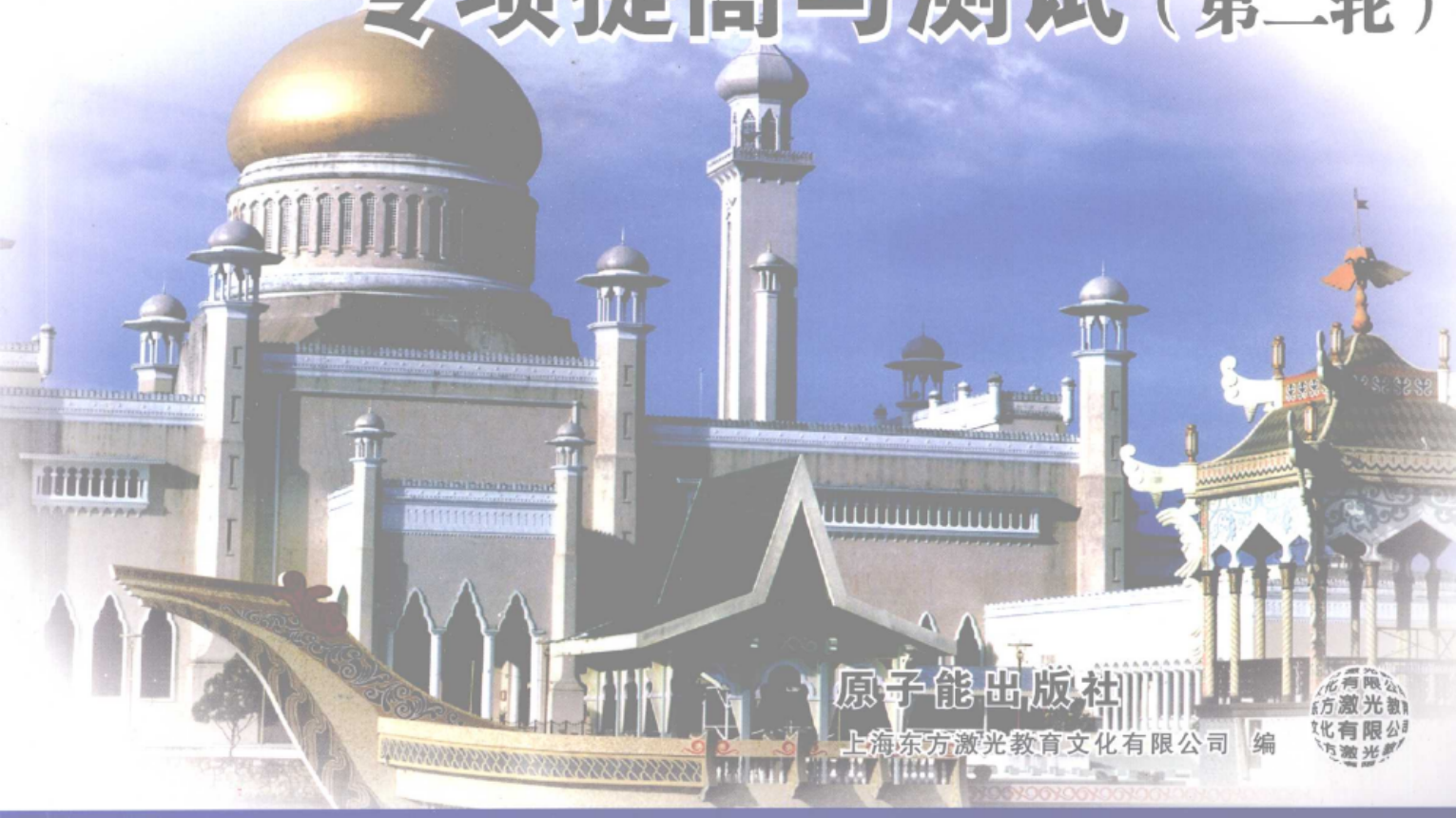


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2008 年广东 高考英语零距离突破 —— 专项提高与测试 (第二轮)



原子能出版社

上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 编



2008年广东

高考英语零距离突破

——专项提高与测试（第二轮）

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（第二轮）专项提高与测试——高考英语零距离突破——2008年广东高考英语零距离突破

