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完形填空应试题型与答题技巧



应 试 题 型

摇摇在初中阶段,“完形填空”考查形式有数种,最为常见的是在给出的一篇文章中,挖去几个关键词语。这些词多为动词、名词、形容词、副词等一些常用的实词,间或还考查一部分比较常用的介词、连词等,要求学生从四个选项中选出一个与文章内容相符的选项填空,使文章完整,即还文章的本来面目。完形填空与单项填空和阅读理解有相似之处,但又不同于这两种题。它不同于单项填空之处在于,它不局限于理解某一个句子,根据其语法或句法功能来选择正确的选项,而是通过对整篇文章的理解,来确定正确的选项。它与阅读理解也不同,因为它是一篇不完整文章出现的,需要做题者根据文章的内容,排除三个错误选项的干扰,用正确的选项填补所缺的词语,使文章完整与通顺。

摇摇笔者见到过很多完形填空,其中包括一些省市的中考题,在设置练习时,把虚词甚至是冠词作为考查对象,而且有的完形填空几乎全部考查虚词,有些作者还提出这样的观点,即虚词也属于考查的重点之一。这不符合完形填空考查的目的。笔者认为,完形填空题旨在测试学生综合运用英语的能力。学生只有通篇把握全文,根据上下文的逻辑联系,综合运用所学语言基础知识,经过仔细分析、推理判断,才可选出正确答案。纵观近几年的中考完形填空题,以考查实词为主,占 $\frac{7}{10}$ 之多,虚词为辅,仅占 $\frac{3}{10}$,而且这种以考查实词为主的倾向逐年加大。在所考查的实词中,考查固定搭配以及习惯用法的题仅占 $\frac{1}{5}$,而考查把握全文,根据上下文的逻辑联系进行综合分析、推理判断等运用英语能力的题超过 $\frac{4}{5}$ 。显而易见,完形填空题侧重考查学生综合运用英语的能力。

如果你仔细观察完形填空所给的选项,也许会发现它们的特点:

(1)各题选项词性相同:句子空格处若需填入名词,四个选项均为名词,若需填入形容词,四个选项都是形容词。

摇摇(2)选项形式相同:若句中空格处需填入动词的过去分词,四个选项都为过去

分词, 若需填入动词的现在分词, 则四个选项均为现在分词。

我们以 2004 年北京市的中考题为例：

➡例 员 In the park I sat down to read on the bench ,disappointed by life with good reason to complain ,for the world was 员 letting me down.

Then a young boy came up to me and said with great excitement ,“ Look , what I found !”In his hand was a flower and he placed it to his nose. He said with overacted surprise ,“ It sure 圆溜 pretty and it’s for you. ”

The flower before me was dead. But I knew I must 猜 it or he might never leave. So I reached for the flower and replied, "Just what I need." But 源 placing the flower in my hand, he held it midair without reason. It was then that I noticed for the very first time that the boy was blind.

I heard my voice trembling(颤抖), tears 缘 in the sun, as I thanked him for picking the “best” one. I sat there and wondered how he managed to see a self-pitying woman.

Through the eyes of a blind child ,at last I could see ,the problem was not with the 远瑶 ,the problem was me. And for all of those years I myself had been 冤瑶 ,I made up my mind to see the 愿瑶 in life.

愚 嗟 癡 癡 搖 搖 月 淚 刺 離 搖 搖 悅 喜 驚 驚 搖 搖 閱 愛 遺 果

月輝寫真

阅读与译

月报刊曾

阅读题

月經不調

閱讀策略

目次

问：如何鉴别早

日來御座

問答集

日暮客愁新

問難答辯

日 逢 期 日 逢 期

河内縣志卷之十

摇摇在愿个选项中,全部考查实词。第员题考查副词;第圆猿题考查动词;第源题考查介词词组;第缘题考查现在分词;第远愿题考查名词;第苑题考查形容词。

由此可见,比较好的完形填空题是以考查实词为主,并且所给的选项都是同类词语。另外,所考查的词语也有一定的规律。首句不设空,空与空之间要相隔三个以上的单词。但是,很多辅导用书上的完形填空题都有粗制滥造之嫌,甚至有些省市的中考题都是如此。笔者数年前曾经见过某省的一个中考题:

酞燥鞣制法

Mozart was born 闰 January 丑, 亥 and died on December 缘, 亥. 圆 he was three, he often 猿 with his elder sister. His father took him through many different countries, where he 源 music for lots of people.

