

顶尖英语

专项强化训练

完形填空

● 依据新教材

● 针对中高考

● 专项练与测

● 创高分必备

初中版

北京海淀广博高级教师编写组 编撰
[美] Edward Twin 博士审订

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中

版

哈尔滨出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

顶尖英语专项强化训练/王全英等编撰. —哈尔滨:哈尔滨出版社, 2001

ISBN 7-80639-529-6

I. 顶… II. 王… III. 英语课—中学—习题 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 032393 号

书 名:顶尖英语专项强化训练——完形填空(初中版)

作 者:王凤生

审 订:[美] Edward Twin

责 编:刘丽奇 宋玉成 殷宏伟

装帧设计:程 颖 刘丽奇

出 版:哈尔滨出版社

地 址:哈尔滨市南岗区贵新街 170 号

印 刷:黑龙江新华印刷厂

发 行:全国新华书店

开 本:850 × 1168 毫米 1/40

印 张:50 印张

版 次:2001 年 7 月第 1 版

印 次:2001 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印 数:1-10000

书 号:ISBN 7-80639-529-6/Z · 137

定 价:125.00 元(套)(本册:12.50 元)

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第一部分 应试技巧点拨

一

知识要点

◆ 1. 目的:

测试学生综合运用语言的能力,除了考查学生对英语语法及词汇知识的运用能力,还更着重考查学生的阅读理解能力,特别是上下文逻辑关系的理解能力和判断能力。

◆ 2. 要求:

全面理解短文,通篇考虑,掌握大意,综合运用有关知识,仔细推敲,从所给选项中合理推断,选出最佳答案。检查补足后的短文是否意思通顺,合乎逻辑,结构完整,语言文字准确无误。

