初中英语 2 完形填空

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前言

菲刀

中英语 2 · 完形填

Property.

完形填空(Cloze Test)是对各种语言现象运用能力综合考查的一种客观性测试法。这种题型是由 W. L. Taylor 在1953 年首创的。他的理论根据是"格式塔心理学(Gestalt Psychology,又叫完形心理学)"。完形填空中完形(cloze)一词就是由格式塔(完形)心理学中的"closure"这一概念引申出来的,意思是说,人类具有使缺损结构完整的心理倾向和潜在意识。比如,一样东西破了,人们总想把它修好;一套邮票缺了一张,人们总想把它补齐。一篇文章也是个整体,有其一定的思想、内容、结构、文体、风格等,若抽掉一些词,完全可以通过对上下文的分析、推理和归纳,将被抽去的词补上,使其恢复原样。

完形填空题不仅能测试考生的语言知识,还能测试考生的思维能力;而且它是一种客观性测试题,能做到答案统一,阅卷方便。所以这一题型越来越多地受到试卷命题人员的重视,几乎所有的外语测试中,都有这一题型,尤其是在中考中,它往往占到15%—20%的比重。

完形填空题(Cloze Test)是一种阅读理解能力的测试题,它要求考生补上文章中所缺的词语。(Cloze Test is a comprehension test in which the person being tested tries to fill in the words that have been left out of a text.)现在有种似乎是约定俗成的倾向,把选择完形填空题看作是完形填空题,而把

其他形式的完形填空题另外命名。本书追根溯源,把选择填空题、首字母填空题、缺词填空题和选词填空题都归人完形填空题这一总目。

本书共分五章。第一章分门别类地介绍四种完形填空 题题型及其特点。第二章用实例介绍解完形填空题的步骤 与技巧。第三章用大量的典型题例解展示解题技巧是如何 在各种题型中运用的。第四章是全真题详解,精选近年来全 国各地中考试题,让考生从中获得实战体验。第五章是综合 训练与能力提高,目的是让考生通过实践把解题能力提高到 一个新的高度。

本书题材新颖,内容具有时代特征,难易程度适合初中学生水平。此外,在内容编排上具有台阶性,适合初一至初三年级的学生选用。本书由江苏省外语特级教师周桂良、高级教师赵卫勇任主编。参加编写的还有:孟仲仁、马爱武、肖晓丽、常英、岳茵、张裕华。

本书的编者虽已尽心尽力,但疏漏之处在所难免,诚望广大读者批评指正。

编者

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完形填空题题型介绍

第一节 选择填空题介绍

选择完形填空题是测试语言综合运用能力的一种试题形式。试题是在一篇短文内,隔一定词数(通常在5个以上)留出一个空格,要求考生从所给的四个选项中,选出一个适当的词语,填入空格,使短文的意思正确,结构完整。

选择完形填空不同于单项语法选择填空。做单项语法选择填空题时,考生利用语言知识(主要是语法和词汇知识)选择正确答案。而做选择完形填空时,考生除了必须从语法、词汇、惯用法、情景、常识等方面考虑外,更重要的是要考虑全文的结构和意义,从逻辑思维上进行综合分析判断,选择正确答案。

现在在考试中常见的完形填空题,就是这种要从逻辑思维上进行综合分析判断的 测试题。

例题一 (上海市 2006 年中考试题)

A. Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文)

In 1999, a television company in Britain made a very popular programme called *The 1900 House*. They changed an ordinary house in a street in London so it was <u>96</u> a house from the year 1900. For example, it had no electricity, just gas for the lights and the kitchen. The toilet was outside in the garden, and all the furniture was from 1900 or before.

