



完形填空做题技巧之词义辨析

一、完形填空考察点

(1)完形填空是对文章理解能力的考查。

(2)完形填空要求考生不仅要会运用自己学过的词汇和语法知识妥善地处理好每个单句,理解语义,还要处理好单句之间以及单句与全文之间的内在关系,选出适当的词填上,使文章完整与通顺。

(3)完形填空题要求填入的词主要有:构成各种时态和用法区别的动词及短语动词;名词和介词;根据上下文意思及结构必须填入的形容词、副词、代词和连词;同义词、近义词等易混词。考查以实词为主,兼顾虚词和语法结构。难点主要集中在根据上下文作正确判断的词的用法上。

二、近四年上海中考完形填空考点详情

2013 年 (12 分)	2014 年 (12 分)	2015 年 (12 分)	2016 年 (12 分)
实现人生目标★★	做自己★★★★	未来的路标★★	邻居相处★★★★
1. n.	1. conj.	1. adj.	1. v.
2. v.	2. v.	2. v.	2. n.
3. v.	3. adj.	3. adj.	3. adv.
4. adj.	4. adj.	4. 标语	4. n.
5. n.	5. prep.	5. n.	5. fixed phrases
6. adv.	6. n.	6. fixed phrases	6. v.

三、经典例题

1.连词

例题1: We wish that we could be better at sports or more attractive. We wish we had nicer clothes or more money. Everyone likes to feel that lie or she is special. ___75___ , many of us grow up believing that we’re not special at all. We believe we are not good enough just as we are. (2014)

75. A.Again B.Next

C.Besides D.However

解析: 每个人都感觉他是独特的。我们中很多人在成长过程中认为我们自己一点都不独特。显然和上文的意思不一样,故只能用D.However,表示转折。

2.形容词

例题2: We begin to believe that the only way we can be special is by being better than someone else, but we are often ___77___. (2014)

77.A.lonely

B.forgetful

C.disappointed

D.nervous

解析: 我们开始相信我们能够变得独特的唯一方法是我们比其他人都优秀。but关键词表示转折,但是我们经常是失望的,说明我们没有变得独特。故选C。

3.名词

例题3: Right or left? In your life there will be times when you have to make a ___79___. (2015)

79. A.living

B.decision

C.mistake

D.wish

解析: 右还是左? 在你的生活里总会有必须做决定的时候。根据上下文意思只能是B. decision。

4.副词

例题4:The reason is that the police there are very strict and the pedestrians are very careful. Pedestrians never cross against a red light and they ___77___ follow traffic rules. (2010年)

77. A.even

B.never

C.almost

D.always

解析: 第一句话为本句的主旨句,“行人都很小心”,下面给出了具体解释,因此“从来不闯红灯”和“总是遵守交通规则”,只有always符合句意,其他几项不符合语言逻辑。因此本题答案是D。

5.介词

例题5: We all want the things that we believe will make us better people. But very often we don’t realize that we already have ___79___ us the very things that we want. (2014)

79.A.inside B.among C.around D.for

解析: inside在……里面, among在……之间(三者或三者以上), around在……周围, for对于。但是我们经常没有意识到我们已经有了想要的东西。因此本题答案是A。

6.动词

例题6: After being there for a short time, Mrs. Walter ___75___ to her next-door neighbor. She was hoping the neighbor would repeat her dissatisfaction to the store owner. (2016)

75. A.explained

B. apologized

C. listened

D. complained

解析: explain解释, apologize向……道歉, listen听, complain向……抱怨, 向……投诉。从后文她希望邻居可以把她的不满意向店主转告,可知Walter女士向她的邻居抱怨。故选D.complained。

7.词组

例题7: “Well, no,” the neighbor said, “ ___79___ and I hope you don’t mind I told him you were amazed at the way he had built up this small town store, and that you thought it was one of the best-run stores you’d ever seen.” (2016)

79. A.for example

B.at least

C.in fact

D.after all

解析: for example举例, at least至少, in fact实际上, after all毕竟。and I hope you don’t mind作为插入语,意思为我希望你不要介意。“没有,”邻居说,“我告诉他你很吃惊他如何做好这家小镇商店。”根据上下文意思应该选C. in fact。

四、中考常考熟词偏义汇总

英文	常见含义	中考常考的意思
as	conj. 当……; 伴随着	conj. 既然; 由于
appreciate	v. 欣赏	v. 感恩; 感激
count	v. 数数	v. 认为; 有价值
drive	v. 驾驶, 开车	v. 驱赶; 驱使
draw	v. 拉(长音); 画画	v. 取钱; 吸引(注意力)
fair	adj. 美丽的, 相当的	adj. 公平的
hurt	v. 伤害(内心)	v. 使……失望; 害怕
honor	n. 荣誉光环	v. 尊敬; 遵守(法律; 规定); 纪念
last	adv. 上一次, 最近一次; 最后	v. 持续
match	n. 比赛; 竞赛	v. 匹配; 符合; 使一致
please	int. 请	v. 取悦; 使高兴 be pleased with
present	n. 礼物	v. 呈交; 递交; 呈现 adj. 在场的; 目前的 adv. 目前地
raise	v. 举起; 饲养; 募捐	v. 提出问题
realize	v. 意识到	v. 实现(梦想)
right	adj. 正确的; 右面的; 适合的	adv. 径直地 n. 权利
run	v. 跑步	v. 运转; 经营; 管理; 闯红灯
sentence	n. 句子	v. 判刑
since	conj. 自从	conj. 既然; 由于
suggest	v. 建议	v. 暗示, 表明
tie	n. 领带	v. 平局, 比分咬得比较紧, 系

英语练习

We have always been warned of the dangers of forest fires. They cause ___85___ to a forest. They kill many plants and animals in an eco-system, which is a group of living things and their environment. But have you ever heard of a forest fire that can be ___86___ for a forest? People start some of the fires with a special reason to actually do good to the eco-system.

In fact, fires are a natural part of any eco-system. Without fires, the oldest and largest trees would stop sunlight from reaching the forest floor. Fires can ___87___ some of these old trees. When the trees die, they provide something good for the earth. New trees can grow strong and healthy in their place.

Some trees even need fires to grow. These trees hold their seeds (种子) inside. Heat from a fire allows the coat of the seeds to open up. Then the seeds fall to the ground and have the water to grow.

Scientists, who know about nature’s needs, start some of these fires, called controlled burns. A fire is started and kept under control. This way, the fire does not spread out of the area or ___88___ a large space of the forest. Fires can be dangerous for animals. Even when animals continue to live after forest fires, they can go hungry ___89___ their food has been damaged in the fire. Small, controlled fires mean that animals will not have to move far to find food. After some time, small plants begin to grow. Animals return soon after the plants return. This ___90___ makes an eco-system.

So the next time you hear about a forest fire, think about the good as well as the bad. It may take a new eco-system a while to return, but it will likely come back stronger and healthier than ever.

85. A.illness

B.difficulty

C.damage

D.flood

86. A.helpful

B.powerful

C.harmful

D.awful

87. A.take the place of

B.get ready for

C.be bad for

D.get rid of

88. A.discover

B.cover

C.but

D.waste

89.A.because

B.although

C.but

D.so

90. A.almost

B.again

C.never

D.even

(内容由海风教育曾海阳老师提供)