出版发行 广东人民出版社

责任编辑 袁 涤

特约编辑 郭俊萍 林衍敏

编 审 广东省出版集团

社 址 广东省广州市

本 册 880mm×1230mm 1/16

字 数 408千字

印 张 17

版 次 2007年12月第1版

原 子 能 出 版 社

如有倒装、印刷质量问题，请打电话：(010) 88416013

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2008年广东高考英语零距离突破. 专项提高与测试. 第二轮 / 刘丽珍 主编.
—北京: 原子能出版社, 2007.12
ISBN 978-7-5022-4058-5

I. 2… II. 刘… III. 英语课—高中—升学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第185420号

内 容 提 要

2008年6月,广东省将进行新教材、新考试方案实施后的第二次高考,为了考生能够更好地把握各学科基础知识和基本技能,提高综合分析能力及应试能力,我们根据“考试大纲”和“新课程标准”编写了《2008年广东高考零距离突破》系列丛书。其中《2008年广东高考英语零距离突破——专项提高与测试(第二轮)》分为专项提高篇和综合模拟测试卷两部分。专项提高篇设有“听力”、“完形填空”、“语法填空”、“阅读理解”、“信息匹配”、“基础写作”和“读写任务”等内容,每部分内容有【高考解读】、【解题技巧】、【典例分析】、【实战操练】等板块。综合模拟测试卷根据最新高考动态,结合名校教学特色,着重考前全真模拟和强化综合训练。

2008年广东高考英语零距离突破——专项提高与测试(第二轮)

出版发行	原子能出版社
责任编辑	刘 岩
特约编辑	苏宁萍 陈 瑜
印 刷	保定市中画美凯印刷有限公司
经 销	全国新华书店
开 本	880mm×1230mm 1/16
字 数	408千字
印 张	17
版 次	2007年12月第1版 2007年12月第1次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5022-4058-5
定 价	33.00元(另配90分钟磁带1盒 10.00元)

如有倒装、印刷质量问题,请打电话:(010)68416013

前 言

广东省根据教育部要求推广新课标的第二次高考——2008 年高考已经紧锣密鼓地准备着了。不仅如此，对同学们来说，广东省经教育部批准的新的方案也是一个全新的课题，任重而道远！为了适应广东省 2008 年实施“三新”（新课标、新课程和新高考题型）的自主命题，为能向广东考生提供一套切合实际又实用高效的复习资料，我们特聘请长期从事在广东教育第一线有丰富教学经验的专家和教师编写了《2008 年广东高考英语零距离突破》系列丛书，奉献给各位，以便共同分享集体智慧。

《2008 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语考试大纲》（课程标准实验版）以及《广东省英语科考试说明》的内容与 2007 年《考试说明》相比做了较大幅度的修订和调整，如对“考试内容和要求”中阅读部分要求进行了精简，删除了难以确切界定的“熟悉的有关日常生活话题的简短文字材料”，同时对一些文字的叙述也作了相应调整。如“要求考生能读懂书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文段以及公告、说明、广告等，并能从中获取相关信息”。新命名了“考试形式”中的部分题型，将“多项选择式完形填空”称为“完形填空”；将听力部分中原先使用的“填空题”直接称为“听取信息”；新设置的题型命名为“语法填空”、“信息匹配”；写作部分分别为“基础写作”和“读写任务”等。但考试内容基本保持在稳定中发展，能力更加凸现英语语言在语境中的运用。

编写原则 本着广东学生实际情况，注重语言综合能力与语言应用素质考查相结合的策略，注重语言应用时代性和实践性的融合，侧重对学生获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力指导，旨在提高考生语言综合运用能力。

本书定位 本丛书为广东省所有高考考生而设计，以中等水平的考生为基准定位，向中等以下水平的高考生覆盖，也兼顾中等偏上高考学生的需求。本丛书为第二轮复习专用书，分为一书一卷。

本书特色 本丛书立足精讲精析精练，体现新课标、新考纲的“新”，找出新高考与此前高考的“异”，力求准确把握新高考的脉，以全新模式呈现新题型解题策略与解题思路的引导，强化新题型的讲解与配套练习的补

充。

编写体例 《2008年广东高考英语零距离突破——专项提高与测试》分为专项提高篇和综合模拟测试卷两部分。其中专项提高篇设有“听力”、“完形填空”、“语法填空”、“阅读理解”、“信息匹配”、“基础写作”和“读写任务”等内容，每部分内容有【高考解读】、【解题技巧】、【典例分析】、【实战操练】等板块。综合模拟测试卷根据最新高考动态，结合名校教学特色，着重考前全真模拟和强化综合训练。

