

2009年做完形填空的五个注意点初中升学考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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1. 完形填空的短文通常没有标题且文章的首句和尾句，一般不设空，要特别注重对首、尾句的理解，因为它们往往提示或点明文章的主题，对理解全文有较大帮助。 2. 第一遍通读带有空缺单词的短文时可能一时把握不住短文内容，弄不清头绪，这是很正常的。此时要注意克服畏难情绪和急躁心理，应稳定情绪，再将短文读一、二遍，直到明确大意为止。 3. 做题时切勿一看到一个空格就急着选出一个答案，这样往往只见树木不见树林。由于缺乏全局观念，极易导致连续选错。因为完形填空不同于单个句子的选词填空，其空白处是位于一篇文章之中，因此必须纵观全文、通篇考虑。 4. 每篇完形填空所设的空多以实词为主，所提供的四个备选项中只有一个是正确的，其他三项均为干扰项。而干扰项也多半与前、后的句子或词组可以形成某种搭配，即如单从语法角度判断则无法确定，还必须从语篇意义上加以鉴别。 5. 动笔时先易后难，先完成容易、有把握的答案，这样可以增强自信心，然后再集中精力解决难点。对于实在无法确定的，可以从文中同样结构或类似结构中寻找提示，大胆地作出猜测。 Fashion not only in Clothes For most people , the word “ fashion ” means “ clothes ” . But people may ask the question , “ What \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ are in fashion? ” And they use the adjective “ fashionable ” in the same way: “ She was wearing a \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ coat. ” “ His shirt was really a fashionable color. ” But of course there are fashions \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ many things , not only

in clothes. There are fashions in holidays, in restaurants, in films and books. There are \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ fashions in school subjects, jobs...and in languages. Fashions \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ as time goes. \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ you look at pictures of people or things from the past, you will see that fashions have always changed. An English house of 1750 was different \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ one of 1650. A fashionable man in 1780 looked very different from his grandson in 1850. Today fashions change very quickly. We hear about things \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ more quickly than in the past. Newspapers, radios, telephones and televisions send information from one country \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ another in a few hours. New fashions mean that people will \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ new things, so you see there is money in fashion. 1. A. color B. clothes C. food D. money 2. A. nice B. beautiful C. expensive D. fashionable 3. A. at B. by C. in D. with 4. A. even B. just C. only D. already 5. A. change B. changes C. are changed D. changed 6. A. Where B. When C. If D. As 7. A. on B. for C. with D. from 8. A. very B. much C. too D. quite 9. A. in B. by C. to D. with 10. A. buy B. sell C. get D. use

【答案与解析】 1. B. 根据首句“时髦意味着衣服”，很容易推测出要问的是“衣服”。 2. D. 根据上文“用同样的方法使用形容词 fashionable”，下文自然是含有 fashionable 的句子。 3. C. 根据下文中的 in holidays, in restaurants 等，运用语感感知法立刻就能锁定正确选项。 4. A. 上句“假期时髦、餐馆时髦……”和本句的“学科时髦、工作时髦……”之间是进一步说明的关系，因此，要选表示递进关系的副词。这四个副词中只有 even 表示递进关系。 5. A. “时髦随着时间的推移发生变化”，属于客观事实和普遍真理，因此，要用一般现在时 (from

www.zkenglish.com)。 6. C. “看过去的像片或物品”和“看到时髦总是在变化”是条件与结果的关系，因此，本句应选引导条件状语从句的连词。 7. D.表示“与……不同”，要用固定词组be different from。根据下句中的different from，运用就地发现法，也能立马锁定选项。 8. B.从句子结构方面来看，这是一个表示两者进行比较的句型。根据语法规则“修饰比较级时要用程度副词much”，就可以排除其他选项。 9. C.此处是指“从一个国家，到另一个国家”。表达这一意思时，要用连词词组from... to...。 10. A.根据后半句“明白钱的时髦”，运用科学推理法可知“只有买东西才能知道”，因此，应是“买新东西”。百考试题编辑整理 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)