



高中英语

根据教育部最新教材编写

新课标

# 全程突破

完形填空

丛书策划 盖海员  
丛书主编 龙之源

延边人民出版社



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完形填空

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# BOOK

## 前言 PREFACE PREFACE

为了考查学生初步运用英语的能力,高考试题不仅增加了听力试题,还加大了阅读理解题的考查比重,削弱了纯语法题的量。这种分离式的客观性试题,能力与速度并重,即不但要测试考生的对基础知识的掌握,也要考查考生综合运用英语的能力,还要考查学生的解题速度。如不懂得必要的解题技巧,有的考生即使英语水平不错,也不一定会考出很好的成绩来,有时甚至可能题目也来不及做完。相反,如果考生熟悉各种试题的解题技巧,考试时就胸有成竹,解题时步骤有条不紊。这样,成绩一般的考生也会考出较好的成绩来。实践证明,掌握一定的解题技巧是完全有必要的。我们编写本书的目的就是为了让考生在英语考试中获得更优异的成绩。鉴于此诸多因素,我们精心策划并组织了一批有经验并能代表先进的英语教学理念的一线教师,根据新课标专门为新课标下的考生编写了这套丛书。我们力图从一个全新的视角,为中学生打造一套针对性强、难易度适中、紧扣新课程标准、直击考试热点的同步能力训练丛书。

本丛书所选文章具有内容新鲜、有时代感、贴近生活、趣味性强等特点,文章体裁多样,题材丰富。文章结构难易度和生词量适中,包含的语法现象有针对性。与中学英语课程标准和考试大纲保持一致,力求保证语言的纯正性和文章的原汁原味,我们精选了部分海内外原版资料,根据高考大纲的考试要求编制了练习题,并精选了一些省市重点中学的重要测试题。所选文章在长度、难度上与考纲样题及近几年考题高度一致,突出“适度偏难”的特点,即少部分文章略长于或难于大纲样题,目的是为了让学生在复习过程中准备得更加充分,具备比考试要求略高一点的水平。

参考答案及详解部分,详细分析每一题的考点、解题思路、答题技巧等,帮助考生准确理解文章,了解考试命题思路,提高应试技能。另外,本书提供了近年来解密的高考全真试题,并对所有试题进行了解题分析。可供学生自测或教师选用。

本丛书适用于广大中学生,尤其是在“新课标”要求下学习的学生。作为专项训练书,也可供各年级教师作为教学参考书,相信一定会对大家有所帮助。我们在编写过程中参考并选取了一些历届四级真题、高考真题和著名报刊、杂志的佳作精品,由于篇幅有限,无法一一列出,在此深表感谢。

因编者水平有限,本书不妥之处在所难免,望请广大读者和同行给与批评指正,以便将来更好地改进和提高。

编者

2006年3月于北京

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# 第一章

## 完形填空解题方法指导

### 第一节 完形填空概述

#### 一、命题意图

完形填空,英语称作 Cloze Procedure (完形程序) 或 Cloze Test (完形测验)。按照完形心理学派的理论,一篇文章是一个整体,如果空去一些信息,仍能呈现一个 Closure (闭合整体)。在语言交际中,总有一些多余的信息,这些信息的多少或有无并不影响交流信息的实际效果。每一篇文章有它自己的主题思想、组织结构、逻辑关系及语言特色。如果空去一些词语,并提供足够的线索,通过对剩余部分的分析和推断,仍能推知空去的信息。一个人的语言水平越高,理解能力便越强,其所容许缺少的信息就越多。目前高校入学考试采用的是多项选择填空形式。

完形填空不仅考查学生对所学词汇、语法等基础知识的综合运用能力,而且考查学生的阅读能力;不仅考查学生的知识背景,而且考查学生的逻辑推理能力。完形填空是一种考查学生语言能力,特别是在语篇层次上交际能力的较难题型。

#### 二、命题趋势

综观近几年完形填空试题,可以发现有如下四个发展趋势:

1. 文章短,挖空多。文章越短,挖空密度越大,失去的语言信息就越多,那么阅读文章的难度就越大。
2. 考查单词以实词为主,虚词为辅。对实词的选择,如果不从整体上理解文章内容,全面接受信息,那就无法选出正确答案。
3. 要求选择最佳答案。选择填空由“从四个选项中选出正确答案”改为“选出一个最佳答案”。一词之变,使试题更符合解题的实际。
4. 情景意义选择为主,语法选择比例下降。掌握文章主旨,理解文章大意,运用推理方法,根据文章提供的情景和所需要表达的意义选择答案。

#### 三、测试目标

完形填空以测试学生在语篇层次上运用词汇、语法等知识进行交际为总的目标。在试题的具体设计中,可以通过以下具体的测试得以实现。

1. 词义辨析:区分同义词、近义词、拼写形式相近的单词和语法功能词等。
2. 语法结构:分析句子的语法关系,选择正确的单词形式。
3. 习惯用法:补全空格中的习惯用语或固定词组。
4. 逻辑推理:从故事的逻辑发展选择正确选项。

