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中考英语

考点透视

与专题破译

北京市海淀区教育局特高级教师编写组 张光珞
北京市海淀区教师进修学校特级教师

完形填空



A Specific for Junior Middle School
English - Cloze

外文出版社
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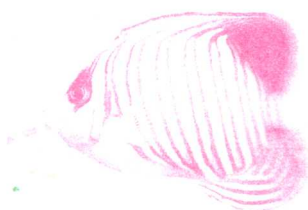
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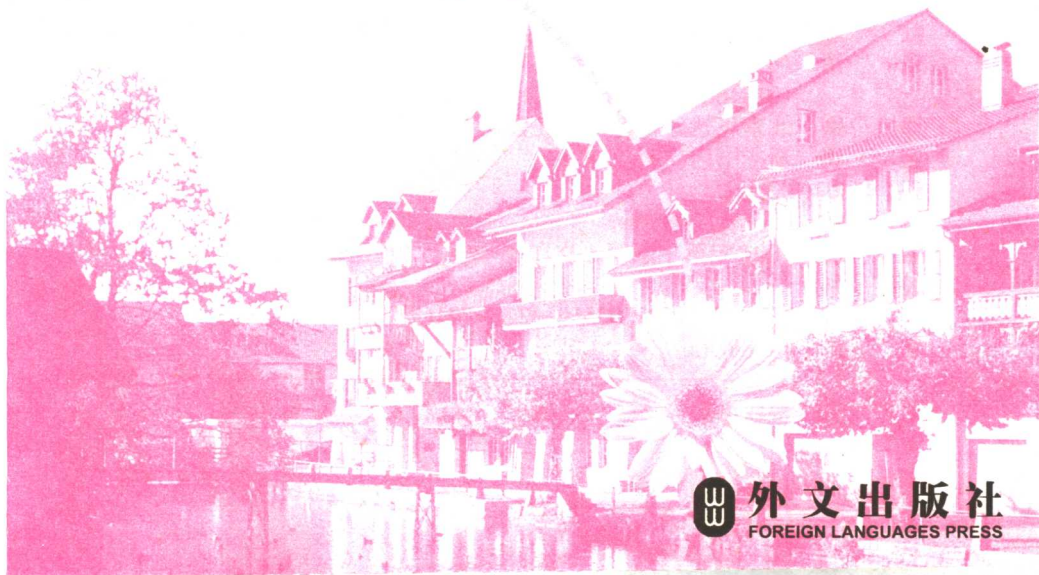
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sales@flp.com.cn

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主 编	张光珞		
责任编辑	曾惠杰 刘承忠		
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第一章 命题特点及应试对策

完形填空题型从50年代初期便开始被用于语言能力的测试。时至今日它已成为高考和中考中最重要的和最基本的题型之一。以某市中考命题研究中心编写的《全国中考英语试卷选》为例,全书共收入了32个省、市的中考英语试卷,其中30个省、市采用了完形填空题型。

完形填空题在中考英语试卷中一般占总分的10~15%。其测试目的,是考查考生对所学英语知识的综合运用能力。具体地说,是考查考生借助短文保留的部分,综合运用所学的词汇、词法和其他知识,依据上下文重建文意的能力。完形填空不仅考查考生对语篇理解的连贯性,而且考查他们使用语言的准确性。当考生阅读含有空缺单词的短文时,他必须运用所学到的各种有关知识,并以自己的生活经验、所掌握的语言知识、习惯表达等为依据,对自己在短文中获得的信息进行判断和分析,才能选出正确答案,完成填空。因此,做好完形填空题至少需要考生具备两种基本的能力:运用英语语法知识的能力和对短文语篇、语义的准确理解能力。此外,还要求考生对各种动词的固定搭配、短语和词组的用法较为熟悉。根据有关中考试卷分析的资料显示,完形填空题是考生失分率较高的题型,考生普遍的感觉是做完形填空题没有把握或者感到困难较大。分析起来,原因主要有两点:一是考生的英语知识掌握得不牢。例如:在答题时,短文中有的单词不熟,不能理解词义,把自己的思路引偏;有的因为词组不熟,遇有固定搭配就不知该选哪一项;有时一个句子应当是被动语态,由于考生语法不熟,仍按主动语态的思路寻下去结果选错选项。因此,要做好完形填空题,其前提是熟练掌握单词、词组、语法,能看懂短文。二是对完形填空题的