But some people didn't believe(相信)that a little boy could write 缘瑶. They 选瑶 him 选瑶 in a room all 苑瑶 for a week and somebody watched the room

愿瑶. 怨瑶, he 员瑶 a new piece of music. After that, people 员瑶 that he could write such beautiful music.

Mozart 员瑶 when he was still a young man. 员瑶 his short life he studied music and taught music and 员瑶 music and 员瑶 music. Even by working 员瑶 hard, he couldn't 员瑶 much money. Often he had to 员瑶 money 员瑶 his friends. But his music made him 员瑶 and for more than two hundred years his music 员瑶 other people happy, too.

员瑶粤爰爰爰

月爰爰爰

悦爰爰爰

阅爰爰爰

愿爰爰爰爰爰爰

月爰爰爰爰爰爰

悦爰爰爰爰爰爰

阅爰爰爰爰爰爰

猿爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

月爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

悦爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

阅爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

源爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

月爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

悦爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

阅爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

缘爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

月爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

悦爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

阅爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

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月爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

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阅爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

苑爰爰爰爰爰爰

月爰爰爰爰爰爰

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阅爰爰爰爰爰爰

愿爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

月爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

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阅爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

怨爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

月爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

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悦爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

阅爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

愿爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

月爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

悦爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

阅爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰爰

该题原来给的答案是：

员—缘阅粤粤粤粤瑶远—员愿悦月粤瑶员—员缘阅粤粤粤瑶员—愿月月月月

此题是一篇人物传记,向读者介绍了著名的音乐家莫扎特。可以说,原文没有什么可挑剔之处。主要问题是:

①设空太多。这篇文章共 员愿个词,按平均数来看,每 愿个词才留一个空,是符合要求的。但在设空的时候,根本不能取其平均位置,而是根据需要,看其是否有考查的价值,对读者阅读该篇文章有无帮助。本文作者也想这样设空,但由于空太多,使得有些空仅隔一个单词,甚至两个空之间没有词语,如 愿和 怨之间就是如此。该题

③有些选项在文章中重复出现，不用思考，就可以选出正确选项。如第8题，在前面已经有“月城”这个词，所以正确答案是B项。再比如第9题，前面已经有“粤城”，后面两个句子重复，不用思考，便能得出正确的结论。又比方说，第10题，前面已经有“月城”，后面两个句子重复，不用思考，便能得出正确的结论。又比方说，第11题，前面已经有“月城”，后面两个句子重复，不用思考，便能得出正确的结论。

当然,其中还有一些别的问题,这里就不再一一提及了。依笔者之见,这篇短文这样设空,较为合理。

Mozart was born on January 圆, 员苑缘 and died on December 缘, 员苑愿. When he was three, he often 玩耍 with his elder sister. His father took him through many 国家 countries, where he played music for lots of people.

But some people didn't believe (相信) that 猿 could write such beautiful music. The boy was 源 to stay in a room all by himself for a week and somebody watched the room all the time. In the week, he 缘 a new piece of music. After that, people believed that he 远 write beautiful music.

The famous musician(音乐家) 苑瑶 when he was only thirty-six. During his 愿瑶 life he studied music and taught music and played music and wrote music. Even by working so hard , he couldn't make much 怨瑶. Often he had to borrow some from his friends to 员瑶 something he needed. But his music made him happy and for more than two hundred years his music has made other people happy , too.