#### 四、能力要求

完形填空试题提出如下四个方面的能力要求:

1. 熟练运用英语语法和英语短语,惯用法的搭配知识。一个人的语法知识越丰富,阅读速度就越快,对文章的理解就越全面、深刻。完形填空不直接考查语法,但它通过检查理解程度,间接地考查语法知识,因此习语和惯用法的搭配要作为一个语言整体来记忆,平时阅读要不断锤炼自己的辨析能力。
2. 丰富的词汇知识和扎实的辨析能力。在阅读中要注意这么几个方面:词义相近,差异何在;词形相仿,区别何在;意义近似,用法如何。当然,单词的语法知识是基础中的基础。
3. 掌握阅读技巧,提高语篇理解能力。完形填空的主旨在于考查阅读理解能力,这种能力依靠平时的科学训练而取得。学会成组视读、略读和寻读,这就加快了阅读速度;善抓语篇的关键词、关键句、主题句和结论句,这就有助于理解整篇文章。
4. 学会正确的逻辑推断方法,锐化自己的思维。逻辑思维能力有助于对文章深层次意义的理解,从而更易完成“完形”的任务,恢复文章的原貌。要顺利推知未知信息,必须加强泛读以拓宽自己的知识面。





## 第二节 完形填空解题思路及步骤

### 一、题型分析

完形填空是一种集知识和能力为一体、立意新、要求高的综合性语言测试题型。完形填空题既考查考生的阅读理解能力,又考查考生的综合判断推理能力,同时又兼顾词汇、语法基础知识的考查。通过研究近年高考完形填空题,笔者发现高考完形填空题有以下几个明显的特点:

#### 1. 首句完整

即首句不设空。短文首句不设空格,这为我们纵观全文、理解文章的内在联系提供了一个窗口。通过这个提示句,我们可推测出文章的大致内容,把握文章的主题方向。

#### 2. 语境选择

近几年的完形填空题,基本上抛弃了传统的“语法知识型”命题模式,代之以“语境能力型”命题模式——主要考查考生对上下文的理解,要求考生通过语言环境来作出选择。完形填空所给的四个选项往往从语法方面考虑都能成立,错误选项多半可以和空前、空后文字形成某种搭配,极具干扰性和迷惑性。做完形填空题,需要我们立足语篇,树立全局观念,瞻前顾后,连贯思维,从语境角度来选择答案。例如:

(1) Japan is an island country and its \_\_\_\_\_ go all over Japan.

(2) Japan is an island country and its \_\_\_\_\_ go all over the Pacific looking for fish to catch.

(3) Japan is an island country and its \_\_\_\_\_ go over the Pacific looking for the fish groups.

(4) Japan is an island country and its \_\_\_\_\_ go on the Pacific looking for the missing people.

(5) Japan is an island country and its \_\_\_\_\_ go all over Japan, sending people to work and back.

- A. fishing boats      B. lifeboats  
C. planes              D. trains

题(1):无语言限制,A、B、C、D项皆可选。

题(2):只有 fishing boats 才能够到太平洋捕鱼,故选 A 项。

题(3):只有 planes 才能飞在太平洋的上空寻找鱼群,故选 C 项。

题(4):在太平洋上寻找失踪人员的应是 lifeboats,

故选 B 项。

题(5):接送人们上下班的不会是 fishing boats 和 lifeboats,用 planes 也有违常理,故选 D 项。

#### 3. 动、名词为主

完形填空所给的选项一般是同一词类,或属同一范畴。它以考查动词、名词居多,其次是形容词、副词等。而介词、连词、冠词等虚词则相对考得较少。所以,有关动词的学习应是重中之重,如时态、语态、非谓语形式、词组搭配、词义辨析等。

#### 4. 难处暗示

难选之处前后多有暗示。这种暗示多为后面暗示前面,也就是说前面的填空从当时的情况来看,或是线索不清,或是语境不明,无法填出,但只要 we 继续往下读,我们就可能会发现此空在后面的某个地方有暗示。

### 二、解题技巧

#### 解题技巧大全(完形填空)

(一)充分利用文章的结构,上下文和前后句,找到对选择有提示作用的词或句。有时可能是同义词,有时可能是反义词。例如:

1. Travelling west, you set your clock \_\_\_\_; travelling east, you set it ahead.

- A. behind    B. forward    C. back    D. ahead

2. Travelling \_\_\_\_ today becomes yesterday; travelling west it is tomorrow.

- A. south    B. east    C. north    D. west

3. So the slave was pardoned and \_\_\_\_.

- A. killed    B. rich    C. happy    D. freed

4. Many old people don't have good \_\_\_\_\_. They can't watch TV, but they can listen to music or news over the radio.

- A. hearing    B. health    C. eyesight    D. time

5. They \_\_\_\_ potatoes in different ways. They can boil them and fry them.

- A. cook    B. eat    C. make    D. take

6. Many Africans are very \_\_\_\_ and so they can't afford to eat much meat with their cereal.

- A. healthy    B. poor    C. rich    D. weak

7. Some parts of the water are very shallow. But in some





- places it is very, very \_\_\_\_.
- A. deep                      B. high  
C. cold                      D. dangerous
8. These floating things are very \_\_\_\_\_. It is hard to see them.  
A. big                      B. fast  
C. small                      D. dangerous
9. The inside of the earth is very, very \_\_\_\_\_. The rock has melted like ice.  
A. deep      B. cold      C. hard      D. hot
10. Usually it cannot (get out) because the outside of the earth is too thick and strong. But in some places the outside of the earth is \_\_\_\_\_ and weak.  
A. thin      B. thick      C. flat      D. water
11. ... by the fast train which cost a little more than the bus journey but a little \_\_\_\_\_ than flying.  
A. more                      B. fewer  
C. less                      D. cheaper
12. Someone had taken the \_\_\_\_\_ diamond and put a faulty one in its place.  
A. real      B. pure      C. right      D. exact
13. However, it only appears in the imagination and will never be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. realized                      B. supported  
C. understood                      D. produced
14. Mrs O'Neill asked \_\_\_\_\_ questions, and she didn't scold us either.  
A. no      B. certain      C. many      D. more
15. \_\_\_\_\_ the wallet, found in the street, be put into a pocket \_\_\_\_\_ turned over to the policeman? Should the extra change received at the store be forgotten or returned?  
(1) A. Should                      B. Must  
C. Would                      D. Need  
(2) A. and                      B. or  
C. then                      D. but

答案:

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

(二)注意固定的搭配。包括介词与动词的搭配、动词与宾语的搭配以及形容词与名词的搭配等。要根据内容选择正确的短语。例如:

1. They spend millions of dollars yearly \_\_\_\_\_ news-

papers and magazines. ...

- A. in      B. to      C. on      D. at
2. Many people know that their companies watch them \_\_\_\_\_ work. ...  
A. in      B. off      C. at      D. for
3. Some people in India do not eat meat or fish \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. after all                      B. in the end  
C. at all                      D. no longer
4. The world's population is becoming \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. faster and faster                      B. more and more  
C. larger and larger                      D. more terrible
5. The city (Washington) was named \_\_\_\_\_ George Washington, the first president of the United States.  
A. by      B. for      C. as      D. after
6. Monkeys came into several villages in Southwest China's Yunnan Province, which is known \_\_\_\_\_ "the monkey kingdom".  
A. to      B. for      C. by      D. as
7. Millions of people \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
A. watch                      B. listen to  
C. look                      D. look at
8. They can't watch TV, but they can listen to music or news \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.  
A. from      B. for      C. over      D. of
9. Here's a fellow who just walks into a bank and helps himself \_\_\_\_\_ so much money.  
A. for      B. by      C. to      D. of
10. The scientists are doing research \_\_\_\_\_ her (chimpanzee).  
A. for      B. by      C. to      D. on
11. Learn as much about wildlife as you can, but \_\_\_\_\_ you leave it at peace just as you found it.  
A. make out                      B. make up  
C. make sure                      D. make off
12. You should \_\_\_\_\_ all of them back if you do.  
A. bring      B. take      C. fetch      D. return
13. In their lessons at school, boys and girls all learn about such virtues \_\_\_\_\_ courage, discipline, and love for one's country.  
A. like      B. as      C. for      D. to
14. They can build up our bodies, prevent us \_\_\_\_\_ getting too fat.  
A. off      B. away      C. from      D. in







15. He simply stared 1 her with that peculiar expression 2 his face.

- (1) A. on B. to C. in D. at  
(2) A. in B. on C. with D. behind

16. If you     a five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different zone every day.

- A. take B. travel C. go to D. do

17. It was a good     of getting rid of his nervousness.

- A. idea B. way C. path D. plan

18. It was 4 o'clock when the front doorbell rang. Mrs Clarke was     tea at the time.

- A. cooking B. making  
C. burning D. serving

19. Mrs Clarke raised the kettle and     the water over the hand.

- A. spread B. dropped  
C. poured D. covered

20. It wasn't long     the police caught the thief.

- A. before B. since  
C. until D. when

21. Behind the dancer there was a woman     a large diamond ring.

- A. carrying B. dressing  
C. wearing D. holding

答案:

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

(三) 注意同义词的辨析

1. One     my father and sister and I were sitting together.

- A. o'clock B. night C. evening D. time

2. Soon I heard a     like that of a door burst in, and then a climb of feet.

- A. sound B. cry C. voice D. noise

3. To my horror, I saw,     my father's shoulder, a gorilla.

- A. on B. above C. over D. form

4. The boy was 1 the water and his canoe was 2 away.

1. A. on B. within C. in D. under  
2. A. running B. floating

C. flowing D. pulling

5. "Give me a hand," he shouted     he got near the boat.

- A. while B. till C. for D. as

6. He even thought of going out into the street to see whether he could pass as a policeman out there. Just for    , of course.