Then they found a family—the Browns—to live in the house for three months. 97 people in the family lived in the house: Paul and Joyce Brown, their daughters, Kathryn, Ruth and Hilary and their son, Joe. For three months, while they were living in the house, they had to wear *Victorian* (维多利亚时代的) clothes and live like people 98. For example, they didn't wash their hair with shampoo but with something else like lemon. They didn't have a washing machine so they had to wash their clothes by hand, and they had to use the toilet outside in the garden. But the family didn't have to go shopping. 99, the TV company did all their shopping for them. There were 100 inside the house

to make videos of the family's everyday life, and the Browns talked on television about their experiences. Here are some of the things that Hilary said later about her time in the house:

"Some things were 101 —we had to find things to do in the evenings, because

there was no television or computer, and we all had to work hard to clean the house and to cook our food. Since there weren't enough rooms, my sister and I had to 102 a bedroom and a bed. It was fun—and we didn't have to go to school every day, that was nice. But I don't want to do it 103. I think I'd like to live in the future, not the past!") 96. A. different from B. larger than C. the same as D. as convenient as) 97. A. Six (B. Five C. Four D. Three) 98. A. in the future B. at that time C. not long ago D. of modern times) 99. A. In addition B. However C. Later on D. Instead ()100. A. radios C. TV sets B. cameras D. telephones ()101. A. comfortable B. unlucky C. difficult D. exciting ()102. A. build B. decorate C. buy D. share)103. A. again B. either D. at all C. at least

解题时首先要通读全文,了解文章大意。对空格和下面的选项可以暂时不顾。该文讲了一个名为 The 1900 House 的电视节目。节目中一所房子被改造成了 1900 年的式样,里面的设施家俱也都来自于 1900 年或之前。Brown 一家以 1900 年的方式在里面生活了 3 个月,文章最后女儿 Hilary 谈了她的感受。

[解题指导]

知道了文章的梗概,我们的思维就有了主线,我们就可以根据上下文以及我们的常识来逐题推敲答案。

- 第 96 题 从全文的主线看,是要把房子改造成与 1900 年的房子"一样的"(the same as)。所以最佳答案为 C。
- 第 97 题 从下文看,这家是"六"(six)口人,Brown 夫妇、三个女儿和一个儿子。所以 最佳答案为 A。
- 第 98 题 他们要穿维多利亚时代的衣服并像"那时候"(at that time)的人们那样生活。所以最佳答案为 B。
- 第 99 题 这家人不必购物,而由电视公司为他们置买所有东西。所以最佳答案为 D。 第 100 题 从下半句 to make videos 可以知道家里装了 cameras。所以最佳答案为 B。
- 2 第一章 完形填空廳廳型介紹

- 第101题 从下文的"晚上无事可做,必须做清洁工作和做饭"等,可以看出生活是"不容易的"(difficult)。所以最佳答案为 C。
- 第102题 因为没有足够的房间,我和姐姐只能"合用"一个房间、一张床。所以最佳答案为D。
- 第103题 从下句···not the past,可推测到她不想"再"(again)这样。所以最佳答案 为 A。

选好答案后,再仔细核对一遍,先看故事是否通顺,有无不合逻辑的地方,再从语言上(语法、词汇、惯用法等方面)检查一下,确保无误。

选择完形填空题也用于测试学生的语言知识,包括语法、词汇、惯用法等方面的掌握情况。对于此类知识的测试,高考是以单句或对话的形式出现的。所以现在有些中考测试题也以单句或对话形式进行,但也有一些是以短文的形式出现。在一篇文章中留有若干个空格,每个空格给出了3至5个(一般4个)选项。要求学生根据篇章的意思,选择语法正确的词语填空。做这类题时,首先要通读全文,掌握大意,了解作者的口吻,以及叙述的事件所发生的时间(以便确定时态)。下面的这篇文章就测试了动词时态(第66题)、介词短语(第67题)、词汇或短语意义辨析(第68、69题)、名词的格(第70题)、不定代词(第71题)、非谓语动词(第72题)、词类(第73题)等语法项目。

例题二 (吉林省 2005 年中考试题)

先通读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后在每小题所给的 $A \setminus B \setminus C \setminus D$ 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Not everyone has the chance to be a detective. But I ever got one when I was thirteen years old. It happened in 1988.

One afternoon, I was walking down the street when I saw my father's new car. I 66 to see my father, but to my surprise, I saw a young woman driving instead. "She stole my father's car," I thought. So I quickly stopped a taxi and got in. I said to the driver, "Follow that new car 67." And I told him why.

