

★ 阿豆拜师系列 ★

阿豆拜师

李 岑 编著

高 考
英 语

这样完形

GAO KAO YING YU ZHE YANG WAN XING NA GAO FEN

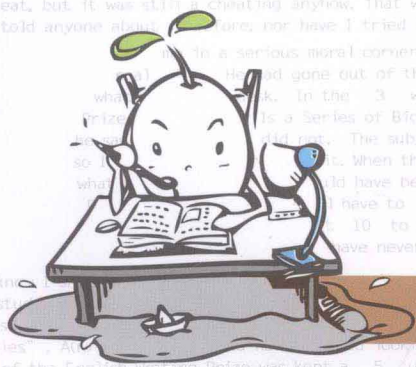
拿高分

读透文章意思

解惑陷阱选项

35~55课时

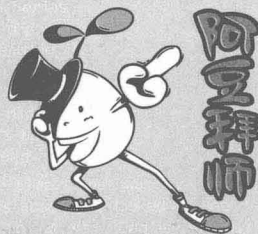
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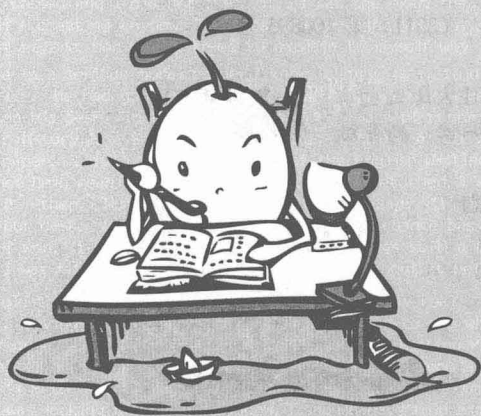
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高英 考语 这样完形 拿高分



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本书在对 2005 年至 2011 年全国各省市高考卷完形填空材料的题材进行分类和分项统计的基础上,收录了 5 个题材的 60 篇完形填空,并根据选项的出现频率和难度系数值,对重要考点给予重点讲解。另外,根据高考完形命题难度不断加大,考点不断细化的趋势,给每篇完形附上两道“选项辨别题”,对将来可能出现的考点进行预测。书中融入了作者总结出的一套系统的完形填空训练方案。利用 35 ~ 55 个课时,帮助完形能力欠缺以及完形答题正确率徘徊在 55% ~ 75% 的学生,拿到 85% ~ 95% 的分值。本书适合高中学生使用。

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本书理念

高考英语完形填空，就是通过填空的方式，把一篇挖去 20 个词语的文章恢复原样。完形填空是高考英语的“难点”，不但考查学生的阅读能力，还考查学生把握文章逻辑脉络的能力，以及选项辨别能力。

对于学生来说，只要英语基础扎实，基本上能够把握文章逻辑。见下面的模拟题：

王平自幼丧父，家境贫寒，从小就跟妈妈一起去集市上贩卖蔬菜，起早贪黑，收入微薄。但即便如此，王平也不放弃理想。王平最喜欢翻译，每天晚上，王平宁可少休息，也要学英文，苦练英汉翻译。功夫不负有心人，15 年之后，王平终于成为了_____。

- A. 菜贩子 B. 集市管理员 C. 翻译 D. 有钱人

答案：C

像上面的题目，主要考查文字前后逻辑，难度不大，学生都能做对。完形的真正难点是下面两道例题。这两道题学生都看得懂，但未必能选对答案。这就是学生常抱怨的：“文章看懂了，就是选不对！”

● I was waiting for the elevator_____I heard a boy crying.

- A. as B. while C. when D. if

学生问：A，B，C 好像都对吧？

李老师：选 C，“v-ing + when...” 是固定句型，解作“正当……突然……”。

题意是：我正在等电梯，突然听到男孩哭喊。

● I was burned out with all the pressure I_____from my parents.

