

《中学英语家庭教师》

高中英语阅读 完形填空及改错辅导

at .
durable, durable.
"When we think
today, we picture it either
flat pieces of metal with
coins, or as printed paper
notes. But there are still parts of
the world today where coins and
notes are not used. They will buy
nothing, and a traveller might go
hungry if he had none of the particular
"money" to exchange for food.
Among separate peoples, who are
trading usually means barter. There is
direct exchange of goods. Perhaps
cloth for vegetables, meat for grain,
various kinds of food in exchange for
pots, baskets, or other goods. For

pots, baskets

kind of simple trading
needed, but there is
that everyone wants and everyone
use, such as salt, shells, or iron
things—salt, shells or metals—are

used as money in out-of-the-way
parts of the world today.

and of simple trading, money is
needed, but there is often something
that everyone wants and everyone
salt, shells, or iron
shells or metals—are

used in out-of-the-way
parts of the world today.

roge; ns
takes bott.
way of mak.
cool slowly f
the longer the ha... and...
slowly, the softer it becomes

The air between the bottles is
a vacuum. The inside bottle
outside in silver. The outside
on its inside. Cold liquid gas
le cannot change back into a
r bottle, called thermos bottle,
keeping drinks, such as tea and

Liquid gasses such as oxygen
are used a lot in industry. They
be stored so that they do not
a gas. Liquid gases are sometimes
Dewar bottle. This type of bottle
one bottle inside another. The



三環出版社

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第一部分 完形填空

完形填空题总特点及解题的一般技巧

完形填空题是测试语言知识与语言运用能力的综合题型，难度较大。这种题型在近几年MET高考试题中均占25%的比例。以1989年和1990年MET高考试题为例，该题型有以下特点：

短文总长度约250个词，句子平均长度为15个词左右，生词率都控制在3%以内；都设25个空白，均提供A、B、C、D四个选项作为答案的选择。短文首句不设空，空白平均间距为10个词左右，没有紧靠相连的空白。

所谓空白主要检测以下几个方面：词的正确选定（近义词、连词、词的固定搭配等）；语法的灵活使用（时态、语态、语气、非谓语动词形式等）；文章上下文的关系（代词的具体指代、过渡、递进、转折、因果等关系的关键词）。绝大部分选题的正确都依赖于对全文的正确理解和判断。近两年MET高考试题偏重于检测考生对上下文逻辑关系和深层涵意的把握，而考语法内容的题的比例不大（语法试题在“单项填空”题中较多）。

完形填空题的训练和测试的一般步骤是：

1. 跳空速读全文，把握短文大意

完形填空题的短文都是一篇完整的文章，都有其意思。因此一开始，决不要看一句做一句，而应快速通读全文，抓住大意。这样就会较快地初步掌握句与句，段与段，开头与结尾之间的逻辑关系，提高选择答案的速度和准确率。

2. 单独浏览答题，了解考题重点

完形填空题的设计是有目的和重点的。单独浏览答题这一步骤，既能初步了解考题的重点和难点，对下一步的有的放矢地复读也很有帮助。

3. 专心复读各句，掌握填空关键

完成以上两个步骤后，复读各句是答题的主要步骤。复读时有三点值得注意：一是边读短文，边看选择题，采取排除法，排除多余或非关键的信息，更准确地抓住关键信息正确选择答案；二是碰上不熟悉的词，不要停滞不前，而应读下去，因为往往上下文的关系会使你正确理解其意；三是做题时做到先易后难，让空白尽量减少，这样有助于解决难题。

4. 再读仔细检查，保证答题准确

答题全部完成后，短文的整体意思已明了，再检查一遍最易发现错误，因此，这一步骤切不可省略。

高考MET完形填空题应能在15分钟左右完成，即每分钟速度应为30多个词。本书完形填空短文的长度与MET高考完形填空题不完全一致，有略短略长现象，填空也就在15—25个范围内，其目的是有利于循序渐进地训练。同学们仍可计算一下平均每分钟的阅读速度。

下面以1990年MET完形填空题为例，具体说明一下以上四个步骤的运用。

While my father was an officer of the British army in South Africa, we lived in

a 41 house. One 42 my father and sister and I were sitting together. He was 43 the window. I suddenly 44 that he was turning very pale. I sat 45 . For I did not want to 46 my sick sister. Soon father said in a 47 voice. "Kate and Joan, a friend of mine 48 here to see me this evening, and I wish to be 49 him. Will you go up to your own room?" We 50 , went to our room and closed the door.

