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红魔英语

总编 周艺文 审读 Lucas Alexander

MAGICAL ENGLISH

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方法指导实用 答案解析详尽

完形填空

1000题详解

高中版

国防科技大学出版社

Magical 红魔英语



完形填空 1000 题(高中)

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前 言

完形填空对广大学生来说可能是难度较大的一道题，很多学生面对文章中一个个被挖去的空，就感到一筹莫展，只好望“题”兴叹。或者仅仅跟着感觉走，不顾各种语法、固定搭配、语境暗示等，乱填一气，虽然题目是做完了，但结果却可能错了一大半。

为了帮助广大学生攻克完形填空这一大难题，我们特为同学们编写了这本《红魔英语·完形填空 1000 题(高中)》。

首先，我们安排了“完形填空全攻略”这一攻克完形填空的“万能钥匙”。在这一部分我们向读者详细介绍了完形填空的题型特点、命题规律、解题技巧等。第二部分精编了 70 篇题材多样、难度适中的完形填空题，为了适合高中各年级同学使用，我们按由易到难的顺序排列，循序渐进，步步提高。其中有些题目是从 2005 年高考真题中精选出来的，从而让学生提前熟悉高考、把握高考。同时，我们还给出了详细的解题思路及参考答案，让同学们知其然，还要知其所以然，从而真正掌握解题及应试技巧。

总之，我们在 give you fish 的同时，更希望能 teach you how to fish，从而让你终身 have fish to eat!

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完形填空全攻略

一、完形填空的测试目的

高考完形填空题，就是在表达意义连贯的文段中，有目的地挖去一些词语，形成文章的空白，要求考生在给出的对应备选答案中，从整个语段的内容、组织结构和语言特点出发，全面考虑问题，综合运用所学词汇、语法知识、文化风俗背景知识和一般常识性知识，选出一个正确或最佳答案填充空格。完形填空后的文章，不仅语法正确、用词恰当，而且意思、结构完整、合理，前后一致。

完形填空成为整套高考试卷中难度较大的一道大题，因其综合性强、考查面广、考点变化空间大、对考生思维能力及语言障碍排除能力要求高等特点。但只要我们把握其命题规律，注意题型特点，用好解题策略，就一定能在原有水平上不断提高，取得理想成绩。

二、完形填空的命题规律

考纲及多年高考试卷说明，完形填空设空以实词为主、虚词为辅，单词为主，短语为辅。动词、名词、形容词、副词、代词等实词通常要占全部小题数的 80% 以上，而介词、连词、冠词等虚词则相对考得较少。该部分设空一般 8 个动词，6 个名词，3 个形容词，2 个副词加上 1 个左右虚词或连词，其重点考查学生对实词的运用。





三、完形填空的题型特点

近年来高考英语完形填空具有下面几个特点: 1. 设空多。2. 意义选择为主, 语法选择填空极少。3. 内容逻辑性强, 文章结构严谨, 层次分明。4. 单空为主, 短语和词组的整体填空为辅。5. 备选项的单词, 多以实词为主, 虚词为辅。6. 保留了提示句, 即一般首句不设空。

四、完形填空的解题步骤

第一, 快速通读全文, 了解文章大意, 注意语境和有关提示, 尤其需要注意的是文章的首句(文章的首句往往是全文的关键句, 是文章的“窗口”。通过它往往可以了解文章的大意和作者的意图。第一句的时态往往确定文章的基本时态)。

第二, 在理解文章的基础上, 边读边答题。答题时最好先易后难, 先做最有把握、最熟悉的短语、惯用法、动词形式和语言结构的题目, 最后攻克难题。在没有弄清文意的情况下, 切忌主观臆测, 不顾上下文随意选择。

第三, 抓住文章的内在逻辑, 注意搭配。从“为什么对、为什么错”着手。一篇文章是一个整体, 有独立的、较为完整的内容、结构与逻辑联系, 不能单从局部的词义和语法来理解, 应从全文内容出发, 不断深入理解, 得出符合逻辑和词语的正确搭配。