悦爱藻戒 阅爱葬藻葬

线援粤爱菊	月爱菊	悦爱菊	阅爱菊
远援粤爱菊	月爱菊	悦爱菊	阅爱菊
苑援粤爱菊	月爱菊	悦爱菊	阅爱菊
愿援粤爱菊	月爱菊	悦爱菊	阅爱菊
怨援粤爱菊	月爱菊	悦爱菊	阅爱菊
员援粤爱菊	月爱菊	悦爱菊	阅爱菊

答案 员月瑶圆说瑶猿瑶源瑶缘瑶远瑶苑瑶愿瑶怨瑶员园瑶

因此,一本好的辅导书应严格按照完形填空题的命题方法和考查范围选题,这样的辅导书才是有价值的辅导书,才能使学生更好地掌握答题技巧。

答题技巧

☞ 完形填空解题技巧

员通读全文摇领会大意

完形填空实际上是一种障碍性阅读理解题。因此,在解题之前,先要把文章通读一遍,对文章有个全面的了解,弄清其中心思想和大意。然后对留空的句子进行分析,看它在该句中所处的位置和作用,再从所给的选项中找到要填写的词。请看下面的一道中考题:

➡例猿 The Pope (教皇) arrived at Heathrow Airport and got straight into a car. “I’m rather 员瑶 for a very important meeting ,my good man ,” he told the driver. “Please go as fast as possible. ”

The driver agreed , 可是他 he couldn't do more than 五十 fifty kilometres an hour on that road. The Pope kept asking the driver to go faster , but he failed. It made him 发狂 .

Then the Pope said , “ Look , I really 源 get to this meeting. It’s very important. You sit 缘 and I’ll drive. ”

Being a good Catholic lad (天主教徒), the driver felt he should do 过 he told him. So they changed their 路线 and went on. The Pope really put his 愿望 down and they were doing well over 两百 kilometres an hour. But a few kilometres down the road they got pulled over by the police.

A policeman came over to the car , looked in and then walked away to call his chief (长官). “ Chief , Chief , ” he said into his radio , “ I might have just stopped 怨遥 really , really important. ”

“Is it the Prime Minister (首相)?” asked the chief.

“No,” said the policeman. “More important than him.”

“Well, is it the Queen (女王)?” asked the chief.

“ Well , who is it then ?” asked the chief.

吳璠

阅读链接

阅读效果

阅读曾惠璧

阅读与赠

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阅爱果赠

阅爰糶蕖蕖蕖蕖

阅爱德堡早

答案与分析

警察拦住汽车时，正是教皇在开车。粤月阅都不能选。

圆前后呼应摇上下贯通

在做完形填空题时,往往会出现这样的问题:乍一看,所给的四个选项似乎都可以选。这是由于解题时仅理解留空的句子,而对上下文不予重视,或把这类题当作单项填空题来做。有时候,要选对一个选项,仅有对前后的句子的理解是不够的,而要依赖对全文的掌握,这就要求从文章中找出一个与该句关系紧密的关键句子。就某个句子而言,好像能填写的词语很多,但一定要与整篇文章协调,不能与上下文矛盾。例如下面 1995 年安徽省的一篇中考题就是如此:

►例源 Many people like to keep dogs as their pets. But do you know dogs were wild(野生的)animals long long ago?

The 员瑶 wild dogs were trained by 圆瑶 in Europe about 员圆,员员圆 years ago. These first“dogs”were not like 猿瑶 we have now. They may have been small wolves. These dogs often came near humans to 源瑶 some food. Some of the young dogs were adopted(收养)by people and grew up with them.

Humans believed the 缘瑶 were a help to them in many ways. The dogs helped them to hunt(狩猎). They could smell and hear danger 远瑶 people could. They helped keep people 苑瑶 on cold nights. So it was 愿瑶 to raise the dogs.

Now, there are many different kinds of dogs 怨瑶 they may look quite different from each other. Dog trainers think there are more than 源圆 different kinds in the world. The number keeps increasing with new kinds.

Since those early days, humans and dogs have always been together. We should 员瑶 them from now on because they are really our friends.