Soon I heard a 51 like that a door burst in, and then a climb of feet. They were hurrying 52 the narrow stairs. Fearing that there was 53 near, I seized the pistol (手枪) on the table. Then I heard my father cry out, "For God's sake (快!), child, 54 the door." "I did so. To my horror (恐怖), I saw, 55 my father's shoulder, a gorilla(大猩猩), the worst enemy of the soldier in 56 . He was 57 my father. I raised the pistol and fired. The animal fell backwards with 58 loud cry. Father took the 59 smoking pistol from my hand, and fired another shot, which 60 the gorilla.

It happened that father 61 us upstairs because he thought he would be able to 62 the door—which was twenty feet away— 63 the animal reached it. However, the gorilla was too 64 for him, and this was the cause of the 65 flight (逃跑) up the stairs.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| () 41. A. two-storeyed | B. two storeyed | C. two-storeys | D. two storeys |
| () 42. A. o'clock | B. night | C. evening | D. time |
| () 43. A. towards | B. opposite | C. inside | D. behind |
| () 44. A. knew | B. learned | C. felt | D. noticed |
| () 45. A. still | B. lonely | C. sadly | D. unhappily |
| () 46. A. hurt | B. frighten | C. lose | D. trouble |
| () 47. A. loud | B. sad | C. calm | D. pleasant |
| () 48. A. was | B. comes | C. would be | D. is coming |
| () 49. A. friendly to | B. alone with | C. helpful to | D. careful with |
| () 50. A. promised | B. trembled | C. obeyed | D. replied |
| () 51. A. sound | B. cry | C. voice | D. shout |
| () 52. A. to | B. down | C. through | D. up |
| () 53. A. some difficulty | B. a thief | C. some danger | D. an accident |
| () 54. A. open | B. close | C. pull | D. draw |
| () 55. A. on | B. above | C. over | D. from |
| () 56. A. South America | B. Africa | C. South Asia | D. Europe |
| () 57. A. aiming at | B. marching towards | C. shooting at | D. running after |
| () 58. A. an exciting | B. a calm | C. an angry | D. a natural |
| () 59. A. still | B. yet | C. even | D. already |
| () 60. A. hit | B. murdered | C. frightened | D. killed |
| () 61. A. had taken | B. had sent | C. had driven | D. had forced |
| () 62. A. push | B. lock | C. guard | D. defend |
| () 63. A. until | B. when | C. before | D. though |

- () 64. A. quick B. huge C. heavy D. stupid
() 65. A. anxious B. fearless C. excited D. hurried

答案:

61. B 62. B 63. C 64. A 65. D
51. A 52. D 53. C 54. A 55. C 56. B 57. D 58. C 59. A 60. D
41. A 42. C 43. B 44. D 45. A 46. B 47. C 48. D 49. B 50. C

解题基本步骤和技巧如下:

1. 首先,同学们应跳空从头到尾把短文阅读一遍,抓住主要意思:短文是记叙文体,记叙的是一件特别事情,地点是in South Africa, 时间是(this)evening,与事件相关的人物是my father, sister and I和a gorilla。
2. 随后迅速把选择答案掠看一遍。这样就会知道考时态很少(只48题一题),绝大部分题是考词义的区别。词的选准的前提是看懂上下文,这样你就初步了解了考题的重点和难度。
3. 接着一段段地阅读全文。第一段41题较独立,容易做。42题一下子定不准,不要急,往下继续看,下文很快就出现了this evening的提示。如果43、45、47、49等题不能立即定下来,先搁着再说,往下看,也可反复一下,你就会发现(father) was turning very pale的原因——发现了窗外的gorilla, 因此opposite, still, calm, alone, with, obeyed等答案就迎刃而解了。第二段是写“I”所听所见。从第一段已知道“I”在upstairs, father在downstairs; 从本段也可获得a gorilla给father的威胁以及“I”用pistol解围的信息。在此基础上,再选答题就容易了。如52题选up是由父亲所处相对位置downstairs所决定的; 54题可以从上段closed判断此处应选open; 56题则可以从首句South Africa的交待而确定选Africa, 到这时第二段的另几个空就好选了。第三段是归纳性地补充说明事件发生的原因:父亲为什么“...was turning very pale”, 为什么“said in calm voice”, 为什么要“sister and I”“go up to your own room.”其原因是临危而不想让sister and I慌乱, 而想尽快在gorilla还未进屋之前(before)把门lock. However这个转折词很自然引出了64题quick和65题hurried的答案。
4. 最后还应检查一遍,纠正错误。