第四, 集中精力, 解决难点。通过逻辑思维、上下文的内在含义和结构联系, 排除明显错误, 缩小选择范围, 得出最佳答案。

第五, 选答完毕, 再次通读全文, 看语言是否流畅贯通, 内容是否清晰, 语意是否完整, 情节发展是否合理。选择答案并非易事。答题时除了要遵循以上基本步骤外, 还要始终从结构上、语法要求和内容上的逻辑要求考虑, 切忌顾此失彼。





五、完形填空的解题方法

1. 固定搭配

在一篇文章中，有些选题是比较简单的，不需要多做分析，即可根据已学知识马上找出正确答案。例如：

(1) ① my way home yesterday, I saw a dog in front ② me.

① A. In B. Of C. On D. To

② A. of B. to C. from D. before

我们知道 on one's way home 和 in front of 都是固定搭配，因而可知答案分别是 C 和 A。又如：

(2) The pen is worth _____.

A. buy B. buying C. to buy D. buys

在这个句子中，很明显可看出正确答案，因为 be worth doing 是一个习惯搭配，所以正确答案为 B。

注意固定搭配，还包括注意动词与介词的搭配、动词与名词的搭配以及形容词与名词的搭配等，同时要根据内容选择正确的短语。如：

(3) The city (Washington) was named _____ George Washington, the first president of the United States.

A. by B. for C. as D. after

name after 是“以……命名”之意，表达这个意思时，name 后只能用 after。句意为：“这座城市是以乔治·华盛顿——美国第一任总统——命名的。”所以答案为 D。

(4) "..., but they are _____ damage to our houses and shops of historical interest," said John Norris, one of the protesters. (NMET 1999 第 30 题)

A. doing B. raising C. putting D. producing





四个选项全部用的是动名词形式，首先从语法上不能排除任何一个。但我们知道表示“破坏……”用 do damage to 来表达。所以正确答案为 A。

2. 词义辨析

在一道选题中，四个选项词性相同，语法上讲可能都正确，且有时意思差别细微。这时就需要我们运用所学的知识对其进行细微的辨析，要辨析的可能是名词、动词、形容词、副词或介词。在辨析时，既要联系上下文语境、提示词、设空处前后的固定搭配等，又要掌握各选项的准确含义。如：

(1) ... Ed's been the least physically fit member in the family, and _____ proud of himself. (NMET 2003 第 42 题)

- A. strangely B. personally C. reasonably D. eagerly

strangely 意为“奇怪的是”，personally 意为“个人以为”，reasonably 意为“有理由地”，eagerly 意为“急切地”。由前半句的 the least physically fit member 可知 Ed 身材并不好，但他自己却很骄傲，所以应该是“令人感到奇怪的”，故选 A。

(2) “Give me a hand,” he shouted _____ he got near the boat.

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

四个选项都可以表示时间。while 强调一段时间内进行的动作，常与进行时连用；till 表示的是动作持续到某时或到某时才开始；for 表示的是动作持续了一段时间；as 连接的是一个与谓语动作几乎同时发生的动作。答案应选 D，表示他一边向船靠近一边大声喊。

(3) Soon I heard a _____ like that of a door burst in, and then a climb of feet.

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

sound 泛指各种声音，是最普通的；cry 指哭声；voice 指噪音；shout 指喊叫声。由原题题意可知这时应用 sound。





3. 前后提示

有时，选项中所给的四个词为表示上下文逻辑关系的连接性词语，它涉及到文章的起承转合、上下连贯。这类题主要考查考生对上下文逻辑关系的理解，如转折关系、让步关系、因果关系、递进关系、增补关系、比较关系以及对比关系等。

常见的承接语有 and, but, however, so, therefore 等。其中 for one thing...for another... 等连接词表示列举；First...and then, First...Next...Then...Finally... 用来按次序描述事件发生的过程；anyhow, still, though, although... 表示让步关系；therefore, so 表结果；because, since, due to, owing to... 表原因，等等。例如：

(1) 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

空格前的话是说明收音机的优点，空格后说的也是其优点，所以应选 besides (另外)。答案为 A。

(2) At first nothing happened, _____ suddenly a large rat rushed out of the...

