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试题快递

——2011 高考英语信息填空突破

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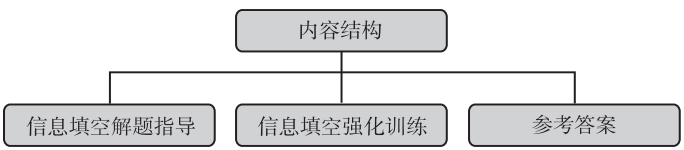
前　言

信息填空题是高考辽宁卷、课程标准卷中的一种独特题型。该题型采用七选五的多项选择题形式，共5小题，满分10分。从近年高考来看，该题失分率较高，如何在较短时间内掌握该题解题技巧并取得高分，对广大师生来说是一个不小的挑战。在仔细分析研究这一题型高考命题情况的基础上，我们组织一批高三教学一线特高级教师及知名教研员编写了本书。

本书主要包含三部分内容：



第一部分，对信息填空的题型特点进行详细分析，就该题型的解题方法、技巧作出说明，提出了相应的科学备考策略；第二部分，精编60篇训练，供广大考生考前训练使用；第三部分为参考答案。

本书凸显三大亮点：

试题标准　每篇训练的文章均为300词左右，在文章中留出五个空，而题后有七个选项，要求考生从所给的七个选项中选出五个答案，使补足后的短文内容意思通顺，前后连贯。这些设题要求均严格按照信息填空高考要求设置。

预测性强　书中所选短文都是带有浓郁时代气息的新材料、新话题，且题材广泛，代表着名师、专家对信息填空题的最新研究成果，体现他们对2011年高考的科学预测，具有极高的训练价值。

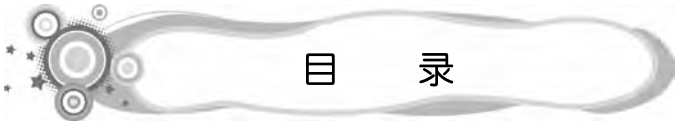
指导性好　为最大限度发挥本书的指导价值，本书所有训练题均配有参考答案。另外，读者可以登录北京天利考试信息网“读者加油站”（HTTP://DZ.TL100.COM），浏览最新高考动态信息，下载最新考试参考资料等。

本书既可供高三学生备考使用，又可供高一、高二学生学习使用。

衷心希望读者高考成功！本书不妥之处，恳请批评指正。

编　者

2010年8月



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第一部分　信息填空解题指导

一、题型特点

高考英语试卷中，该题型是阅读理解部分的第二节，共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分。

该试题分为主干部分和选项部分。主干部分的原文为300词左右，其中有5处空白。空白处的位置可能在段首、段中或段末。选项部分为7段文字，每段是一个句子。其中有5段文字分属于主干部分的空白处。要求考生依据自己对文章的理解，从7个选项中选出这5段文字填入文中相应的空白处。

二、解题注意事项

考生需要搞清楚主干内容和结构上的关系和布局，从而分辨出选项部分从结构和内容上看是属于文章的哪个部分，并可以与空白处的上下文有机地衔接起来。一般情况下不会有特别明显的词汇、句子等语言方面的提示，也并不要求考生过分关注某一具体的细节，而是要着眼于全文，在理解全文内容、文章结构、逻辑关系（如并列关系、因果关系、从属关系等）的基础之上，作出正确选择。

主要考查类型有主旨题、逻辑关系题、例证题和定义题四种。

（一）主旨题

主旨题是信息填空最常考题型之一，突出体现在段首和段尾题上。考查文章主旨在一定程度上也是在考查考生的快速阅读能力及考生对文章的整体理解和把握。

主旨题干扰项的特征：

（1）以偏概全

以偏概全是主旨题干扰项最常见的特点，它是指主旨题的选项只涉及文章中的细节：

①某个自然段中的细节，如一句未展开论述的话；

②某自然段的大意。包含自然段大意的选项干扰性很强，这样的选项不能成为主旨题的答案，做题时尤其应该留神。

（2）范围过宽

这是指选项包含的内容超出或多于文章阐述的内容，过于笼统。

（3）陌生概念

陌生概念是指从文章本身无法推断出来的信息，即文章中未提到、找不到语

言依据的信息。

应对策略:因为此类题干扰性最大,难度也最大,考生需读完全文才能准确把握文章主题,所以考生遇到这种题时,不要急于去找答案,不论其出现在什么位置都把它作为最后一道题来做,因为在做另外四道题时,无疑有助于加深对整篇文章的理解。如果先做主旨题,考生往往还会回过头来核查答案,这样耗时间,做题效率低。

(二)逻辑关系题

弄懂因果条件是做好逻辑关系题最重要的环节,一般来说可通过一些衔接词来判断。

(1)表示因果关系的衔接词汇

表示因果关系的名词:basis(根据), result, consequence, reason;

表示因果关系的动词:result in(造成,导致), result from(因……发生), follow from(是……的必然结果), base... on...(以……为基础), be due to(由于……);

