

专题 06 首字母填空满分技巧方法（中考热点难点）

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挑战中考题·查知识漏洞

2023·上海中考·真题

Daniel has one of the best jobs in the world—or at least he thinks so! He's a dolphin trainer. Find out more about Daniel and his amazing job in the i 71 below.

(R=Reporter, D=Daniel)

R: How did you become a dolphin trainer?

D: Seven years ago, I saw an advertisement for a dolphin trainer in the newspaper. It seemed like an interesting job. So I a 72 and got the job.

R: What does a dolphin trainer actually do?

D: One obvious answer is "train dolphins. In fact, we spend

less time doing this than people think. To look after the dolphins is our main d 73. For example, I spend a lot of time feeding them and cleaning their living area. What's more, I check their temperatures every morning to make sure that they are h 74



R: What do you train a dolphin to do?

D: One of the tricks we teach the dolphins is to touch a stick with their noses. They

also l75 other simple tricks such as singing, dancing and shaking hands. R: What do you think of your job?

D: It's hard work but very meaningful. I've gained more k76 about dolphins. For example, it was said that dolphins could recognize the names of their relatives and friends. We wanted to t77 this idea. So we did an experiment with the help of some scientists. We found it was true. We also found the dolphins ignored the names they didn't know. Isn't it amazing?

【答案】 71. interview 72. applied 73. duty 74. healthy 75. knowledge 76. learn 77. test

2022·上海中考·真题

C. Fill in the blanks with proper words (14 分)

在短文的空格内填入适当的词，使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词，首字母已给出。

Which would you rather spend your money on, an outing with friends or a pair of expensive shoes? It is my opinion that spending money on experiences brings greater happiness.

My first r67 is that experiences make us different as we grow. We are not the result of the things we've bought. Instead, we are the result of everything we've seen and done. For example, getting expensive clothes didn't c68 me as a person, but the camping trip last summer certainly did. It made me more independent.

In addition, I p69 experiences because they bring people together. Sharing a new experience develops stronger relationships and creates long-lasting memories. Three years ago I met some teenagers on a study trip and now I am s70 in touch with them, but I hardly remember what I bought during the trip.

My final point is that, although some people say it is a great j71 to own things, I think using the things you own is more pleasant. For example, I spend most of my spare money on new parts for my old mountain bike, but I love the experience of c72, not owning bike parts!

To sum up, experiences make us who we are and develop stronger relationships. So next time before you pay for something, give it some s73 thought. Ask yourself, "Which will I spend my money on, an outing or a pair of shoes?"

【答案】 67. (r)eason

68. (c)hange

69. (p)refer

70. (s)till

71. (j)oy 72. (c)ycling

73. (s)erious

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇议论文，作者谈了自己对于人生经历的看法。

【67 题详解】

句意：我的第一个原因是，随着我们的成长，经历使我们变得不同。根据下文“*In addition, I prefer experiences because ... My final point is that ...*”可知，此处是在阐述作者的第一个理由，结合所给首字母“r”可拼写出名词 *reason*，意为“理由”，符合句意，故填(r)eason。

【68 题详解】

句意：例如，买昂贵的衣服并没有改变我的个性，但去年夏天的露营旅行确实改变了我。根据下文“*It made me more independent*”提示，去年夏天的露营旅行改变了作者的个性，此处指的是“改变”，结合所给首字母“c”可拼写出动词 *change*，空格前为助动词“*didn't*”，故此处 *change* 应用动词原形。故填(c)hange。

【69 题详解】

句意：此外，我更喜欢经历，因为它们能把人们聚在一起。根据上文“*Which would you rather spend your money on, an outing with friends or a pair of expensive shoes?*”可知，作者在文章一开头就拿拥有某个物品与拥有一段经历进行对比，故此处指的是“更喜欢”，结合所给首字母“p”可拼写出动词 *prefer*，根据语境及主语“I”可知，此处 *prefer* 应用动词原形。故填(p)refer。