1

An inspector of schools 1 one day visiting an English class. Some 2 students were having difficulty 3 the correct placing of the letters “i” 4 “e” in such words 5 “receive”, “relief”, “believe”, “ceiling”, 6 . Finally the inspector said, “Students, I 7 give you a rule 8 I always follow and which never 9 .” The 10 were very much 11 . Even the teacher seemed eager 12 this important 13 .

The inspector continued, “It is simply this, 14 the ‘i’ and ‘e’ exactly alike and then put the dot (圆点) in the middle 15 them.”

选择题:

- () 1. A. is B. was C. has D. were

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| () 2. A. of the | B. of | C. other | D. 不填 |
| () 3. A. of | B. to | C. in | D. with |
| () 4. A. or | B. with | C. but | D. and |
| () 5. A. like | B. and | C. as | D. to be |
| () 6. A. i. e. | B. e. g. | C. etc. | D. ed. |
| () 7. A. may | B. like to | C. could | D. can |
| () 8. A. which | B. this | C. what | D. it |
| () 9. A. fail | B. falls | C. fails | D. failed |
| () 10. A. student | B. students | C. teacher | D. teachers |
| () 11. A. interest | B. interesting | C. disinterested | D. interested |
| () 12. A. learn | B. to learn | C. learning | D. to be |
| () 13. A. letter | B. letters | C. rule | D. rules |
| () 14. A. write | B. Write | C. writing | D. written |
| () 15. A. under | B. between | C. over | D. below |

答案:

11. D 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. C
1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B

答案说明:

1. 主语是可数名词单数, 因此应选 was. 要注意主、谓语之间的数的配合, 空格 9 选填 fails “不成功” 理由相同。
3. to have difficulty in something/doing something, 为固定搭配, 意思为 “干…事有困难”。
5. 选用 as, 因为 such + n. + as 为固定搭配, 意见为 “如同…一样”。例如: I like such American as Jack London and Hemingway. 我喜欢象杰克·罗敦和海明威那样的美国作家。
6. i. e. = that is “那就是; 即。” e. g. = for example “例如。” etc. = so on 或 and others “等等。” ed. “编辑” edition 等的缩写。

2

Men always wanted to fly. 1 hundreds of years they watched 2 flying, and wished that they could 3 too.

At first they made 4 like birds. Then they jumped off 5 buildings and tried to fly. 6 men did this but they 7 failed to fly. They crashed (坠落) to the 8.

Then two brothers 9 another way.

They built a balloon. It was 10 thin cloth and paper. They 11 a fire below it. Up into the 12 it went. It reached a 13 of 1800 metres.

A few months later the 14 sent up 15 balloon with a sheep, a duck and a hen in a basket 16 it. The balloon travelled to a place two and a half kilometres 17. In October 1783 a man went up 18 a balloon, but it didn't 19 very high. A month later two men 20 in a balloon full of hot air. The 21 rose to a height of 900 22. The wind blew it 23 for nine kilometres. Then it came 24 to earth. Men had travelled through the air for the 25 time.

选择题:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. In | B. Through | C. For | D. On |
| () 2. A. birds | B. beasts | C. insects | D. fishes |
| () 3. A. sing | B. run | C. fly | D. make |
| () 4. A. wings | B. paws | C. tails | D. heads |
| () 5. A. big | B. large | C. tall | D. high |
| () 6. A. Few | B. A few | C. Many | D. Many a |
| () 7. A. all | B. did | C. none | D. didn't |
| () 8. A. sky | B. place | C. ground | D. air |
| () 9. A. went | B. go | C. try | D. tried |
| () 10. A. made up | B. made by | C. made from | D. made of |
| () 11. A. lit | B. put | C. had | D. light |
| () 12. A. ground | B. earth | C. air | D. wings |
| () 13. A. high | B. height | C. speed | D. sky |
| () 14. A. brother | B. men | C. man | D. brothers |
| () 15. A. an other | B. one | C. other | D. another |
| () 16. A. above | B. on | C. in | D. under |
| () 17. A. 不填 | B. away | C. along | D. after |
| () 18. A. from | B. off | C. with | D. without |
| () 19. A. rise | B. fall | C. do | D. stay |
| () 20. A. went to | B. went up | C. went | D. went along |
| () 21. A. bird | B. man | C. brothers | D. balloon |
| () 22. A. metres | B. kilometres | C. centimetres | D. metre |
| () 23. A. to | B. 不填 | C. along | D. up |
| () 24. A. away | B. with | C. off | D. back |
| () 25. A. first | B. one | C. second | D. third |