- A. joke B. fun  
C. play D. exercise

7. It was a pleasant way of passing time for an old woman who lived    .

- A. lonely B. alone C. away D. busily

8. The back door and the windows were all locked and there was no     of forced entry.

- A. scene B. show C. sign D. sight

9. Jenkins was a jeweller, who had made a large diamond ring worth 57,000 for the Silk Stone Jewellery Shop. When it was ready, he made a copy of it which looked exactly like the first one but worth only 2,000. This he took to the shop, which     it without a question.

- A. accepted B. received  
C. refused D. rejected

10. There is nothing really new about     in exams.

- A. lying B. cheating  
C. guessing D. discussing

答案:

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. (1) C (2) B 5. D 6. B 7. B  
8. C 9. A 10. B

(四) 根据动作的发出者确定所选的词

1. And video cameras can be used to     people's actions at home.

- A. keep B. make C. record D. watch

2. Washington D. C.     between Virginia and Maryland on the Potomac River.

- A. lays B. lies C. sits D. seats

3. The brain then has to decide what to do, and     its orders to the muscles of the arms, legs, and so on...

- A. send B. sends  
C. reach D. reaches

4. We were     at school to play some games or other every afternoon...

- A. to ask B. asking



- C. asked D. going to ask
5. Had anything been taken? She went from room to room \_\_\_\_ and found her camera and spare watch missing.
- A. looking B. examining  
C. searching D. checking
6. The watch, which Mrs Smith had \_\_\_\_ on the table as she started her lecture, disappeared.
- A. seen B. dropped C. found D. laid
7. "Get up earlier tomorrow! Anyway, go to your \_\_\_\_ at counter. We'll be opening in a few minutes."
- A. business B. job C. place D. spot
8. It isn't worth the high \_\_\_\_ I paid.
- A. cost B. money C. price D. value
9. Once she (chimpanzee) was put in a \_\_\_\_ with food hanging from the ceiling. It was too high to \_\_\_\_.
- (1) A. cave B. zoo  
C. room D. museum
- (2) A. pull B. see C. eat D. reach
10. When the papers were \_\_\_\_ she discovered that twelve boys had made exactly the same mistakes throughout the test.
- A. examined B. completed  
C. marked D. answered
11. The lion took Androcles to his \_\_\_\_, and every day used to \_\_\_\_ him meat to eat.
- (1) A. cave B. room  
C. bed D. cottage
- (2) A. bringing B. bring  
C. taking D. take
12. Japan is an island and its \_\_\_\_ go all over the Pacific looking for fish to \_\_\_\_.
- (1) A. fishing boats B. lifeboats  
C. planes D. trains
- (2) A. buy B. catch C. hold D. weigh

答案:

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. C  
9. (1) C (2) D 10. C 11. (1) A (2) B 12. (1) A (2) B

(五) 根据上下文的逻辑关系确定选项

1. ... and the officers then began to eat their meal, saying that the mushrooms had a very strange \_\_\_\_ quite pleasant taste.
- A. besides B. but C. and D. or
2. A transistor radio is sometimes very small. It is very

easy to carry. \_\_\_\_, radio broadcasts are better for blind people.

- A. Besides B. However  
C. Yet D. Sometimes

3. He \_\_\_\_ lost his job as a postman \_\_\_\_ he sent off all the letters he should have taken to people's houses.

(1) A. thus B. even C. once D. only

(2) A. even if B. so that

C. because D. though

4. Hands up \_\_\_\_ get out!

A. or B. and C. but D. to

5. (Should) the wallet, found in the street, be put into a pocket \_\_\_\_ turned over to the policeman?

A. and B. or C. then D. but

6. She rubs her teeth with her finger \_\_\_\_ she wants to brush her teeth. This is done after every meal.

A. when B. until C. since D. while

7. ... you leave it at peace just as you found it. \_\_\_\_, the animal will be disturbed.

A. However B. Otherwise  
C. Therefore D. Then

8. It has been many years since I was last in London, \_\_\_\_ I still remember something that happened during that visit.

A. and B. for C. but D. as

9. At first nothing happened. \_\_\_\_ suddenly a large rat rushed out of the hold,

A. Then B. And C. Or D. So

10. \_\_\_\_ solids expand much less than liquids or gases, the continuous increases (增加量) can add up to a lot.

A. Although B. If  
C. Because D. After

11. She had escaped \_\_\_\_ the ring had fallen off and been damaged.

A. so B. or C. but D. and

12. However, language, which would be impossible without grammar, is an important part of human society. \_\_\_\_, it is the foundation on which our society builds itself.

A. But B. In fact  
C. As a result D. On the other hand

13. Waste things can, \_\_\_\_ should, be treated properly.





A. but B. yet C. still D. and

答案:

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

(六) 根据生活常识以及相关知识确定选项

1. (Immediately), the officers jumped into their cars and rushed to the \_\_\_\_ hospital.