书后所有练习都配有参考答案，真正起到疑有所答，惑有所解，问有所引的效果。

拥有《2008年广东高考英语零距离突破》系列丛书在手，如同把名师请到了身边，手把手地教你学习。变被动学习为主动学习，从学会升华到会学。通过本书的学习达到培养终身自学的能力。

愿《2008年广东高考英语零距离突破》系列丛书伴你走向成功之路！

《高考零距离丛书》编写组

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专项提高篇

一、听力

高考解读

高考英语听力测试要求考生听懂日常生活中内容熟悉、发音清晰、语速适当的简短对话和独白。试题的设置严格按照“继续加强语言测试的交际原则,加大语言交际能力的考查力度”的要求,全面地考查考生的综合语言运用能力。2007年使用新课标的广东省听力分为听力理解和听取信息两部分,分值为35分,其中听力理解部分15题共30分,听取信息部分5题共5分。对比广东前三年的高考试题来说,听力的题目数量没有变,但分值有所增加,用时也随之增多,但2007年高考全省信息获取的平均分仅为1.88分,2006年为2.29分(总分7.5分)。因此,做好听力方面的训练,进一步提高听力能力显得尤为重要。

通过对高考听力的分析来看,听力测试材料的内容包括日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、传说趣闻、新闻报道、天气预报和科普常识等简短对话或短文。听力录音语速接近常速或常速,要求考生听一二遍后,能够掌握其主旨大意,事实细节,能正确理解材料所陈述的事实、表面意思和深层含义,并依据这些信息做出正确判断;要求考生能根据所听材料进行推断,如推测对话或短文中的时间、地点、场合、人物身份、关系、态度等。

近几年高考英语听力题的录音材料的长度有增长的趋势,而且语速也几乎是常速;录音材料内容不但涉及面广,而且与考生日常生活非常贴近;不但注重考生的实际交际能力的考查,而且听力题的难度也在不断增加;不但要求考生能理解听力材料的字面意思,而且还要能领悟语言材料的真正内涵。

解题技巧

高考听力测试只是高考英语考试中一个部分,为什么对众多考生而言,听力考试至关重要呢?其原因就是:听力测试是英语考试的第一模块,在相当大程度上这一模块的成败与否对整套试卷的考试影响是非常重大的。第一模块——听力测试实际上就是一种心理测试。所以说,作为考生应该具有一个良好的应试前的心理状态。

1. 调整心态,舒展情绪,集中精力,沉着应战

听前,考生要先调整好自己的心态,不要出现忐忑不安的心情,用静心的方式舒展自己的紧张情绪;听时,要集中精力倾听,沉着应付,不慌不忙,选择答案要有信心;解题时,理解对话或独白内容以句为最小单位,思维不要停留在某个生词或一时想不起的那个单词上,对遗漏内容,先放过去,集中精力听后面内容,以保证对对话或独白有个整体理解,事后再根据自己所获信息及选项提示或暗示,进行补答。

2. 抓紧间隔,阅读题干,进行预测,关注选项

进行听力测试时,考生应充分利用所给时间,快速阅读听力测试题题干和选项,利用题干和选项所提供的信息快速进行预测,因为这有利于在短时间内高度集中注意力,在听录音材料时,就能充分调动大脑先期储存的这方面信息,做到快速理解和甄别信息,有的放矢地分析和筛选信息,从而达到从容不迫地选择正确答案。

3. 依托主题,熟悉内容,把握规律,谨慎抉择

听前,扫读题干和选项很重要,这有助于把握对话或独白中的主题句。因为大多数对话主题句、事实性的信息一般都是由回答者予以呈现,听时,应注意回答者的语言表述最为关键。听短文应注意开头、结尾和一些具体信息的话语,短文的开头是主要信息的引导句,它能揭示整个段落讲什么,信息内容朝什么方向发

展。结尾表示短文内容的结局,而具体信息的话语往往又是命题的中心,若平时对此多加注意的话,那么解答听力测试题就不难了。

4. 巧做记录,有利核对,配合甄别,确保正确

高考英语试题为保证听力测试题的信度和真实性,所以听力录音原文材料的语速一般而言接近常速,近两年的语速几乎是正常语速,大部分考生对此感到不适。尤其是对对话或短文中的地点、年份、月份、日期、数字、价格、年龄、名称等觉得非常棘手,因此考生在进行听力测试时适当做一些笔记是非常有必要的,记录可弥补记忆的偏差,有利于更好理解,能提高解题准确度。当然做笔记应采用一套自己熟悉符号,这样可加快记录速度,如只记下一些单词的核心字母或缩写形式作为标示,以实词为主,介词、冠词和代词一般可以不记,如:question 可以记录为 ques, Saturday 可以记为 Sat., 这种形式可以为答题时提供信息,能使考生完整地理解所听句子内容,能提高答题的准确率。