特点缺乏了解,缺乏对应试对策的研究和答题技巧的基本训练。下面,我们就来研究一下完形填空题的特点及应试对策。



一 命题特点

一、近几年来完形填空题的考查重点已由在语篇中考查语法转向对语篇的理解。各地中考试卷该题型所给的选项中,类似A. they B. them C. their D. themselves这种单纯考语法的题目所占比重越来越少。绝大多数题目所给的四个选项,如果抛开上下文,都可填入空中,从纯语法角度看都成立,但一联系上下文则只能择其一。

二、完形填空题不是在语篇中考查同义词或近义词的辨析。尽管有的试题中仍出现A. got B. arrived C. reached D. returned这样的选项,但从通篇各选项的设计来看,大多数命题人的思路仍是着眼于对短文的全面理解。

三、完形填空题短文的起始句一般不设空。因为首句一般是解题信息的起点,比如:时间、地点、中心人物的人称等。

四、完形填空以考查实词为主。其中以动词为最多,其次是名词、形容词、词组及固定搭配、副词等,连词、介词及其他只占较小的比例。例如,在本章题例分析部分中完形填空共20道题目,其中考查动词的4道,考查名词的8道,考查形容词的3道,考查介词的2道,考查副词的1道,考查连词的1道,涉及考查词组,固定搭配的4道。

五、完形填空题多以语篇线索为主,词、句线索为辅。

六、完形填空题所选短文一般较少含有需加注释的生词,其难度一般低于阅读理解题中的短文。



二 应试对策

根据以上完形填空题的特点,可采取以下应试对策。

首先,在考试答题时要注意把握以下几个要点:

- 一、寻找信息词句。
- 二、根据语感、信息，从整体着眼。
- 三、注意逻辑上和形式上的一致性。
- 四、多采用推理分析法和排除法。

解题可按以下几步进行：

(一)利用短文的首句或首段，合理联想，选择入口。因为多数短文的首句或首段都点明了话题或限定了人物活动或事件发生的时间和地点。考生一开始就应紧紧抓住这一重要线索把自己的思路导入正确的方向。

(二)通读全文，掌握大意。在利用首句或首段的基础上，明确思考方向，迅速顺着首句所指的方向阅读全文。由于完形填空题是一种有较高难度的障碍性阅读理解，所以有时通读一遍仍有头脑模糊的感觉，这是很正常的。考生应克服急躁心理，稳定自己的情绪，再读一遍或两遍，直到明确短文的大意。

(三)领会句义，即进入试填阶段。考生首先应以全文为背景，联系句子上下文进行推理和判断，从而正确理解每个句子的句义及其相互间的联系。然后，综合应用语言知识，从4个选项中选出一项进行试填。试填时应做到：瞻前顾后、综合分析、多角度思考。一般可从以下四个方面入手：

- 1.从词义及其用法的角度考虑。
- 2.从惯用法、固定搭配的角度考虑。
- 3.从逻辑推理、常识的角度考虑。
- 4.从上下文的角度考虑。



(四)复读全文，验证答案。答案选好以后，应再将全文通览一遍。细心检查所选答案能否使短文上下连贯，前后照应，词句通顺，答案应在语境和语篇中与原文融为一体，与作者思路相吻合，使短文的意思完整。检查时，还应注意从语法(如：时态、语态、主谓一致)、惯用法(词组、固定搭配)、逻辑推理和事情发生的情节等诸方面进行综合考虑，以达到准确无误的目的。

第二章 例题精讲精析

通读下面七篇短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选择最佳答案。



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

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

People 5 use the expression on describe someone who is a “show-off”, who tries to show everyone else how 6 he is. You often hear such 7 called a “hot dog”. He may be a baseball player for example, who 8 the ball with one hand, making a(n) 9 catch seem more difficult. You know he is a hot dog because when he makes such a catch, he bows(鞠躬)to the crowd, hoping to win their 10.

