

新课标+新考题



中考

英语 ENGLISH

完形填空一本通

张瑞平 主编

- ◆ 根据教育部最新颁布《英语课程标准》编写
- ◆ 精选全国中考、高考真题及模拟题
- ◆ 附赠名师名师精点与高



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徐瑞平/主编

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前 言

完形填空 (Cloze Test) 是中考英语的必考题型,也是中考英语试题中的难点和失分率最高的题型。本书正是为了帮助学生解决这一难题,尤其是通过强化训练来掌握解题方法和技巧而编写的。

在编写中,我们以实用性、针对性和可操作性为原则,按照 [考点分析] —— [解题步骤] —— [高分技巧] —— [例文解析] —— [题型训练] —— [强化训练] 的顺序,首先分析了完形填空的考点、解题步骤、方法和技巧;接着选取了若干典型例题,从多角度进行分析解答;最后给出较多的各种类型的题目,以供学生进行题型训练和考前强化训练。实践证明,这种编写体例和方法,非常便于学习和复习。

参加本书编写的人员,除主编外还有:陈志霞、石柏、周玉玲、李静茹、张宗刚、徐新春、王宗孝、何静。

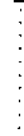
在编写过程中,我们参考了一些研究资料,并从近几年全国各省、市、区的中考试卷中选取了一些典型考题。在此,特向有关作者和命题人表示最真诚的感谢!



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第一章 中考完形填空考点分析

完形填空 (Cloze Test) 是一种综合考查学生理解能力和实际应用语言能力的测试方式。它是中考英语的必考题型,也是中考试题中的难点和失分率最高的题型。

综观近年来全国各省、市、区的中考英语试题,完形填空题的考点主要集中在考查对上下文关系的理解、对词义的理解和词语的辨析、常用短语或固定搭配的掌握以及语法结构的运用等几个方面。

一、上下文关系的理解

与单项填空题不同,完形填空题所给出的材料是一篇短文 (a passage) 而不是一个句子 (a sentence)。因此,要做好完形填空题,不能孤立地看问题,而必须联系上下文 (context)。实际上,上下文关系的理解也常常是完形填空题的重要考点之一。

请看下面典型例文:

[典型例文 1]

Basketball is the second _____ game in the world after ice hockey. It's very popular in the USA where it was invented in 1891 by a PE teacher. He wanted to make a fast-moving indoor team game for the cold winter months.

- A. best B. earliest C. fastest D. largest

[分析解答]

上例中的四个被选项从形式上看，都是形容词的最高级，如果不联系上下文，无法知道哪一项是正确答案。但我们联系下文的短语 a fast-moving indoor team，就很容易知道选项 C 最佳。

[典型例文 2]

Bill Gates is a computer millionaire. He has got a very _____ house next to Lake Washington in the USA. His home has got 45 rooms and there are computers for all the rooms. There are computers for all the radios, TVs, videos and fridges in the house.

- A. clean B. modern C. magical D. noisy

[分析解答]

从下文可以知道，比尔·盖茨的房子有 45 个房间，所有的房间都配备有计算机，从中可以知道他的房子是很“现代的”。所以，选项 B 为正确答案。

[典型例文 3]

At Hong Kong airport, a beautiful woman gets off the plane from Toronto and _____ another plane just before it leaves. The plane is going to Sydney, Australia. The woman seems very nervous. She looks out of the window towards the airport building. The plane doors close and the plane begins to move slowly down the runway, then move quickly, then it's in the air.

- A. climbs B. catches C. gets D. sees



[分析解答]

从空白处后面的几个句子所描述的情景中,可以看出这位妇女是在“赶”飞机,所以应选 B。

[典型例文 4]

“What's the full name of the girl who sits beside you?” Mum asked Tom. “Sue, sit down,” answered Tom. “Is there such a _____ name Sitdown?” Mum asked again. “Yes, that's what our teacher calls her.” Tom answered.

- A. first B. good C. family D. bad

[分析解答]

Tom 回答说,“那个女孩的全名是 Sue, sit down”,再根据英美人习惯名在前,姓在后,可知 Sitdown 是 family name。

[典型例文 5]

John is a famous writer now. But he said he was not a _____ 1 _____ student when he was young. He was often late for _____ 2 _____ and didn't like doing his homework. Sometimes, he slept in class while the teacher was teaching. He didn't understand much, _____ 3 _____ he always thought he understood everything. One day the teacher _____ 4 _____ the students a question, “When Jack was ten years old, _____ 5 _____ brother Bob was twenty. Jack is fifteen now and _____ 6 _____ is his brother Bob?” John said, “That's easy. Bob is twice as old as Jack, so he is now thirty.”

Another time, the _____ 7 _____ in a science class asked, “When it thunders (打雷), _____ 8 _____ do we always see the light before we

9 the sound?"

"But, Miss," said John quickly, "don't you 10 our eyes are in front of our ears?"

