

冯大雄 主编

■新世纪中学英语学习方略及训练丛书

完形填空300篇
初中英语
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(修订版)

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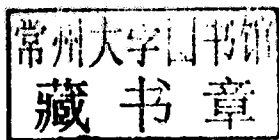
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初中英语完形填空 300 篇

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内 容 提 要

完形填空是最能够考核学生对英语语法的掌握、词汇的应用以及文章的理解等全方面能力的一种题型,因而向来成为学生学习、演练和应试的难点。本书即是针对初中学生的,通过完形填空的形式,以全面培养学生英语语感为宗旨的专项训练手册。

本书精选 300 多篇短文,内容由浅入深,循序渐进地分为三个单元。短文内容涵盖面广,难易得当,生动活泼,使学生在提高应试能力的同时扩大了知识面。

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前 言

本书是继《初中英语阅读 300 篇》及《初中英语听力 300 题》后,根据中学生全面提高听说读写水平的需要而编写的。其目的是帮助广大初中生和具有同等水平的英语自学者迅速全面地提高英语的综合能力,达到新近颁布的《课程标准》所规定的要求,在实践中能运用自如,在考试中能获得高分。

新近颁布的《课程标准》十分强调语言材料输入的重要性。听和读是输入,只有达到足够的输入量,才能保证学生具有较好的说和写的输出能力。为此,国家教育部和上海市教委分别编制的《课程标准》不约而同地在扩大阅读量方面提出了量的指标。

完形填空作为一种测试形式,不仅考查对所学词汇、语法等基础知识的综合运用能力,而且考查学生的阅读能力,不仅考查学生的知识背景,而且考查学生的逻辑推理能力。完形填空是一种综合检查学生语言能力,特别是语篇层次上交际能力的综合测试题型,对广大学生、应试者的能力是一种挑战。本书编者搜集大量国内外各种完形填空测试题及训练题,精编成一册,奉献给广大读者作为练习的材料。

本书由冯大雄主编,金晶、王琦编写。参加搜集和整理资料的还有刘雪艳、庄叶丰、张岚、黄教英等同志。

衷心希望广大读者及同行在使用过程中对书中可能存在的问题不吝赐教。

编者

2002 年 3 月

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Unit 1

1

It is a Chinese traditional custom that people eat mooncakes at the time of the Mid-Autumn Festival. One s 1 about it is almost 700 years old. In the 14th century, the Chinese planned a surprise attack against (袭击) their enemies at the time of the festival. The messages for the attack were put into cakes. The cakes were passed from one person to a 2. Each person read the messages and knew when and where the attack would s 3. At last, the Chinese won the victory.

Mooncakes are still eaten during the Mid-Autumn Festival. However, the fillings (馅) of the mooncakes now are not messages, but foods such as meat, fruits and duck eggs. O 4 the fifteenth day of the eighth month of each Chinese year, f 5 and friends come together and enjoy the beautiful moon. Shops are crowded with people and the smell of mooncakes f 6 the air. Many people go to a place where they can see the moon clearly. Large parks and the seaside are popular places. Once there, people have a picnic dinner, eat mooncakes and watch the moon rise.

2

Mike, a boy of sixteen, says he loves his father, yet he cannot remember his father's age or w 1 his birthday is, and only knows what he does for a living. he father and son live in the same flat but they only have dinner t 2 once or twice a year, and hardly ever spend their free time in each other's company(陪伴)。

原书缺页

Alana was on a diet, but she didn't like it at all. She was not a 2 to eat her favourite food by the doctor. While her brother Frank ate chocolate, she had to eat an apple. Alana was on the diet for two months. Her doctor was pleased with her. "You have been very good," he said. "You can eat some of the foods you like best. But only a little. Don't eat too many sweets. Don't eat too much ice cream. If you do, you will get a lot of weight a 3."

