

初中英语 完形填空120篇

李光荣 主编



北京师范大学出版社

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前 言

完形填空(cloze test)是对学生所学英语知识综合运用能力的考查形式,已成为初中升学考试中的固定题型之一。

为了帮助学生熟练运用所学英语知识,顺利完成完形填空测试,我们编写了这本《初中英语完形填空 120 篇》,供学生自学、初三毕业班学生总复习使用,也可供教师备课参考。

本书共分三章:

第一章,指导语:说明完形填空测试的特点,并指导学习方法。

第二章,分类完形练习,共 40 篇:第 1—10 篇,侧重训练介词、冠词、代词、连词的完形填空;第 11—20 篇,侧重训练初中英语学过的词语的固定搭配、习惯用语、短语、动词不定式、从句等;第 21—30 篇,侧重训练动词的时态及语态、情态动词、助动词、主谓一致关系等;第 31—40 篇,侧重训练名词、形容词、副词的用法等。以上 40 篇是按先易后难、由浅入深的原则来编排次序;从训练学生正确记忆、并灵活运用所学的英语句法知识过渡到按照语篇提供的逻辑线索,通过选择正确的词汇,培养学生确切理解文章的能力。

第三章,综合完形练习,共 80 篇(第 41—120 篇):按照初中会考要求,检测学生全面运用语言的能力。

本书所选短文,题材广泛、体裁多样;力求知识性、趣味性、科学性相结合。选文词汇量控制在 80—300 个左右,这样

的跨度对不同程度的初中学生都能适用。词汇量不超过初中三年级所学范围,个别生词注出汉语释义。

书末,附练习参考答案。

本书编者:李游、孟庆彤、李光荣。全书由李光荣、单先健统编并审订。

限于编者水平,书中难免有不当或错误之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

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第一章 指导语

英语完形填空试题,是在表达连贯意义的文章中有目的地挖去一些词语,形成文章中的空格,要求在给出的对应备选答案中,选出一个正确的或最佳的答案填入空格,使文章恢复完整。这种试题可以侧重考查学生英语知识综合运用能力,也可以考查学生快速阅读理解文章的能力。

做完形填空试题,首先要求有扎实的语言基础知识(语法、词汇等),还要求具备快速阅读理解英语文章的能力。甚至跳过某些次要词语快速阅读的能力。此外,选择最佳答案,又要求具有词语意义辨析的能力。

做完形填空试题的一般步骤和方法,应该是:

1、跳过空格通读全文,力求对文章的整体内容有个基本了解。阅读中,要善于抓住最能表现文章中心内容的关键句子、词语(如人物、时间、地点、原因等),弄懂文章的核心内容。通读一遍不行,可以读两遍。这是选择正确答案的基础。

2、在通读全文、了解大意的基础上,对试题的测试部分(文中空格)按先后顺序进行初步估计,大致了解带空格的句子是否缺少语法成分,缺什么语法成分,或是句子意思上有没有不连贯、讲不通的地方。同时,观察对应备选答案的情况,先根据句子语法需要,排除不符合语法要求的项目,确定用什么词类、什么形式填空才正确,再从句子意思上去进行验证。

3、如果不能从语法角度去选择答案,则要根据上下文的意思去选择。这时,既要掌握全文的核心内容,又要了解本句在全文的位置,再通过分辨备选答案中各词意义,挑选出本句

意思所需要的、又能表现文章核心意思的词语。

4、如果遇到一时难以确定答案的空格,可以暂时不填,先做后面的。待填完其它空格后,再回过头来做前面的难题。在全文意思很清楚的情况下,剩下的个别难题就好做多了。实际上,有的空格只有在确定了其后某个空格的答案后,才能决定它本身的答案。

5、填完所有空格后,再通读全文,进一步理解文章的内容。同时,从语音、语句、词法、惯用法、固定搭配和逻辑关系等诸方面,逐句验证所选的答案,修改不合理的答案。

做完形填空试题,要求的是快速阅读理解。因此,平时训练中培养的语感会在做题中发挥作用。语感是一种能力,它的基础是熟练的语言知识,是通过平时训练获得的。

每一篇完形练习都可做多次,将答案写在另一张纸上,保存起来。过二、三个星期再做一遍,对反复出错的地方要找原因,弄个明白。采用这种方法,即使在没有教师指导的情况下,学生通过大量的完形练习,不但可以牢固掌握所学英语知识,而且可增强学习英语的信心,提高完形测试的应试能力。

第二章 分类完形练习

1. Is the Room Neat?

Peter is 1 his room. He is sitting 2 the floor. He's fixing his tape recorder. His radio is 3. He is listening to music.

But look at Peter's room. What a mess(混乱)! His cassettes are lying all 4 the room. Two cassettes are on the table. There are many 5 the table. A big recorder is on the bookshelf. Four small records are on the bed. Two books are on the floor. Peter's friend is jumping up and 6 on his bed.

Peter can hear his mother. She's 7 the stairs. Where can he put his things? He can put the cassettes and records under his bed. He's fixing the mess. Now his mother can't see the mess. Everything is 8 the bed. Peter's mother is coming into his bedroom now. She's smiling. The room is very neat(整洁的).

- | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. in | B. outside | C. beside |
| 2. A. in | B. over | C. on |
| 3. A. on | B. off | C. over |
| 4. A. in | B. over | C. through |
| 5. A. on | B. under | C. over |
| 6. A. up | B. over | C. down |

7. A. on B. along C. by
8. A. near B. on C. under

2. How Different They Are!

Mr and Mrs Som have been married for 1 twenty years, but they are very different 2 each other 3 many ways. Mr Som likes to go out in the evening to see friends and relatives, 4 Mrs Som likes to stay at home 5 watch TV. Mrs Som likes to play cards but Mr Som 6 . Mr Som likes a glass of beer when he arrives home after work, but his wife would rather drink juice. Mr Som likes steak (牛排) 7 , but Mrs Som prefers fish. She never eats much meat.

Mr and Mrs Som even like 8 colors. Mr Som's favourite color is blue but Mrs Som's is red. Isn't it surprising that 9 twenty years they are still happily married?

1. A. over B. more C. much
2. A. with B. between C. from
3. A. on B. in C. by
4. A. and B. but C. though
5. A. for B. except C. and
6. A. not B. doesn't C. didn't
7. A. best B. more C. much
8. A. the same B. different C. other
9. A. after B. for C. over

3. "Mr Going-To-Do"

The Browns are 1 Smiths' neighbours. Mr Brown's name is John. But when his neighbours talk 2 him, they call him "Mr Going-to-do". Do you know why? Mr Brown always says he is going to do something, but 3 never does it.

Every Saturday Mr Brown goes 4 the Smiths' back door and talks 5 Mr Smith. "I'm going to clean my house today," he says, or "I'm going to wash my car tomorrow." or "6 trees in front of my house are too big, I'm going to cut them down next week."

Mr Smith usually says, "Are you, John?" He knows his neighbour is not going to clean his house, or wash his car, or cut down 7 trees. Then he says, "Well, excuse 8, John. I'm going to do some work 9 the house." And so he does.

Mr and Mrs Smith often say 10 their only child Dick, "Are you going to do something? Then do it! Don't be another 'Mr Going-to-do'!"

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|
| 1. A. a | B. the | C. / |
| 2. A. about | B. to | C. with |
| 3. A. she | B. it | C. he |
| 4. A. for | B. to | C. with |
| 5. A. about | B. to | C. on |
| 6. A. The | B. These | C. Any |

7. A. other B. some C. any
 8. A. I B. me C. my
 9. A. in B. on C. at
 10. A. with B. to C. for

4. Two Days off

A schoolboy wanted to ask for two days off, 1 he had only learned 2 phrase (短语) "have a day off". He thought and thought, then he had 3 idea. He came to 4 office and said, "Mother is ill. May I have a day off, sir?"

"Of course, 5 can," replied the teacher at once.

The boy walked away. As soon as he was 6, he turned back and knocked 7 the teacher's door again. "May I have a day off again?" he asked.

The teacher was very surprised, "Don't you say it just now?"

"Yes, sir. But I can't be here 8 after tomorrow, either."

The teacher understood him and couldn't help laughing. He said 9 a smile, "Why don't you say 'May I have two days off?'"

The boy answered quickly 10 a loud voice, "But you only taught us 'have a day off.'"

1. A. but B. or C. so
 2. A. a B. the C. /

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 3. A. the | B. a | C. an |
| 4. A. teacher | B. the teacher's | C. teacher's |
| 5. A. you | B. we | C. he |
| 6. A. out the room | B. out of the room | C. of the room |
| 7. A. to | B. at | C. for |
| 8. A. a day | B. the day | C. day |
| 9. A. with | B. on | C. in |
| 10. A. with | B. on | C. in |

5. The Pocket Money

Every week Peter and Linda got five dollars 1 their parents. This money is 2 weekly pocket money. It is not a gift. Peter and Linda must work 3 the family to earn the money. Peter takes out the garbage (垃圾) 4 cleans the yard around the house. He should do it 5, but sometimes he forgets. Linda helps her mother 6 the cooking. She also washes the dishes 7 dinner. Peter and Linda don't have to use their money 8 food. They use it for entertainment (娱乐). Sometimes they 9 the films. Sometimes they buy books. Each week they save 10 to buy something more expensive (贵的).

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1. A. from | B. for | C. on |
| 2. A. their | B. them | C. they |
| 3. A. to | B. for | C. at |
| 4. A. so | B. but | C. and |

5. A. everyday B. every day C. some day
6. A. with B. in C. on
7. A. after B. before C. during
8. A. on B. to C. for
9. A. go to B. go C. go for
10. A. any of the money
 B. some of the money
 C. all money

6. Charlie's Life in the Army

Charlie Zhou has just joined the army. He is not allowed to do many things now. He has to ask permission(允许) to leave the camp in the evening. He has to ask permission to watch TV at night. He can't smoke 1 asking for permission first. He can't even speak 2 an officer without asking for permission. He isn't allowed to wear ordinary clothes 3 he leaves the camp. He just wears his unifrom (制服) all the time 4 he gets special permission to change.

One evening, Charlie decided to telephone a friend 5 his. He asked an officer 6 permission to do this. The officer said that he could use the telephone 7 fifteen minutes. 8 they were talking, Charlie's friend asked him "Do you like the life 9 the army?" "Oh, dear," said Charlie, "I'm not allowed to talk about that. I'll have to ask permission 10 I can answer your question."