The taxi driver had a car phone, and I asked him to call the police. Soon we heard the 68 of a police car and its loudspeaker. The police told the woman to stop her car. Our car came to a stop, too. I 69 right now and said to the woman, "It's not your car. It's iny 70."

The woman smiled and said, "Oh, you're Mr Johnson's younger son, right? I've ever seen your photo at your father's office."

Before I could say 71 word, the woman explained that she was my father's new assistant. My father had asked her to take his computer to the shop to have it 72.

He lent her his car. After hearing her words, we called my father and he told us what she said was 73. The police and the taxi driver laughed. I 74 very sorry. It was both the first time and the last time for me to work as a 75. Don't you think my story funny?

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|------|----------------|----|---------|----|-----------|--------------|-------------|----|----------------|
| (|)66. | A. | expect | В. | expected | C. | think | D. | thought |
| (|)67. | A. | after | B. | in front | · C . | at the back | D. | at the back of |
| ' (|)68. | A. | noise | В. | voice | C. | cry | D. | sound |
| (|)69. | A. | got in | B. | got into | C. | got out | D. | got away |
| (|)70. | A. | father | B. | mother | C. | mother's | D. | father's |
| (|)71. | A. | another | В. | other | C. | else | D. | others |
| (|)72. | A. | repair | В. | repaired | C. | repairs | D. | repairing |
| (|)73. | A. | wrong | В. | really | C. | true | D. | truly |
| (|)74. | A. | felt | В. | feel | C. | fell | D. | fallen |
| (|)75. | A. | student | B. | policeman | C. | driver | D. | detective |
| F 8∗ | ON HER LEAD TO | , | | | | | | | |

[解题指导]

首先快速通读全文,得知该文写的是一个 13 岁的孩子,一次看到别人开他父亲的汽车,以为他父亲汽车被盗而引起的一场误会。做这类含有语法内容的题目时,可以利用下面选项的词义来帮助理解,这样容易抓住故事发展的主线。了解了文章的梗概后,再一题题仔细推敲选出答案。

- 第 66 题 expect和 think 意义不同, expect 意为"预料", "期待", 而 think 意为"想", "思考", "认为"。此处作者看到父亲的汽车, 期待着看到父亲, 全篇叙述的是过去发生的事, 要用过去时。所以最佳答案为 B。
- 第 67 题 in front 作后置定语,修饰 car,此句意思是"跟着前面的汽车"。所以最佳答案为 B。
- 第 68 题 noise 意为"吵闹声", voice 意为"(人的)说话声", cry 意为"叫喊声", sound 意为"声音", 在这里是听到汽车的"声音"(sound)。所以最佳答案为 D。
- 第69题 作者从汽车中"出来"(got out)。所以最佳答案为 C。
- 第70题 这是我父亲的(汽车),此处要用名词性物主代词 father's。father's 等于father's car。所以最佳答案为 D。
- 第71 题 在我"再说—句话"(another word)之前……another 意为"另—","再—"。 所以最佳答案为 A。
- 第72题 "have something +过去分词"表示"使……被(别人)做",此处是"请人修理电脑"。所以最佳答案为B。
- 第73题 从语法上考虑,这儿需形容词作表语, really 和 truly 是副词,应排除。从意义上讲,作者父亲说这位女士的话是"真的(true)"。所以最佳答案为 C。
 - 4 第一章 完形填空题题型介绍

- 第74题 我"感到"(felt)很抱歉。felt 是 feel 的过去式。fell 是 fall(落下)的过去式, fallen 是 fall 的过去分词。所以最佳答案为 A。.
- 第75 题 文章开头 Not evenyone has the chance to be a detective. But I ever got one... 从全文来看作者所做的事是 detective 常常进行的事情。所以最佳答案为 D。

第二节 首字母填空题介绍

首字母填空题是在一篇短文中,有若干单词只提供第一个字母,要考生写出其完全形式,要求补全的单词使短文意思完整,且语法正确。做这类题时应首先通读全文,了解文章大意,然后根据文章意思和首字母,确定该单词,还要考虑语法上是否正确,是否要进行词尾形式变化等等。