【70 题详解】

句意：三年前，我在一次学习旅行中遇到了一些青少年，现在我仍然与他们保持联系，但我几乎不记得我在旅行中买了什么。根据下文“*but I hardly remember what I bought during the trip*”可知，此处存在转折关系，故上文指的是仍然与那些青少年保持着联系，结合所给首字母“s”可拼写出副词 *still*，意为“仍然”，符合句意，故填(s)till。

【71 题详解】

句意：我的最后一点理由是，虽然有些人说拥有某些物品是一种极大的快乐，但我认为使用自己拥有的东西更令人愉快。根据下文“*I think using the things you own is more pleasant*”可知，此处指的是拥有某些物品是一种极大的快乐，结合所给首字母“j”可拼写出名词 *joy*，空格前有“a”，故 *joy* 应用单数形式，故填(j)oy。

【72 题详解】

句意：例如，我把大部分余钱花在旧山地自行车的新零件上，但我喜欢的是骑车的体验，而不是拥有自行车零件！根据上文“*although some people say it is a great joy to own things, I think using the things you own is more pleasant*”可知，此处指的是喜欢的是骑车的体验，结合所给首字母“c”可拼写出名词 *cycling*，意为“骑行自行车”，符合句意，故填(c)ycling。

【73 题详解】

句意：所以，下次你付钱之前，请认真考虑一下。根据下文 “Ask yourself, ‘Which will I spend my money on, an outing or a pair of shoes?’” 可知，下次你付钱之前，要认真考虑一下，结合所给首字母 “s” 可拼写出形容词 serious，意为 “认真的”，符合句意，故填(s)erious。



回顾核心考点·补知识漏洞

【题型解读】

首字母填空已经成为上海中考英语压轴大题，是难度最大的一种题型。该题要求是根据句意和已给出的首字母，在句子的空白处填上适当的单词，使句子意思完整，语法正确的一种题型。该题型既考查学生的单词记忆和拼写能力，又考查学生对句子的理解和运用能力。

短文首字母填空需要大量的词汇量，它没有选和猜的可能性，单词一定要能写出来，而且还要正确，就必须兼顾词义、词性、搭配和语境。在处理这种题目时，有些同学或急于求成，或过于自信，或为节约时间，匆匆答题，殊不知这样做只会适得其反，达不到良好的效果，因此，了解和掌握正确的解题技巧和策略是十分必要的。

【命题规律】

解答这类试题，需要考生：

1. 拥有**足够的词汇量** 有助于看到首字母后能够快速想起相关单词，再从中筛选。
2. 具有**语法运用能力** 在确定了所填词的意义和词性后，还要根据语法规则或短语搭配填写。
3. 具有**阅读理解能力** 考生需要通读全文，并结合上下文语境填词，填好后再确认文章意思是否畅通。

【解题技巧】

1. 跳过空格，不看选项，快速地阅读全文，从整体上感知全文，掌握大意，了解全篇的内容和要旨。

快速阅读时宁粗勿细，切忌只盯住一个句子仓促解题，这样势必因胸无全局而误入歧途。快速阅读时，还要注意找出关键词，这些词在文中起支撑骨架的功能，抓住了关键词就抓住了故事的线索。特别是要重视首句，善于以首句的时态、语气为立足点，理清文脉，推测全文时态、主题及大意。

2. 复读短文，确定语义，判断词形。

把握短文大意后再认真复读短文，利用上下文的语境，结合所学过的知识，先确定空格处

所需词语的意义，再根据空格在句子中的位置，判断其在句中充当的成分，从而确定所填词的词性，再依据词语搭配和语法规则，判断所填词的正确形式。如短文难度较大，尤其是难于选词时，从本句的前后观察中一时尚不得要领，就要进一步扩大到上下文中分析。

3、三读短文，上下参照，验证答案。

在短文的空白处分别填上一个词后，将完成的短文再细读一遍，上下参照，连贯思考。可从上下文内容是否协调一致、顺理成章，语法结构是否正确无误等进行综合验证，凡有疑问必须重新推敲考虑。