员圆粤粤粤粤粤

月猿猿猿猿

悦猿猿猿

阅猿猿猿猿

圆圆粤粤粤粤粤

月猿猿猿

悦猿猿猿猿猿

阅猿猿猿猿猿

猿圆粤粤粤粤粤

月猿猿猿

悦猿猿猿

阅猿猿猿猿

源圆粤粤粤粤粤

月猿猿猿

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月猿猿

悦猿猿猿

阅猿猿猿猿猿

苑圆粤粤粤粤粤

月猿猿

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月猿猿

悦猿猿

阅猿猿

怨圆粤粤粤粤粤

月猿

悦猿

阅猿猿

员圆粤粤粤粤粤

月猿

悦猿

阅猿

答案与分析

摇摇员圆粤 狗是由野生狗驯化而来,根据上下文句意,这里是指第一批野狗,故选粤

圆圆悦 狗是被人类驯化而来的,故选悦

猿圆月 这里是由憎猿|导的宾语从句,做介词|的宾语。

摇摇源粤 野狗饥饿时只能是偷吃人类的食物 故选 粤
 缘粤 由上下文可知本文的中心内容就是讲 故选 粤
 远粤 四个选项都引导时间状语从句 憎粤当……时候 葬粤在……
 以后 遭粤在……之前 葬粤葬粤葬粤葬粤……就…… 根据上下文 只有 悦符合
 题意。
 苑粤 此句意为狗帮人类在寒冷的夜里取暖 故选 月
 愿粤 通过上下文可知 养狗对人类有好处 粤困难 月无用 悦容易 这三项与文章意思不符。
 怨粤 根据上下文句意 这两句话应该是并列句 故选 葬粤
 员粤 既然狗是我们人类忠实的朋友 我们应保护它们 故选 葬粤
 员粤

猿知识梳理摇正确运用

完形填空所要填写的大都是常用的一些单词或短语 以动词、名词等实词为主 单纯考查语法的题 尤其是那些不用看上下文就能选出正确答案的题很少出现 这就增加了试题的难度。这种题主要考查学生对惯用语和句型等是否掌握 对同义词、近义词的区分 对词的搭配的熟悉程度以及灵活运用英语的能力。有时候 试题所提供的选项迷惑性很大 如不认真分析辨别 很容易选错。这就要求学生在学习过程中 重视对基础知识的学习和归纳 多做这类练习 以提高解题能力。

下面看看 圆园园年广东省肇庆市的中考题：

►例缘 A driver was tired and stopped his car by a road side in the country to have a rest. He 员 his eyes and fell asleep. A man came up and knocked at his window to ask the 圆. The driver opened his eyes and looked at his watch. "It's 愿," he said. 猿 he closed his eyes again. Soon 源 man knocked at the window and asked, "Sir, do you have the time?" The driver looked at the watch and 缘 the man it was 愿. Because of that, he could not have a good 远. So he wrote some words on a piece of paper and put it 苑 the window. It said, "I have no watch." Then he closed his eyes and 愿 again. A few minutes later, a third man came 怨 and saw the paper. He knocked at the window loudly to 员 the driver. "Hey, sir," he said, "it's 怨 o'clock now."

员粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	月粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	悦粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤
圆粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	月粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	悦粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤
猿粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	月粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	悦粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤
源粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	月粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	悦粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤
缘粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	月粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	悦粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤
远粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	月粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	悦粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤
苑粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	月粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	悦粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤
愿粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	月粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤	悦粤 粤 粤 粤 粤 粤

悦爱责罚责

答案与分析

责醒月。责醒月捡起, 责醒月唤醒, 叫醒; 责醒月举起, 此人大声敲窗
是为了唤醒司机, 故选 月。

当一篇完形填空题做完以后,要反复读几遍,检查所填写的词语是否与文章相符,文章是否通顺,前后是否呼应,有无句型结构及语法错误。如果某个空白无法填写,可将四个选项一一试验,直到语句通顺为止。

有些比较容易的题,无需通过上下文就可以得出结论,就不必反复推敲。以免耽误过多的时间。例如长沙市的第 2 题:

缘爱墨香 月爱墨香 悦爱墨香 阅爱墨香

在该句中,已经有 **惊喜**,说明他们为能见面兴奋不已,我们就是不看整篇文章,也能知道此处要选一个与 **惊喜** 同样表示喜悦的词语,即 **喜力** 没有必要苦思冥想,耽误时间。

圖在 某些省市的英語試題中,對一些常用的詞,雖然沒有學過,也不加注釋,這就要求考生根據上下文的意義加以猜測,來確定它的詞義。例如:

[illegible]

阅读精选

在这一段话中,一开始就出现了 **增補** 这个生词。但从 **葬世葬澤澤世葬則葬** 我们就可以猜出它的词义是“假期”。那么在暑假中,天气当然很热。选项 **月** 是正确的。

猜我们常常会遇到这样的问题 :有些我们学过的词汇 ,放在所要阅读的文章中就显得很别扭。这是由于英语中大部分词汇 ,都是一词多义 ,我们所学过的仅只是其中的一个或两个意思 ,有一些则是用于成语之中。如上一题中的“**飞檐走壁**”**老梁**在**有朋来**中的**老梁**我们学过的是“飞”和“放(风筝)”,把这个词义用在这个句子中,显然让人难以理解。如果我们把“**飞檐走壁**”**老梁**理解成“光阴似箭”,不是更贴近原意吗?只有搞清这些熟词的含义,才能正确地理解文章,选出正确的答案。

☞中考完形填空的类型

摇摇完形填空题主要有选择题和非选择题两种。选择题多为四个选项,某些省市则只有三个选项,其中只有一个正确选项。此类题是中考题的主流,愿豫的省市采用这种题。非选择题则是以填空为主,这类题难度较大,为了降低难度、限定要填写的词语的范围(以期答案“唯一”,便于评卷),一般给出要填写的单词的首字母,或把要填写的单词打乱顺序,放在方框之中,让考生根据文章意思把它们还原到原来的位置。

员阅读上面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的(三)四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

这种题型的解题方法我们在前面已经讲了很多,这里就不再说了。

圓根据短文内容及所给的首字母,在每个空白处填写一个适当的词,完成下列短文。

这种题型是完形填空的一种,但难度比前面给出四个选项的题要大得多。它不仅要求考生对文章有一个整体的理解,要想填写正确的单词,还要涉及句型、语法、词汇等各方面的知识。那些习惯于选择题的人,看到这种题往往会望而生畏。

由于这种题所给的短文不完全，显得有些支离破碎，影响到文章整体的理解。这就要求在解题之前，运用跳读的方法对文章有个大概的了解，仔细推敲所留的空在句子中的语法作用，确定它的词性（这样可以逐渐缩小选词的范围），再根据所给的首字母来回忆都有哪些词符合要求，然后根据上下文来确定要选的单词。在选中要填写的单词之后，还要把句子、甚至是全文再读一遍，看它是否与文章（或句子）相符，读起来是否拗口，在确认无误以后，题才算是做完了。例如，有这样一个句子：

The snow was falling early in the morning.

我们知道，以“泽开头的词太多了，那么它在“泽”之后，一种是作“泽”的表语，一种是“泽”用于过去进行时。但从后面的“泽”来看，它是一个副词，用来修饰动词（副词也可以修饰形容词或副词，但一般要放在这些词的前面），这样一来，我们只在以“泽开头的动词中考虑要填写的单词，就可以缩小选词的范围。我们再根据后面的句子“The snow was falling early in the morning.”说明在“下雪”，我们自然就选中了“泽”。但到此并没有结束，我们再通读整个句子时，会注意到该句的时态是过去进行时，那么就要把“泽”变为“泽”。

现在我們再看下面的一篇短文：

►例远

宰杀猪头赠皂 宰杀猪头赠皂 宰杀猪头赠皂

Mr Jackson wanted to build a house. So one morning he told Peter to s (员) some cows in the market. The young man did as his father said. He went there early the next morning. On his way h (圆) he met one of his friends Jeff.

“N (猿) of us has been to the capital ,” said Jeff. “Now you have got so much money ,w (源) won't we travel there ?”

Peter thought for a while and a (缘). A train carried them there and they spent some time in the cinemas , parks and zoos. They had a g (远) time there. That morning the two young men came to the museum in which plenty of old things were on s (苑).

They went in and Jeff stopped by a glass-tapped table and said ,“Look at this ,Peter. The king's hat c (愿) millions of pounds !”

“Oh dear !” shouted Peter. “The money is too much for us to c (怨) .”

When they returned to the hotel ,Peter found there was l (员) money left and they couldn't have enough money to buy two t (员) to their village. He was worried about it.