- A. and B. or C. so D. then

由 At first 可看出此空就填 then。then 意为“然后”。句意为：“开始什么也没有发生，然后，突然一只大老鼠从……冲了出来。”

(3) My main responsibility(职责) was clearing tables and washing dishes, _____ sometimes I helped cook. (2003 北京卷第 40 题)

- A. or B. so C. but D. even

空格处的前后两句有转折关系，故用 but。句意为：“我主要的职责是清理桌子、洗盘子，有时也帮忙做饭。”

另外，在个别选题中，其所提供的选项，有的从语法角度进行考虑是正确的，但若从语意上考虑，则会产生矛盾，不合逻辑，此时应着重分析、理解文章和句子语意，从上下文的角度考虑，对语法无误的几个选项通过逻辑进行判断，直至选出最完善的答案。如：





(4) Li Ping has just come, so he has _____ friends.

- A. quite a few B. few C. much D. little

很明显，答案 C 与 D 不能和后面的可数名词 friends 连用，故而首先排除。剩下的 A、B 答案，从语法上分析均对，都没有犯任何语法错误。而从语意上分析，既然“李平刚刚来这儿”，按常理应“没几个朋友”才对，所以答案 A 在逻辑上不成立，剩下的 B 答案就是正确答案。但若将原句中的 so 改成 but，则语意上又变成“虽然李平刚来这儿，但他有很多朋友”，那么答案应改为 A。

(5) Once he _____ sang a song in class in order to make a point clear.

- A. also B. nearly C. even D. only

从上下文看为了使教学有趣易懂，这位哲学教授不仅仅会借助 oil paintings, music, and guest lectures 等方式，“甚至(even)”在课堂上唱歌。

(6) _____, I admired the fact that he would talk to students outside the classroom or talk...(2004 全国卷 IV 第 43 题)

- A. Later B. Secondly C. However D. Therefore

本文的特点之一就是写作结构很清楚：开篇点题——难忘的哲学教授；诸条陈述——何以难忘：前有 First of all 提起，后有 Finally 落脚，那么中间只有用 Secondly 来过渡了。又如：

(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

根据转折连词 but 的提示，所选的词应与 shallow 相反，因此选 A。

下面的两个例子均可用此方法解决：

(8) I climbed the stairs slowly, carrying a big suitcase, my father following with two more. By the time I got to the third floor, I was _____ and at the same time feeling lonely. (NMET 2000 第 26 小题)

- A. helpless B. lazy C. anxious D. tired





前文说“我慢慢爬上楼梯，提着一个重箱子(carrying a big suitcase)……”可知作者一定感觉很累(tired)。所以答案为D。

(9) ...and then both ended up from the same high school, just three weeks before _____, Bill asked Mark if they could talk. (2003 北京春季卷第 45 小题)

- A. graduation B. movement C. separation D. vacation

前一句话说“……然后将要从同一学校结束功课”，所以此空应填 graduation (毕业)。故答案为A。

4. 生活常识

完形填空中有一些题属于常识题，即不根据文章的内容也可以判断出选项的题目，多和地理、历史、政治及日常生活有关，如：

(1) ...you ① the international dateline. By agreement, this is the point where a new day ②.

- ① A. see B. cross C. are D. are stopped by
② A. is coming B. is discovered C. is invented D. begins

句中的 the international dateline 是“国际日期变更线”，是人们所规定的，看不见，摸不着，但是可以越过。它是新的一天开始的地方。答案分别为 B 和 D。再如：

(2) The space is left to let the rail expand(膨胀) when it gets _____.

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

根据常识可知，一般情况下，物体会“热胀冷缩”，所以根据句中的 expand 来判断答案为C。

5. 语法知识

近年的高考完形填空题都不以考查语法知识为主，但是也不排除考查语法的可能。而且语法考查通常是与语境考查及词汇考查联系在一起的，比如从句中关系词





的选择等等。如:

(1) I realized that _____ I had done that I would have lost a new friend and missed all the fun we would have together. (2003 北京春季卷第 53 题)

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

(2) As my father, _____ worked three jobs, once told me, ... (2003 北京卷第 54 题)

- A. he B. that C. who D. whoever

由题(1)中的 would have lost 可判断此句为虚拟条件句, 答案为 B。题(2)中 who 引导非限制性定语从句。再如:

(3) Neither Tom nor I _____ to Beijing before.