表示因果关系的连词或介词:because, since, for, as, therefore, so, thus, why, with;

表示因果关系的副词:as a result, consequently 等。

(2)表示条件关系的衔接词汇

①以 when、if、as 等连词引导的条件从句;

②文章中细节性的条件关系通常由一些表示条件关系的词汇表达,如 depend upon(取决于), determine(决定)等。

(三)例证题

例证题为信息填空的常考点之一,所以阅读时对于 for example, for instance, such as, as 等引出的例子要注意,阅读时最好画上这几个提示词,以便做题时查找。由于阅读文章大都是说明文和议论文,所以文章中举出一些例子无非是为了说明一定的道理。无论例子在原文的何处出现,这个例子之前或之后不远处通常都有一句总结说明性的话,这句话是例子所说明的观点,因此是解题的关键,要特别关注。

(四)定义题

给陌生概念下定义,往往出现在文中或段落靠前的地方,因此定义选项往往成为段首题的宠儿。

应对策略:定义题的出现往往与文章结构有关系,根据英文的写作习惯,定义出现在段首的情况居多。因此,如果出题点在段首,则可以先考虑是否为定义题。

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第二部分　信息填空强化训练

训练一

（2010 年高考北京卷）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Muzak

The next time you go into a bank, a store, or a supermarket, stop and listen. What do you hear? __1__ It's similar to the music you listen to, but it's not exactly the same. That's because this music was especially designed to relax you, or to give you extra energy. Sometimes you don't even realize the music is playing, but you react to the music anyway.

Quiet background music used to be called "elevator（电梯）music" because we often heard it in elevators. But lately we hear it in more and more places, and it has a new name "Muzak". About one-third of the people in America listen to "Muzak" every day. The music plays for 15 minutes at a time, with short pauses in between. It is always more lively between ten and eleven in the morning, and between three and four in the afternoon, when people are more tired. __2__

If you listen to Muzak carefully, you will probably recognize the names of many of the songs. Some musicians or songwriters don't want their songs to be used as Muzak, but others are happy when their songs are chosen, Why? __3__

Music is often played in public places because it is designed to make people feel less lonely when they are in an airport or a hotel. It has been proven that Muzak does what it is designed to do. Tired office workers suddenly have more energy when they hear the pleasant sound of Muzak in the background. __4__ Supermarket shoppers buy 38 percent more groceries.

__5__ They say it's boring to hear the same songs all the time. But other people enjoy hearing Muzak in public places. They say it helps them relax and feel calm. One way or another, Muzak affects everyone. Some farmers even say their cows give more milk when they hear Muzak!

A. Some people don't like Muzak.
B. The music gives them extra energy.
C. Music is playing in the background.
D. Factory workers produce 13 percent more.
E. Muzak tends to help people understand music better.
F. They get as much as $4 million a year if their songs are used.
G. Muzak is played in most of the big supermarkets in the world.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

训练二

（2010 年高考辽宁卷）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

I was ten when I first sat with my grandmother behind the cashier（收银台）in her general store. __1__ I quickly learned the importance of treating customers politely and saying "thank you."

At first I was paid in candy. __2__ I worked every day after school, and during the summer and on weekends and holidays from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. My father helped me set up a bank account. __3__

By the time I was 12, my grandmother thought I had done such a good job that she promoted me to selling cosmetics（化妆品）. I developed the ability to look customers directly in the eye. Even though I was just a kid, women would ask me such things as "What color do you think I should wear?" I took a real interest in their questions and was able to translate what they wanted into makeup（化妆）ideas. __4__

The job taught me a valuable lesson: to be a successful salesperson, you didn't need to be a rocket scientist—you needed to be a great listener. __5__ Except they are no longer women purchasing cosmetics from me; instead, they are kids who tell me which toys they would like to see designed and developed.

A. Later I received 50 cents an hour.

B. Before long, she let me sit there by myself.

C. I ended up selling a record amount of cosmetics.

D. Today I still carry that lesson with me: I listen to customers.

E. My grandma's trust taught me how to handle responsibility.

F. Soon I found myself looking more beautiful than ever before.

G. Watching my money grow was more rewarding than anything I could have bought.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

训练三

（2010 年高考课程标准卷）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Q&A

Question: I have recently got a senior position within my company. One of my new tasks is to make monthly progress reports on my department in front of other senior officials. During my first meeting, I presented and then opened the floor to questions. __1__ My first reaction was to answer defensively. Later, I realized that I shouldn't have felt that way. But how can I keep cool and effectively answer questions in this type of settings?

Answer: Congratulations on your new position! Presenting in front of your peers（同事）is a hard task in itself, and it becomes much more difficult when a question-and-answer period is required. Question-and-answer periods are a great way to clarify the message and strengthen key points. __2__

● __3__

When a person is asking a question, show interest and a desire to understand the question by listening and asking for clarification.

● Buy time.