5. 正确填写单词,巧妙运用简便形式

这主要是针对听取信息部分。该部分除了要求考生能准确判断出所听单词和短语外,更需要把答案准确地表达出来。这就要求考生们在平时的学习中就做好单词的记忆,尤其是一些常见的日常词汇。并且在写的时候要注意格式,该大写的时候(如专有名词、句子开头等)就必须大写,以减少无谓的丢分。部分实在记忆不清的表计量单词等可考虑写简写,如 hours, minutes 等,增加得分点。但比较简单的还是应该写全称,不可贪一时之方便导致失分。数字则可尽量写阿拉伯数字,减低出错的概率。



典例分析

1. 快速浏览试题,成竹在胸

快速浏览试题及选项,预测听力内容和答案。这种提前阅读方法是做好听力题的重要保证。听录音时,只需验证一下自己的预测就可以了。同时由于选项及试题里的短语、句子可能会在听力里出现,因此认真读题还能提高听的质量。此外,答完一小题马上快速浏览下一小题,否则就会跟不上,找不准,最后势必会心情急躁,影响下面做题,导致失分更为严重。



例 1

- () (1) What does the girl want her father to buy?
 A. A ruler. B. High-tech things. C. Pencils and erasers.
- () (2) Which of the following does the father consider buying for his daughter?
 A. A calculator. B. A computer. C. An MP3.

录音原文:

W: Dad, I need some high-tech things like a calculator, an MP3 and a computer.

典例剖析:通过阅读各题干,考生可以从第(2)题的选项中看出要买的东西应该是属于高科技的产品。因此可作出预测第(1)题是选择 B。当听到“I need some high-tech things like...”时,就能确定本题答案了。

答案 B

2. 排除心理障碍,沉着应战

听力测试要求考生具备良好的心理素质。听力考查具有瞬间性,因此考生必须边听、边思考、边解题。某一地方听不清楚也很正常,不必紧张、心慌,也不必纠缠不休,准备听下一题。



例 2

- () What do the speakers think of San Francisco?
 A. It's a big city. B. They both love the city.
 C. It isn't so expensive to live there.

录音原文:

W: So I was just hanging out in San Francisco the other weekend.

M: I love San Francisco.

W: What a great town!

M: I mean if it wasn't so expensive, I'd totally be there, um...

W: Me too, exactly. Goddard, you know, there were so many things to do and...

典例剖析:解答此题时,首先,要沉着、冷静;其次,在听之前,要迅速读题干的意思,抓住关键的信息词:“what”,“think of”和“speakers”。听的时候要留意对话双方都需提到的对这个城市的看法。因此当听到“I love San Francisco.”和“What a great town!”时,就能确定本题应是选B。而A项并没有提及到,而C项却跟原文意思相反。

答案 B

3. 摆脱思维定式,设身处地

命题者有时会利用考生的思维定式设计一些似是而非的题目,从而导致学生“误入歧途”。考生必须认真辨别细节,设身处地地挖掘文章的深层含义。

例 3

() What does the woman think of the director's film *Titanic*?

A. She doesn't like it.

B. She likes it.

C. She prefers it to his other works.

录音原文:

M: I really enjoy seeing the director's film *Titanic*.

W: Yes, it is very nice, but I prefer some of his other works.

典例剖析:此类带有明显评价性质的试题,答案无非是“肯定”或“否定”,因此考生要认真判断对话者的真实感受。当听到男士说“enjoy”,女士说“Yes”时,一些考生就选了B,有的同学听到“prefer some of his other works”时,就选了C。这些考生都忽略了but的存在,却不知道它就是帮助我们突破思维定式的关键词。

答案 A

4. 获取详实信息,巧妙记录

这里主要针对听取信息这一题型。该题除了要求考生们能把握听力内容外,更要能抓住要填的单词或词组,并准确拼写。听时进行巧妙记录,好好利用当中的间隙时间,把听到的单词或短语补充完整。

例 4

Season	Period	Temperature	Weather	Activities
winter	December—early March	drop(16) _____	snowy	skiing, snow-shoeing
spring	from(17) _____	around 50 degrees during the day	windy	going on a picnic, strolling through parks and playing(18) _____
summer	from June	around 80 degrees	dry with(19) _____	hiking, fishing, etc
fall	from late September		cool	driving into the mountains, viewing the fall colors, cleaning up(20) _____