- A. gained B. received C. accepted D. suffered

学生问：选项单词我都背过！

我选 D，因为“the pressure I suffered from my parents”是“从父母那里遭受的压力”的意思。

李老师：你没有掌握 suffer from 的用法，本题选 B。

“suffer from...” 解作“受……罪”，如 suffer from a headache（受头疼的罪）。

英文里，没有 suffer the pressure from my parents 这种说法。故此，the pressure I suffered from my parents 也不存在。

但是, the pressure I received from my parents 是正确的说法, 解作“从父母那儿得到的压力”。

难怪大多数学生把完形称作“老大难”。所以, 我本人在高考英语辅导过程中, 特别多地训练学生做完形填空题。

经过教学实践的摸索, 我总结出一套系统的完形填空训练方案。利用 35~55 个课时, 很多完形能力欠缺的学生, 完形答题正确率徘徊在 55%~75% 的学生, 在我的辅导下, 拿到了 85%~95% 的分值。

我的教学方案分为三步:

第一步: 让学生在限定时间内, 做完一篇完形。

第二步: 等学生做完后, 先不急着对答案, 而是用流畅的中文, 精确地讲解文章, 让学生领悟文章内部的逻辑关系, 体会不同的语境。在讲解文章的过程中, 逐一筛查 A, B, C, D 四个选项, 讲解词义。

第三步: 学生就某个选项, 可能会问: “答案为什么非选 D 啊? 选 B 怎么不行?” 此时, 一定要解决学生的疑惑, 这样才能避免学生在高考中犯同样的错误。

其实, 完形填空并不可怕。无论完形命题如何变化, 都不会脱离《英语课程标准》和《考试大纲》的要求。只要充分领会“课程标准”, 紧扣“考纲”, 抓住命题规律, 总结完形体裁与题材的范畴, 归纳完形选项的各类陷阱, 就能以不变应万变, 实现备考“快速提分”。

很多高中英语老师希望我能出版自己在高考英语辅导领域的教研成果, 好与更多学生分享。于是, 我编写了这套书, 旨在帮助学生尽快提升应试“得分率”, 在新课改时代, 取得优异成绩。

最后, 祝愿大家都考出好成绩!

李岑 老师

前言

在新课改背景下，全国各省市高考英语完形填空命题呈现新的特色。

一、从完形填空的选材来看，体裁逐步单一化，几乎不见“说明文”或“议论文”体裁。

二、从完形填空的篇幅来看，文章词数一般在 250~400 个词之间。

三、从完形选项的考点来看，以考查实词为主，考查虚词为辅。具体来说，每篇完形填空均有 20 道题，其中 13~16 道题目考查实词（依次为动词、名词、代词、形容词、副词）；另外 4~7 道题目考查虚词（依次为连词、介词）。

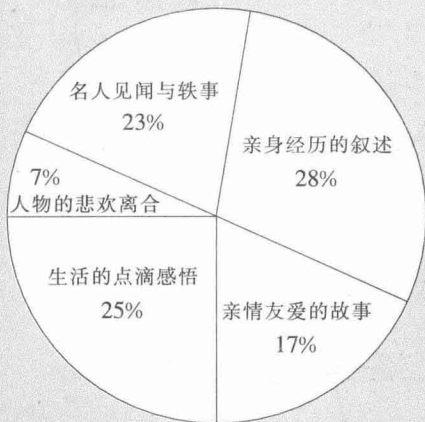
四、从完形试题的难度设计来看，考查“语言综合运用”和“根据语境准确使用语汇”的试题数量逐年递增，难度也是逐年递增，而单纯考查语法或单词拼写的试题几乎完全消失。

五、全国各省高考英语完形填空语料以“记叙文”为主要体裁，采用“记叙”或“夹叙夹议”的写作手法，写作套路多是渐次平铺，环环相扣，直至完美结局。

总之，高考英语完形填空的命题重点仍然有明显的规律可循，备考依然有重点可抓。

我梳理了自 2002 年至 2011 年全国各省市高考卷（含北京、上海、广州、浙江、山东、江苏、陕西、安徽、全国卷 I、全国卷 II、湖南、湖北、辽宁、江西、海南等考区）完形填空的材料，对完形材料的题材进行分类和分项统计，结果如下：