1. A. eaten B. used C. cooked D. picked

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

(2002·北京海淀区)

答案 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. D
 10. B

精析 通读全文,我们对文章的大意有了一个整体理解。文章是以介绍人们所熟悉的食物“hot dog”开头,进而引出“hot dog”的其他用法。

第1题考查了四个动词,而且都是过去分词形式,要想选对答案必须通读上下文,不能只凭这一句话。根据下文,我们知道,这里的“hot dog”不再是我们熟悉的食物“热狗”的意思,而是表示“高兴”。再根据in other ways,这是一种用法。因此正确答案应是B, used。

第2题从所给的四个选项看,主要是考查名词。我们根据文章列举的例子及例句“Great! I would love to go”,可以推断出正确答案C, pleasure。

第3题主要考查了四个连词,引导一个宾语从句,根据你对朋友邀请的答复,就能选出正确答案A, if。

第4题列出了四个短语。在上文中我们已经知道了“Hot dog”的用法,在本句中是用来代替“Great”,所以正确答案应是A, Hot dog。

第5题重点考查考生对上下文的事件进行连贯分析的能力。上文介绍了“hot dog”的两种用法,而下文则是另外一种用法。因此,正确答案是B, also。

第6题列举了四个形容词。考生须联系上下文,综合理解才能判断正确。正确答案是D, great。

第7题仍是考查考生的综合理解能力。联系上下文,“hot dog”应是一种人,也就是上文所说的“a show-off”。因此,答案是C, a person。

第8题从所给的四个动词看,联系本句中a baseball player,就很容易选出正确答案为A, catches。

第9题根据本句中seem more difficult及上下文,就能选出正确答案D, easy。

第10题仍是考查考生综合判断分析能力。最后一段描写的是“a show-off”即“a hot dog”,他希望从观众那里得到的不是比赛的胜利、奖牌或感谢,而是喝彩,故选B, cheers。



A man was walking along the street when he saw a woman struggling with a large box. It was half in and half 1 of her car. He was a helpful kind of man, so he went up to the woman and said, “Let me give you a hand with that box. It looks very 2”.

“That’s very kind of you,” the woman said, “I’m having a lot of 3 with it. I think it’s stuck.” “Together we’ll soon move it,” the man said. He 4 into the back seat of the car and took hold of the other end of the box. He said, “I am ready.”

And he began to 5 hard.

For several minutes the man and the woman struggled with the box. Soon they were 6 in the face. "Let's rest for a minute," the man said, "I'm sorry, but it 7 stuck." A few minutes later, the man said, "Let's try again. Are you ready?" 8 of them took hold of the box again. "One, two, three!" the man said, and again they went on with their struggle. At last, when they were very tired, the man said, "You are 9. It is stuck really. I don't think there's 10 we can get it out of the car." "Get it out of the car!" the woman cried, "I'm trying to get it in!"

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. A. in | B. out | C. on | D. off |
| 2. A. heavy | B. strong | C. dear | D. new |
| 3. A. trouble | B. questions | C. matter | D. accidents |
| 4. A. got | B. stepped | C. came | D. walked |
| 5. A. pull | B. carry | C. push | D. lift |
| 6. A. white | B. tired | C. red | D. hurt |
| 7. A. goes | B. falls | C. grows | D. seems |
| 8. A. Every | B. All | C. Either | D. Both |
| 9. A. ready | B. right | C. clever | D. sure |
| 10. A. anything | B. anywhere | C. anyone | D. any way |

(2002·山东省滨州市)