When facing a hard question, most people can't give an answer immediately. Buy time by repeating the question in your own words. __4__ These techniques allow you to quickly organize your thoughts as well as to make sure you will be correctly answering the question.

● Suggest a private meeting.

A one-on-one meeting is a calmer setting than speaking in front of your peers. __5__

A. Show your true interest.

B. Restate the question with respect.

C. Some ideas can be quite concrete.

D. There were many difficult questions.

E. It can also be more effective in exchanging ideas.

F. You may also ask for clarification on the question.

G. Here are some ideas that can help you prepare for your next meeting.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

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训练四

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Shoppers who carefully plan their visit to the grocery store can save money on their grocery bills. __1__

Shoppers should visit the grocery store on a full stomach by scheduling their trip immediately after a large meal. If that's not possible, they should find something healthy to eat while preparing a grocery list. __2__

Although having a list and sticking to it is the most important factor in saving money, shoppers must prepare lists wisely in order to save. __3__ Many special buys are announced through the local newspapers, so buying the "grocery issue" is worth the investment (投资). However, it's important to remember that many newer, more expensive products first offered through coupons (优惠券) may not produce enough savings for shoppers to give up the product they usually buy.

__4__ Once at the store, the shopper who wants to save money should follow a few more rules. The shopper should not stay longer than necessary, because bills go up each minute the shopper is in the store. So, setting a time limit and a cost limit can hold down the bill. __5__ If the grocery list is a short one, some shoppers choose to use the small hand-held basket instead of the roomy grocery cart.

A. A carefully, planned list should include in-season produce and any items on sale or discounted through coupons.

B. Of course, the shopper should stick strictly to the shopping list and

resist the temptation to buy additional items.

C. People who are full are less tired and more likely to buy what they want.

D. Now that the shopper has completed the grocery list, it's time to leave for the store.

E. You should keep your shopping list carefully in case you can exchange it for coupons.

F. Most shoppers are less persuaded to buy extra goods when they are not hungry.

G. Shopping when not hungry, sticking to a grocery list, and following a few simple rules will cut down the grocery bill.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

训练五

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Ancient Rome was one of the world's most powerful empires more than 2 000 years ago. The Romans' ideas about roads, laws, government and buildings still influence us today. Italy is shaped like a boot.

The Colosseum in Rome was built during the time of the Roman Empire, in the first century A. D. __1__ It is a popular tourist attraction today.

Italy is well-known for its designers, who create cars, handbags, clothes, shoes and other items that are in demand for their style and fine workmanship.

Today, the economy of Italy is stronger than in the past. __2__ Today, manufacturing and tourism are the main sources of income. There are some big companies, but Italy has many smaller companies, too.

__3__ The southern part does not offer as many manufacturing jobs, so it is not as prosperous.

Italy is a member of the European Union, a group of countries that join together for better trade. The currency, or money, they use is called the "euro".

Food and eating good meals are important to Italians. __4__

Popular foods include pasta, risotto, minestrone and pizza. McDonald's is also popular there.

Many families still eat their main meal in the middle of the day. __5__ Families spend a lot of time together.

A. The family is very important to the Italian way of life.

B. The country used to depend on agriculture.

C. Mountains cover about three-fourths of the country.

D. It could seat about 50 000 people, who went to see fights between animals and people.

E. While there are some supermarkets, many people shop at small, neighborhood markets.

F. Italy has several islands off the coast.

G. The northern part of the country is the main manufacturing center.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

训练六

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

1

Certain times are undoubtedly going to present a potential for embarrassment. You can avoid them, if you know ahead of time what could come about. An example would be that if you are the type of person that gets embarrassed when seeing a stranger, you may want to skip going where you are sure that there is going to be one. Don't even put yourself in a position to be embarrassed.

2

Keep your reaction to a minimum of one sentence if you decide to say anything. Giving too much information after an embarrassing situation could just cause more of the same misery (苦恼) for you. It's best to just say one sentence and be done with it. Change the subject or whatever you have to do to get past the embarrassment.

3

Use humor to deal with embarrassment. Humor is used in beating the worst of situations, and this could very well be one of the best weapons for embarrassment. When an embarrassing incident has occurred, the best way to get past it is to say something like "I meant to do that" or "if you liked that, then I'll be happy to show you another one".

4

Defend only your dignity. If someone makes you the punch line in a joke, your most effective response will be something in agreement. Only

argue when it's personally harmful to your character. Things will only be worse for you if you choose to take it too seriously. Again, just shrug it off (不屑理睬) and give a one sentence response.

5

Take solace (安慰) in the fact that this too shall pass. If none of these suggestions could make you feel less embarrassed, just remember that the future won't be so bad. You could even laugh about it one day, as you see the humor in some of the things that embarrass you today.

A. Say as little as possible.
B. Avoid being noticed by others.
C. Don't be too argumentative.
D. Avoid potential embarrassing situations.
E. Using humor can help you out.
F. Believe that all will be fine.
G. Learn how to best relax yourself.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

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