10 年完形填空的题材饼状图



10 年完形选项的考点频率及难度统计分析

考点类型	加权频率值	均值难度系数 (≤ 1)
实义动词	37%	0.61
名词、代词	32%	0.69
形容词、副词	18%	0.74
连词、介词	13%	0.78

注：加权频率值：综合考虑出现频率及其对应分值。

根据上面的统计分析，我替学生设计了“完形高分路线图”，具体说明如下：

本书收录 60 篇完形填空，分成 5 个题材，我根据以往 10 年命题和新课改的要求，密切注意各选项的出现频率、难度系数值，凡是重要考点，均给予重点讲解。

学生使用本书时，先自己把完形做一遍，然后仔细阅读完形讲解部分，这样才能逐步提高“领会文意”以及把握“文章逻辑”的能力。

另外，我根据高考完形命题难度不断加大、考点不断细化的趋势，给每篇完形附上两道“选项辨别题”，这些辨别题都是将来可能出现的考点。同学们要认真演练，掌握试题解析。

落实好“完形高分路线图”，同学们就能取得好成绩。

本书使用说明

按照高考完形的题材，全书分为5大类。每个类型下面，都有篇数不等的完形文章。为了有好的学习效果，同学在完成每篇完形之前，先不要看答案讲解。

根据题目的难度和重要性，每篇文章精讲10道题。同学要仔细看中文，检查自己是否真地理解了文章意思。

高分训练1

I know I should have told the headmaster at the time. That was my real 1. He had gone out of the study for some 2, leaving me alone. In his absence I looked to see 3 was on his desk. In the 4 was a small piece of paper on which were written the 5 "English Writing Prize 1949: History is a Series of Biographies".

At first 6 boy would have avoided looking at the title as soon as he saw the 7. I did not. The subject of the English Writing Prize was kept a 8 until the start of the exam so I could not 9 reading it.

When the headmaster 10, I was looking out of the window.

I should have told him what I had 11 then. It would have been so 12 to say: "I'm sorry, but I 13 the title for the English Writing Prize on your desk. You'll have to 14 it." The chance passed and I did not 15 it. I sat the exam the next day and 16 won. I didn't 16 to cheat, but it was still a cheating anyhow.

That was thirty-eight years 17 when I was fifteen. I have never told anyone about it before. 18 have I tried to explain to myself why not. The 19 trapped me in a serious 20 corner.

① A. plan B. lie C. grade D. luck
计划、当时、我本该告知、校长，我却没有、我撒谎的。

② A. moment B. course C. example D. vacation
缘故、他正为离开书桌，我回避不了、趁其不在 (in his absence)、我读到了 (I came to see) 书有什么的用处。

③ A. drawer B. earner C. teacher D. box
中国、盒子、所有者、抽屉、上面写着：1949年英语作文大赛、历史是一系列传记。

④ A. papers B. handsome C. friendly D. active
真实的、纸质的、方式、一看这纸张、双喜就会避开 (would have avoided) 作文题和没考。

⑤ A. question B. key C. note D. subject
秘密、开考之前 (until the start of the exam) 作文主题 (subject) 是公开的、格式不同、我实在忍不住 (could not help)、手就触到了题目。

⑥ A. existed B. remained C. happened D. continued
发生、没再回避、我继续看窗外、刚才写的那一段、我本还有话说的、但我没有。

⑦ A. saw B. gave C. set D. made
看到、当时、我本可以坦坦说出、对不起、我用了作文竞赛。

⑧ A. repeat B. defend C. correct D. improve
更替、您将写到的题。

⑨ A. lost B. have C. lose D. find
错过、由于错误的社会环境 (the chance passed)、我并没有错过、我赢得了比赛。

⑩ A. remembered B. learn C. avoid D. pretend
知道、我并非真的作弊、但不管怎么说 (anyway)、这就算作弊、却非过去了、这篇作文从没有人说起、我为什么作弊？这是勇气、不是那孩子、我也不敢再问自己。I have tried to explain to myself why not. 这件事仍然困我于内心冲突之中 (trapped me in a serious mental corner)、难以自拔。

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KEYS
BACDB ABDCB CBADA CBDCB