答案 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. D 9. B
10. D

精析 通读全文,我们知道了短文的大意是:一个男子在街上行走时看见一名妇女正吃力地搬重箱子。他过去帮忙。他们费了很大的力气,也没有搬动箱子,那个箱子好像被粘住了。原来,那位男的以为要往外搬,而实际上那女的要把箱子往车里搬。

第1题根据句意,箱子一半在车里,一半在车外,即half in and

half out, 因此正确答案是B, out。

第2题根据上下文那女的搬不动, 看来箱子很重。故正确答案为A, heavy。

第3题考查的是固定搭配。做某事费力结构是have trouble with sth. 正确答案是A, trouble。

第4题根据句意, 进入车里用get into, 答案为A, got。

第5题根据上下文意思, 那位男的是用力往外推, 所以正确答案是C, push。

第6题他们两人都非常用力, 而且很吃力, 因而他们都涨红了脸。正确答案是C, red。

第7题根据上下文和stuck, 只能选择D, seems。

第8题考查代词。文中只有两个人, 因此正确答案是D, both。

第9题根据上下文, 女的认为箱子像被粘住了, 这里那位男的也有同感, 因此他说“You are right”。答案为B, right。

第10题根据短文意思, 男的认为是没有任何办法了, 因此正确答案是D, any way。



The bicycle is one of the simplest yet most useful inventions in the world. What is most surprising is that it was not 1 earlier, although the great inventor Leonardo da Vinci had drawn picture for bicycle and also for flying machines and some other things. Those things were not produced 2 long after he died.

A person riding a bicycle use 3 energy (能源) to make the bicycle move, and there is no pollution (污染) at all when you

are riding. Even so in developed 4, most people don't travel to work by bicycle. It is not because the bicycle are expensive or people feel 5 if they ride to work. It's because 6 cars on the roads becomes larger. It certainly becomes 7 to ride a bicycle. As a result, more people put their bicycle away and go to work 8 their cars, and in this way, the situation(情形)is made more serious. 9 the best way to make riding safer and more popular is to create paths (开设通道)only for bicycle, and to make 10 so difficult and expensive for drivers to take their cars into the city that they will go back to using their bicycles.

1. A. had B. used C. invented D. ridden

2. A. before B. when C. since D. until

3. A. much B. quite a lot of

C. very little D. many

4. A. world B. countries C. land D. earth

5. A. lucky B. glad C. sorry D. tired

6. A. the number of B. a number of

C. this kind of D. all kinds of

7. A. safe B. more dangerous

C. much D. popular

8. A. by B. in C. use D. drive

9. A. Hardly B. May be C. Perhaps D. Nearly

10. A. it B. them C. us D. that

(江苏省南京市)

答案 1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C

10. A

精析 第1题根据上下文,应为被动语态,而且应填C, invented。

第2题该句属于not...until结构,因此正确答案为D, until。

第3题众所周知,人们使用机械主要是为了减少能源消耗,提高效率。故正确答案应是 C, very little。

第4题根据句意,此外指发达国家,故选择B, countries。

第5题根据上下文四个形容词的意思,只能选D, tired。

第6题中the number of cars指汽车数量,a number of cars是许多汽车,this kind of和 all kinds of都是指种类,只有the number of cars才能和large搭配,因此正确答案是A, the number of。

第7题根据上下文和larger,本题应选B, more dangerous。

第8题根据句意,选B, in。其他的答案不符合习惯。

第9题根据句意,该空所填之词应是表示推测性的副词,故只有C, Perhaps为最佳。

第10题是it作形式宾语的结构,真正的宾语是the best way,因此正确的答案是A, it。



It's easier to go downhill than to climb uphill, so it's easier to fall into bad habits than into good 1. Bad habits do not come 2. They come little by little, so you don't know their 3. Schoolboys first pick up little bad habits at 4 and on the streets. When they cannot do their homework, they copy from their 5. If they see bigger boys smoking, they 6 want to learn to smoke. If they see their friends gambling (赌博), they want to gamble. When they get 7, the habits become stronger and stronger. Then they can no longer give them up. From copying, they learn

to 8; from gambling, they learn to cheat(欺骗). 9
no one believes in them. How 10 it is that we stop the
bad habits at the beginning!