A. animal B. biggest  
C. plant D. nearest

2. Because the earth \_\_\_\_ twenty-four time zones, one hour apart.

A. gives B. is drawn  
C. is divided into D. shows

3. You \_\_\_\_ the international dateline. By agreement, this is the point where a new day \_\_\_\_.

(1) A. cross B. see  
C. are on D. are stopped by

(2) A. is coming B. begins  
C. is discovered D. is invented

4. ... a gorilla, the worst enemy of the soldier in \_\_\_\_

A. South America B. Africa  
C. South Asia D. Europe

5. "Don't be afraid," he said and started to swim towards the river bank, \_\_\_\_ the boy with him.

A. pushing B. dragging  
C. holding D. catching

6. The space becomes bigger to let the rail expand when it gets \_\_\_\_.

A. hot B. wet C. cold D. dry

7. But the ring had fallen off and been damaged in the great \_\_\_\_ of the fire.

A. pile B. heat  
C. power D. pressure

8. It was an early morning in summer. In the streets, sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly, heading towards their \_\_\_\_.

A. jobs B. homes  
C. houses D. offices

9. There, 1,350 feet above the street, a \_\_\_\_ figure was walking on air.

A. great B. strange C. public D. tiny

10. A slave named Androcles once escaped from his master and fled to the \_\_\_\_\_. As he was wondering about there, he came upon a lion.

A. street B. park C. forest D. field

答案:

1. D 2. C 3. (1) C (2) B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. B  
8. A 9. D 10. C

### 第三节 完形填空的命题特点

高考试卷中的完形填空题型是考查学生对文章内容的理解及作者意图的把握。在此基础上,进一步考查学生对词汇知识的掌握情况。学生通过阅读短文,掌握大意,然后综合运用所学的词汇、语法等知识,从试题所提供的词汇、短语中判断出使短文意思通顺、结构完整的词汇或短语。因此,它要求学生不但要具备扎实的语言基础知识,而且还要有很强的语篇分析和理解能力以及语言知识的灵活运用能力。它是各级各类英语试卷中具有很强挑战性的项目。

命题者在设计完形填空时常常采用点、线、面的方式。

一、点

做题是从单个句子就能找出分析的关键点。

例如:

NMET 2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

(全国 III 卷)

As I drove my blue Buick into the garage, I saw that a yellow Oldsmobile was 1 too close to my space. I had to drive back and forth to get my car into the 2 space. That left 3 enough room to open the door. Then one day I arrived home 4, and just as I turned off the engine, the yellow Oldsmobile entered its space—too close to my car, 5. At last I had a chance to meet the driver. My patience had 6 and I shouted at her, "Can't you see you're not 7 me enough space? Park farther over." Banging (猛推) open her door into 8, the driver shouted back, "Make me!" 9 this she stepped out of the garage. Still, each time she got home first, she parked too close to my 10. Then one day, I thought, "What can I







容,根据选项只有 D. discovered 发现,合适。

13. B 该题根据句意选择。该 note 是以汽车的口气写的,据 I know it because she doesn't sing anymore while 知此处指能填 B. driving。

14. C 该题根据句意选择。like that 像那样。

15. A 该题根据句意选择。此处是希望。你及你的女主人原谅她。

16. C 该题根据上下文和句意选择。上文提到发火,后悔,此处应该希望人家原谅她。

17. D 该题根据上下文和句意选择。从下文的 the Oldsmobile was gone, but there was a note on my windshield:得知作者去了车库 D. garage。

18. A 根据题意选择。此处是道歉,车一致停的近,根据各选项只有 A. crazily 最佳。

19. B 该题根据句意选择。我很高兴我们能成为朋友。

20. B 该题根据上下文和句意选择。their drivers waved cheerfully and smiled. 得知是无论什么时候 B. passed 经过。

如:As I drove my blue Buick into the garage. I saw that a yellow Oldsmobile was 1 too close to my space.

- A. driven B. parked  
C. stopped D. stayed

此空答案为 B 对于具备基本英语常识并有一定练习量的同学,不必刻意考虑上下文如何(当然也得以上文意思为考虑的前提),只要明白句意及句子的基本特性就知道 B 是惟一答案。这就叫做点的概念。

## 二、线

线,顾名思义需要把上下文的意思连成一线才能得出答案。下面几个选自高考试卷中的例子是在线的层面上通过明喻或暗喻的方法给出解题线索。

### (一) 明线

明线是指上下文给出明显的暗示,学会发现这种暗示现象是做完形填空题时必须具备的做题意识和方法,怎样发现并逐步形成这种意识?做题时先不忙于填空,而是通读文章。例如:

NMET 2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 I 卷)

One afternoon I was sitting at my favorite table in a restaurant, waiting for the food I had ordered to arrive. Suddenly I 1 that a man sitting at a table near the window kept glancing in my direction, 2 he knew me. The man had a newspaper 3 in front of

him, which he was 4 to read, but I could 5 that he was keeping an eye on me. When the waiter brought my 6 the man was clearly puzzled (困惑) by the 7 way in which the waiter and I 8 each other. He seemed even more puzzled as 9 went on and it became 10 that all the waiters in the restaurant knew me. Finally he got up and went into the 11. When he came out, he paid his bill and 12 without another glance in my direction.