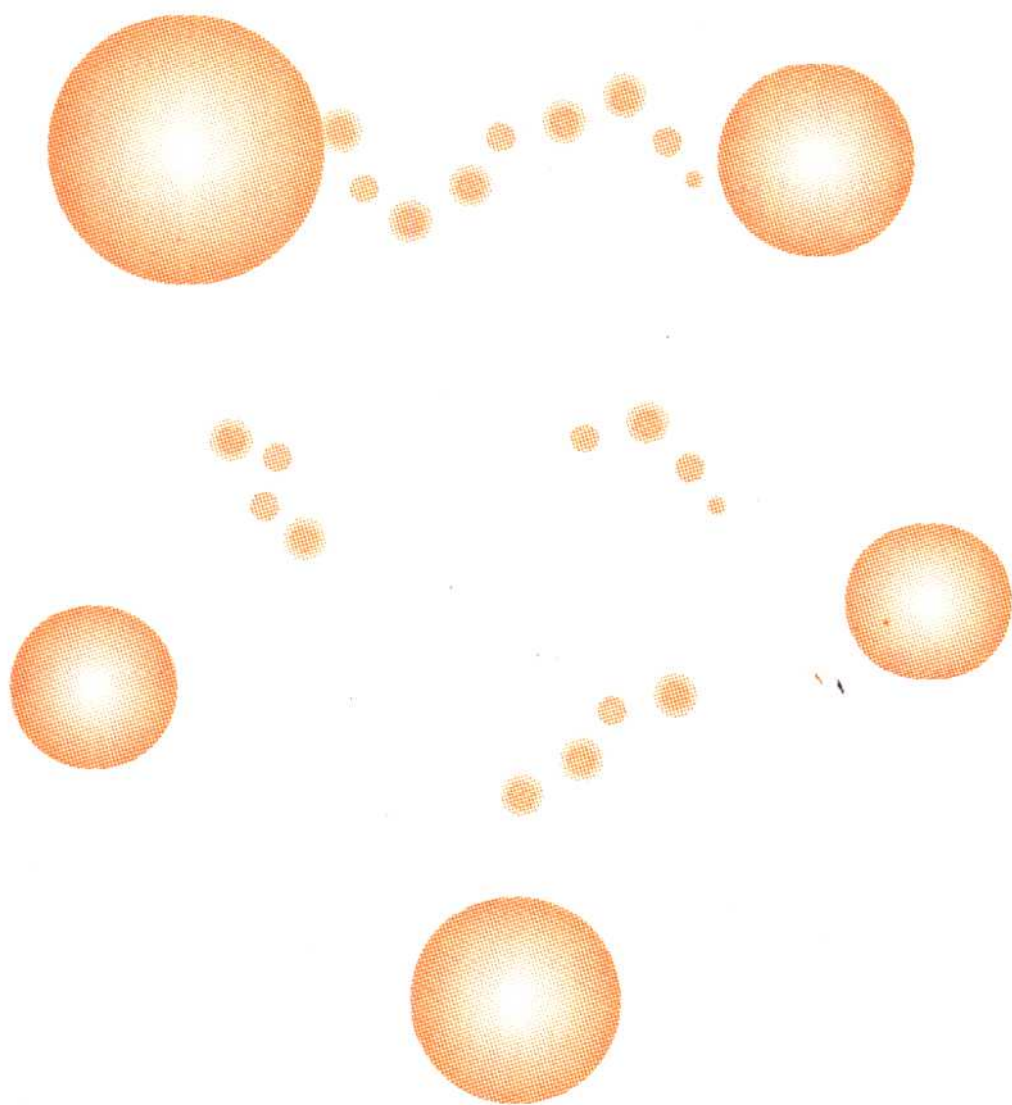
二

基本方法指导

1. 完形填空题的做题方法很重要,方法得当,才能选择正确。要善于利用短文所提供的信息去分析判断,理清全文脉落,剖析结构,反复比较,结合常识,最后做出决定。努力提高分析句法和语义这两种基本能力。

2. 实际做题时,只有掌握正确的方法,才能提高使用语言的能力。在阅读短文过时,首先要通读短文,理解文章的大意,在此基础上方可针对上下文对各个空格的所给选项进行分析、比较,选出最佳答案。其次还要根据平时掌握的对社会、生活、自然现象等常识以及对英美国家概况的了解来进行推断验证。总之在做完形填空时,要边读边斟酌,随时设想,不断修正、验证,以便最后得出正确答案。

3. 做完形填空除了要注意语法规则，句型结构，词语辨析，短语搭配以及习惯用法外，还应更多地注意正确理解全文。经常有的四个选项在语法上均无误，只是语义上有区别。在做此类题时要坚持通读全文，理解中心，认真分析，全面验证。有时可先易后难，不会的暂时放下。在阅读完全文或整段文字，吃透文章的内容，把握住文字结构的基础上，返回原先不太肯定的地方，以确定其答案。



第二部分 测试及典型例题精析

第一单元

Exercise 1

What a fine day! The sun is shining and every thing 1 beautiful. Can you feel 2 when you stand in the sun? 3 gives the heat (n. 热) from very far away. It is 4 one hundred and fifty million kilometres away. The sun looks small because it is so far from 5 but it's really very huge.

The 6 moves around the sun. And at the same time the earth 7 is spinning (旋转) around once every twenty-four hours.

The sun gives us 8 . It 9 us warm. It makes things grow. Plants, animals and 10 need the sun. We can't live without the sun.

- () 1. A. look B. to look C. looking D. looks
- () 2. A. heat B. hot C. hotter D. hottest
- () 3. A. The moon B. the earth C. The star D. The sun
- () 4. A. right B. very C. about D. /
- () 5. A. our B. we C. ours D. us
- () 6. A. earth B. moon C. sky D. stars
- () 7. A. its B. it C. itself D. body
- () 8. A. hot B. hotter C. heat D. the heat
- () 9. A. gives B. to keep C. keep D. keeps
- () 10. A. pupils B. students C. men D. people