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. one | B. ones | C. other | D. others |
| 2. A. slowly | B. usually | C. exactly | D. suddenly |
| 3. A. danger | B. idea | C. plan | D. hope |
| 4. A. work | B. school | C. home | D. night |
| 5. A. parents | B. teachers | C. classmates | D. students |
| 6. A. still | B. too | C. yet | D. also |
| 7. A. thinner | B. fatter | C. older | D. younger |
| 8. A. read | B. give | C. write | D. steal |
| 9. A. At last | B. At first | C. At least | D. At most |
| 10. A. silly | B. important | C. difficult | D. easy |

(2002·广东省深圳市)

答案 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. D 9. A
10. B

精析 通读全文,对短文的主要内容有一个整体的了解。文章的第一句话就告诉我们不良习惯的形成要比良好的习惯容易,并通过学校男生某些习惯说明从开始养成良好的习惯的重要性。

第1题给我们的四个选项都是不定代词,要根据前面fall into bad habits就能选出后面的答案,good ones代替good habits,故应为B, ones。

第2题考查了四个副词。只有通过上下文的比较,从They come little by little,我们就能选出正确答案为D, suddenly。

第3题根据上下文和对四个选项的比较,答案为A, danger。

第4题根据下面所举的例子,不良习惯的形成首先是在学校和大街上,故正确答案为B, school。

第5题学生抄袭作业只能是抄同学的,因此答案为C, classmates。

第6题根据上下文和对四个副词的用法的比较,also用于句首,too用在句尾,因此答案为D, also。

第7题考查考生比较级的用法,根据句意become stronger and stronger,正确答案应是C, older。

第8题考查学生对作者的观点、思路的理解力。从上文看出,随着不良习惯的形成,最后必然导致去偷,去骗。因此正确答案是D, steal。

第9题从产生的结果看只能是最后产生,因此选A, At last。

第10题根据文章的意思和作者的观点、态度,我们看出本句强调了开始就克服不良习惯的重要,故答案为B, important。



Do you know how to study better and make you study more effective (有效的)? We all know that Chinese students usually study very hard for long 1. This is very good, but it doesn't 2 a lot, for an effective student must have enough sleep, enough food and enough rest and exercise. Every day you need to go out for a walk or visit some friends or some nice places. It's good for your study.

When you return 3 your studies, your mind will be refreshed (清醒) and you'll learn more 4 study better. Psychologists (心理学家) 5 that learning takes place this way. Here take English learning 6 an example. First you make a lot of progress and you feel happy. Then your language study seems 7 the same. So you will think you're learning 8 and you may give up. This can last for days or

even weeks, yet you needn't give up. At some points your language study will again take another big 9. You'll see that you really have been learning all along. If you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, studying English can be effective and 10. Don't give up along the way. Learn slowly and you're sure to get a good result.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. days | B. time | C. hours | D. weeks |
| 2. A. help | B. give | C. make | D. take |
| 3. A. after | B. for | C. at | D. to |
| 4. A. get | B. and | C. or | D. but |
| 5. A. have found | B. have taught | C. told | D. said |
| 6. A. with | B. for | C. as | D. to |
| 7. A. to have | B. to make | C. to take | D. to stay |
| 8. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 9. A. work | B. jump | C. walk | D. result |
| 10. A. hard | B. common | C. interesting | D. possible |

(2001·山东省菏泽市)

答案 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. B
10. C

精析 通读全文,我们知道短文的主要内容是如何提高学习效率。

第1题指(规定)时间。很长一段时间应说for a long time,不用for long time。因此正确答案是C, hours。

第2题主要考查动词的用法。help可用作不及物动词。其他选项都是及物动词,但无宾语,且意思也不通。故正确答案为A, help。

第3题主要考查介词和动词的搭配。return与to是固定搭配,意为“返回到……,归还给……”。正确答案是D, to。

第4题learn more和study better是递进关系,为两个并列谓语,