高分讲解

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高分加油站

① 若选项同时出现 accompany 和 attend
【例】“陪同” (accompany) 和 “参加” (attend) 的区别
【解析】accompany 作“陪同”解，与 sb. 同义。
而 accompany 强调“陪同”，attend 强调“参加”，故选 attend。

② 若选项同时出现 vacation 和 trip
【例】“这家公司福利很好，员工都有带薪旅行 (vacation) 的机会”
【解析】vacation 作“旅行”解，与 trip 同义。
而 vacation 强调“度假”，trip 强调“旅行”，故选 vacation。

“选项辨别题”是本书的核心特色。同学看到完形选项，往往冒出“很纠结”的疑难问题，但常常得不到即时解决。“选项辨别题”的宗旨是：收集令考生举棋不定的选项，加以讲解，理清疑惑！



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高分讲解 36	77	高分讲解 43	91
高分讲解 37	78	高分训练 44	92
高分讲解 37	79	高分讲解 44	93
高分讲解 38	80	高分训练 45	94
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亲情友爱的故事

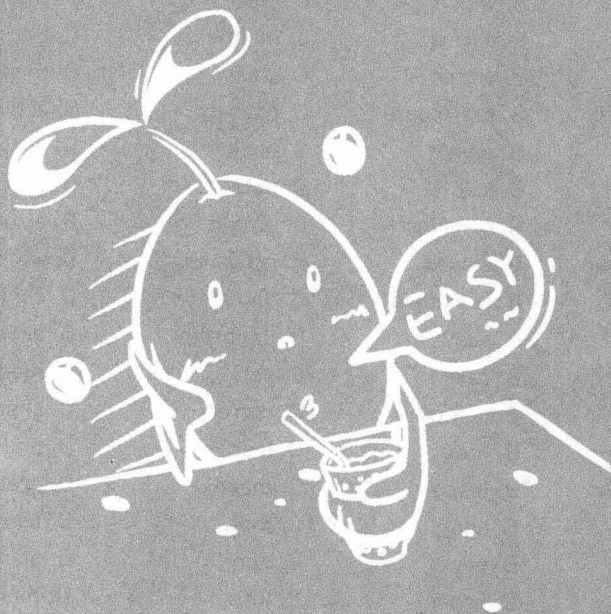
高分训练 47	100	高分训练 52	110
高分讲解 47	101	高分讲解 52	111
高分训练 48	102	高分训练 53	112
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高分训练 57	122	高分训练 59	126
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Adoubaishi

亲身经历的叙述



高分训练 1

I know I should have told the headmaster at the time. That was my real 1.

He had gone out of the study for some 2, leaving me alone. In his absence I looked to see 3 was on his desk. In the 4 was a small piece of paper on which were written the 5 "English Writing Prize 1949: History Is a Series of Biographies".

A(n) 6 boy would have avoided looking at the title as soon as he saw the 7. I did not. The subject of the English Writing Prize was kept a 8 until the start of the exam so I could not 9 reading it.

When the headmaster 10, I was looking out of the window.

I should have told him what had 11 then. It would have been so 12 to say: "I'm sorry, but I 13 the title for the English Writing Prize on your desk. You'll have to 14 it."

The chance passed and I did not 15 it. I sat the exam the next day and I won. I didn't 16 to cheat, but it was still a cheating anyhow.