“We can steal the king's hat in the museum t (员) ,” Jeff said suddenly. “We'll sell it for much money and a h (员) life will wait for us !”

“It's a good i (员) !” said Peter. “But we've never stolen anything before. We don't k (员) what to do at all. ”

“We'd better go to the museum a (员) and carefully watch all the entrances and exits. We must f (员) a way to escape. ”

The two friends were walking a (员) the museum. Suddenly Peter ran away q (员). Jeff didn't know what happened and had to run away too. At the corner of the street he asked ,“What has happened ?”

“Didn't you see a few policemen by the entrance ?They're w (员) for us there !”

答案与分析

摇摇通过跳读 ,我们大概可以了解这篇短文讲述的是两个来自偏僻乡村的年轻人图谋到伦敦的一家博物馆行窃 ,但他们刚到博物馆门口 ,看见有警察站在那里 ,其中一个年轻人以为警察等着抓他们 ,拔腿便跑 ,他的朋友也莫名其妙地跟着跑开了。掌握了基本内容 ,解题就比较容易了 ,有时候我们可以猜想后面的情节 ,确定要填写的词语。

员为建造 员为建造 员为建造 员为建造 员为建造 员为建造 员为建造 员为建造 员为建造 员为建造

摇摇圆圆圆圆从后面所说的圆圆有了钱 ,说明他已经卖掉牛 ,是在回家的

路上遇见了 **猿**

猿 **猿** **猿** 这是他们两个人讲话的内容,他们都没有去过首都。

猿 **猿** **猿** **猿** 想去首都,他向 **猿** 提出这样的建议。

猿 **猿** **猿** 从他们后来离家出走来看,**猿** 同意了 **猿** 的建议。

猿 **猿** **猿** **猿** 身揣卖牛的钱,他们到了首都,便逛了很多地方,过得很惬意。

猿 **猿** **猿** 博物馆里面自然有很多珍宝展出。

猿 **猿** **猿** 王冠当然很值钱。

猿 **猿** **猿** 数百万英镑对他们这些没有见过世面的乡巴佬是多得数不清的一大笔钱。

猿 **猿** **猿** 由于两个人在首都花了很多钱,到这时候他们已经是所剩无几了。

猿 **猿** **猿** 由于他们没有多少钱,连回家的两张车票都买不起了。

猿 **猿** **猿** 两个年轻人身无分文,他们就想当晚就去行窃。

猿 **猿** **猿** 如果能偷到那个王冠,他们就会有很多钱,就能过上幸福的日子。

猿 **猿** **猿** **猿** 听说王冠很值钱,就认为这是一个好主意。

猿 **猿** **猿** 因为两个年轻人从来没有做过贼,就不知道怎样行窃。

猿 **猿** **猿** 他们已经去过博物馆,这次去就属于再次去那里。

猿 **猿** **猿** 他们在行窃之前先要找到逃跑的路线。

猿 **猿** **猿** 他们要找逃跑的路线,就要绕着博物馆走一圈。

猿 **猿** **猿** **猿** 是飞跑开的。

猿 **猿** **猿** 在 **猿** 看来,那些警察是在博物馆等候抓他们的。

摇摇猿用方框中所给动词的适当形式填空,使短文正确、通顺(每个词语限用一次)。

这种题型要比前两种容易得多,其解题方法和前两种基本相同。就是说,要根据留空的词的语法作用,确定要填写的单词的词性,这就把要填写的词缩小在一个很小的范围,然后从方框中找出符合要求的词。如果无法确定某几个空应当填写的词,等所有的空填写完毕以后,将剩余的词再进行比较,就很容易地完成了短文填空。

→例 范 从方框中所给的 8 个单词或短语中选出 8 个填空,完成下面的短文。

laugh loudly, be closed, common, unusual, get off, funny, thousands of, move away, important, the first time, kill, the last time

Traffic accidents can happen everywhere. Accidents on highways(高速公路)in the United States are (猿) happenings. Some of them are serious and hurt and (猿) the people. These are no laughing matters. Sometimes, however, an accident does have a (猿) side. One such accident happened on an (猿) road in the state of Michigan(密歇根州). The result of the accident was so funny that even the police officers(警官)were seen

and heard to (缘)_____.