【解题技巧详解】

1. 从句子成分角度分析

一个句子一般由两部分构成，即**主语部分**和**谓语部分**，这两部分也叫做句子的主要成分。句子的次要成分包括**宾语**，**定语**，**状语**，**表语**、**同位语**、**补语**等。

➤ **对主语的判断：**做主语词性主要为：名词，代词，动名词。注意名词**单复数**。

【随堂测练 1】

- (1) The I _____ brings us closer than before.
- (2) Doing some r _____ before the test is necessary.
- (3) Three r _____ happened yesterday. But today all the robbers have been caught by the police.
- (4) The children are all working in the classroom. Some of them are cleaning the windows and o _____ are sweeping the floor.

此外，形容词前加 the 也可作主语。

eg: The rich are not always happy. 句中 the rich 指“有钱人”，因此可以作主语。

➤ **对谓语的判断：**做谓语词性主要为：动词。注意**时态**的问题。

【随堂测练 2】

- (1) My mum always e _____ me to be a brave boy when I was young.
- (2) This kind of new mobile phone costs so much that I can hardly a _____ one.
- (3) Knowing more than one language i _____ your knowledge of other cultures.
- (4) The students in our school always c _____ about the food.

时态:

- ① 一般现在时：要考虑动词的三单形式
- ② 一般过去时：要考虑动词的过去式
- ③ 现在进行时：考虑动词的现在分词形式
- ④ 现在完成时：要考虑动词的过去分词的形式

➤ **对宾语的判断**:做宾语词性主要为: 主要为名词, 代词, 动名词。

【随堂测练 3】

- (1) The doctors are busy o_____ on the seriously injured man at the moment.
- (2) If you feel nervous, take a deep b_____ and I'm sure you'll feel better.
- (3) He had to make a c_____ between studying in Shanghai and going abroad.
- (4) If you meet with any d_____, you can ask me for help.

➤ **对表语的判断**:做表语词性主要为: 形容词, 名词, 介词短语。如果是动词的适当形式作表语, 动词必须改成 to do ,doing 或 done 的形式。注意形容词比较级和最高级。

【随堂测练 4】

- (1) He is p_____ of his daughter, for she always gets A grades in all subjects.
- (2) The sick man is getting w_____. Maybe he will die soon.
- (3) Such cold weather is quite u_____ in May and people have to wear warm clothes again.
- (4) She was a_____ a big prize for her hard work.

➤ **对定语的判断**:做定语词性主要为: 形容词, 序数词, 介词短语。如果是动词的适当形式作定语, 动词必须改成 to do ,doing 或 done 的形式。注意形容词比较级和最高级。

【随堂测练 5】

- (1) I've been used to the c_____ weather in London.
- (2) The visit to Chongming Island was really u_____, it left us a sweet memory.
- (3) That's only my p_____ opinion. Everyone is welcome to share yours.
- (4) The French artist said, "It is my f_____ time to visit Shanghai. I love this city so much."

➤ **对状语的判断**:做状语词性主要为: 副词, 介词。如果是动词的适当形式作状语, 动词必须改成 to do ,doing 或 done 的形式。

【随堂测练 6】

- (1) The old lady could hardly believe that she had got the travel pass to Hong Kong so e_____. She remembered it was hard.
- (2) I thought I was wrong. A_____, it is a wise decision.
- (3) B_____, you need to make up a story. Can you write your own one?
- (4) As you climb, your partner pulls you climbing rope t_____ something called a belay device (绳索控制器).

- **对连词的判断:**并列连词 and, but, or, so, not only...but also, either ...or, neither...nor, as well as, both...and 等连接并列的词,词组和句子; 从属连词 although/though /because/ if/unless/when/until/after/before/as/...等连接从句。因此,首字母中一个句子中有从句的话,就考虑从属连词。

【随堂测练 7】

- (1) Work harder, a_____ you'll make great progress in English.
- (2) My job is to protect the innocent as well a_____ find the guilty.
- (3) A _____Walt Disney made many of his most famous movies many years ago, they are as popular now as they were when he made them.
- (4) You will fail in the exam u _____ you study harder than before.