That was thirty-eight years 17 when I was fifteen. I have never told anyone about it before, 18 have I tried to explain to myself why not. The 19 trapped me in a serious 20 corner.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| ① A. plan | B. fault | C. grade | D. luck |
| ② A. reason | B. course | C. example | D. vacation |
| ③ A. this | B. which | C. that | D. what |
| ④ A. drawer | B. earner | C. middle | D. box |
| ⑤ A. names | B. words | C. ideas | D. messages |
| ⑥ A. honest | B. handsome | C. friendly | D. active |
| ⑦ A. desk | B. paper | C. book | D. answer |
| ⑧ A. question | B. key | C. note | D. secret |
| ⑨ A. help | B. consider | C. practice | D. forget |
| ⑩ A. disappeared | B. stayed | C. returned | D. went |
| ⑪ A. existed | B. remained | C. happened | D. continued |
| ⑫ A. tiring | B. easy | C. important | D. difficult |
| ⑬ A. saw | B. gave | C. set | D. made |
| ⑭ A. repeat | B. defend | C. correct | D. change |
| ⑮ A. take | B. have | C. lose | D. find |
| ⑯ A. remember | B. learn | C. mean | D. pretend |
| ⑰ A. past | B. ago | C. then | D. before |
| ⑱ A. either | B. never | C. nor | D. so |
| ⑲ A. essay | B. paper | C. loss | D. mistake |
| ⑳ A. moral | B. mind | C. action | D. heart |

KEYS:

BADCB ABDAC CBADA CBCDA

高分讲解 1

- ① A. plan B. fault C. grade D. luck
错误。当时，我本该告知 (should have told) 校长，我却没有。都是我的错。
- ② A. reason B. course C. example D. vacation
缘故。校长因故离开书房，独自留下我。趁其不在 (in his absence)，我去看看 (looked to see) 书桌上有什么东西。
- ④ A. drawer B. earner C. middle D. box
中间。桌子中间有张纸，上面写道：1949年英语作文大奖赛：历史是一系列传记。
- ⑥ A. honest B. handsome C. friendly D. active
诚实的。诚实的男孩，一看这张纸，双眼就会避开 (would have avoided) 作文题，但我没有。
- ⑧ A. question B. key C. note D. secret
秘密。开考之前 (until the start of the exam)，作文主题 (subject) 是保密的。校长不在，我实在忍不住 (could not help)，于是就看了题目。
- ⑪ A. existed B. remained C. happened D. continued
发生。校长回屋，我假装看窗外。刚才发生的一幕，我本该告诉他的，但我没有。
- ⑬ A. saw B. gave C. set D. made
看到。当时，我本可以轻松说出来：对不起，我看到了作文竞赛题。
- ⑭ A. repeat B. defend C. correct D. change
更换。您得更换别的题目。
- ⑮ A. take B. have C. lose D. find
抓住。承认错误的机会错过了 (the chance passed)，我当时没抓住。我赢了比赛。
- ⑯ A. remember B. learn C. mean D. pretend
有意。我并非有意作弊，但不管怎么说 (anyhow)，这就算作弊。38年过去了，这件错事从未向人说起。我为何只字不提？是没勇气，还是要面子？我也不打算弄明白 (nor have I tried to explain to myself why not)，这件错事陷我于良心困境之中 (trapped me in a serious moral corner)，难以释怀。

高分加油站

◆ 若选项同时出现 accompany 和 attend

【例题】“同学陪着 (attend/accompany) 教授进入丛林考察”。

【解析】accompany 作“陪伴”解，与 attend 近义；

但 accompany 强调“平等相伴”，attend 强调“随从”，故选 attend。

◆ 若选项同时出现 vacation 和 trip

【例题】“这家公司福利很好，员工都有休假旅行 (vacation/trip) 的机会”。

【解析】vacation 作“旅行”解，与 trip 近义；

但 vacation 侧重“暂停工作，外出游玩”，而 trip 仅表示“出行”，故选 vacation。

高分训练 2

It was the night before the composition was due. As I looked at the list of topics, "The Art of Eating Spaghetti(意大利面)" caught my eyes. The word "spaghetti" brought back the 1 of an evening at Uncle Allen's in Belleville 2 all of us were seated around the table and Aunt Pat 3 spaghetti for supper. Spaghetti was an foreign treat in 4 days. Never had I eaten spaghetti, and 5 of the grown-ups had enough experience to be 6 it. What laughing 7 we had about the 8 respectable method for moving spaghetti from plate to mouth. 9, I wanted to write about that, but I wanted to 10 it down simply for my own 11, not for Mr. Flagler, my composition teacher. 12, I would write something else.

When I finished it the night was half gone and there was no 13 left to write a proper composition for Mr. Flagler. There was no choice next morning but to 14 my work. Two days passed before Mr. Flagler returned the 15 papers. He said, "Now, class, I want to read you a composition, 'The Art of Eating Spaghetti'."

