

初中英语完形填空

李光荣 吕玉明 编
王凤英 冯 瑶

北京师范大学出版社

初中英语完形填空

李光荣 吕玉明 编
王凤英 冯 瑶

*

北京师范大学出版社出版发行
全 国 新 华 书 店 经 销
北 京 师 范 大 学 印 刷 厂 印 刷

开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 4.5 字数: 91千

1991年6月第1版 1991年6月第1次印刷

印数: 1-26 000

ISBN7-303-01164-1/H·89

定价: 1.60 元

前 言

完形填空 (cloze test) 是初中升学考试中的必考项目之一。它也被视为考试中的一个难点。

完形填空难在哪里呢?

完形填空是对学生所学英语知识综合运用能力的考查形式。当学生阅读含有完形填空的短文时,就会用所学到的尽可能多的信息进行分析判断,并以自己已掌握的语言知识、生活经验、句法结构、上下文的语义,以及英语在实际交际中形成的表达习惯等来完成好每一个填空。更确切地说,处理完形填空需要句法和语义这两种主要的和基本的技能。

句法一般指语法知识。如英语语言中各项语法规则、固定搭配、词组和短语等。语义一般指词语的含义、词语在语言中的相互关系等。句法和语义是影响阅读和理解文章的两个重要因素。掌握句法和领会语义就能帮助提高阅读能力。句法能够帮助读者将词汇构成符合某种语法规则的句子,它能帮助读者选择正确的词类。而语义则在句法限定的词性范围内,选择更适当的词。完形填空正是检查学生同时运用这两种技能的有效方法。如:

The first snow of winter was sparkling on the ground. Little Bobby was making a _____ in the yard. Now he was putting on the charcoal eyes, ears and mouth....

为了得到一个有意义的完整句子，学生要依据句法及语义对每个空进行判断。从句法角度看，学生确定要选择一个名词。根据第一句话所给的信息，学生知道Bobby在雪地上玩。这样，他可能要填snowball, snowman这类的名词。为了进一步缩小选词范围，学生需读第三句话。于是，根据第三句所提示的信息， snowman 这个词就被最后确定下来了。

由此可见，完形填空展示在学生面前的是一个相对规范的语言序列。但在这当中，有些词被删去了，需要学生重新填上。这就要求学生运用包括句法和语义在内的技能，凭借自己所学的丰富的词汇和语法知识妥善地处理句子本身、各个单句之间，各个单句与全文之间的内在关系，深刻领会文章作者意图来填出适当的词，以达到恢复文章原来的正常语言排列之目的，这就同时训练了学生的阅读和理解能力。

要做到上述几点不是轻而易举的，必须学好词法，掌握基本语法和常用搭配，还要通过大量阅读和进行一定量的听、说训练，以便熟悉英语在交际中形成的表达习惯。同时，应进行必要的完形训练才能提高完形填空的成绩。这就是完形填空所难之处。

为了培养初中学生综合运用所学英语知识的能力，熟悉完形填空这一形式，提高应试能力，我们特意编写了这本《初中英语完形填空》，切望广大师生在使用中提出宝贵意见。

本书在编写过程中，北京市教育局教学研究部单先健老师提出了宝贵意见和建议，并对全书进行了统编，在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

1990年8月

使用说明及训练要求

本书旨在培养学生综合运用所学英语知识的能力，熟悉完形填空这一测试形式。训练对象为初中学生或同等水平的英语爱好者。

本书在编写过程中注重以下几个方面：

1. 选材方面注重英语语言文字的规范化，全部语篇均选自原文，但略有修改。

2. 选文内容题材广泛，体裁多样，力求知识性、趣味性、科学性相结合。

3. 选文词汇量控制在60~200左右，这样的跨度对不同程度的中学生都适用。词汇量不超出初中三年级所学范围。个别生词注出汉语词义。

4. 所编完形填空注意到了初中学生应掌握的时态、语态、语言重点等知识。

本书以五种完形练习形式进行指导与训练。

(1) 提供选择答案。

(2) 提供所选单词的第一个字母及长度。

(3) 提供所选单词的第一个字母。

(4) 有选择地删去一些词，不给任何提示。

(5) 每隔数词删去一词，不给任何提示。

以上五种形式的训练是由易到难安排的。每种训练形式中的语篇也尽量按由易到难编排。

每一种训练形式之前都有具体指导，书后备有参考答案及部分注释。学生在进行训练时，应采取由易到难，循序渐近的方法或视具体情况有选择地加以使用。

拿到一篇完形练习时，首先要把选文通读一、二遍，掌握选文大意，再逐字逐句读下来并完成每个填空。若碰到拿不准的空，不必着急或停留时间过长，可继续下去，也可能从后面句子中得到启示。对每个空都要从句法、语义、上下文关系、作者意图等方面来考虑选择恰当的词。

