interviewed (采访) on television by reporter Stan Edwards.

EDWARDS: Well, Mr Woods, 3 are you going to do now?

Are you going to give up your 4 on the buses?

WOODS: Yes, I'm going to 5 at the end of the week.

EDWARDS: and what other plans (计划) have you 6?

WOODS: Well, I'm going to buy a house.

EDWARDS: Have you got a house of your own now?

WOODS: No, no, we 7 in a flat (公寓房间).

EDWARDS: Have you got a 8?

WOODS: Yes, I've got an old Ford, 9 I'm going to buy a new car. . . and my wife says she's going to have 10 lessons!

- |                |            |             |               |
|----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. received | B. paid    | C. sent     | D. borrowed   |
| 2. A. poor     | B. rich    | C. old      | D. ill        |
| 3. A. how      | B. when    | C. what     | D. where      |
| 4. A. job (职业) | B. idea    | C. football | D. money      |
| 5. A. start    | B. work    | C. finish   | D. return     |
| 6. A. found    | B. thought | C. seen     | D. got        |
| 7. A. work     | B. live    | C. play     | D. meet       |
| 8. A. car      | B. friend  | C. class    | D. television |



9. A. so                      B. but                      C. and                      D. for  
10. A. teaching              B. music                      C. TV                      D. driving

〔解题指导〕

1. 选 D。根据上句, Roy Woods 为钱而担忧, 可知他肯定是借了别人的钱, 而不可有收到 (received) 或付了 (paid) 钱, 故 D 项 borrowed 是正确选择。
2. 选 B。从下半句 for 引导的并列句中可知他赢了很大一笔钱, 这样他就变富了。所以应选 B 项 rich。
3. 选 C。这一句是记者问他有何打算, 从语法上看, 只有 C 项 what 是疑问代词, 可作 do 的宾语, 其余三项均是疑问副词, 不可作宾语。
4. 选 A。由于赢了一大笔钱, 记者要问的是他是否辞职, BCD 三项或不合逻辑, 或与文意无关, 只有 A 项 job 合乎逻辑。
5. 选 C。本句是对上句的肯定回答, 亦即意味着他要辞职, 只有 C 项 finish 有此意, 其余三项不合题意。
6. 选 D。此句是记者问他有什么打算或计划, have got 相当于 have, 是正确答案, 若用 find, think, see 作谓语, 都不是制订计划之意。
7. 选 B。本句是讲他的居住条件, 即无自己的房子, 住公寓, 故只用 live, 其余三项与居住情况无关。
8. 选 A。根据下句中 an old Ford (一辆旧福特车) 可知记者问的是他是否有车, 而不是其它。
9. 选 B。此处表示是转折关系, 即我有一辆旧福特, 但要想买一辆新车, 在所给的四个选项中, 只有 but 表示转折。
10. 选 D。既然要买新车, 那么他妻子要学的必然是驾驶课程, 不可能是其它课程, 因此 D 项 driving 是正确选择。