录音原文:

Today I'd like to talk to you about the changing seasons in my city, which was the given topic for this class. First of all, the winter season usually begins in December and ends in early March. The coldest month

is January and the temperatures can drop below freezing for most of this month. Occasionally, we have snow storms that can drop a foot of snow in a very short period of time. Winter activities during this season include skiing and snow-shoeing. Spring usually arrives in late March and the temperature stay around 15°C during the day. It's a beautiful season, because the flowers start to bloom. It's sometimes windy. People in my city often like to go on picnics, stroll through parks and play outdoor games. Next, summer starts in June, as temperature slowly rises to around 18°C. The summer in my city is very dry, with little rain through out the season. Fortunately, the weather is very pleasant, even in hot days. Popular activities during this season include hiking, fishing, camping, water-skiing and outdoor sports including football and soccer. And finally, summer changes to fall in late September when the weather cools off and the trees begin to change colors. A lot of people enjoy driving into the mountains and viewing the fall colors. It is also a time when people clean up their yards and gardens in preparation for the winter season. So as you can see, my city has a lot of offer no matter when you visit this area.

典例剖析:要填的信息点基本上在听力内容中都是直接呈现的,考生并不需要太多的转换。抓住要填的内容进行记录即可。听的过程中可作巧妙记录,如17题中的填月份,听时可用阿拉伯数字3代替,听力结束后再把相对应的单词填到答题卡上。另外,在很多时候考生可以根据语法去判断所填的内容是否够准确。如18和20题中所填的名词,在听的时候,表复数的尾音可能会不太清晰,但我们可根据它们是可数名词判断这里填的应该都是复数形式。

答案 16. below freezing 17. late March 18. outdoor games 19. little rain
20. yards and gardens/gardens and yards



实战操练

听力理解

- () 1. Which statement is TRUE according to the Head Teacher?
- A. There are now several other schools like this one.
- B. A lot of the children in the school are physically disabled.
- C. Up till now there have been special schools for disabled children and for children with learning difficulties.

- () 2. Why did the Head Teacher decide to start this school?

- A. To bring all types of children together for their education.
- B. Because there were not enough special schools.
- C. Because the world is changing.

- () 3. What happens in classes in the school?

- A. Faster and slower learners are together for all classes.
- B. Slower learners work better and more quickly.
- C. Faster learners sometimes act as teachers for slower learners.

- () 4. Why does the man visit the garden?

- A. Because he wants to write an article on gardens.
- B. Because he wants to help the woman clean the garden.

- C. Because he wants to get different advice on garden.
- () 5. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. Mrs. White grows many plants from seeds herself.
B. Mrs. White's first garden was very big.
C. Mrs. White's friends often give her plants.
- () 6. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Journalist and garden owner.
B. Tourist and gardenener.
C. College professor and biology student.
- () 7. Where does the man come from?
A. Italy.
B. Greece.
C. England.
- () 8. When will the man go back home?
A. In half a year.
B. In about two months.
C. In three years.
- () 9. What does the woman's cousin do?
A. He is a tourist guide in Italy.
B. He works as an engineer.
C. He is an English teacher in Italy.
- 四
- () 10. Whom does the woman see when she passes the lake?
A. Lots of people collecting fish there.
B. Lots of people playing cards there.
C. Lots of people fishing there.
- () 11. What does the woman prefer to do in her free time?
A. To fish with a rod sitting at the lake.
B. To read, sit before the TV and go to movies.
C. To read, collect stamps and go to movies.
- () 12. What can you infer from the conversation?
A. The woman has a lot of hobbies.
B. The woman has no hobbies at all.
C. The man has no hobbies either.
- 五
- () 13. Why does the woman phone the man?
A. Because she loses her way.
B. Because she wants to tell him something.
C. Because she wants the man to pick her up.
- () 14. Where is the woman when she phones the man?
A. At a corner of Hamphshare Street.
B. At a restaurant on the corner.
C. At the first corner of Hamphshare Street.
- () 15. Which floor does the man live?
A. On the first floor.
B. On the third floor.
C. On the sixth floor.
- 六
- () 16. How does the woman keep fit?
A. Taking exercise.
B. Eating vegetables.
C. Eating less.
- () 17. What did the man often do when he was at school?
A. Did nothing but study.
B. Swam from time to time.
C. Swam twice a week.