2. 其他做题思路:

- 依据**习惯用法与固定搭配**进行填词:

如:W _____ his help, the old man was safe. The boy thanked him very much.

从句意我们就知道是“在他的帮助下”, with his help.

- 依据**语法知识**进行填词:

如: These people often have thin walls which can't s _____ the noise **from** next door.

根据句意我们了解到墙壁很薄,所以不能阻止隔壁的噪音。根据中考词组“stop... from”,所以填 stop。

- 依据**常识的积累**进行填词:

如:But it was too late. His friend was very angry. Mr. White said nothing but only one word “S_____.”

Mr. White 迟到了,他的朋友很生气,他什么都没说,只说了一个字“S_____.”

我们根据常识肯定是向他的朋友道歉，所以肯定填 sorry.

➤ 依据逻辑推理与句意理解进行填词:

如: One Sunday afternoon, Mr. White drove his new car to his friend's house happily. He wanted to p _____ his friend up at five and then went to see a new movie together.

根据句意, Mr. White 高兴地开着车去他的朋友家, 然后一起去看电影, 我们可以进行逻辑推理, 他肯定是去接他的朋友, 所以填 pick.

参考答案:

【随堂测练 1】1.Internet 2.revision 3.robberies 4.others

【随堂测练 2】1.encouraged/enabled 2.afford 3.improves/increases 4.complain

【随堂测练 3】1.operating 2.breath 3.choice 4.difficulty

【随堂测练 4】1.proud 2.worse 3.unusual 4.awarded

【随堂测练 5】1.changeable 2.unforgettable 3.personal 4.first

【随堂测练 6】1.easily 2.Actually 3.Besides 4.through

【随堂测练 7】1.and 2.as 3.Although 4.unless

知识通关演练

(2024·上海普陀·二模) Fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给)



Every year, there are 400 or more bad storms and other natural disasters around the world. These disasters kill 90,000 people. Other 200 million people were seriously hurt. When people know a storm is coming, they leave for shelters or s 1 areas. But what happens to the animals? D 2 for Animals

During storms and other disasters, animals cannot usually go to shelters without help. Storms can hurt animals in different ways. High water in streets and houses can kill dogs and cats. Electrical wires fall in the

water and kill fish. Strong winds push birds far away from their homes.

Why don't people take their animals with them? Some shelters don't have enough space or don't take pets.

Sometimes, t____3____ things can happen. In 2005, 600,000 pets died in New Orleans, USA, during Hurricane (飓风) Katrina because their owners left them behind. The animals couldn't swim. They didn't have food,

either. **Ways to Help**

Many people help animals before, during, and after disasters. Before storms, some volunteers w____4____ people to take pets and farm animals to the shelters. During a storm, they look for animals and save them. Some volunteers also help wild animals, such as birds, deer and even koalas in Australia. They give the animals m____5____ care. After the storm, many pets and wild animals are scared and get wounded. High water is very dirty and can make animals sick. They give the animals medicine. They help the animals feel better. **R____6____ to Help**

Animals are part of our communities and they should get help from people. Most people don't want animals to die. It's expensive to lose farm animals. Also, dead animals bring disease. In addition, some people die because they stay with their animals during a disaster. T____7____, taking care of animals during storms is important. This helps the animals, and it helps people, too.

【答案】1. (s)afe/(s)afer 2. (D)anger 3. (t)errible 4. (w)arn 5. (m)edical 6. (R)easons
7. (T)herefore

【导语】本文讲述了在面临自然灾害时，动物面临的危险，人类的帮助以及帮助的原因。

1. 句意：当人们知道暴风雨即将来临时，他们会前往避难所或安全区域。根据“they leave for shelters”以及结合首字母，可知是指他们会前往避难所或安全区域。safe“安全的”或 safer“更安全的”作定语，都符合语境，故填(s)afe/(s)afer。

2. 句意：动物面临的危险。根据“Storms can hurt animals in different ways.”可知本段讲述的是动物面临的危险。“danger”在泛指“危险、风险”时，通常是作为不可数名词使用。故填(D)anger。