刚开始做完形练习时，不要急于求成，可多读几遍选文，再考虑所要填的词。填词时要慎重，选中的词，理由要充分。

可用铅笔轻轻地填写每个空。实在考虑不出的可参考书后答案，但要作个记号标明此答案不是自己想出来的。过一段时间，如二、三个星期，把所有答案擦去，再做一遍。这时要特别注意原来出错的或答不出的空，看自己能否全部完成每个填空。对反复出错的空，就要找原因，看看是句法方面的，还是语义方面的，以便对症下药，弄个明白。这样反复练习，大量练习，完形填空就不会成为难点了。

编 者

目 录

Unit One (第一单元)

提供选择答案..... 1

Unit Two (第二单元)

提供所选单词的第一个字母及长度..... 52

Unit Three (第三单元)

提供所选单词的第一个字母..... 64

Unit Four (第四单元)

有选择地删去一些词, 不给任何提示 77

Unit Five (第五单元)

每隔数词删去一词, 且不给任何提示 101

附: 1985—1990年北京市初中毕业升学统一考试

完形填空 试题汇集 111

参考答案及 部分注释 118

Unit One(第一单元)

提供选择答案

本单元的完形填空，提供了选择答案。由于给出了选择范围，故此项练习是五种练习形式中最简单的一种。但它测试的范围是最广泛的。它依据作者的意图测试学生对词语搭配、语法规则、内容理解、词语选择能力。做该项练习时，学生应熟悉常见的词语固定搭配，运用所学语法规则，在理解全篇及各个句子之间关系的基础上，作出正确的选择。

1

Can you see a jet plane (喷气式飞机) 1 the sky? You 2 it go up at high speed (速度). You say, "That is a jet!" Jets can fly very 3. Sometimes they have gone by (从旁边经过) 4 you can find them in the sky. A plane can fly around the earth in 5 two days.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. above | B. in | C. on |
| 2. A. listen to | B. hear | C. look for |
| 3. A. fast | B. quick | C. fastest |
| 4. A. before | B. after | C. while |
| 5. A. little than | B. less then | C. less than |

2

Cookie is a dog. Every day, early 1 the morning, Cookie goes 2 a big store (商店) when it opens. She stays 3 all day. The meat man gives her meat. Others 4 her candy (糖果). But she likes cookies 5 of all. That is 6 her name.

Everyone likes Cookie. But 7 they would like to know is 8 Cookie lives at night.

1. A. at B. in C. on
2. A. for B. to C. at
3. A. here B. there C. for
4. A. give B. take C. carry
5. A. good B. better C. best
6. A. how she got B. when she got
 C. she got
7. A. what B. that C. which
8. A. what B. when C. where

3

Dick and his mother were at the zoo. Dick was eating a banana, but he didn't want to 1. He threw it 2 the grass. "You 3 throw it there, Dick," mother said. Dick 4 it up. Mother told Dick to 5 the banana in the litter-basket

(果皮箱) . Dick was 6 . Just then an elephant was coming. "You 7 throw the banana away," mother said. "8 the elephant. He loves banana. "

1. A. finish B. finish it C. finishes it
2. A. above B. on C. over
3. A. mustn't B. don't C. don't have to
4. A. picked B. carried C. brought
5. A. take B. carry C. put
6. A. very lazy to walk to
 B. too lazy not to walk to it
 C. too lazy to walk to it
7. A. needn't B. mustn't C. have not to
8. A. Giving it to B. Give it to
 C. To give it to

4

The sea 1 beautiful when the sun is shining on it. The sea is very large. It 2 three quarters of the earth. The sea is also very deep (深的) in some places. The 3 place is about 11 kilometres deep. The highest mountain is about 9 kilometres high. If 4 mountain was put into the sea at the place, there would be 5 kilometres water 6 it! What a deep sea!

1. A. appears B. seems C. looks

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 2. A. is | B. covers | C. takes |
| 3. A. deep | B. deeper | C. deepest |
| 4. A. that | B. any | C. a |
| 5. A. 11 | B. 9 | C. 2 |
| 6. A. below | B. above | C. on |

5

Sometimes, of course, even if people can not write they may know something of the past. They 1 about it from older people, and often songs and stories 2 about the most important happenings (发生的事), and these 3 and acted and told 4 many generations (世代), for most people 5 proud to tell what their fathers 6 in the past. This we may call "remembered history."

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1. A. have heard | B. have listened | C. heard |
| 2. A. have made | B. have been made | C. made |
| 3. A. have been sung | B. have sung | C. sung |
| 4. A. since | B. in | C. for |
| 5. A. being | B. be | C. are |
| 6. A. done | B. did | C. do |

6

Do you like reading? How many books 1 this term? Are there any good books in your li-

brary? 2 is a great pleasure (乐趣) of life. It is something you 3 do at any time. And it does not 4 much money. Some books 5 be expensive, of course, but you 6 always borrow books from 7. Why 8 if your school library has the books you need?