例题三 (上海市 2006 年中考试题)

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words(在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺,每空格限填一词,首字母已给)

When the London Underground goes on *strike*(罢工), my journey to work can be terrible. I remember a strike which happened a few years a <u>104</u>—the station near my house was closed and I had to use another station and take a different train. This a <u>105</u> about an hour to my journey, so I wasn't very happy.

| J III |
|---|
| E 106 went wrong at the station. People were late and they were panicking (\$\$ |
| 恐)! By the time I got on the train, I was feeling upset and sorry for myself. Then I say |
| this man. There was something about him—he had such a familiar f 107. A few mi |
| nutes later, I realized that he was Jack, a friend from my school days in Scotland. At th |
| same time he a 108 realized who I was. Then we started talking about school days an |
| the people we both used to k 109. I was even more surprised when the train came int |
| my station and he started to get off too! I asked him w 110 he was going and he said |
| he was going to work. He told me he worked in Fitzroy Street. You see, I work in Fitzro |
| Street, too. It's a small w 111! It was such an amazing coincidence! |
| 104. a 105. a 106. E 107. f |
| 100 h |

「解題指导]

快速通读全文,得知该文写的是因为一次地铁罢工作者巧遇昔日朋友的故事。

第 104 题 文章开头说伦敦地铁罢工使作者上班十分不便,然后作者回忆他的一次经历,从 happened 可看出已发生过了,再从 a few years 可联想到是几年"前" (ago)发生的,所给的首字母又是 a,可以确定答案为 ago。

- 第 105 题 这句需填一个动词,从上文作者说需到另一车站去乘另一辆车看,他在路上要"增加"(add)时间了,因是过去发生的事,还应用过去式,所以答案为 added。
- 第 106 题 这是一句总述性的句子,下面两句展开说明。下面两句说人们迟到,感到惊恐;作者心烦意乱,为自己而难过,所以此句是说"一切"都乱了套了。可以 推知答案为 Everything。
- 第 107 题 觉得一个人熟悉,首先注意到的应该是"脸"。所以答案为 face。
- 第 108 题 我认出了他,同时,他"也"意识到了我是谁。此句主语、谓语、宾语等都有了,可见缺的是修饰性的词,此处用 also 作状语修饰动词 realized。
- 第 109 题 两个朋友开始谈论在学校的日子以及他们"认识的"人, used to 后接动词原形, 所以答案为 know。
- 第 110 题 从下文"and he said he was going to work","... Fitzroy street"可见作者问的是"去哪里"。所以答案为 where。
- 第111 题 最后发现两人在同一条街上工作, 所以要感叹"世界"太小了。答案为world。

第三节 缺词填空题介绍

原来的缺词填空题是在一篇文章中,每隔固定数量的单词,如5个、7个、9个、11个等,删去一个单词,要求考生根据文章意思,按照逻辑思维或语言需求,补进这个单词。近年来的试卷命题者一般不再按固定的间隔来删除单词,而是从测试目的需要有意识地删除单词。做这类题时首先要通读全文,掌握主旨大意,然后从语言和逻辑两方面考虑要填的词。从语言上考虑要用哪一种词类的词,有何词尾变化,变化的规则又是什么等。从逻辑上主要考虑故事的发展是否合理,说理是否清楚,有没有矛盾的地方。做完后再检查一下上下文是否通顺,有没有语言上的错误。

缺词填空题没有首字母提示,所以更应从意义和上下文来考虑答案。

例题四 (重庆市 2006 年中考试题)

根据下列短文内容,在短文后的空格处填上一个恰当的词,使短文完整、通顺。

Maybe you are more interested in sports than in history. You probably think you will never be a top student. In $_{77}$, anyone can become a better student if he or she wants to. If you can use your time well, you may improve your study $_{78}$ much work. Here's how:

Plan your time carefully. When you plan your week time, you should make a 79 of things that you have to do. First write down the time for eating, sleeping, dressing, etc. Then decide on a good time for studying. Of course, studying shouldn't take all of your

| time. Don't forget to leave yourself enough 80 for hobbies. |
|--|
| Find a good place to study. Look around the house 81 a good study place. Keep |
| this space, which may be a desk $\underline{82}$ just a corner of your room. No games, radio, or |
| television! When you sit down to work, think only about the subject! |
| Make good use of your time in class. Listen 83 to what the teacher says. Careful |
| listening in class means less work later. You also need to take notes in class, because it can |
| 84 it easier for you to learn well. |
| There are only a few ways mentioned here to 85 you with your studying. I believe |

| THOIC UIC | only a lew ways me | | you will your studying | ,. I believ |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------|
| you will find | 86 other ways be | sides these. | | |
| 77. | 78 | 79. | 80 | |
| 81. | 82 | 83 | 84. | |
| 85. | 86. | | | |

[解题指导]

快速通读全文,特别是第一段以及各个小标题,可以知道这篇文章写的是作者就如何采用有效方法来改善我们的学习的一些观点。

- 第77题 作者开头陈述了一些现象,下面要引出下文,陈述自己的观点,所以说"事实上"。答案为 fact。
- 第78题 此句说如果你可以利用好时间,就能事半功倍,改善学习状况。在improve your study 和 much work 之间,要填一个词,improve your study 是人人都想要的,much work 是大家不想要的,所以要考虑填否定的词,从句子的结构来看,只能填介词。表示"不"的介词为 without。
- 第79题 从下文的 First write down... then... 可以看出是写一个"清单",所以答案为 list。
- 第80题 从上文 write down the time, decide on a good time, all of your time 可知这一节 谈的是时间,从该节小标题"Plan your time carelly."也可确定,所以你很容易知道这里的答案是 time。
- 第81题 从小标题"Find a good place to study."可知这节谈的是"找一个好的学习场所",就很容易联想到 look for,所以该题答案为 for。在 look for 之间插入了 around the house 你可能不习惯,易被混淆视线,如果把语序调整为"Look for a good place around the house."就容易理解了。
- 第82题 看空格前后的关系,"保留这样一个空间,那也许是一张桌子,____只是你房间的一角",可见前后之间应是并列选择的关系,所以答案为 or,表示在两者之间的选择。
- 第83 题 修饰动词 listen,从下句 Careful listening in class...可以猜想到答案为 carefully。
- 第84题 此句意思为"记笔记使你更容易学习好"。答案为 make。句中第一个 it 指记 笔记,是主语, can make 是谓语, it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语是 to learn well.

第一章 完形填空题题型介绍

easier 是宾语补足语。

- 第85题 从句子意思上可以想到要填"帮助",提到的几种方法将有助于我们的学习, 从后面的介词 with 上也可以想到 help...with...。所以答案为 help。
- 第86题 承接上文,"除此以外,我相信你们将会找到许多/一些其他的方法。"这里需一个限制词放在 ways 的前面, ways 是复数, 所以答案为 many, some 或 several。

有的试题中,缺词填空题会提供图表,要你根据图表的内容完成短文填词。这时,你首先要看清图表的内容,再阅读文章,了解文章意思,与图表互相对照,取得一致,然后填空做题。

例题五 (广东省 2006 年试题)

阅读下面短文,并借助上下文和插图补充所缺信息。每个空只能填写一个形式正确、意义相符的单词。



vour lessons."

Sarah ran happily out of the room. Mr White's friend turned to him. "You've spent a lot of 79. , but she still plays very 80. , "he said.

Mr White said, "Since she started learning the piano, I've been able to buy five apartments (单元房) in this building very cheaply. In another six weeks, I'll own the whole building."