18. What can you infer the man will do this evening?
A. Go to swim by himself.
B. Go upstairs with the woman.
C. Swim with the woman.
19. What will you do first before you hold a party?
A. To think of what you want to do carefully.
B. Just think about something small that pleases your guests.
C. Just let everything go on in its own way.
20. Why do you often find some good ideas not used at the end of the party?
A. Because you have forgotten those small details at the party.
B. Because you have only put your mind on those small details at the party.
C. Because those small details will advance and change at times at the party.
21. How can you have your guests impressed at the party?
A. Try to make your party characterized.
B. Try to make your party simple.
C. Try to make your party perfect.
22. What does Tony like about his job?
A. Being famous.
B. His income.
C. The team-mates.
23. When does Tony feel nervous?
A. Before a game.
B. During a game.
C. During the training.
24. What does Tony dislike about being a football player?
A. The training program.
B. Big games.
C. Weeks of traveling.
25. What kind of food will the man and the woman eat?
A. Indian food.
B. Chinese food.
C. American food.
26. How does the woman know that the Eastern Palace is a good restaurant?
A. She has tried it once.
B. She has been there several times.
C. She has been told about.
27. What time will they mostly likely meet?
A. 7:00
B. 7:10
C. 6:50
28. What was the woman doing at lunchtime?
A. Giving a lecture.
B. Listening to a lecture.
C. Having a talk with her professor.
29. How do the students like Professor Paul's lectures?
A. They never mind his running overtime.
B. They all keep silent during his lecture.
C. They all dash to his lecture.
30. How does Professor Paul feel about his visitors?
A. They make him feel good.
B. They bore him to tears.
C. They make him mentally upset.

十一

- () 31. What's the most probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Mother and son. B. Boss and worker. C. Housewife and repairman.
- () 32. What are the two speakers doing?
A. Repairing the washing machine. B. Getting the washing done.
C. Balancing the load.
- () 33. What doesn't the man have to do?
A. Hang the shirts up. B. Put another load in. C. Ironing the pants.

十二

- () 34. Why did the doctor send Mrs. Black to the local hospital?

A. Because he didn't exam her carefully enough.
B. Because he didn't find the cause of her illness.
C. Because he wanted to fool her.

- () 35. When did the husband get home?

A. After his wife went out.
B. When his wife was answering the phone.
C. He was already at home.

- () 36. What kind of person was Mr. Black?

A. He was a careful man. B. He was a kind man. C. He was a considerate man.

十三

- () 37. How does the man feel about the delay of his flight?

A. Calm. B. Glad. C. Angry.

- () 38. Which is the right boarding gate for the man?

A. Gate 5. B. Gate 20. C. Gate 38.

- () 39. When will the plane probably take off?

A. At 3:30 p. m. B. At 3:40 p. m. C. At 3:50 p. m.

十四

- () 40. Where does the woman work?

A. Tokyo. B. London. C. Oxford.

- () 41. What are the speakers going to do together tomorrow evening?

A. Visit Jane. B. Have dinner. C. See customers.

- () 42. Who is probable Jane?

A. Tony's customer. B. Tony's boss. C. Tony's wife.

十五

- () 43. What does the man do?

A. A painter. B. An engineer. C. A weatherman.

- () 44. What does the man say about his job?

A. Easy. B. Tiring. C. Dangerous.

- () 45. Why does the man love his job?

A. He can stay in the mountains.
B. He can enjoy the beautiful view.
C. He can experience different weather.

听取信息

Sports and Leisure Assistants Wanted

Working time: (1) _____

(2) _____: Caribbean

What to do: Assistants will help to run (3) _____ activities or other land sports.

The key: The key is encouraging (4) _____, joining in with them and helping to make sure

(5) _____ is running smoothly.

Program	Gardening with Mary.
Time	Saturday afternoon, starting (6) _____ — the first day of spring.
Content	Mary will show you the best way to grow (7) _____. She has lots of good advice (8) _____!
Mary Green	She has written many popular books on gardening: <i>Grow Your Own Food</i> , <i>Green Is My Favourite Colour</i> and (9) _____. She says that you just (10) _____ the right kinds of roses for your garden.

Channel	Hours on the Air Daily	Programs Broadcast
Radio One	12 hours	(11) _____
Radio Two	(12) _____	Light music, musicals and operas Sports Events
Radio Three	17 hours	Classical music and grand operas. (13) _____, serious news and commentaries Works of (14) _____, artistic and intellectual interest
Radio Four	16 hours	News and information, drama talk and entertainment programs (15) _____

The number of this flight (16) _____.

The flight will take (17) _____.