答案:

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. D 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. D 16. D 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. B 21. D 22. A 23. C 24. D 25. A

答案说明:

5. big和large一般用来表体积和容积, tall和high虽都用来表高度, 一般情况下 high表达的特别高度, 而tall 表达的高度不超出正常范围。
10. 应选 D. to be made of “由…构成”, 比较: to be made from “由(为原料)生成”, to be made by “由(某人)做”, to be made up后面不能直接接名词。

3

If you are hard-working and want to 1 your weekend more meaningfully 2 just staying at home or travelling 3 the sake of travel, 4 can you do in West Germany?

You can 5 lectures of your own interest and at the same time enjoy 6 scenic (风景优美的) spots. In West Germany there are 7 kinds of weekend lectures. They are usually 8 by academic(学术)organizations of public or private universities and 9 in a hotel near a famous scenic spot. These organizations 10 professors and experts to give some lectures 11 an interesting topic. The lectures will be held on Saturday afternoon, evening and Sunday morning. At the 12 of the lectures, the professors will give listeners one or two hours to 13 ask questions or have a free talk 14 themselves. After lunch, people can go to the 15 scenic spots for sightseeing.

16 such lectures are given for the sake of 17 knowledge and exchanging ideas among people, any people, 18 of their age, sex, nationality, can 19 for them. However, the listeners must go there on their own expense 20 the sponsors (组织者) do not want to 21 money even though they are not going to 22 money out of the lectures.

选择题:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. spend | B. lead | C. know | D. go |
| () 2. A. as | B. to | C. than | D. not |
| () 3. A. on | B. to | C. for | D. at |
| () 4. A. what | B. how | C. which | D. but |
| () 5. A. go | B. hear | C. attend | D. listen |
| () 6. A. visiting | B. looking | C. getting | D. arriving |
| () 7. A. few | B. various | C. differ | D. same |
| () 8. A. supported | B. for | C. attend | D. favour |
| () 9. A. hold | B. held | C. take | D. taken |
| () 10. A. invite | B. let | C. make | D. have |
| () 11. A. at | B. of | C. on | D. in |
| () 12. A. beginning | B. first | C. last | D. end |
| () 13. A. let | B. either | C. free | D. them |

- () 14. A. among B. including C. at D. within
- () 15. A. short B. nearly C. nearby D. closely
- () 16. A. Because B. For C. Till D. Though
- () 17. A. distribute B. display C. learn D. spreading
- () 18. A. inspite B. instead C. regardless D. out
- () 19. A. waite B. look C. take D. apply
- () 20. A. so B. that C. but D. since
- () 21. A. loss B. get C. lose D. miss
- () 22. A. make B. accept C. give D. take

答案:

21. C
11. C 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. D 20. D
1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A

答案说明:

2. 这里只能选择than, 是根据前面的比较级more meaning fully而定的。
6. enjoy 后面只能按v+ing 形式。按意思来说似乎这四个词都可以,但是此处只能接 visiting。因其它三个词looking, getting (表示“到达”), arriving都是不及物动词, 它们后面不能直接跟宾语。
7. 这里的四个选择,除 differ 动词可以马上排除外,其它三个都是形容词,都可修饰 kinds, 究竟选择哪个,这要根据上下文决定。文章第二段的第一句就是选择的依据,既然“你能够根据你自己的兴趣去听课”,那么周末的讲座一定不会是few和same了。
10. let、make、have三动词后都接不带to的不定式作宾补,所以三个都不行。
12. 从文章的内容来理解,教授们是在讲完课后再给时间给学生提问、讨论。也就是只有在 last与end之间选择,短语at last没有定冠词the。选择end是对的。
21. lost money “亏本”, make money “赚钱”。