通读此短文后，我们会知道作者主要讲述了太阳发光、发热以及与月亮、地球的关系。

第1题：通过阅读，我们根据常识知道当阳光照耀时，万物看起来都非常漂亮，every thing 为单数，在句中做主语，因此选 D. looks。

第2题：我们站在阳光下，当然感觉热，feel 为系动词，后应接形容词，且不与任何事物进行比较，因此应选 B. hot。

第3题：地球、月亮都不发热，因此应选 D. The sun。

第4题：太阳离地球大约1亿5千万公里远，因此选 C. about。

第5题：众所周知，太阳虽大，但离我们实在太远了，所以看起来小，因此选 D. us。

第6、7题：地球围着太阳转且本身自转，因此选 A. earth 和 C. itself。

第8题：太阳给我们热量，应选名词，且不特指，因此选 C. heat。

第9题：太阳一直使们保持温度 keep + 形容词——保持某种状态。如 keep healthy, keep quiet! 故选 D. keeps。

第10题：动物、植物及人都需要阳光，因此应选 D. people。

Exercise 2

Hit Him Again

One Sunday morning, a minister (牧师) was telling his congregation (听道会众) that their church was badly in need of repairs. Several of the people 1 up to say that they would be glad 2 five or ten dollars each in order to (为了) make the necessary repairs. But 3 man in the town only stayed in his

seat and said 4 .

Suddenly a small piece of the ceiling 5 down right 6 the rich man's head. He immediately stood up and announced that he 7 ten dollars. 8 poor old man 9 the back row 10 up toward the ceiling and said solemnly, "Hit him again, Our Lord! Hit ceiling again!"

- () 1. A. stand B. standing C. stood D. standed
() 2. A. give B. to give C. gave D. giving
() 3. A. the rich B. the richer C. rich D. the richest
() 4. A. not B. no C. anything D. nothing
() 5. A. rise B. fell C. fall D. falling
() 6. A. in B. on C. at D. to
() 7. A. will give B. would give C. gave D. to give
() 8. A. A B. An C. The D. -
() 9. A. at B. on C. in D. of
() 10. A. stands B. standing C. stood D. to stand

通读此短文后，我们知道作者主要讲述了一个富人是个吝啬鬼的故事，牧师让人们捐钱修理教堂，但镇中首富坐着无动于衷。苍天有眼，天花板掉下正好击中他头部，他才肯掏钱。因此遭到穷人的诅咒。

第1题：教堂中教友坐着听牧师布道，因此牧师要他们捐钱时，几个人站起来说愿意捐。故事发生在过去，所以应用过去式 C. stood。

第2题：be glad 后接 to do sth 因此应选 B. to give。

第3题：城里的富人一般不只一个，因此我们选最高级根据上下文更合乎逻辑，因此选 D. the richest。

第4题：上半句给了 only stayed 所以后半句应填 D. nothing 一言不发。

第5题：一小块天花板掉下来，发生在过去，因此应选取 B. fell。

第6题:掉在头上应用 on the head, 因此选 B. on。

第7题:该首富将给十美元是过去将要给, 因此应用过去将来时, 故选 B. would give。

第8题:后排的一个穷老头儿, 这里不是特指, 所以应选 A. A poor。

第9题:在某一排应用介词 in 故选 C. in。

第10题:同第一题, 听道的人都坐着。他站起来对天花板说, 故选 C. stood。

Exercise 3

One day in August 1862, Edison 1 a little boy playing 2 the tracks at a station. A train 3 near quickly, and the boy was too frightened to move. Edison 4 and carried 5 boy to safety. The boy's father was so thankful 6 he taught Edison 7 to send messages by railway telegraph. Edison soon became very good 8 it and later he left home to work in different cities. This 9 him a start in life. At that time he 10 just a boy of sixteen.

- () 1. A. saw B. looked C. watched D. seed
() 2. A. at B. in C. on D. to
() 3. A. comes B. is coming C. came D. was coming
() 4. A. came up B. walked to C. went over D. rushed out
() 5. A. a B. - C. an D. the
() 6. A. as B. that C. if D. how
() 7. A. how B. why C. if D. that
() 8. A. in B. on C. at D. to
() 9. A. took B. made C. taught D. gave
() 10. A. grew B. became C. was D. looked

通读此短文后, 我们知道了作者主要讲述爱迪生抢救

了一个在铁轨上玩耍的小孩，为表达感激之情，小孩之父教会了爱迪生发电报。这给了爱迪生生活的新开端，那时他才十六岁。

第 1 题：爱迪生看见了一个小孩，look 往某处瞧看，watch 是观看，see 是看见，seed 是个错误的过去式，因此选 A. saw (为 see 的过去式)。