I called the owner of the restaurant and asked what the man had 13. "Well," he said, "that man was a detective (侦探). He 14 you here because he thought you were the man he 15." "What?" I said, showing my 16. The owner continued, "He came into the kitchen and showed me a photo of the wanted man. I 17 say he looked very much like you! Of course, since we know you, we told him that he had made a 18." "Well, it's really 19 I came to a restaurant where I'm known," I said. "20, I might have been in trouble."

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. knew         | B. understood   |
| C. noticed         | D. recognized   |
| 2. A. since        | B. even if      |
| C. though          | D. as if        |
| 3. A. flat         | B. open         |
| C. cut             | D. fixed        |
| 4. A. hoping       | B. thinking     |
| C. pretending      | D. continuing   |
| 5. A. see          | B. find         |
| C. guess           | D. learn        |
| 6. A. menu         | B. bill         |
| C. paper           | D. food         |
| 7. A. direct       | B. familiar     |
| C. strange         | D. funny        |
| 8. A. chatted with | B. looked at    |
| C. laughed at      | D. talked about |
| 9. A. the waiter   | B. time         |
| C. I               | D. the dinner   |
| 10. A. true        | B. hopeful      |
| C. clear           | D. possible     |
| 11. A. restaurant  | B. washroom     |
| C. office          | D. kitchen      |
| 12. A. left        | B. acted        |
| C. sat down        | D. calmed down  |



13. A. wanted  
C. ordered
14. A. met  
C. followed
15. A. was to beat  
C. was to meet
16. A. care  
C. worry
17. A. must  
C. need
18. A. discovery  
C. decision
19. A. a pity  
C. a chance
20. A. Thus  
C. Otherwise
- B. tried  
D. wished  
B. caught  
D. discovered  
B. was dealing with  
D. was looking for  
B. surprise  
D. regret  
B. can  
D. may  
B. mistake  
D. fortune  
B. natural  
D. lucky  
B. However  
D. Therefore

## 【答案与解析】

本文讲述了作者的一段经历。一天下午作者正在一个熟悉的饭馆吃饭发现被一个侦探盯梢。该侦探把他当作追捕的逃犯跟踪。由于他对这家饭店和服务员及老板都很熟,避免了一场误会。

1. C 该题根据上下文和句意选择。句意:我突然注意到坐在窗边桌子旁的人一直向我看。

2. D 该题根据上下文和逻辑关系选择。好像认识我,从下文得知作者和这名侦探并不认识。故选 D. as if。

3. B 该题根据上下文选择。根据下文的他在假装读报得知是把报纸展开的 B. open。

4. C 该题根据上下文选择。从上文的 a man sitting at a table near the window kept glancing in my direction 得知,他在假装读书。故选 C. pretending。

5. A 该题根据上下文和句意选择。从上文得知这个人一直在看他,虽然他在装读报纸,但我知道他在密切注视我。see 意为:明白;理解;领会;了解。

6. D 该题根据上下文选择。文章第一句就提到 waiting for the food I had ordered to arrive,得知此处是选择 D. food。

7. B 该题根据上下文选择。从下文中的 all the waiters in the restaurant knew me 和最后的 I came to a restaurant where I'm known 得知此处选择 B. familiar 熟悉的。

8. A 该题根据句意选择。我和服务员聊天的方式。chat with 意为:与……闲谈,符合题意。talk about 意为:谈论,议论,讨论。不合适。

9. B 该题根据上下文和句意选择。从 went on 的搭配与下文的 it became 10 that all the waiters in the restaurant knew me 得知此处选择 time 随着时间的过去。

10. C 该题根据句意选择。随着时间的过去,这个饭店的所有的服务员都认识我这很明显 C. clear。

11. D 该题根据上下文选择。根据最后一段老板的话“He came into the kitchen and showed me a photo of the wanted man.”得知。

12. A 该题根据上下文选择。从 When he came out, he paid his bill 得知是离开 A. left。

13. A 该题根据句意选择。作者想问一下那个人想干什么,选 want 最佳。

14. C 该题根据上下文选择。从上文得知 that man was a detective (侦探),此处选择跟踪 C. followed。

15. D 该题根据上下文选择。侦探跟踪他正要找的人。D. was looking for 最佳。

16. B 该题根据上下文选择。听到侦探跟踪他后的感触自然是吃惊 B. surprise。“What?”也是表达吃惊的感叹词

17. A 该题根据句意选择。must 在此处表示个人的主观看法、可能性。我肯定地说。

18. B 该题根据搭配选词。make a mistake 意为:犯错误。

19. D 该题根据上下文选择。从上文的 I called the owner of the restaurant and asked what the man had 13. “Well,” he said, “that man was a detective (侦探),和下文中的 I came to a restaurant where I'm known 得知是 D. lucky。

20. C 该题根据上下文选择。从下文中的 I might have been in trouble, 和 I came to a restaurant where I'm known 得知此处选择 C. Otherwise 否则。

如:

Finally he got up and went into the 11.