方法指导: 词及搭配的选择

区别词义,选准固定搭配是完形填空常见的选题形式。做好这类选题的前提是: 1. 掌握所学的词汇和习惯用语; 2. 看懂上下文在语法和语意上的逻辑关系。例如本书第1篇的选题11必须区别interst, intersting和 interested 的不同意思; 第2篇选题5则区别清tall和 high 的用法。这类题通常是近义词,因此应重视平日的近义词的区别。固定搭配,包括习惯短语和句型的固定要求,例如第1篇的选题3、5,第2篇的选题10等都是此类题型。须强调一点的是: 做这类题时如不真正看懂文章,很容易出错。

4

While Mr. Green was waiting for a bus one morning, a car 1 him, going very rapidly. 2 just had time to think, "That fellow's certain 3 an accident if...", 4 that was exactly what happened; the car 5 the side of a bus violently as it was

passing, and 6 was a terrible noise and quite 7 damage.

Mr. Green hurried to see 8 anyone had been hurt, but everyone was 9. However, the bus driver asked 10 to be a witness (证据) at the 11, and Mr Green agreed.

At the trial, the 12 asked Mr. Green, "How far were you from the place 13 the accident took place?"

"Eleven metres and forty-eight centimetres," Mr. Green answered.

The judge was astonished and said, "How do you know the distance 14 exactly?"

"Because I was expecting some fool to ask me," Mr. Green 15.

选择:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| () 1. A. was passing | B. was passed | C. passed | D. past |
| () 2. A. The drivers | B. The car driver | C. The bus driver | D. Mr Green |
| () 3. A. to have | B. have | C. having | D. has |
| () 4. A. after | B. while | C. before | D. as |
| () 5. A. hit | B. hited | C. hitted | D. hitten |
| () 6. A. it | B. then | C. here | D. there |
| () 7. A. lot | B. a lot | C. lot of | D. a lot of |
| () 8. A. where | B. whether | C. when | D. that |
| () 9. A. all right | B. alright | C. all-right | D. allright |
| () 10. A. the people | B. them | C. him | D. his passenger |
| () 11. A. place | B. trial | C. accident | D. driver |
| () 12. A. judge | B. driver | C. people | D. man |
| () 13. A. that | B. where | C. which | D. with |
| () 14. A. very | B. too | C. so | D. much |
| () 15. A. said | B. answered | C. added | D. told |

答案:

12. A 13. B 14. C 15. B
1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. B

答案说明:

1. 应选填passed (C)。pass为不及物动词, 过去式是passed [pa: st], 与介词past读音相同, 常弄混。另外, 本句中有while引导的时间状语从句, 表示时间背景。
3. That fellow's certain to have an accident if...to be certain to do something "一定会发生某事"。
4. before that was exactly what happened 直译是, "在事情(格林先生的预测的车祸)准确无误地发生之前", before表示(他)刚(想到……事情)就(发生了)。
9. all right "好好的, 没事"。C和D的拼法都不对, B. alright已有不少人用, 但一般认为all right更为规范。

11. 下段at the trial即提示了答案应为(B)。

12. 答案为(A), 因下文出现了the judge。

5

She next remembers waking up, hearing the man pick up keys, pause (停顿), walk around the bed. He 1 her wrist(手腕), held it for moments, then let 2 . Sharon let it drop back down 3 he was apparently (显然) satisfied she was 4 . She lay there 5 , hearing the door 6 and then close.

When Sharon heard a car 7 up, she stood 8 and felt her way 9 the walls. She found a 10 and opened it. As she stepped out, the morning sun 11 her face and the terror she'd felt 12 rushed out. "I screamed...boy, did I! I was 13 agony(痛苦) and so frightened that 14 can't 15 it."

Then she heard a man's 16 behind her. His Words were terrifyingly 17 those she'd heard the previous (前个) night. "Who did this to you?" But instead of her attacker's New York 18 , she heard an Irish accent.

Charlie Greenwood had been driving to 19 when he'd seen her, naked and bloody, 20 a second-floor balcony (阳台). This time a true Samaritan (好施乐善者) rushed Sharon 21 hospital.