第 2 题：在铁轨上必须用 on，因此选 C. on。

第 3 题：根据上下文，火车正开过来，小孩吓呆在铁道上，因此选 D. was coming。

第 4 题：爱迪生当然飞快跑出去救他，因此选 D. rushed out。

第 5 题：爱迪生抱的是上文所提到的男孩，特指，因此选 D. the。

第 6 题：考查的是 so that 句型，如此感激以至于他教……，故选 B. that。

第 7 题：小孩之父教爱迪生怎么发电报，故选 A. how。

第 8 题：be 或 become good at 是固定搭配，故选 C. at。

第 9 题：A、C 不通，B made sb do sth 句型与此句不符，故选 D. gave，gave a start in life 命运生活中的一个新开端。

第 10 题：那时他刚刚 16 岁，故选 C. was。

Exercise 4

A driver was going by car through the country and saw a dog
1 a man. As the car came near them, the dog suddenly
started to cross the 2. The poor animal 3 hit by the car
and killed.

The driver 4 his car and walked towards the 5. "I'm
very sorry that this happened." he said "Will five pounds be e-
nough?" "Oh, 6." said the man. "Five pounds will be 7

enough.” The man put the 8 in his pocket, and as the car had gone, he looked down at the 9 animal and thought: “I wonder 10 dog it was.”

- () 1. A. behind B. between C. back D. under
() 2. A. street B. road C. river D. Park
() 3. A. is B. was C. has D. are
() 4. A. stop B. started C. stopped D. dropped
() 5. A. man B. road C. car D. tree
() 6. A. no B. yes C. not D. right
() 7. A. quite B. quiet C. fast D. quick
() 8. A. dollar B. money C. much D. better
() 9. A. die B. died C. death D. dead
() 10. A. who B. who's C. whose D. which

通读此短文后我们知道了作者主要讲述了一个司机驾车行驶在乡间路上,撞死一只狗,他赔了5英镑,给了走在狗前的人。事实上此人并非狗的主人。

第1题:司机看见一只狗。between是在两者之间,这里并不存在第2个,back, under和a man不通,只有behind合理,故选A. behind。

第2题:汽车行驶在乡间的路上,不是大街,故选B. road。

第3题:这只狗是被汽车撞死的,用被动语态,故事发生在过去,故应选B. was。

第4题:司机停下车来,过去时,故应选C. stopped。

第5题:根据文章开始,我们可以想到,司机走向的是狗前面的人,故应选A. man。

第6题:根据下文,我们能够知道那个人做的是肯定回答B. yes。

第7题:根据句义,选A. quite义为“很、十分”,B. quiet义为安静,C、D不合题意。

第 8 题：上一句提到的是 pounds 所以此空应选 B.
money。

第 9 题：animal 为名词，所以应用形容词修饰故选 D.
dead。

第 10 题：那个人不知是谁的狗，故应选 C. whose。

Exercise 5

The police in the big city were looking for a thief. At last they caught him. But while they 1 photos of him—from the front, from the left, from the right with a hat, without a hat, he suddenly attacked the police and ran off. They 2 him, but he got away.

Then a week 3 the telephone rang in the Police Station, and somebody 4, “You are looking for Bill Gross, aren’t you?”

“Yes, but can you tell us 5 he is now?”

“Well, he 6 to waterbridge an hour ago.”

Waterbridge was a small town 150 kilometres away 7 the city. Four photos of the thief 8 to the police in waterbridge at once by the city police.

Less than twelve hours later they 9 a telephone call from the police in waterbridge. “Three of the men have been caught,” they said 10, “and the fourth will be caught this evening.”