3. 句意：有时候，可怕的事情可能会发生。根据“In 2005, 600,000 pets died in New Orleans, USA, during Hurricane (飓风) Katrina because their owners left them behind.”可知是指可怕的事情可能会发生。terrible“可怕的”，作定语，故填(t)errible。

4. 句意：暴风雨来临前，一些志愿者警告人们把宠物和农场动物带到避难所。根据“Before storms”以及首字母，可知是指一些志愿者警告人们把宠物和农场动物带到避难所。warn“警告”，主语是 volunteers 复数，时态为一般现在时，谓语动词用原形。故填(w)arn。

5. 句意：他们为这些动物提供医疗护理。根据“During a storm, they look for animals and save

them.”以及首字母，可知是指他们为这些动物提供医疗处理。medical care“医疗处理”，故填(m)edical。

6. 句意：帮助的原因。根据Also, dead animals bring disease. In addition, some people die because they stay with their animals during a disaster.”以及本段内容，可知是指帮助的原因。reason“原因”，此处用复数表泛指，故填(R)easons。

7. 句意：因此，在暴风雨中照顾动物很重要。根据“taking care of animals during storms is important.”以及结合首字母，可知是指因此，在暴风雨中照顾动物很重要。therefore“因此”，故填(T)herefore。

(2024·上海奉贤·二模) Fill in the blanks with proper words(在短文的空格内填入适当的词，使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词，首字母已给)

Are Children Born With Talents?

It is common to hear people saying:“This kid was born to do this.”Are people indeed born with talents? Can anyone be taught how to gain certain skills?

On the one hand, it is thought that each one of us has a specific(特殊的) talent that we were born with. There are children who are very g 8 at music or sports even from their young age when they were not taught the skill at all. Moreover, there are many children who have managed to develop their skills on their own w 9 any help from experts(专家). This is actually what impresses people and make them b 10 that there are people who have born with specific talents. However, that does not mean that experts and teachers are not important. They help d 11 these talents in children and help them improve their skills.

On the other hand, some others argue that everyone can become a good musician or athlete if they are taught by good teachers. What is needed is to be r 12 keen on learning and willing to try hard to achieve your goals. We’ve seen examples like this: A child didn’t seem to be able to be a musician, but after a lot of p 13 and lessons, he finally succeeded. Everyone can be what they want to be t 14 the right and professional training.

All in all, there are talented children, but without proper training, no one can improve their skills to achieve excellence.

【答案】8. (g)ood 9. (w)ithout 10. (b)elieve 11. (d)iscover 12. (r)eally 13. (p)ractice
14. (t)hrough

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。短文主要讨论了人们是否天生具有特殊才能，以及是否任何人都可以通过教导获得某种技能。一方面，有人认为每个人天生就具有特定的才能，有些孩子在接受教导之前就擅长音乐或运动。另一方面，一些人认为在良好老师的帮助下，任何人都可以成为优秀的音乐家或运动员。总的来说，虽然孩子有天赋，但没有适当的培训，他们都无法提高自己的技能以取得卓越成就。

8. 句意：有些孩子非常擅长音乐或运动，甚至在他们很小的时候也没有学习这项技能。根据“... are very ... at music or sports ...”以及首字母，可知擅长音乐与运动，be good at“擅长”，固定短语。故填(g)ood。

9. 句意：此外，有许多儿童在没有任何专家帮助的情况下独自发展了自己的技能。根据“on their own ... any help from experts”以及首字母，可知儿童独自发展自己的技能。故填(w)ithout。

10. 句意：这使人们相信有些人天生就有特殊的才能。根据“This has led people to ... that some people are born with specific talents”并结合首字母，可知，这使人们相信有些人天生就有特殊的才能。故填(b)elieve。

11. 句意：他们帮助孩子们发现这些才能，并帮助他们提高他们的技能。根据“They help ... these talents in children and help them improve their skills.”以及首字母。可知专家帮助发现天赋，并且帮助提高技能。故填(d)iscover。