My words! He was reading my words out 16 to the whole class. 17 laughed, then the whole class was laughing with open-hearted enjoyment. I did my best not to show 18, but what I was feeling was pure happiness, 19 my words had the power to make people 20.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| ① A. memory | B. thought | C. knowledge | D. experience |
| ② A. when | B. where | C. since | D. after |
| ③ A. cooked | B. served | C. got | D. made |
| ④ A. their | B. past | C. last | D. those |
| ⑤ A. none | B. one | C. some | D. neither |
| ⑥ A. careful about | B. good at | C. fond of | D. interested in |
| ⑦ A. speeches | B. lessons | C. sayings | D. arguments |
| ⑧ A. nearly | B. naturally | C. officially | D. socially |
| ⑨ A. Especially | B. Probably | C. Suddenly | D. Fortunately |
| ⑩ A. settle | B. put | C. take | D. let |
| ⑪ A. work | B. story | C. luck | D. joy |
| ⑫ A. However | B. Therefore | C. As for him | D. Except for that |
| ⑬ A. time | B. excuse | C. way | D. idea |
| ⑭ A. give up | B. continue | C. hand in | D. delay |
| ⑮ A. written | B. graded | C. collected | D. signed |
| ⑯ A. loud | B. fast | C. publicly | D. calmly |
| ⑰ A. People | B. Nobody | C. Somebody | D. I |
| ⑱ A. shock | B. wonder | C. worry | D. pleasure |
| ⑲ A. if | B. for | C. while | D. although |
| ⑳ A. excited | B. satisfied | C. think | D. laugh |

KEYS:

AABDA BDDCC DCACB ACDBD

高分讲解 2

- ① A. memory B. thought C. knowledge D. experience

回忆。明天就该交作文了 (the composition was due), 我浏览作文题目表, “吃意大利面条的艺术”这个题目吸引了我, spaghetti带给我在Allen叔叔家的回忆。

- ③ A. cooked B. served C. got D. made

招待。我们围坐桌前, Pat婶婶晚饭招待我们吃spaghetti, 颇有异域风情的款待 (treat)。

- ⑤ A. none B. one C. some D. neither

无一。我没吃过spaghetti, 大人们也无一会吃, 毕竟不常吃。

- ⑦ A. speeches B. lessons C. sayings D. arguments

讨论。我们边笑边讨论怎么把盘子里的spaghetti吃进嘴里, 又不失优雅。

- ⑨ A. Especially B. Probably C. Suddenly D. Fortunately

突然。回忆至此, 我突然想如实记录这段趣事, 写给自己欣赏, 而不是写给Flagler老师, Flagler教我作文, 要是交给他, 我才不这么写呢。

- ⑬ A. time B. excuse C. way D. idea

时间。我后半夜才完成这篇文章, 没时间再写一篇交给Flagler老师了。别无选择, 第二天一早, 我只好把这篇作文交上去。

- ⑮ A. written B. graded C. collected D. signed

打过分的。两天后, Flagler老师把判过分数的作文发回来, 并要朗读一篇习作。

- ⑯ A. loud B. fast C. publicly D. calmly

大声。天啊, 没想到他向全班大声朗读我的作文。

- ⑰ A. People B. Nobody C. Somebody D. I

某人。正读着, 某人笑出声, 继而全班开怀 (open-hearted) 大笑, 心情甚欢。

- ⑱ A. shock B. wonder C. worry D. pleasure

得意。我尽量掩饰得意之色, 但心里一直很快活, 因为自己的文字竟有如此感染力 (power)。

高分加油站

◆ 若选项同时出现excuse和pretext

【例题】“这个懒汉以生病为借口 (excuse/pretext), 逃避义务劳动”。

【解析】excuse作“借口”解, 与pretext近义。

但pretext更强调“捏造的借口”, 故选pretext。

◆ 若选项同时出现climate和weather

【例题】“很多人都喜欢澳大利亚的天气 (climate/weather)”, 故选climate。

【解析】climate作“天气”解, 与weather近义;