A large truck overturned(翻车) on the highway. This was not (远)_____ a large truck had turned over on the road. It perhaps won't be the last time. What made this accident (苑)_____ was the cargo(货物)the truck carried. What the truck was carrying was a cargo of 怨园园eggs. After the accident ,not one of the (愿)_____ eggs was unbroken. Every egg that had been in the truck was broken and spilling(滑倒)out onto the road.

The road had to (怨)_____ for a while. The cleaners were sent there to (苑)_____ the broken eggs right now !

答案与分析

摇摇员群怨怨怨 高速公路上的事故是很常见的。

圆怨怨怨 每年有很多人死于交通事故。

猿怨怨怨 有些事故就很滑稽。

源怨怨怨 从短文内容来看 ,那次车祸是发生在重要的高速公路上。

缘怨怨怨 由于那次事故很滑稽 ,让处理事故的警官大声笑了起来。

远怨怨怨 由于交通事故太多了 ,就不是第一次。

苑怨怨怨 从文章内容来看 ,那次事故不同寻常。

愿怨怨怨 卡车上装着九万多个鸡蛋 ,那就是成千上万。

怨怨怨怨 那么多的鸡蛋全摔碎了 ,当然要封闭公路 ,以免引发更多的事故。

员怨怨怨 要把公路上的鸡蛋清理掉 ,才能恢复交通。

摇摇全部选项选定以后 ,必须检查验证 ,这是非常重要的一个环节。通读全文 ,选定选项后 ,对全文的主旨、情节脉络的掌握已较清楚了 ,思路也较为清晰 ,此时将选定的选项填入空格处 ,然后调动所学语言知识及常识 ,综合分析 ,检查验证 ,看看全文主题是否突出 ,内容是否清晰明了 ,行文是否流畅贯通 ,如发现错误 ,应及时纠正。应高度重视的是 ,反复阅读检查短文的次数与理解短文的准确率成正比 ,即在规定的单位时间内 ,阅读短文的次数越多 ,准确把握全文的可能性就越大 ,理解思路就越清晰、准确 ,因此 ,在平时的训练中 ,应加大阅读量 ,提高做题速度 ,这样 ,在做完形填空题时 ,便可取得优异成绩。

完形填空典型试题范例与解题分析



摇摇摇摇 1

匀藻泽晕藻藻则河象藻粤火赠云葬藻是译本藻的藻藻译

Mr Jarvis lives in a valley. His village lies 员瑶 a river and a high mountain. He and his wife work hard 圆瑶. But it has not rained for half a year and their crops have died. His family are in trouble. His children are hungry and 猿瑶 all the time. He has to beg some 源瑶 for his family.

One day the poor farmer came to a town. He found there were plenty of shops there. He thought the people in the town were 缘瑶 and began to beg from door to door. That afternoon he got to the most beautiful house in the town and began to 远瑶 the door. After a while the door opened and he told an old man what had happened to his family. He begged the rich man to do him a favour(恩惠). The man didn't 苑瑶. At that moment a large dog was rushing towards him. He ran away as quickly as possible. He fell into a channel and 愿瑶 his leg. A worker pulled him out ,but he couldn't walk and he began to cry 怨瑶 by the road.

“Stop crying ,my brother ,” said the worker. “He never does any favours to anybody ! In summer he doesn't put his hands into his 员瑶 because it's hot inside. And in winter he would not bring his hands out because it's cold !”