12. 句意：我们需要的是真正热衷于学习，并愿意努力去实现你的目标。根据“What is needed is to be ... keen on learning and willing to try hard to achieve your goals.”以及首字母，可知此处缺副词，really“真正地”。故填(r)eadily。

13. 句意：我们也看到过这样的例子：一个孩子似乎不能成为一个音乐家，但经过大量的练习和课程，他终于成功了。根据“after a lot of ... and lessons, he finally succeeded.”以及首字母，可知经过练习以及课程，他最后成功。故填(p)ractice。

14. 句意：通过正确的和专业的培训，每个人都可以成为他们想成为的人。根据“Everyone can be what they want to be ... the right and professional training.”以及首字母，可知空格处缺介词 through，与 the right and professional training 构成介词短语，作方式状语。故填(t)hrough。

（2024·上海虹口·二模） Fill in the blanks with proper words（在短文的空格内填入适当的词，使其通顺。每空格限填一词，首字母已给）

Have you ever been stuck for words? Knowing what to say and when to say it isn't always easy—but we can learn, practise and improve.

What does communication mean?

Communication is how we s15 information and it helps us connect with others. When you have a conversation with someone, you're not just exchanging words. You are also expressing yourself by controlling your voice and using body language. Conversation s16 include starting conversations, using eye contact, knowing what to talk about and taking turns to speak and listen.

What are the b17 of conversation?

Having a conversation is great for exchanging thoughts and feelings. Listening helps you to discover new ideas and understand other people's feelings because you are seeing things t18 someone else's eyes.

Radio presenter Emma Barnett says, “Of all the many different ways we communicate, talking sends out your message best because it’s easier to understand what someone a 19 means. Good communication opens up understanding, feeling and emotion.”

What makes a good conversation?

Taking turns to talk is an essential part of a conversation. Some people have a lot to say; others need encouragement to speak, so make sure e 20 has a chance to join in. Listen carefully to what the other person is saying and don’t be afraid to ask questions or express your opinions. Body language sends out messages about how we feel, so make sure you look at someone while speaking to them. If you see them nodding and smiling, this means they’re showing i 21. If they are looking away, it could mean they want to end the conversation. Advice expert Annalisa Barbieri believes listening is the most important part of a conversation. “It’s all about paying attention,” she says.

【答案】15. (s)hare 16. (s)kills 17. (b)enefits 18. (t)hrough 19. (a)ctually
20. (e)veryone/(e)verybody 21. (i)nterest

【导语】本文主要介绍了通过学习、练习和提高，我们可以知道什么时候该说什么话。

15. 句意：沟通是我们分享信息的方式，它帮助我们与他人联系。根据“Communication is how we s...information”可知，是指分享信息。share“分享”，句子是一般现在时，主语是复数，动词用原形。故填(s)hare。

16. 句意：对话技巧包括开始对话，使用眼神交流，知道该说什么，轮流说和听。根据“starting conversations, using eye contact, knowing what to talk about and taking turns to speak and listen.”可知，这些都属于对话技巧。skill“技巧”，名词应用复数。故填(s)kills。

17. 句意：对话的好处是什么？根据“Having a conversation is great for exchanging thoughts and feelings”和首字母可知，这里介绍对话的好处。benefit“好处”，结合 are 可知，名词应用复数。故填(b)enefits。

18. 句意：倾听可以帮助你发现新的想法，理解别人的感受，因为你是通过别人的眼睛看问题。根据“because you are seeing things t...someone else’s eyes”可知，是指通过别人眼睛看问题，应用介词 through“通过”。故填(t)hrough。

19. 句意：在所有不同的交流方式中，说话最能传达你的信息，因为它更容易理解别人的真正意思。根据“talking sends out your message best because it’s easier to understand what someone a...means”可知，通过说话，你可以确切地理解别人的意思。actually“确切地”，副词修饰动词。故填(a)ctually。

20. 句意：其他人需要鼓励才能发言，所以要确保每个人都有机会加入。根据“Taking turns to talk is an essential part of a

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