但climate侧重“宏观气候”, 而weather侧重“特定时间的天气”, 故选climate。

高分训练 3

Roberta appeared on the stage. She took a deep breath and began to 1. Now she was Portia, a strong-willed 2 in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*. The theater was filled with people. She was speaking with a power she had never before experienced, the words flowing 3 from her. 4, Roberta had never acted in her life before the audition. She 5 being in front of other people. She was very 6 at school. She had never thought she was good enough at anything to 7 much attention. She stayed mostly to herself, making 8 friends. She had excellent grades, 9 she always thought that something was missing.

Two weeks before the audition, Roberta's mother had heard about it and 10 her to join in.

"I can't think of anyone else better suited to 11 the part. Remember all the plays you used to act for us?"

Roberta looked down. "I'm not interested."

Her mother wouldn't let the 12 drop. "You're just a little scared. Everyone gets scared. You know you 13 do it. The trick is to look past the 14 to find the love of what you're doing."

So Roberta had made an appointment with the head of the Drama Club. Having read the play, Roberta found herself excited by the 15 of speaking such rich words. In secret she practiced Portia's part, 16 the lines by repeating them over and over. It wasn't hard; she 17 every minute of it. Every time she spoke the words, she had a new 18 of the lines, as if Shakespeare had written Portia on many levels.

On the day of the audition, she 19 two of Portia's famous speeches for the auditors. When she had finished, the head of the Drama Club announced the 20 was hers.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| ① A. sing | B. dance | C. speak | D. report |
| ② A. member | B. actress | C. player | D. character |
| ③ A. weakly | B. rapidly | C. smoothly | D. slowly |
| ④ A. At first | B. In fact | C. After all | D. In all |
| ⑤ A. hated | B. enjoyed | C. appreciated | D. regretted |
| ⑥ A. honest | B. shy | C. polite | D. patient |
| ⑦ A. avoid | B. focus | C. pay | D. attract |
| ⑧ A. few | B. anew | C. several | D. many |
| ⑨ A. or | B. so | C. for | D. but |
| ⑩ A. forced | B. requested | C. encouraged | D. reminded |
| ⑪ A. accept | B. play | C. offer | D. learn |
| ⑫ A. role | B. matter | C. interest | D. grade |
| ⑬ A. can | B. must | C. may | D. should |
| ⑭ A. anger | B. pain | C. sadness | D. fear |
| ⑮ A. purpose | B. way | C. idea | D. importance |
| ⑯ A. memorizing | B. organizing | C. checking | D. improving |
| ⑰ A. disliked | B. loved | C. expected | D. bore |
| ⑱ A. considerations | B. description | C. selection | D. understanding |
| ⑲ A. practiced | B. planned | C. performed | D. delivered |
| ⑳ A. part | B. play | C. speech | D. position |

KEYS:

CDCBA BDADC BBADC ABDCA

高分讲解 3

- ② A. member B. actress C. player◇运动员 D. character
角色。Roberta登台饰演莎翁戏剧《威尼斯商人》里的角色Portia。
- ③ A. weakly B. rapidly◇迅速地 C. smoothly D. slowly
流畅地。剧场座无虚席。Roberta台词之顺畅,吐词之有力,Roberta前所未有。
- ⑦ A. avoid B. focus C. pay D. attract
吸引。其实Roberta在试演(audition)前,从未演过戏。她害羞,很烦抛头露面,Roberta一直认为自己不善于吸引别人,独来独往(stayed mostly to herself)。她成绩虽佳,却常感失落(always thought that something was missing)。
- ⑩ A. forced B. requested C. encouraged D. reminded◇提醒
鼓励。演员面试前两周,Roberta的母亲听说要招演员,便鼓励女儿参加面试。母亲鼓励道,没人比你更合适(suited),还记得曾经为爸妈表演过的东西吗?
- ⑫ A. role◇角色 B. matter C. interest◇利益 D. grade
事情。Roberta低头表示没兴趣,但母亲并不就此作罢(would not let the matter drop)。
- ⑪ A. anger B. pain C. sadness D. fear
害怕。母亲继续说,你有点怯场,谁都会怯场。专注你热爱的一面,别理会害怕的一面。这就是克服胆怯的窍门(trick)。
- ⑮ A. purpose◇意图 B. way C. idea D. importance
念头。于是Roberta约好(made an appointment)去见戏剧俱乐部的主任。读完剧本,Roberta想象当众说出这么丰富的台词。每有此念,颇感兴奋。
- ⑯ A. memorizing B. organizing C. checking◇核查 D. improving
背诵。Roberta悄悄苦练角色,台词(lines)反复背诵,却乐在其中。
- ⑱ A. considerations◇因素 B. description◇描写 C. selection D. understanding
理解。每说一遍台词,对角色就有新的理解。莎翁笔下的Portia好似有多重人格。
- ⑲ A. practiced B. planned C. performed D. delivered◇递送
表演。试演之日,Roberta表演了Portia的两段著名演讲。演毕,主任宣布(announce)由Roberta出演Portia。