Doctors, nurses, and police were all impressed 22 Sharon's bravery and composure (镇定). When her husband, Wayne, arrived, she was 23 comforter. And before going into the operating room, Sharon insisted 24 delivering every nugget (一丝一点) of information to 25 the police track down her attacker. Yet she shrugs(耸耸肩) off their praise 26 , "It was just me being me."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| () 1. A. held | B. lifted | C. raised | D. caught |
| () 2. A. go | B. down | C. off | D. come |
| () 3. A. yet | B. and | C. but | D. while |
| () 4. A. alive | B. dying | C. saved | D. dead |
| () 5. A. still | B. hard | C. stiff | D. soft |
| () 6. A. shut | B. close | C. open | D. locked |
| () 7. A. start | B. begin | C. run | D. drive |
| () 8. A. up | B. still | C. firm | D. out |
| () 9. A. on | B. against | C. along | D. in |
| () 10. A. door | B. window | C. desk | D. room |
| () 11. A. beat | B. shone | C. feel | D. warmed |
| () 12. A. outside | B. inside | C. in | D. out |
| () 13. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. at |
| () 14. A. sentences | B. language | C. words | D. English |
| () 15. A. express | B. explain | C. tell | D. show |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| () 16. A. sound | B. voice | C. throat | D. accent |
| () 17. A. like | B. the same | C. as | D. likely |
| () 18. A. sound | B. voice | C. noise | D. accent(口音) |
| () 19. A. home | B. office | C. work | D. job |
| () 20. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. over |
| () 21. A. to | B. in | C. into | D. towards |
| () 22. A. at | B. with | C. for | D. about |
| () 23. A. his | B. their | C. her | D. the |
| () 24. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. that |
| () 25. A. make | B. let | C. help | D. ask |
| () 26. A. speaking | B. saying | C. talking | D. telling |

答案:

21. A 22. B 23. A 24. B 25. C 26. B
11. D 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. A 16. B 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. B
1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. A

答案说明

- 本来held, raised, lifted, caught, 都可用, 但在下一句let it drop back down暗示了她的手腕原本是垂着的, 有“提起来”的意思, 所以, 只能选择lifted。
- 在这个选择中, soft与意思连不上, 只有在still, hard, stiff 中进行选择, still 只表示“不动”, hard则表示“很硬”, stiff才能表示“僵直”。因为从上句可以看出凶手以为她死了, 这样就只有stiff一个选择。比较下列句子:
He was tense with anxiety. 他因为焦虑而显得紧张。
I was stiff with cold. 我都冻僵了。
Finally the bread became too hard to eat. 最后面包硬得无法吃了。
She stood still. 她纹丝不动地站着。
- 在这四个词中feel是“触摸”的意思, 而且是现在时, 在本文中不合题意。beat, shone均可与sun连用, 但beat表示阳光“强烈”, 如炎夏正午的毒日头; 而shone 表示“照耀”时, 是个不及物动词, 所以只有用warmed。
- 这个从句的意思是“无法用词语表达出来”, 所以只能用 express。如要用 tell, 只能说I can't tell you how grateful I am. “我无法表达我是多么的感激”。She expressed her thanks again and again. “她一次又一次地表示感谢。”explain表示“解释”。如: That explains his strange behavior. “那便是他举止乖张的原因。”show离express最近的意思是“表明”, 如:
Her speech showed she wasn't serious about it at all. “她的讲话表明她对此并不关注”。
- sound可表示任何声响, 不一定是说话的声音, accent则是从语音的角度来看说话的声音, 只有voice才表示说话的声音。

I remember as a child the death of a farmer. He fell from a tree and was not 1 to live. He asked 2 to die at home, a wish that was granted 3 question. He called his daughters into the bedroom and spoke with 4 of them 5 for a few minutes. He arranged his 6 quietly, though he was in great 7, and distributed his belongings and his 8, 9 of which was to be split (分开) until his wife should 10 him in death. He also asked 11 of his children to 12 in the work, duties, and tasks that he 13 on until the time of the accident. He 14 his friends to visit him 15, to say goodbye to them. Although I was a small 16 at the time he did not 17 me and my relatives, we were allowed to share in the 18 of the family just as we were 19 to grieve (悲痛) with them until he died. When he 20 die, he was left at home, in his own beloved home 21 he had built, and among his friends and neighbors who went to 22 a last look at him where he 23 in the midst of flowers in the place he had lived 24 and loved so much.