- A. has gone B. have gone C. has been D. have been

根据所学知识, 我们知道, 以 neither...nor 结构作主语时, 其谓语动词的数应与邻近主语的数一致, 即本选题中应与主语 I 一致, 而 I 是第一人称单数, 故而要先选出含有 have 的选项 B 与 D, 而将 A 与 C 排除。又因为 have (has) gone to 意为“去……地方了”, 即人去了其他地方, 不在这儿, 显然选项 B 也不合题意。最后剩下的选项 D 就是正确答案。再将答案 D 放入检验, 符合题意。

六、完形填空的训练重点

第一, 掌握词汇的含义及其用法。完形填空要求学生能根据特定的语言环境, 对词汇(特别是一些同义词或近义词)的含义及用法进行区分。

第二, 掌握惯用法及词语搭配。要做好这方面的题目, 需要靠平时有良好的学习习惯, 在学习中注意对基础知识有效识记, 牢固掌握。

第三, 掌握语法知识。语法包括高中阶段所学的所有语法项目, 虽然完形填空题的主要目的不再是考查语法知识, 但牢固地掌握语法知识, 对于学生对语篇的理解和把握有很大的好处。语法是语言的基本框架结构, 切不可忽视。

第四, 掌握生活中的一些常识问题。比如有重大意义的历史事件的时间、地





点、人物等，这些考查的是考生的综合素质。平时注意多积累，答题时才会得心应手。

最后，培养综观全文、前后联系、逻辑推理的能力。所要选择的词语都处在短文所提供的语言背景下，所以联系上下文是解题的关键。





实战训练

(1)

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

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 do?” I soon found 11. The next day the woman 12 a note on her windshield(挡风玻璃):

Dear Yellow Oldsmobile,

I’m sorry my mistress(女主人) shouted at yours the other day. She’s been sorry about it. I know it because she doesn’t sing anymore while 13. It wasn’t like her to scream 14. Fact is, she’d just got bad news and was taking it out on





you two. I 15 you and your mistress will 16 her.

Your neighbor,

Blue Buick

When I went to the 17 the next morning, the Oldsmobile was gone, but there was a note on my windshield:

Dear Blue Buick,

My mistress is sorry, too. She parked so 18 because she just learned to drive. We will park much farther over after this. I'm glad we can be 19 now.

Your neighbor,

Yellow Oldsmobile

After that, whenever Blue Buick 20 Yellow Oldsmobile on the road, their drivers waved cheerfully and smiled.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. driven | B. parked | C. stopped | D. stayed |
| 2. A. complete | B. close | C. narrow | D. fixed |
| 3. A. quite | B. nearly | C. seldom | D. hardly |
| 4. A. hurriedly | B. first | C. finally | D. timely |
| 5. A. as usual | B. as planned | C. as well | D. as yet |
| 6. A. run into | B. run about | C. run out | D. run off |
| 7. A. keeping | B. saving | C. offering | D. leaving |
| 8. A. mine | B. hers | C. itself | D. ours |
| 9. A. For | B. With | C. From | D. Upon |
| 10. A. room | B. area | C. front | D. side |
| 11. A. an instruction | B. a result | | |
| | C. an answer | D. a chance | |
| 12. A. put | B. wrote | C. sent | D. discovered |
| 13. A. working | B. driving | C. returning | D. cooking |
| 14. A. on end | B. so long | C. like that | D. any more |
| 15. A. hope | B. know | C. suppose | D. suggest |
| 16. A. comfort | B. help | C. forgive | D. please |
| 17. A. office | B. flat | C. place | D. garage |
| 18. A. crazily | B. eagerly | C. noisily | D. early |
| 19. A. neighbors | B. friends | C. drivers | D. writers |