() 1. A. take B. were taking C. are taking D. tried to catch

() 2. A. catch B. tried caught

C. tried catch D. tried to catch

() 3. A. before B. after C. later D. ago

() 4. A. is saying B. says C. sayed D. said

() 5. A. why B. what C. where D. which

- () 6. A. has gone B. has been C. go D. went
() 7. A. from B. in C. of D. for
() 8. A. were sent B. are sent C. sent D. has been sent
() 9. A. will get B. got C. had got D. has got
() 10. A. angrily B. sadly C. happily D. easily

通读此短文后, 我们知道了作者主要讲述了警察捉小偷的故事。警察捉住了小偷。从各个角度给小偷照了像, 并将其发到 Waterbridge, 而当地的警察却捉了好几个人……

第 1 题: while 连接的状态从句一般用进行时, 该故事发生在过去, 故选 B. were taking。

第 2 题: try to do sth 是固定搭配, 故选 D. tried to catch。

第 3 题: 一周之后, later 为副词, 故应选 C. later。(after 如表示时间关系时总是介词, 不能在 a week 之后)。

第 4 题: somebody 说, 发生在过去, 故用 D. said。

第 5 题: 警察询问小偷在哪儿, 故用 C. where。

第 6 题: 小偷去了 waterbridge 故用 D. went。

第 7 题: 离某地多远, 应用 away from, 故选 A. from。

第 8 题: 四张小偷的相片是被寄给 the police, 被动语态, 过去时, 故选 A. were sent。

第 9 题: 此空表示过去发生的动作, 及有前后时态的对比, 故选 B. got。

第 10 题: 警察自以为已捉住了三个小偷, 并准备捉住第四个, 所以非常得意, 故选 C. happily。

第 二 单 元

Exercise 1

Scientists are trying to make the desert (沙漠) into good land again. They 1 to bring water to the desert. So people

can 2 and grow food. They 3 a lot about the desert.

But more and more of 4 is becoming desert all the time. Scientists may not be able to change the desert in time.

Why is more and more 5 becoming desert? Scientists think that 6 make desert. People are doing 7 things to the earth.

Some places in the earth don't get very much 8. But they still don't become desert. This is because some green plants are growing there. Small green plants and grass are very important to 9 places. Plants don't let the hot sun make the earth even drier. Plants don't let the wind 10 the dirt(土) away. When a little bit of rain falls, the plants hold the water. Without plants, the land can become a desert much more easily.

() 1. A. think B. are thinking C. want D. know

() 2. A. live B. to live C. work D. study

() 3. A. are working B. are living
C. are making D. are learning

() 4. A. country B. ground C. the earth D. field

() 5. A. country B. ground C. land D. field

() 6. A. animals B. farmers C. people D. man

() 7. A. good B. bad C. happy D. sad

() 8. A. rain B. trees C. rivers D. plants

() 9. A. good B. bad C. wet D. dry

() 10. A. get B. blew C. blow D. to blow

通读该短文后, 我们知道了作者主要讲述了科学家正在研究如何使沙漠再变成良田。由于人类做了很多损坏地球的事, 全球越来越多的土地变成了沙漠。防止土地干燥、沙化, 绿色植物是非常重要的。

第 1 题: 科学家想给沙漠带来水, want to do sth 故选 C.

want。

第2题:人们能够生活和种植食物, can 为情态动词, 后必加动词原形, 故选 A. live。

第3题: work, make, live 都与后半句意不通, 只有 D. are learning 合理, 故选 D。

第4题: 根据常识我们知道地球上越来越多的地方沙化, 而不是国家、地面、田野, 故选 C. the earth。

第5题: 仍根据常识, 越来越多的土地变成沙漠。land 可表示土地, 其余三个都不符题义, 故选 C. land。

第6题: 众所周知是人类现在破坏环境使土地沙化, man 虽也可当人类讲, 但后边的动词是 make 复数形式, 故选 C. people。

第7题: 人们对地球做了很多坏事, 而不是好事, 才使土沙化, 因此应选 B. bad。

第8题: much 修饰不可数名词 B、C、D 均为可数名词, 另从下文我们可知干燥也是沙化的一主要原因, 故选 A. rain。

第9题: 根据自然常识, 我们知道绿色植物对干燥的地方多么重要, 故选 D. dry。

第10题: 风把土吹走。 let sb do sth, let 后必加 动词原形, 故选 C. blow。

Exercise 2

One day a priest (神父) 1 the people in the church (教堂) that he would speak about liars (说谎的人) the next week, and that 2 should read the 3 chapter (章) of St. Mark before then, so as to be 4 .

The following 5 , he 6 by 7 around the people in the church and asking which of them had read the seventeenth chapter of St. Mark.

Quite 8 the people raised (举起) their 9 . The