「解题指导]

看图见一女孩弹钢琴,两人倾听,其中一人双手掩耳,可知此女孩可能弹得很糟糕,并不悦耳。再读下面的文章得知,该文写的是女儿把钢琴弹到人们无法忍受而搬家的地步,而她父亲想通过女儿这样弹琴,把整座大楼买下。

- 第71题 从图上就可看出弹的是钢琴。所以答案为 piano。
- 第72题 从文章开头的称呼 Daddy 可知他们是父女关系。所以答案为 father 或 dad。
- 第73题 Mr white 说"All right",可见他同意"付钱"让女儿学钢琴,此处 for 一词既提示你填 pay,也限制你此处只能填 pay。
- 第74题 你弹得好,就可继续学下去;弹得不好,我就要"终止"你的学习。答案为 stop。
- 第75题 同意女儿学钢琴,就要给她找一位老师。此处答案为 teacher。
- 第 76 题 从下句答语"Fine..."以及再往下 She began to play...可知她提出要给她父亲弹曲子。所以答案为 ready 或 going。
- 第77题 从图中可见他朋友双手掩"耳",所以答案为 ears。注意要用名词的复数形式。
- 第78 题 Sarah"结束"弹奏,他父亲说"弹得好……"答案为 stopped 或 finished。注意 动词要用过去式。
- 第79题 spend 一词后常接金钱、时间等作宾 语,上文有 a good and expensive teacher,可见这儿应填 money。
- 第80题 从掩耳可联想到钢琴弹得"很差",所以答案为 badly 或 terribly。注意这儿要用副词作状语。

现在还有一些地方会考对话缺词填空题。在一段对话中,留出若干个空,要求考生填入合适的词,使对话意思完整。做这类题时,首先要通读整篇对话,了解对话的内容,、理解对话的字面意思及隐含的深层意思。同时也要了解对话的情景,对话人的身份及说话的态度、目的等。

例题六 (甘肃省 2006 年中考试题)

根据对话内容,补全对话,使其完整通顺。每空一词。

- A: Please answer my question, young man. What skills do you have?
- B: Let me see. I am able to sing English 1. _____, I think.
- A: Anything 2. ____?

B: I 3. _____play the guitar and piano well.

A: Are you 4. to do everything carefully?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Congratulations! You 5. have the job.

B: Thanks!

[解题指导]

快速通读全篇对话,得知这是一篇求职应聘面试时的对话。

- 第1题 从 sing 可以联想到 song,答案为 songs。注意要用复数形式。
- 第2题 下文提及弹吉他和钢琴,所以问的是还有没有"其他的"技能。答案为 else。
- 第3题 我吉他和钢琴弹得很好,因此答案为 can。
- 第4题 be going to 表示"将来","会"。答案为 going。
- 第5题 从 congratulations 可知 B 将会得到这份工作。答案为 will。

第四节 选词填空题介绍

选词填空题是在一段文章中,删除若干个单词,而在文章前或文章后给出若干单词,其数量等于或多于删除的单词,要求考生从所给的单词中选择填空。做选词填空题时首先要读懂文章,从文章的意思和文章的结构上考虑选词填入。填词时要考虑词汇的形式变化。做完后要认真检查,看看文章是否通顺,拼写是否正确,词汇的形式变化是否有误。框中的词是否有重复或遗漏使用的情况。

例题七 (成都市 2006 年试题)

从下面方框中选出 10 个单词,用它们的适当形式填入短文空格内,使短文意思正确、通顺(每词限用一次)。

| 941743 | W (14) | 11.00/11 | <i>U</i> () 0 | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| two | noisy | grow | rain | be | peace | good | follow | art | someone | close | one |
| V | Vhat's th | ne real i | neanır | g of | the wor | d "pead | ce"? The | e 1 | story | may te | ll us some- |
| thing a | about 1t. | | | | | | | | | | |
| T | here was | s once a | kıng | who | offered | an awar | d to an a | rtist v | vho could p | oaint the | 2. |
| picture | of peac | e. Mar | ıy 3 | | _tried. | The kin | g looked | at all | the pictur | es. But | there were |
| only tv | wo he re | ally lık | ed and | he h | nad to c | hoose b | etween th | nem. | | | |
| 0 | ne pictu | re was | a caln | lak | e. The | lake wa | as a perfe | ect th | ing for pea | ice beca | use of the |
| high m | ountains | around | i it. C | verh | ead was | a blue | sky with | white | e clouds. 4 | ١. | who saw |
| | | | | | | | of peace. | | | | _ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

The other picture had mountains too. But they were rugged(高低不平的). Above

- 10 - 第一章 完形填空顯顯型介绍