11. A. restaurant      B. washroom  
C. office      D. kitchen

D 该题根据上下文选择。根据最后一段老板的话 The owner continued, “He came into the kitchen and showed me a photo of the wanted man.” 得知。

又如:“Well, it's really 19 I came to a restaurant where I'm known,” I said. “20. I might have been in trouble.”

19. A. a pity      B. natural

D, lucky

由于前边几个段落的铺垫,带出上段最后一句的侦探,最终选定答案。言外之意是我幸亏去的是老地方,否则侦探非得找我的麻烦不可。上述例子属于明示。如果在平日练习中有意识找寻线索并且形成这样的意识,无疑会提高做题的正确率。

暗线与名线正好相反,文中没有明显的信息。

NMET 2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试  
(辽宁卷)

The journey was unexpectedly 4 and the joy and excitement about the Pole had gone out of them. The sun hardly 5. The snow storms always made it impossible to sight the stones they had 6 to mark their way home. To make things 7, Evans, whom they had all thought of 8 the strongest of the five, fell badly into a deep hole in the ice. Having 9 a-  
long for several days, he suddenly fell down and died.

The following morning, 18 the other three were still in their sleeping-bags, he said. "I am just going outside and may be 19 some time." He was

1. A. hit      B. fought      C. won      D. beaten  
2. A. growing      B. putting      C. planting      D. laying  
3. A. after      B. until      C. while      D. before  
4. A. safe      B. fast      C. short      D. slow

6. A. taken up                      B. cut up  
C. set up                          D. picked up

9. A. battled    B. struggled    C. speeded    D. waited  
10. A. left    B. lost    C. defeated    D. saved

13. A. hardly      B. never      C. seldom      D. nearly

16. A. away      B. with      C. off      D. on

18. A. while      B. since      C. for      D. once  
19. A. missed      B. separated      C. passed      D. gone

本文讲述了 Scott 和他的同伴们到南极探险的一段感人肺腑的经历,在返回途中克服了种种困难与失去同伴的痛苦,以及队长 Oates 勇于牺牲的精神。

2. C 该题根据上下文与搭配选择。根据 the British flag at the Pole 得知,插旗应选择 C. planting。plant 意为:把……牢牢地插在某处。

3. D 该题根据逻辑关系选择。took a photograph 发生在 started the 950-mile journey back 前,故选择 D. before。

4.D 该题根据上下文与句意选择。从上文的 the 950-mile journey back 和下文的 the joy and excite-



ment about the Pole had gone out of them 得知前文说旅行不顺利,从四个形容词看只能选择 D. slow.

5. C 该题根据句意选择。句意:太阳几乎看不见。

6. C 该题根据上下文与句意选择。此处指以前他们设立或竖立(set up)的标出返回路的石头。

7. D 该题根据上下文与搭配选择。根据 Evans fell badly into a deep hole in the ice 得知选择 D. worse. To make things worse 意为:更糟糕的事。

8. C 该题根据上下文与搭配选择。think of as 意为:把……看作,为固定搭配。

9. B 该题根据上下文与句意选择。struggle along 意为:挣扎。句意:他挣扎了几天后突然倒下了。

10. A 该题根据上下文与句意选择。上文提到 Evans 死了,此处指剩下(A. left)的四人继续前进。

11. A 该题根据上下文与句意选择。此处指他们能做到的(A. manage)。try 指“尝试”不合题意。

12. B 该题根据上下文选择。从下文得知此处指的是冻伤脚。

13. A 该题根据上下文选择。根据 at night his feet swelled(肿胀) so large 得知此处指的第二天几乎穿不上鞋。A. hardly 最佳。

14. A 该题根据上下文与搭配选择。根据前面的 he walked bravely 得知此处是很痛苦。in pain 意为:疼痛,为固定搭配。

15. D 该题根据上下文与搭配选择。此处指除了他以外的另外所有,所以选择 the others。

16. D 该题根据上下文与句意选择。on 作副词意为:继续。句意:他们帮助他继续前进了几里。

17. B 该题根据上下文与句意选择。根据 put up 和 for another night 得知此处指的是搭建帐篷 B. tent。

18. A 该题根据上下文与逻辑关系选择。此处指在别人还在睡袋中,表示期间,选择 while。

19. D 该题根据上下文与句意选择。从上文的 He asked them to leave him behind in his sleeping-bag 和 I am just going outside 和 He was never seen again 得知此处选择 D. gone。

20. C 该题根据上下文与句意选择。上文提到他离开队伍,得知此处是独自(C. alone)走在暴风雪中。

The journey was unexpectedly 4 and the joy and excitement about the Pole had gone out of them. The sun hardly 5. The snow storms always made it impossible to sight the stones they had 6 to mark

their way home.