员 A. among B. between C. in D. beneath

圆 A. in the town B. in the shop
C. on the farm D. in the woods

猿 A. crying B. smiling C. singing D. dancing

源 A. clothes B. treasure C. gold D. food

缘 A. rich B. kind C. poor D. terrible

答案
与分析

- 远 A. break into B. repair C. knock at D. kick
 苑 A. see B. receive C. hear D. agree
 愿 A. beat B. hurt C. cut D. showed
 怨 A. sadly B. quietly C. noisily D. carefully
 园 A. bag B. shoes C. stockings D. pockets

员B. 从句意可以看出, 这个村庄在河和山之间。

圆C. 从后面所说的他们的收成不好可以得知, 他们在农场里干活。

猿A. 孩子们饿了, 自然是要哭泣的。

源D. 对他们全家来说, 最需要的当然是食品, 他去讨要的莫过于此。

缘A. 那个村庄店铺林立, 他自然会认为那里的人很有钱, 才在那里乞讨。

远C. Mr Jarvis 想要乞讨一些食品, 就得敲门。

苑D. 从那个有钱人放狗出来驱赶 Mr Jarvis 就能看出, 他不同意帮助他。

愿B. 从后面 Mr Jarvis 不能走路就能得知, 他在掉进水渠时, 把腿摔伤了。

怨A. Mr Jarvis 没有讨要到东西, 反而摔伤了腿, 他当然很伤心。

员园D. 那个有钱人要给别人施舍, 就得把手伸进口袋里取钱, 他不愿这样做。



2

I still remember I fell in love with English from a very young age, because I thought it was such a(n) 员瑶 language. Full of strong wishes of learning English, I began to 圆瑶 it. But soon I found it 猿瑶 than expected. There were too many words, expressions and many other things to remember. And even if you know 源瑶, you can't use them correctly and exactly. And I did rather 缘瑶 in my first English test. I was worried about it. This made me upset and dropped my interest in English 远瑶.

While I was in trouble, my English teacher gave me much help. I knew that interest didn't mean 苑瑶 and I should have some learning methods. I did as he said and tried many different ways of learning English. 愿瑶 the days went by, I could do better and better and became more and more interested in it.

During summer vacation, an old lady from Australia visited my school. She had a talk with us. I was the first time 怨瑶 a foreigner. I got 员园瑶 nervous at first, but soon I found it exciting to talk with her, and I learned a lot from her. How I wish to practice speaking English with foreigners every day!

- 员 A. helpful B. wonderful C. exciting D. careful
 圆 A. read B. teach C. learn D. write
 猿 A. better B. more difficult C. worse D. easier
 源 A. how to write them B. how to write
 C. what to write them D. what to write
 缘 A. well B. worse C. better D. badly
 远 A. one by one B. one another
 C. little by little D. each other
 苑 A. everything B. anything C. nothing D. something
 愿 A. When B. As C. While D. For
 怨 A. to talk B. speak C. to meet D. meet
 员园 A. a little B. little C. a few D. few

(圆园远年,青海省)

答案
与分析

猿B 项意思是“有帮助的,乐于助人的”,作者年龄小且还没接触过英语,故谈不上。B 项意思是“棒的、精彩的”,小孩对不曾真正接触过的东西会感到新鲜,可以产生一种崇拜感,觉得了不起,故可选。C 项意思是“令人激动的,令人兴奋的”,英语表面看上去并不表现出可令人兴奋的地方,只能说作者感到产生兴奋。D 项意思“细心的”,并非英语的特征。

源C 项通过下文可知是开始要学习英语。

缘B 项通过下文所苦恼的事便知英语要比起初预料的困难。

源A 项 them 指代上句的单词、短语等,且下半句也出现了 them。故只能选 A。

缘D 项本段最后作者感到烦恼和对英语失去兴趣,可表明英语测试结果相当糟糕。

远C 项意思是“一个接一个的”,表可数。B 项指三者以上的“彼此”,C 项意思是“一点点的,逐渐的”,D 项指两者的“彼此”,故 C 项最合适。

苑A 项泛指“一切”,与 not 连用表部分否定。文中意思是“我懂得了兴趣并不能代表全部,我还应该学会一些方法”。其他选项都不能构成部分否定。

愿B 项 when“当……时”,强调动作发生的某一时刻,as“当……时”,随着,不如 when 意思强烈,while“当……时”,多与延续性动词连用,go 为非延续性动词,故不选,for 表原因,意思是“因为”,故不选。文中意思是“随着日子流逝,我逐渐……”,故选 B。

怨C 项此处考查动词不定式作主语,用 it 代替,而不定式短语放于句尾,故可排除 B 和 D 项。同某人说话应加介词 with 或 to,应为“talk