

# 中考英语完形填空解题技巧讲解

## 一、考情考项分析

“完形填空”旨在考查学生语法和词汇知识综合运用能力。其中涵盖词语搭配、近义词辨析、动词时态、句型结构、复合句的关联和习惯用法，又考查逻辑推理和事理推断能力。近几年中考的完形填空仍是选择题型。体裁上有记叙文、议论文、说明文。题材上以思想、文化、商业、生活为主，同时涉及其他话题。设空主要考察动词、名词、形容词、副词。其他偶尔有代词、连词、介词短语。

## 二、完形填空要求填入的词归类

1. 语法结构所要求的功能词。如：连接词、连接代词、连接副词、关系代词、关系副词等。
2. 具有语法变化的普通词。如：动词的时态、语态、语气，名词的数，代词的格，形容词和副词的等级等。
3. 固定搭配短语或词组中的特定词。
4. 同义词、近义词等易混淆词。
5. 根据上下文意思及结构必须填入的确定词。

## 三、“完形填空”题解题策略

1. **浏览—快速浏览, 了解大意（跳过空格，不要看选项）（约两分钟）。**

快速阅读一下全文，领会大意，正确分析、归纳文章主旨。

2. **试填—瞻前顾后，先易后难，各个击破（约八分钟）。**

先易后难，逐层深入。在理解文章大意基础上，对每道题所给的词语进行剖析，考虑语境，上下呼应，运用逻辑思维进行推理，再根据自己最有把握的、最熟悉的短语、习惯用语、动词形式和句子结构等，先完成简单的，把难的留在后面。（注意不会的题要做标记）。

3. **攻坚—再细读全文，集中精力解决难点，填补空缺。（约两分钟）**

4. **检查—复读全文，确保语意连贯，用词准确（约两分钟）。**

试填后，再耐心通读全文，认真复查所选答案是否得当，语法是否正确，逻辑推理是否合理。

## 四、完形填空解题技巧

### 技巧 1、 充分利用文章中有提示作用的词。

这是完形填空解题时最常用的方法之一。 这些词可以是原词复现、同义词、近义词或反义词， 也可以是并列连词或转折连词等等。试看以下例题：

原词复现：

[例 1] One day, he was walking in his garden when he saw a strange 16 with beautiful features(特征) and sweet voice in a tree. Chulong 17 went near the tree and caught the **bird**,

- A. cat                      B. bird                      C. panda                      D. monkey

反义词：

[例 2] Many people think that listening is a **passive** business. It is just the 51 one. Listening well is an active exercise of our attention and hard work.

- A. positive                      B. opposite                      C. same                      D. wrong

近义词

[例 3] I remember as a child I said something \_\_\_\_\_ about somebody and my father said “Anytime you say something **unpleasant** about somebody else, it’s a reflection of you.”

- A. unkind                      B. unnecessary                      C. unimportant                      D. unusual

转折词

[例 4] My **main** responsibilities were clearing tables, \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes I helped cook.

- A. or                      B. so                      C. but                      D. even

解析：答案 B. 本题中前面说我的主要职责是.....，后面应该填写和 **main** 有转折意思的词，但是有时候也做饭。

Keys: 例 1: B      例 2: :B      例 3: A      例 4: :C

### 技巧 2、 词语之间的习惯搭配，或固定搭配。

习惯用法是英语中某种固定的结构形态，即所谓的“习语”，不能随意改动。所以，考生

平时应掌握好习惯用法和固定短语并记忆。

[例 1] They couldn't read or write. They didn't like to work and they never \_\_\_\_ baths.

- A. took                      B. washed                      C. ran                      D. covered

解析：答案 A. 本题考查的是固定搭配 **take a bath**，意为“洗澡”。

[例 2] This seemed to frightened him, and he \_\_\_\_\_ the money and gave it to me.

- A. used up                      B. took out                      C. put down                      D. gave away

解析：答案 B. 本题考查的是固定搭配 **take out**，意为“拿出（钱）”。“use up”意思是“用光”，“put down”为“放下”，“give away”意思为“分发、泄露、失去”。

[例 3] A month after he was born, his mother noticed that his eyes weren't as \_\_\_\_\_ as a normal baby's.

- A. big                      B. bigger                      C. biggest                      D. the biggest

解析：考查形容词的等级及用法。此处是“as + adj./adv. + as...”结构，表示“和……一样”，其中 adj. 和 adv. 都用原级。故 A 项正确。

### 技巧 3、结合常识，明辨真伪。

结合各类生活常识和科学常识，选择出正确且符合逻辑的选择。对于这类题，考生平时要做生活中的有心人，留心各种社会现象，积累丰富的生活知识。

[例 1] But we ran so much that, afterwards, we had trouble \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. speaking                      B. moving                      C. sleeping                      D. breathing

解析：根据常识，跑步太快时，人们会呼吸很困难，所以答案是(D)。

[例 2] A major French newspaper mistook his brother for him and carried an article \_\_\_\_\_ the death of Alfred Nobel.