Then the doctor put Frank on a diet. It was different kind of diet. "You c 4 eat chicken or eggs. Frank," said the doctor. "These foods will make you in trouble."

"How long will I have to be on the diet?" asked Frank.

"A long time," said the doctor. "Maybe for the r 5 of your life."

"But I really like chicken," said Frank. "You said it is one of the best meats to eat."

"It is a very good food for most people," said the doctor. "But when you eat it, it makes you sick. It is not a good food for you."

"You're right," said Frank. "Well, I'll eat more cakes i 6."



I got an answering machine for my birthday and I soon realized(意识到) what a u 1 machine this is. I am not home most of the day, so someone can leave a message and I can call them b 2. They have no way to say they can't get in touch with (联系) me. S 3 when I am at home and have work to do, the phone never s 4. Now I put the machine on. I am not troubled; I can do a lot more work. There are some people I j 5 do not want to talk to. So I put the machine on and I don't have to speak to them. In conclusion (总之), I really do not know how I lived w 6 this wonderful

machine.

6

Do you have a pet? Are you i 1 in taking care of animals? Girls and boys who like animals may want to study to be animal doctors. They're often c 2 "vets". Many of them work in animal h 3. Others may work on farms or at a zoo. Some study animal diseases(疾病) and try to find ways to keep the animals from getting i 4. They do studies in medicine for animals.

Vets listen to an animal's h 5. they check(检查) its ears, eyes, mouth, and blood. They o 6 on animals when they need to. They may give the animals shots(注射) and tell the pet's owners what food is best.

7

An old man was not pleased with moden education and thought that young people were not being taught to know the difference between right and w 1.

One day he was taking a w 2 in the park near his house when he saw some young boys standing around a small cat. The old man went up to the boys and asked them w 3 was happening. One of the boys said to him. "We are having a competition(比赛). We are telling lies and the one who tells the biggest one can keep the cat."

The old man thought that this was a good chance to t 4 the boys a useful lesson, so he said to them, "I've never told a lie in my l 5."

All at o 6 there was a great shout from all the boys, and they said, "You've won! you can take the cat!"

8

When you are reading something in English, you may often

come across a new word. What's the best way to know it?

You may look it u 1 in the English-Chinese dictionary. It will tell you a lot about the word: the pronunciation, the part of speech, the Chinese meaning and also how to u 2 this word. But how can you know where the word is in thousands of English words? How to f 3 it in a dictionary both quickly and correctly?

First, all the English words are arranged in the alphabetical order. In the dictionary you can first see the words beginning with the letter, A, then B, C, D, E... That means, if there are two words "desert" and "pull", "desert" will be certainly b 4 "pull". Then if there are two words both beginning with the same letter, you may look at the second letter. Then the third, the fourth... For example, "pardon" is before "plough", "judge" before "just", etc.

Do you understand how to look up a word in a dictionary?

The dictionary will be your good f 5. I hope you'll use it as often as p 6 in your English learning.



Last week Bruce wrote to Dick, telling him that he wasn't enjoying the n 1 school in Richmond at all. As all the o 2 students were from the same junior middle school, they got on well with each other. Bruce tried his best to be friendly, but they didn't. I 3, they make fun of (取笑) him, for he was the shortest in the class. He had no idea about what to do. So Bruce n 4 some help from his best friend, Dick.

Now, in his l 5 back to Bruce, Dick gave him two pieces of advice (建议): First of all, don't worry about being short. Second, think about l 6 for a good friend.

Dear Li Ying,

Thank you very much f 1 your letter and the beautiful photos.

How time flies! It is n 2 the end of the term. We are now b 3 preparing for the exams. I hope I can do well and go on to study at Guang Ming Middle School—o 4 of the best schools in our city.

But unluckily our English teacher, Miss Song, was badly hurt last Sunday. she cannot give us lessons b 5 she is still in hospital. But don't w 6 about our studies! another teacher has taken her place.

With best wishes!