高分加油站

◇ 若选项同时出现pain和ache

【例题】“他突感剧痛,赶忙服用止疼片(pain killer/ache killer)”。

【解析】pain作“疼”解,与ache近义;

但ache侧重指“不太严重的痛”,如一般的headache,故选pain killer。

◇ 若选项同时出现at last和in the end

【例题】“约翰卖力打工,最后(in the end/at last)攒够了自己的学费”。

【解析】at last作“最后”解,与in the end近义;

但at last尤其强调历经周折艰辛,才有的结局,故选at last。

高分训练 4

I grew up in a tiny Baltimore row house in a faraway mountain area. My parents 1 the necessities of life 2 they couldn't give much more. If I asked my father 3 a pair of jeans, he would say, "If you want them, make the money and buy them 4." He wasn't being mean; he just couldn't 5 them. From age 12 on, I did part-time jobs after school.

When I 6 from high school, I joined the navy. Soon I was in a boot camp(新兵训练营) at Parris Island, where I learned that life in the navy centered around completing daily 7. These could be anything from cleaning the camp to conducting mock battles. Completing these tasks successfully 8 discipline, team-work and responsibility. It didn't 9 whether you were black, white or Asian; everyone worked together for the 10 of the company.

I went 11 to graduate from the U.S. Naval Academy and later became an officer in the navy. The part of my job I 12 most was the counseling meetings I 13 with the family members of the men and women in my 14, trying to help them deal with the long periods of 15. These meetings proved popular and word of them spread. 16 I was being asked to give encouraging 17 to business groups, educators and kids across the country.

But I consider the boot camp my first real 18, and my life is still guided by the 19 lessons I 20 there.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| ① A. provided | B. got | C. made | D. bought |
| ② A. while | B. but | C. so | D. or |
| ③ A. about | B. with | C. for | D. of |
| ④ A. themselves | B. ourselves | C. yourself | D. myself |
| ⑤ A. pay | B. find | C. produce | D. afford |
| ⑥ A. came | B. returned | C. escaped | D. graduated |
| ⑦ A. drills | B. tasks | C. exercises | D. reports |
| ⑧ A. included | B. asked | C. required | D. met |
| ⑨ A. matter | B. mean | C. exist | D. work |
| ⑩ A. good | B. boss | C. rest | D. right |
| ⑪ A. out | B. on | C. away | D. off |
| ⑫ A. took | B. hated | C. enjoyed | D. did |
| ⑬ A. ended | B. began | C. continued | D. held |
| ⑭ A. charge | B. situation | C. position | D. choice |
| ⑮ A. lessons | B. meetings | C. training | D. separation |
| ⑯ A. Long before | B. Before long | C. As usual | D. Once again |
| ⑰ A. performances | B. descriptions | C. speeches | D. gifts |
| ⑱ A. vacation | B. place | C. job | D. travel |
| ⑲ A. important | B. bitter | C. normal | D. difficult |
| ⑳ A. grow | B. learned | C. show | D. match |

KEYS:

ABCCD DBCAA BCDAD BCCAB