4. D 该题根据上下文与句意选择。从上文的 the 950-mile journey back 和下文的 the joy and excitement about the Pole had gone out of them 得知前文说旅行不顺利,从四个形容词看只能选择 D. slow。

5. C 该题根据句意选择。句意:太阳几乎看不见。

6. C 该题根据上下文与句意选择。此处指以前他们设立或竖立(set up)的标出返回路的石头。

第4个空所叙述的内容暗示了 950 英里行程的慢。第5空的判定源于此句后面给出的信息。

其实,无论是明线还是暗线,都符合完形填空考查的特点,根据语篇即上下文阅读理解的原则,关键是具备语篇理解意识。

(三)生活常识及词汇,中英文表达的差异。

例如:

Scott and his companions were terribly disappointed. When they got to the South Pole, they found the Norwegians(挪威人) had 1 them in the race to be the first ever to reach it. After 2 the British flag at the Pole, they took a photograph of themselves 3 they started the 950 mile journey back.

1. A. hit B. fought C. won D. beaten  
2. A. growing B. putting C. planting D. laying  
3. A. after B. until C. while D. before

不少同学在选择第2题时误选 B 与 D. 问题出在没有将生活常识运用于解题中。同学们都只知道珠穆朗玛峰登顶的事,在顶峰一定是手擎国旗或将国旗杆牢固地插入地下,因此 B 与 D 不可能入选。plant 有“牢牢插进、固定”之意。这是英汉两种表达的差异。在学习过程中多积累,如:ring the bell 按门铃、My heart beats wildly, 心跳、The clock strikes 12. 等等。

### 三、面

例如:NMET2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(湖南卷)

When I was thirteen, my family moved from Boston to Tucson, Arizona. 1 the move, my father 2 us in the living-room on a freezing January night. My sisters and I sat around the fire, not 3 that the universe would suddenly change its course. "In May, we're 4 to Arizona."

The words, so small, didn't seem 5 enough to hold my new life. But the world changed and I awoke on a train moving across the country. I watched the





6 change from green trees to flat dusty plains to high mountains as I saw strange new plants that 7 mysteries(奥秘) yet to come. Finally, we arrived and 8 into our new home.

9 my older sisters were sad at the loss of friends, I 10 explored(探索) our new surroundings.

One afternoon, I was out exploring 11 and saw a new kind of cactus(仙人掌). I crouched(蹲) down for a closer look. "You'd better not 12 that," I turned around to see an old woman "Are you new to this neighborhood?" I explained that I was, 13, new to the entire state.

"My name is Ina Thorne. Have you got used to life in the 14? It must be quite a 15 after living in Boston."

How could I explain how I 16 the desert? I couldn't seem to find the right words. "It's vastness," she offered. "That vastness 17 you stand on the mountains overlooking the desert - you can 18 how little you are in comparison with the world, 19, you feel that the possibilities are limitless." That was it. That was the feeling I'd had ever since I'd first seen the mountains of my new home. Again, my 20 would change with just a few simple words. "Would you like to come to my home tomorrow? Someone should teach you which plant you should and shouldn't touch."

1. A. During B. Until C. Upon D. Before
2. A. gathered B. warned C. organized D. comforted
3. A. hoping B. admitting C. realizing D. believing
4. A. going B. moving C. driving D. flying
5. A. good B. simple C. big D. proper
6. A. picture B. ground C. scene D. area
7. A. suggested B. solved C. discovered D. explained
8. A. settled B. walked C. hurried D. stepped
9. A. If B. After C. Once D. While
10. A. bitterly B. easily

- C. proudly D. eagerly
11. A. as well B. as usual C. fight away D. on time
12. A. move B. dig C. pull D. touch
13. A. of course B. in fact C. after all D. at least
14. A. desert B. city C. state D. country
15. A. luck B. doubt C. shock D. danger
16. A. found B. examined C. watched D. reached
17. A. why B. when C. how D. where
18. A. prove B. guess C. sense D. expect
19. A. However B. Otherwise C. Therefore D. Meanwhile
20. A. idea B. life C. home D. family

作者 13 岁时全家从波士顿搬往图森。换了新环境后作者的好奇心驱使他探索新环境。作者对一种不曾见到的仙人掌感兴趣,可能要去碰,老太太提醒他最好别碰。沙漠令他惊讶、令他感慨。

1. D 该题根据上下文选择。根据第一句话得知作者 13 岁时全家从波士顿搬往图森。根据下文的 my father 2 us in the living room on a freezing January night 得知是在搬家之前。故选 D. Before。

2. A 该题根据上下文选择。从下文的作者和姐妹们围着火炉坐在一起,得知选 gather,意为:聚集,集合。此处指父亲把我们集中在卧室里。

3. C 该题根据上下文和句意选择。从下文搬到图森得知此处指没有意识到会突然改变。

4. B 该题根据上下文选择。全文说的是搬家,所以此处选 B. moving 最合适。

5. C 该题根据上下文选择。从上文所 the so small 得知,此处选择 C. big。

6. C 该题根据句意选择。从 from green trees to flat dusty plains to high mountains 得知此处指的是 C. scene 景色,风景。

7. A 该题根据句意选择。suggest 意为:使想起,使联想到。

8. A 该题根据句意选择。我们到达后安顿(settle)在新居里。

9. D 该题根据句意选择连词。句意:我姐姐还在为失去朋友悲伤时,我急切地探索我们的新环境。

10. D 该题根据句意选择。从上文的 my older