The local time in Seattle is (18) _____.

The current weather in Seattle is (19) _____.

The plane will arrive at (20) _____.

五 An Accident

The number of the injured	(21) _____
The time the trucker was injured	When the truck (22) _____
The reason why the accident happened	(23) _____
The total number of traffic accidents in the city this month	(24) _____
More about the accident	At the (25) _____

二、完形填空

高考解读

高考完形填空旨在全面考查考生英语基础知识和综合运用语言的能力,它集词的用法及搭配,词汇辨析、猜测能力,分析判断能力,逻辑推理能力、语篇理解能力等一体,既考查学生的语言知识水平,又检测他们的分析判断能力和综合运用语言知识的实践能力。考生必须要有完整的句子意识,上下文意识主题思想意识,跨文化意识和社会生活体验意识。

高考完形填空的命题特点和趋势:题材广泛,常考文体:记叙文、说明文和议论文(主要是夹叙夹议类)。2007 广东卷的完形填空,时代气息强,文章的选材新颖、实用,讲的是信息时代热门的内容——识别计算机登录系统,体现了总体上的求新、务实的命题趋势。考核的知识点淡化了语法的运用和词汇的辨析,而更加地偏重于文章整体的把握,语境的了解,背景知识的掌握以及逻辑的推导。既考查学生的宏观阅读能力,也考查学生微观语言能力。大部分选项的答案都可以根据文章的意思推导出来,而不是通过辨析四个选项或者通过语法规则来确定。从近年来全国高考的完形填空来看,已经几乎较少考核学生语法方面的知识了,知识点都是从语义搭配、结构搭配、惯用搭配及逻辑知识等方面来测试学生对词汇的掌握,运用及理解整篇文章的能力,相信这一命题思路会在 2008 年的高考英语中体现。

解题技巧

一、完形填空解题步骤

1. 通读全文,统揽全局:重视首句不设空信息。明确文章的主题思想,重视文章的语篇意义。
2. 逐句分析,确定选项:推理判断,前后照应,试选答案。
3. 通盘理解,上下一致:瞻前顾后,仔细推敲。
4. 复读全文,核对答案:粗选答案后,一定要把自己所选的答案带入文章中,注意一下文章的行文是否合乎逻辑,所选词汇是否达意和搭配。

二、高考完形填空常考热点

1. 词义辨析能力,结构搭配类
2. 语法结构分析能力
3. 语篇理解能力(①语境理解 ②行文逻辑推理判断)
4. 根据生活常识及文化背景知识进行逻辑推理

典例分析

1. 词义辨析,结构搭配类

在完形填空题提供的四个选项中,往往存在大量同义词、近义词、反义词、同类词等等(也有一部分没有任何关系的词汇掺在其中),这就要我们予以严格地区分和细心地比较,找出答案。



例 1 In the United States there was an unusual tale telling of the daughter of a mechanic (技工).

One day while walking along the bank of a lake, the girl 36 to see 20 eggs laid by a wild goose. (NMET2007) 全国卷

36. A. managed

B. attempted

C. happened

D. supposed

典例剖析:本题为词义搭配题,happen to do sth.意为“碰巧做某事”,根据see的宾语“20 eggs laid by a wild goose”可判断出在湖边散步时碰巧看见20个天鹅下的蛋。manage to do sth.意为“设法做成某事”;attempt意为“试,企图”;suppose意为“设想,推测;猜想某人(事)如何”。

答案 C

 例2 The girl became increasingly worried about this, both when 46 and in her dreams.

(NMET2007)全国卷

46. A. asleep

B. away

C. around

D. awake

典例剖析:这是个词义的反义比较题。awake意为“醒着”,根据下文中的in her dreams可判断出女孩无论是醒着还是睡梦中都为无法教天鹅飞翔而焦虑,asleep意为“睡着,睡熟”;away意为“离开”;around意为“周围,四面”。

答案 D

2. 语法结构分析能力

 例1 The doors had been shut. They 30 be opened from the inside, he was trapped (被困)

in a library! (NMET2007)浙江卷

30. A. wouldn't

B. shouldn't

C. couldn't

D. needn't


典例剖析:这是浙江卷中唯一的一道语法题,考察情态动词的用法。从上一句The doors had been shut和下旬he was trapped可以推断出门开不了,因此选C。couldn't意为“不能够”;wouldn't意为“不愿意”;shouldn't意为“不应该”;needn't意为“没必要”。