Yours,
Zhou Yun

Once a king showed two men a large basket in the garden. He asked them to f 1 it with water from a well. After they had begun their work, he left them, saying, "When the sun is down, I will come and see your work."

At last, one of them said, "What's the u 2 of doing this work? We can never fill the basket." The other man answered, "That is none of our business." The first man said, "You may do as you please, but I am not going to work at anything so foolish." He went away. The other man didn't say a word, but kept on c 3 water. At sunset the well was almost e 4.

At last he found a bright thing in the well. He was very surprised. He picked it up. It was a beautiful gold ring. Just then the king came. As soon as he saw the ring, he knew that he had found the k 5 of man he wanted. He told him to

keep the ring for h 6. "You have done so well in this little thing," he said. "Now I know I can trust you with many things."

12

When Martin was a small boy, he lived in the little town of Holtham. Then, he thought the town was a big p 1. Well, Martin went back to Holtham last week. "It's a small town!" he thought.

Holtham has changed little during the p 2 forty years. But Martin has changed a lot. He has g 3 into a man. He is now in middle life. His thoughts are a man's thoughts, and he sees things through a man's eyes.

Martin s 4 in Holtham for five hours. He walked from street t 5 street. He could see no friends. Was Holtham, then, a town of strangers? No. Martin suddenly u 6 it all. Only he himself was a stranger in the town.

13

No air means death. Although we cannot see it, there is air around us. So air is everywhere and it gives l 1 to every living thing. Without it we cannot live. Bad air makes people i 2. We must have fresh air to keep us in good h 3.

In the city there are a great many people and there are too many cars running on the roads. The gas spread out is full of poison. Every day we b 4 it in and out. This makes us feel sick. Therefore people should go out of door as much as they can.

Besides so many cars, there are many factories, too. From the chimneys of these factories, we get the smoke usually in black or gray c 5. This kind of smoke, when it mixes the air, is dangerous to our health. It is because smoke contains

many small poisonous soils and gases. So in o 6 to keep us healthy we have to go out to the countryside to breathe more fresh air. Or we can go up hills to get more fresh air.

14

Do you keep your words? Keeping your words is very i 1. In this way, people around you will get along w 2 with you.

In order to make friends and keep them, you have to keep your words. If you promise to meet someone at a certain time, you should be at the appointed (约定) place at the appointed h 3. Of course there are times the unexpected (意外事) happens and you can't do what you have promised to do. Your friends will u 4 this.

A person who is always making excuses for breaking his words is soon known as undependable (不可靠的). Would you like to have an undependable person as one of your b 5 friends? You wouldn't. And your own friends feel the same way.

One way to avoid (避免) breaking your words is to be more careful a 6 making promises. Don't have "Maybe" in your mind when you make promises about what you are going to do.

15

"I don't want to move!" Fred said to his father. "I like living here in New York City. And I like to play in the streets. My friends are h 1. I want to stay!"

"We have to move, Fred," Mr Sparks said. "I have a n 2 job in the Islands. Why you wait until you see them? Maybe you will like living t 3."

"Never!" was Fred's a 4

A few weeks later, the Sparks family left the city by plane.

They f 5 over land for hours. In San Francisco they took another big plane. This time they flew over water.

At last they saw land. "There is Hawaii," Mr Sparks said. "And there is the island we are to live on. But we will visit the other islands, too. All of them are beautiful."

"I don't care (关心) w 6 they are like," said Fred, "I wish I could go back to New York City right now!"



What is the best way to learn a language? We should remember that we all learn our own language well when we were c 1. We learned to talk when we were about one year old. If we could learn a second language in the s 2 way, it would not seem so difficult. Think of what a small child does. It l 3 to what people say and tries to imitate (模仿) what it hears. When it wants something, it has to ask for it. It is using the language, talking in it, and thinking it all the t 4. If people had to use a second language all the time, they would learn it quickly.

We learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing what they write. We imitate what we hear. In school, though you learn to r 5 and write as well as to hear and speak, it is the best to learn all the new words through the e 6. You can read them, spell them, and write them later.



A rich man and his wife went into a shop to b 1 a bracelet (手镯). Neither of them was very young. They looked at a lot of beautiful bracelets, and after half an hour there w 2 two which they liked very much, but they had not yet been able to c 3 between them. One of them was very expensive, and the o 4 was quite a lot cheaper.

Of course, the shopkeeper wanted to sell them the m 5 expensive one, because then he would get more money f 6 them, so he said to the lady, "Oh, go on. S 7 his money. If you don't, he will only spend it on his second wife."

For several seconds n 8 said a word, and then the lady said a 9, "I am h 10 second wife."



The Lime's family lived n 1 door to me. They were interesting people, but they were always getting into some kind of trouble. It was usually either illness o 2 accident, but there were other things, too. Their house caught f 3 twice, and twice the whole family had to stay w 4 me when repairs were made. The Lime were always losing things, such important things as money or keys. Pictures often fell off the w 5 in their houses, the children often fell out of their b 6 at night. I used to wake u 7 in the morning and think, "What strange thing will happen to that family t 8?"



I was just beginning to eat when the telephone r 1. I put down my knife and fork (叉) and went over to a 2 it. By the time I got back to the table, my tea had got cold. I finished my supper and began drinking my cold tea. Suddenly there was a loud k 3 on the door. It gave me s 4 a surprise that I dropped the cup on the floor. But when I opened the door, I couldn't find a 5 outside!



Thomas Edison was a famous American i 1. When he was a child, he was always trying out new ways. His parents

loved him very much. They called him Tom. Young Tom was in school for only three months. At school he liked a 2 his teacher many questions. Most of the questions were not a 3 his lessons. His teacher thought he wasn't b 4 and told his mother to take him out of school.

Edison's mother had to teach him herself. Edison learnt very q 5. He read a lot. Later he became quite interested in science and invented many important things.

21

A good breakfast is important. You can easily understand it. By breakfast time you have not eaten anything about twelve hours. Your body n 1 food for morning activities (活动).

One good breakfast should be rice or bread, an egg, milk and fruit.

On a cold morning a cup of hot drink is n 2.

You must get up early to have plenty of t 3 to eat breakfast.

A good breakfast helps you to smile more easily. It helps you to be more f 4 and also to work harder and play more happily. Your w 5 day will be more fun after you have enjoyed a good breakfast.

22

Of all the things we eat and d 1, water is the most important. Not many people understand this but it is quite t 2. The human body can go without food for a long time, but two o 3 three days without water usually make men d 4. A man's body is about seventy percent (百分之) water. If we do not have e 5 water, we will feel tired and may become ill.

A famous writer was visiting Japan. One day he was invited to give a talk at a university to a large group of students. As none of them could understand French, he had to have a man to put what he said into Japanese.

During his talk, he told a funny story. It lasted (持续) for quite a long time. At last he stopped to let the man put it into Japanese. To his surprise, all the students laughed after the man had spoken for a few seconds.

After the talk, the writer thanked the man for his good work and then said to him, "Now please tell me how you put that long story into such a short Japanese one." The man answered with a smile, "I just said, 'The famous writer has just told us a funny story. You will all laugh, please.'"

One morning a London boy was sitting in a bus on his way to school. He was sniffing (用力吸) all the time and making such a noise with his nose that the other people in the bus began to shake their heads.

At last an old man who was sitting next to him said, "Little boy, have you got a handkerchief?"

"Yes, I've got a clean handkerchief in my pocket," said the boy. "But I can't let you have it. Mother says it's not polite to ask anybody for a handkerchief. You must have and use your own."

A good teacher always gets ready for his work. He can help his students from the cleverest to the most foolish. Sometimes, when he asks a question, the students cannot understand what he has said. Then he will