选择题:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| () 1. A. wanted | B. expected | C. asked | D. going |
| () 2. A. simply | B. exactly | C. justly | D. quickly |
| () 3. A. with | B. above | C. without | D. for |
| () 4. A. each | B. every | C. either | D. neither |
| () 5. A. alone | B. lonely | C. single | D. each |
| () 6. A. matters | B. work | C. things | D. affairs |
| () 7. A. pain | B. ache | C. hurt | D. suffer |
| () 8. A. earth | B. pool | C. lands | D. land |
| () 9. A. neither | B. none | C. any | D. nothing |
| () 10. A. after | B. behind | C. follow | D. back |
| () 11. A. every | B. each | C. either | D. neither |
| () 12. A. join | B. unite | C. share | D. take |
| () 13. A. has carried | B. had carried | C. would carry | D. would have carried |
| () 14. A. asked | B. let | C. made | D. had |
| () 15. A. no more | B. any longer | C. any more | D. once more |
| () 16. A. child | B. baby | C. relative | D. friend |
| () 17. A. love | B. like | C. include | D. refuse |
| () 18. A. dinners | B. preparations | C. party | D. performance |
| () 19. A. asked | B. permitted | C. wanted | D. made |
| () 20. A. was to | B. did | C. had to | D. wanted to |
| () 21. A. which | B. where | C. one | D. what |
| () 22. A. take | B. throw | C. drop | D. send |

- () 23. A. lie B. laid C. lay D. lied
() 24. A. on B. in C. around D. near

答案:

21. A 22. A 23. C 24. B
11. B 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. D 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. B 20. B
1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C

答案说明:

1. He fell from a tree and was not expected to live.
他从树上掉下来, 没有什么生存的希望了。
这里主要是表示没有“希望活了”, 而不是“他不准备活了”。
4. 第4题选择each。因在表示“每个”意思时, each和every都行。但every只能作形容词。此处要求填一个代词, each即可作形容词, 又可作代词。第11题同第4题。
9. 这是一个由until连接的复合句。它前面的动词split是短暂动词, 应用否定形式。在三个否定词中none最合适。表示belongings和land众多东西都不能分。nothing后面不跟of的短语。neither只能表示两都不, 也不行。
14. 这里要求选择的动词, 后面能够接带to的不定式to visit作宾补。在所给四个动词中, 除A之外, 其它三个动词后都接不带to的不定式。
16. 这题的答案在文章的第二句找。
17. 此题选择refuse这个词, 是根据后面的意思:“我们允许参加……”来判断的。
20. 这道题可能会使同学们感到迷惑, 也许有些人认为A、C、D都可以, 但相反, 这三个答案都没有准确地表达文章内容。这里的意思是:“他一死, 就抬出了他的家”。did在这里起强调作用。
21. 这里要求选择一个关系代词。四个词中, 只有which起这个作用。
22. 这里选择A是根据短语的搭配来决定的: take a look at。

7

One day the nose, the eyes and the eye-brows 1 a quarrel about their positions 2 importance. The nose said, “3 a person does not have a 4, how is he to find out 5 the fish are fresh 6 the roses are of pleasant smell? You, Mr. Eye-brows, are useless. 7 right have you to occupy 8 high position?”

Mr. Eyes 9 with the Nose 10 added, “If a person does not have me 11 his guide, he 12 stumble (绊) over logs lying across the way or fall 13 the river or 14 able to find 15 way home, etc, etc. I am unable to be 16 with a position 17 than that of Mr. Eye-brows. I am strongly 18 this unfairness.”

Mr. Eye-brow was 19 to speak. He said, “Gentlemen, what you have said 20 sound and correct. Your reasoning is perfectly good. 21 how would our owner 22 to outsiders if Mr. Eyes and I exchange 23 positions 24 Mr. Nose should

change his place with 25 ?”