答案 C

3. 语篇理解能力

(1) 语境理解

根据上下文语境来确定最佳选项是近年来的完形填空试题在选项的设置上越来越淡化语法结构,即把具体的语言知识溶进具体的语言情景中去,考查考生通过上下文的前后提示或暗示,对整体文意进行把握的能力。

 例1 Being alone in outer space can be frightening. That is one reason why astronauts on solo (单独的) space flight were given plenty of work to keep them 45. They were also in constant communication with people on the earth. (NMET2007)上海卷

45. A. tired

B. asleep

C. conscious


D. busy

典例剖析:这是个语境提示题。根据上下文来考虑选项。busy意为“忙碌的”。根据上文中“were given plenty of work”,可判断出给他们足够的工作使他们保持忙碌的状态,因此选D。tired意为“疲劳的,劳累的,疲倦的”;asleep意为“睡着的,睡熟的”;conscious意为“有意识的,有知觉的”。

答案 D

(2) 逻辑推理判断类

逻辑推理能力是营造语境的基础,通过分析句与句之间的逻辑关系,根据上下文中对比,前后顺序及前后文中提示与解释的关系,因果,转折及用途等线索,猜出文中的生词和缺失的单词,找出信息词,即注意结构,语意,及逻辑三条线索是做好完形填空题的关键。近年来,完形填空题在设计上的趋势是朝着深层化及语境化的方面挖掘,侧重逻辑推理判断。这类题在完形填空的各类题材中都有体现。考生应加强各种连词,副词的训练。

 例1 They were also in constant communication with people on the earth. 46, being with people from whom you cannot get away might be even harder than being alone. (NMET2007)上海卷

46. A. So far B. After all C. However D. Therefore

典例剖析 这是个逻辑推理判断题。however 意为“然而,可是”,根据上句“They were also in constant communication with people on the earth”和“being with people from whom you cannot get away might be even harder than being alone”是转折关系,故选 C。so far 意为“迄今为止”;after all 意为“毕竟”;therefore 意为“因此,所以”。

答案 C

例 2 Students find preparatory helpful in examinations. They read over the questions 1 trying to answer any of them. 2 they answer the first ones in which they are most confident. 3, deeper mental activities in the subconscious mind are taking place; work is being done on the 4 difficult questions. 5 the time the easier questions are answered, answers to the more difficult ones will begin to come into consciousness.

1. A. before B. after C. when D. once

2. A. Thus B. But C. Therefore D. Then

3. A. Firstly B. Finally C. Meanwhile D. Afterwards

4. A. much B. more C. little D. less

5. A. At B. By C. Since D. For

典例剖析:这一小段介绍了在解答问题时“准备工作”的重要性。

1. A 学生回答问题和阅读所有的问题之间存在逻辑上的先后关系。即“读”在前,“答题”在后,因此,选 A。

2. D 考试时的做题策略往往是先易后难,当然,这个前提是在“读了问题”之后,所以,该句与上句是时间先后的关系。

3. C 大脑中进行的深层次思维活动是在做简单题的同时发生的,所以 meanwhile 比较适合此空。

4. D 从上文提到对有信心的题的回答和该句使用的进行时态可知,先做的当然是较“容易”的题,下文也有提示。

5. B 虽然这个题看上去是考查介词,而实际上,也是在考查行文逻辑推理。因为难题的答案在大脑中出现,是在解决了容易题之后。把这些读清楚之后,自然就会清楚此处所表示的是截止到这个时候,可以判断答案为 B。

答案 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. B

4. 根据生活常识及文化背景知识进行逻辑推理

完形填空题以自身的内容提供完整的语篇信息,其间无不渗透着各类相关的常识与知识。背景知识指的是我们平时所积累的常识,生活经验,英语国家的风俗习惯,文化背景,历史事件,地理位置等。因此,这就要求考生平时注意知识的积累,并加强不同学科间的知识融合,有意识地了解一些英语国家的文化背景知识,这对英语学习和应试将大有帮助。

例 1 People of Burlington are being disturbed by the sound of bells. Four students from Burlington College of Higher Education are in the bell tower of the 26 and have made up their minds to ring the bells non-stop for two weeks as a protest. (NMET1999)

26. A. college B. village C. town D. church

典例剖析:在英语国家钟楼通常设在教堂里或与教堂连在一起,因此不难判断此题选 D。

答案 D

三、常考文体:记叙文说明文和议论文(主要是夹叙夹议类)

1. 记叙文

试题特征:一般都有较为完整的 4 个 W, when, where, who, what 掌握记叙文的写作特点,会有助于我