1. A. are you reading B. have you read
C. do you read
2. A. Reading B. Writing
C. Looking at books
3. A. have to B. can C. often
4. A. use B. spend C. cost
5. A. can B. will C. should
6. A. must B. might C. can
7. A. a library B. a book store
C. a school
8. A. not to find out B. not find out
C. not look for

7

All people have a past. This is true for groups and it is also true for individuals (个人) .

People study their past 1 many reasons. They want to know 2. They want to know 3 to be the way they are (现在这样) . They

hope that 4 to know themselves better, they
5 make better plans for their future.

1. A. have B. for C. with
2. A. where do they come from
 B. where did they come from
 C. where they came from
3. A. how they got
 B. that they got
 C. in which they get
4. A. they can get
 B. if they get
 C. they could get
5. A. must B. will C. can

8

About 1 ago, the first balloon (汽球)
2. The man who made the balloon wanted
some animals to try it out. He put a sheep, a cock
and a duck (鸭子) in the balloon and 3 the
balloon into the air. Soon 4 came down. The
balloon ride (汽球飞行) had not hurt (伤害) the
5.

Soon after, a man went up in a balloon. The
larger balloons 6. They stayed 7 the air
for a longer 8. All this happened a long time
9 we had planes.

1. A. two hundreds years
B. two hundred year
C. two hundred years
2. A. made B. was made C. was making
3. A. sent B. carried C. took
4. A. it B. this C. that
5. A. duck B. animals C. sheep
6. A. made B. were made C. were making
7. A. above B. in C. on
8. A. time B. hour C. minute
9. A. after B. ago C. before

9

Father wanted to unlock the door of his car, but he had 1 things in his hands. "Would you get the 2 out of my pocket please, dear?" he 3 mother. Mother found the key, it didn't 4 in the lock. It was the 5 car! It was like 6, but it was not 7. Then a stranger saw father. He was very 8. "Hey!" the man shouted, "9 to my car?" "I'm sorry," father answered. "We 10."

1. A. more B. much C. a lot of
2. A. lock B. thing C. key
3. A. asked B. said C. spoke
4. A. unlock B. fit C. open

5. A. mistake B. wrong C. not right
6. A. father car B. father's car
 C. fathers' car
7. A. his B. him C. he
8. A. angry B. happy C. nice
9. A. what you are doing
 B. what are you doing
 C. how are you doing
10. A. often make a mistake
 B. have made a mistake
 C. made a mistake

10

How would you like to talk 1 a friend many miles away without using a telephone? People in Africa 2 do this. They use drums (鼓). They 3 the drums fast or slow. They change the 4 of the drumbeats by using large and small drums. In this way they can 5 anything they wish.

A large drum will send news 6 than forty miles. Then another drummer 7 the news to others further away. News travels fast in this way.

1. A. for B. about C. with
2. A. can B. must C. shall

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 3. A. hit | B. beat | C. blow |
| 4. A. voice | B. noise | C. sound |
| 5. A. say | B. tell | C. speak |
| 6. A. much | B. more | C. faster |
| 7. A. carries | B. takes | C. sends |

11

The sun shines 1 because it is very hot. The moon has 2 light of its own. It shines because it reflects (反射) the sunlight (太阳光). The moon is 3 a big mirror (镜子). When you 4 the earth from the moon, the earth is also like a 5. Sometimes the earth moves 6 the sun and the moon. Then the earth's shadow (影子) falls on 7; no light from the sun can then 8 the moon. So the moon 9 dark. We 10 this eclipse (蚀) of the moon.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A. days and nights | B. day and night | C. from the day till the night |
| 2. A. no | B. a little | C. less |
| 3. A. looks like | B. really | C. like |
| 4. A. find out | B. look at | C. notice |
| 5. A. ball | B. plate | C. mirror |
| 6. A. in front of | B. between | C. behind |
| 7. A. the sun | B. the earth | C. the moon |
| 8. A. reach | B. get | C. arrive |

9. A. turns into B. changes C. gets
10. A. call B. are called C. called

12

Early men lived in caves (洞穴) and trees. For 1 they moved from place 2 place to look for food. They found shelter (躲藏处) from rain and cold 3 they could. Since they could not always find caves that were big 4, men learned to make shelters that they could 5 with them. They 6 animal skins(皮) over the branches(树枝) of trees to make a roof (顶) so that they could not get 7 when it rained.

1. A. thousand of years B. thousands of years
 C. thousands of year
2. A. by B. to C. and
3. A. wherever B. however C. whatever
4. A. too B. also C. enough
5. A. carry B. put C. get
6. A. hanged B. hung C. hang
7. A. sick B. cold C. wet

13

Paper that is thrown in the street is called litter (废纸). The people of New York want a 1 city.