选择题:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. had | B. has | C. have | D. has had |
| () 2. A. in | B. of | C. about | D. on |
| () 3. A. Because | B. As | C. If | D. Since |
| () 4. A. mouth | B. eyes | C. head | D. nose |
| () 5. A. which | B. whether | C. how | D. what |
| () 6. A. or | B. and | C. but | D. so |
| () 7. A. How | B. Why | C. What | D. That |
| () 8. A. such | B. a such | C. a | D. such a |
| () 9. A. said | B. disagreed | C. agreed | D. talked |
| () 10. A. and | B. then | C. but | D. or |
| () 11. A. as | B. for | C. of | D. with |
| () 12. A. would have | B. will | C. will have | D. is to |
| () 13. A. towards | B. near | C. close to | D. into |
| () 14. A. not be | B. not to be | C. be not | D. be |
| () 15. A. my | B. his | C. our | D. its |
| () 16. A. satisfy | B. satisfying | C. satisfactory | D. satisfied |
| () 17. A. higher | B. smaller | C. lower | D. larger |
| () 18. A. for | B. toward | C. with | D. against |
| () 19. A. next | B. second | C. the econd | D. the next |
| () 20. A. are | B. is | C. being | D. was |
| () 21. A. So | B. And | C. But | D. 不填 |
| () 22. A. say | B. have | C. look | D. show |
| () 23. A. our | B. their | C. your | D. my |
| () 24. A. and | B. and if | C. if | D. and that |
| () 25. A. me | B. my | C. I | D. mine |

答案:

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. A 11. A
12. B 13. D 14. A 15. B 16. D 17. C 18. D 19. D 20. B 21. C
22. C 23. A 24. B 25. D

答案说明:

7. what修饰名词right, how和why是副词, 不能修饰名词, 而that不能引导疑问句。
8. such修饰整个名词词组, 放在全部修饰语(包括冠词)之前。
14. 应选用“not be”, 因为本句的句型结构是: 谓语部份由一个助动词和三个并列的原型动词stumble, fall和be组成。否定词not应紧跟助动词。
16. 应选过去分词satisfied. to be satisfied with“对……满意”。

20. 应选is, 因为主语what you have said是一个从句, 按单数名词对待。

24. 应选and if, 因为后面跟着另一个条件状语从句, 与前面的if从句并列。

方法指导: 上下文内容的提示

检测考生是否注意上下文的提示也是完型填空题设计的一种题型。这类题型往往有如下特点: 选项如果为名词, 往往在下文(有时是上文)不远处即可找到该名词。例如第4篇的选题11、12; 如要是选择代词, 则根据靠得最近的人或物, 或根据上文的推断, 搞准指代。如第5篇中的选题23, 第7篇的选题23, 都与靠最近的人物相关, 而第5篇的选题则要根据上文his father and his uncle来判断答案为their。如果是选择动词, 一部分选题与时态、语态、语气和谓语动词形式有很大关系, 此时选择关键是注意紧接的上下句子的呼应关系。例如第4篇选题3由be certain to do 推断; 第7篇选题12, 由条件状语从句的does not推出主题中应用will stumble……。但关于动词的选题更多的是考词义的区别, 而不是考语法。例如第5篇的选题1(见注释)。这种题难度大些。

8

Dear friend,

As you know, my son died three months ago. Please don't ask me if I'm 1 it yet—I'll never be over it. Nicholas 2 our son. He was a real human being whom we started to love the 3 he was conceived (受孕). He grew 4 me for nine months. I was thrilled (兴奋) at every 5, 6 was my husband.

Please don't tell me I'm young and can have 7 children. I know I 8 and I will when I'm ready.

When you see me, don't be afraid to talk 9 Nicholas. It helps us to talk 10 him and remember the three-and-a-half short weeks we had 11 him. If you don't know what to 12. Just say you're sorry or hug (拥抱) me. Don't be surprised if I 13 and please, don't let it embarrass (使窘迫) you.

When I ask about your kids, don't be afraid to 14 about them. But, please, don't 15 about them. I'd give anything to be 16 in the middle of the night by a 17.

Don't ask how I'm doing if you don't want to hear the 18. And don't ask if there's anything you can do unless you really 19 it.

Finally thank you for being a 20 ... and for caring 21 to want to say the right things to me.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| () 1. A. off | B. out | C. over | D. beyond |
| () 2. A. is | B. were | C. was | D. should be |
| () 3. A. time | B. minute | C. once | D. hour |
| () 4. A. within | B. with | C. by | D. in |
| () 5. A. cry | B. sound | C. jump | D. kick |
| () 6. A. about | B. and | C. so | D. like |