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. A. good | B. tall | C. rich | D. fat |
| 2. A. sleep | B. lunch | C. class | D. play |
| 3. A. so | B. and | C. or | D. but |
| 4. A. sent | B. asked | C. told | B. found |
| 5. A. your | B. my | C. his | D. her |
| 6. A. how many | B. how old | C. what | D. who |
| 7. A. teacher | | B. farmer | |
| | C. nurse | D. policeman | |
| 8. A. what | B. when | C. where | D. why |
| 9. A. break | B. make | C. hear | D. smell |
| 10. A. read | B. hope | C. student | D. know |

[参考答案]

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

[分析解答]

在上面典型例文中的 10 道题中,至少有 4 道题是考查对上下文关系的理解。

要顺利解答第 1 题,必须联系下文,尤其是第三个句子。这样,才能知道 John 过去不是一个好 (good) 学生。

同样,也只有联系下文才能知道 John 常常是“上课”(class) 迟到。因此,第 2 题的正确答案是选项 C。

第 6 题前后的句子都是关于年龄的。因此,这个问句应选用 how old。



从上下文提供的关系不难看出,上课提问的一定是老师 (teacher),而不可能是农民 (farmer)、护士 (nurse) 或警察 (policeman)。因此,第7题的正确答案是选项A。

[典型例文6]

Bill's work for the day was almost finished, and now he had only one letter for Mrs Green. He would finish his day's work much later. But he didn't mind, because she always _____ 1 _____ him in for a cup of tea when he had a letter for her.

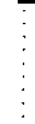
When Bill got into the gate of Mrs Green's house, he was surprised not to find her working in the _____ 2 _____. "She usually spends most afternoons there when the weather is fine. But..." He knocked hard at the door, there was not _____ 3 _____. Bill felt very strange about this because he knew that Mrs Green was always at home. "Perhaps she is _____ 4 _____," he thought. At once he _____ 5 _____ into her house through an open window, and found Mrs Green lying on the floor. He telephoned a doctor. Soon the doctor came...

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. helped | B. put | C. watched | D. asked |
| 2. A. factory | B. post office | C. garden | D. hospital |
| 3. A. answer | B. noise | C. sound | D. bell |
| 4. A. sorry | B. ill | C. happy | D. afraid |
| 5. A. walked | B. ran | C. jumped | D. fell |

[参考答案]

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C

要正确解答上面典型例文中的5个小题,也必须联系上下文考虑。



从第一段中,可以知道, Bill 是邮递员, 他今天只有一封送给 Mrs Green 的信了。当他给她送信时, 她总是请他进屋喝一杯茶。从这里就可以知道第 1 题中选项 D 为最佳答案。ask him in 意思是“让他进来”。

第 2 题更是对上下文关系的考查。从空白处后面的一句中, 可以知道, 在天气晴朗时, Mrs Green 通常下午在花园里。因此, 选项 C 为最佳答案。

第 3 题可以根据“敲门——应答”的上下文关系解出。

第 4 题和第 5 题联系起来考虑。Mrs Green 平时总是在家, 但今天敲门却没有应答。他想也许她“病”了, 因此就“跳”进屋里。

通过上面典型例文可以看出, 考生在解答完形填空题时, 一定不要孤立地看一个句子或一个空白, 而要上下文关照, 总体考虑。

二、词义理解和词语辨析

这类题在完形填空试题中所占分量较重, 它主要用来考查考生对词义的掌握和词语的辨析能力, 要求考生根据特定的上下文, 区别一些同义词(近义词)的细微差别和不同用法, 以及对易混词的辨析。在学习和复习中, 尤其要注意以下各组词语在用法上的区别:

1. a, an 与 one
2. a number of 与 the number of
3. about 与 on
4. after 与 in
5. ago 与 before
6. all, both, each 与 every



7. already, yet 与 still
8. also, too 与 either
9. among 与 between
10. and, but 与 or
11. another, other, the other, others 与 the others
12. any, some 与 no
13. arrive, get 与 reach
14. be made of 与 be made from
15. be strict with 与 be strict in
16. because, since, as 与 for
17. besides 与 except
18. borrow 与 lend
19. bring, take, fetch 与 carry
20. by, in 与 with
21. can 与 be able to
22. class, lesson 与 lecture
23. everyday 与 every day
24. family, home 与 house
25. few, a few, little 与 a little
26. fine, good, nice 与 well
27. go on doing sth, go on to do sth 与 go on with sth
28. hard 与 hardly
29. have been to 与 have gone to
30. have 与 there be
31. how long, how often 与 how soon
32. in, on 与 at
33. join, join in 与 take part in
34. lie 与 lay



35. listen (to) 与 hear
36. look for, find 与 find out
37. look (at), see 与 watch
38. many, much 与 a lot of
39. must 与 have to
40. no 与 not
41. noise, sound 与 voice
42. receive 与 accept
43. say, tell, speak 与 talk
44. so... that 与 such... that
45. sometime, some time 与 sometimes
46. spend, cost 与 take
47. stop doing sth 与 stop to do sth
48. wear, put on, have on, dress 与 be in