- A. introducing                      B. announcing                      C. implying                      D. advertising.

解析：由常识可知，报社应该是(透露；宣布)消息，故用 **announce(give information about)**，所以答案为 B。

### 技巧 4、根据词汇意义和用法，辨析词义。

选项中四个词性一致、意义相近的词是完型填空命题时常用的手段之一。词义辨析法考查的面广，该内容也是英语学习中的一个难点；要做到准确选择，必须在一定的语境或句子中理解，这一方法是我们必须要掌握的。词义辨析法包括各种词性的考查，如名词、介词、代词、动词、形容词等。

[例 1] A Japanese manager once said he himself and his workers would all stand while they were having meetings. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ what he means?

- A. think                  B. guess                  C. know                  D. understand

解析：C 本段讲述了一个日本经理和他的员工在开会时将都站着。本题问的是你知道他说话的含义吗。

[例 2] In England, people don't like \_\_1\_\_ very much. You can go on a bus, \_\_2\_\_ on a train, and people just sit looking \_\_3\_\_ the windows. Often they read. They read books and newspapers. But they don't talk.....

- 1.A. laughing          B. going out          C. talking              D. playing  
2.A. or                  B. and                  C. either                D. but  
3.A. from                B. through            C. at                    D. out of

Keys:1. C    2.A    3.D

## 技巧 5、根据作者的观点、态度推断。

推断类题在完形填空中是最常见的，考生首先要弄清楚主人公身份，所处环境等，进而理解语境，体悟作者的观点、态度来确定选项。

[例 1] Life is very \_\_\_\_\_,so don't rush to make decisions. Life doesn't let you plan.

- A. hard                  B. busy                  C. short                  D. long

解析：答案 D.本题中说不要着急做决定，体悟作者表达的意思是：生命很长，不要着急....。

[例 2] He told his dad that Kate was scratching (划损) the newly bought car with a nail.

Mr Smith ran outside and became very \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as he saw it.

- A. happy                  B. angry                  C. brave                  D. relaxed

解析：答案 B.本题中 Kate 划坏了车，所以故事的主人公应该很生气。

[例 3] There was only one way to make money, and that was to \_\_\_\_\_ it. He would have to find a job.

- A. borrow                  B. earn                  C. raise                  D. save

[例 4] On my first day at school, the other kids made fun of me because of my hearing aid and the way I talked. I was hurt deeply and I saw myself as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ kid.

- A. ugly                  B. smart                  C. handsome

解析：由关键词“made fun of me”和“I was hurt deeply”可知，“我”把我自己看成一个“丑陋”的孩子。故 A 项正确。

### 技巧 6、仔细分析长难句。找出句子主干，主从句，定语状语等。

[例 1] The children born in the village and left hopeless for lack of access to education \_\_\_\_\_ our sympathy.

- A. needs                  B. had                  C. make                  D. deserve

解析：虽然本句子的成分较少，结构较清晰，但要注意的是后置定语部分很长，划分时容易出错。

The children born in the village and left hopeless for lack of access to education

主语

后置定语

\_\_\_\_\_ our sympathy.

谓语

宾语

翻译：那些出生在偏远山村、由于没有上学的机会而绝望的孩子们值得我们同情。本句缺少谓语，根据句意，应该填 **deserve**。

[例 2] Evidence provided by the school has proved that John was a good student whose grades

and attendance \_\_\_\_\_ as he became addicted to playing video games.

- A. increased                  B. raised                  C. fell                  D. fallen

解析：本句 **evidence** 作主语，**provided by the school** 作主语的后置定语，**has proved** 作谓语，后接 **that** 引导的宾语从句。从句中 **John** 是主语，**was** 是谓语，**a good student** 是表语，而表语 **student** 后接由 **whose** 引导的定语从句。定语从句中 **grades and attendance** 作主语，**fell**

作从句的谓语，后接由 as 引导的原因状语从句。

Evidence provided by the school has proved that John was a good student

主语      后置定语                  谓语                  宾语从句

whose grades and attendance \_\_\_\_\_ as he became addicted to playing video games.

定语从句                  (从句谓语)                  状语从句

翻译：学校提供的证据证明约翰曾是一个好学生，但是当他沉迷于电子游戏之后，他的成绩和出勤率就一落千丈了。

### 技巧 7、做完后一定要检查全文，仔细推敲。

填完空格后，把答案放回短文的空格处，将弥补完整的全文从头至尾读一遍，以确保上下文的顺畅合理。有些答案局部看来很合理，有些觉得语感搭配很顺口，但是注意从上下文的语言联系来看又充满了矛盾，这时候应该做到局部服从整体，对所选的答案进行及时的修改。填完所有的空格以后，对于短文的含义和结构，已经有了比较清晰的了解，这时候在校对的过程当中，对于一些难以作出最后抉择的这种空格往往比较容易选出正确答案。