在解答这类问题时,要依据句意分别考查各词语的语体色彩、使用范围和语法功能,以决定哪个词符合语法、文体和句义这三方面的要求。仅符合语法要求,但不符合文体要求或句义要求的词不能选。只有满足了这三个条件,才是最佳答案。

在平时的学习中,一开始就要准确理解词义,重视对同(近)义词的区别,特别是要注意在特定上下文中词义的细微差异,把记忆单词和短语与培养阅读理解能力结合起来,以便为解答这类试题奠定坚实的基础。

请看下面典型例文:

[典型例文 7]

January 17th is St Anothony's Day in Mexico. It's a day when people bring their animals to church. But before the animals go into the church, people _____ in flowers and something beautiful. It





shows that people love their animals very much.

A. dress themselves up B. dress them up C. wear D. put on

[分析解答]

本题考查 dress, wear 与 put on 辨析。这三个词语都表示“穿上”、“穿着”，但用法却大不相同。

(1) dress 既可作及物动词，也可作不及物动词。作及物动词用时，是“给自己或别人穿衣服”的意思，其宾语是人，而不是衣服，一般表示穿衣这一动作。另外，dress up 是由“动词 + 副词”构成的短语，意思是“穿上最好的衣服或乔装打扮”。例如：

His mother dressed the child and took him downstairs.

他妈妈给孩子穿好衣服，把他带下楼来。

Let's dress up and go to the theatre.

咱们穿戴整齐到戏院看戏吧。

(2) wear 强调“穿”、“戴”的状态，它的宾语是衣服、鞋、帽等。例如：

She likes to wear a red skirt in summer.

她夏天喜欢穿一条红裙子。

(3) put on 强调“穿”、“戴”的动作，它的宾语是衣服、鞋、帽、袜等。例如：

Then he put on his coat and hat and went to a chemist's shop.

于是，他穿上外衣，戴上帽子，到药店去了。

通过上面的辨析，可知本题中选项 B 为最佳答案。

[典型例文 8]

When we talk about the universe, we 1 the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars, and the space 2 them.

Scientists have always wanted to know more about the universe.

Years 3 they knew many things about the moon. They knew 4 it was and how far away it was from the earth. 5 they wanted to know more about it. They thought the best way was to send 6 to the moon. In 1969, two Americans landed on the moon.

The moon is about 384 000 kilometres away from the earth. A plane cannot fly to the moon because the air 7 only 240 kilometres away from the earth. But something can fly even when there is no 8. That is a rocket (火箭).

9 does a rocket fly? There is gas (气体) in it. When the gas is made very 10 inside the rocket, it will rush out of the end of rocket, so it can make the rocket 11 the sky.

Rockets can fly far out into space. Rockets with people in them 12 the moon. Several rockets without people in them have 13 to another planet (行星) much farther a way than the moon. One day rockets 14 be able to go to 15 place in space.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. know | B. mean | C. say | D. point |
| 2. A. without | B. behind | C. between | D. over |
| 3. A. before | B. after | C. later | D. ago |
| 4. A. how long | B. how heavy | C. how wide | D. how big |
| 5. A. So | B. Because | C. After | D. But |
| 6. A. men | B. satellites | C. spaceships | D. news |
| 7. A. gets | B. reaches | C. arrives | D. stays |
| 8. A. air | B. space | C. cloud | D. smoke |
| 9. A. Where | B. When | C. How | D. What |
| 10. A. cook | B. cold | C. hot | D. warm |



- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| 11. A. to run out of | B. run out of | | |
| C. to fly up into | D. fly up into | | |
| 12. A. have been to | B. have gone to | | |
| C. have been in | D. have gone in | | |
| 13. A. visited | B. flown | C. risen | D. fallen |
| 14. A. can | B. may | C. need | D. would |
| 15. A. any | B. some | C. a | D. the |

[参考答案]

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. A | 9. C | 10. C |
| 11. D | 12. A | 13. B | 14. B | 15. A |

上面典型例文中,至少有5道题与词义的理解和辨析有关。其中第3题侧重于 before 与 ago 的辨析,第7题侧重于 get, reach 与 arrive 的辨析,第12题侧重于 have been to 与 have gone to 的辨析,第14题侧重于 can 与 may 的辨析,第15题侧重于 any 与 some 的辨析。

[典型例文9]

Mr White's umbrella (伞) was lost when he 1 it at the gate of the City Park. Since it 2 by his aunt, he decided to advertise (登广告) in the newspaper so that it might be found again. Three days passed, 3 no one returned it.

When his friend Green 4 this, he asked Mr White to advertise again 5 this: "If the man who was seen 6 an umbrella from the gate of the City Park last Sunday morning does not wish to get into trouble, he 7 return the