BREAKTHROUGH

IN CLOZE TEST

沈启智 ◎总主编

乐多英语 专项突破

完形填空

| 高一分册 |

直面考试改革 突出语言运用

Practice A 基础训练
语言能力

Practice B 测试训练
应试能力

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　　高考命题指导明确指出:"命题考虑英语学科特点,在考查考生的英语语言知识和语言技能的同时,侧重考查考生的综合语言运用能力,特别是运用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力。"这个要求反映了完形填空题的主要优点在于它能够多层次、全方位地考查学生综合运用语言知识的水平。因此,这一题型涉及知识面宽、综合性强、覆盖面广,它不仅能真实地反映出考生的语言知识水平,而且还能反映出考生的理解能力、逻辑推理能力以及综合运用语言、驾驭语言知识的能力。

　　完形填空题要求从所给的选项中选出最佳答案,能使短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整,

答题时需要根据词汇的意义和用法、词语搭配和惯用法、词语辨析、行文逻辑等通篇考虑,掌握大意,缜密思考。设计完形填空题时,要尽可能多设需联系上下文才能得出答案的问题。换而言之,从 language form, language meaning, language use 三维模式来看,完形填空提供的选项很少会从 language form, language use 方面设置障碍,而是侧重考查 language meaning。简而言之,完形填空在准确理解文意的基础上,考查学生在特定语境中的词汇运用能力。

　　鉴于此,我们必须培养正确的解题思路,掌握科学的解题技巧。

■■■ FOCUS 2.1　熟悉文章结构,把握文章主旨大意

　　考试大纲这样描述完形填空解题要求:在一篇短文中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项,使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。因此,我们做完形填空首先要静下心来,耐心把短文从头到尾快速阅读一至两遍,以从整体上感知短文题材和文

体,掌握大意。快速阅读,困难肯定是有的,因此要跳过空格,不看选项。阅读时要注意上下文的暗示,努力找出关键词。高考完形填空大多选择记叙文或者夹叙夹议的文体,文章通常借助叙述、描写、抒情等手段"记人、叙事、写景、状物"用以表现作者的思想,抒发作者某种情感等。行文主要以叙事、记人为主。如:叙述不平凡经历、人物传记、历史故事、幽默故事、新闻报道等。快速阅读时要重视首句把握短文基本要素。作者常

常"开门见山"交代人物的姓名、身份、生平事迹或事件发生的时间、地点,然后描述事件的发生、起因、经过、发展、结局等。其次,要弄清记叙方式,理清短文线索。记叙文一般按时间先后顺序、空间顺序等方式来安排情节和内容,有时用倒叙、甚至插叙的写作手法。有时作者在叙述过程中加入自己的观点、评论等。答题时,要注意作者在其所"叙述的事件"中的"身份"、表达上"语气"的差异、短文中人物的关系、人物的各自特点以及在事件中的"转变"。作者用第一人称就是从"参与者"的角度进行记叙,用第三人称就是以"观察者"的身份展开叙述。如果快速阅读时抓住了关键词,就抓住了故事的线索,进而理解全文,此时选择就不会是胡猜乱填。可见,通读全文进而掌握大意是做好完形填空的先决条件。在掌握了大意之后,才可边读短文边选择答案。

在阅读过程中,也许有些答案会在脑海中浮现,有些觉得没有把握或是把握不大,这时最好不要急于动笔,先把文章看完。因为有些空白处,从单一的句子本身来看是难以确定答案的。有些考生想省时间,看一点做一点,缺乏全局观念,势必欲速则不达,有时甚至一步走错,步步皆错。而第一遍做的答案,往往已在头脑中形成概念,再检查时,受错误概念的影响难以找到最佳选项。

例证 1

He has been called the "missing link". Half-man, half-beast. He is supposed to live in the highest mountain in the world—Mount Everest.

He is known as the Abominable Snowman. The __1__ of the Snowman has been around for __2__ . Climbers in the 1920s reported finding marks like those of human feet high up on the side of Mount Everest. The native people said they __3__ this creature and called it the "Yeti," and they said that they had __4__ caught Yetis on two occasions __5__ none has ever been produced as evidence.

Over the years, the story of the Yetis has __6__ . In 1951, Eric Shipton took photographs of a set of tracks in the snow of Everest. Shipton believed that they were not __7__ the tracks of a monkey or bear and __8__ that the Abominable Snowman might really __9__ .

Further efforts have been made to find out about Yetis. But the only things people have ever found were __10__ footprints. Most believe the footprints are nothing more than __11__ animal tracks, which had been made __12__ as they melted and refroze in the snow. __13__ , in 1964, a Russian scientist said that the Abominable Snowman was __14__ and was a remaining link with the prehistoric humans. But, __15__ , no evidence has ever __16__ been produced.

These days, only a few people continue to take the story of the Abominable Snowman __17__ . But if they ever __18__ catching one, they may face a real __19__ : Would they put it in a __20__ or give it a room in a hotel?

1. A. event　　　　　　B. story
 C. adventure　　　　D. description
2. A. centuries　　　　B. too long
 C. some time　　　　D. many years
3. A. heard from　　　B. cared for
 C. knew of　　　　　D. read about
4. A. even　　　　　　B. hardly
 C. certainly　　　　D. probably
5. A. as　　　　　　　B. though
 C. when　　　　　　D. until
6. A. developed　　　　B. changed
 C. occurred　　　　　D. continued
7. A. entirely　　　　　B. naturally
 C. clearly　　　　　　D. simply
8. A. found　　　　　　B. declared
 C. felt　　　　　　　D. doubted
9. A. exist　　　　　　B. escape
 C. disappear　　　　D. return
10. A. clearer　　　　　B. more
 C. possible　　　　　D. rare
11. A. huge　　　　　　B. recent

C. ordinary   D. frightening

12. A. strange   B. large
    C. deep   D. rough

13. A. In the end   B. Therefore
    C. After all   D. However

14. A. imagined   B. real
    C. special   D. familiar

15. A. so   B. besides
    C. again   D. instead

16. A. rightly   B. actually
    C. normally   D. particularly

17. A. lightly   B. jokingly
    C. seriously   D. properly

18. A. succeed in   B. insist on
    C. depend on   D. join in

19. A. decision   B. situation
    C. subject   D. problem

20. A. zoo   B. mountain
    C. museum   D. laboratory

分析

1. B 逻辑推理前后照应。从本句动词为 has been around 语意的延续特征看,空缺中的主语不会是具体的某一项事件(event),也不会是一次探险(adventure),短文也不仅仅只包含对雪人的描述(description)的内容,至少还有关于它的发现、踪迹等。全篇文章讲述的是有关雪人的传说(story)。另外在第三段和最后一段的开头相继两次提及了 story,体现了全文内容的呼应及一致。

2. D 前后照应逻辑推理。雪人的传说已经流传有好些年(years)了。从第二段的 in the 1920s,第三段的 in 1951,第四段的 in 1964,以及第五段的 These years 可以推断出关于 snowman 的话题是近几十年的事情。最早的报道始于 1920s,它距今不足百年,排除 A 项 centuries;B 项"too long"并非相对于什么时间而言,可排除;C 项"some time"的时间量并不明确,也可以排除。

3. C 前后照应词义比较。上一句提到有人报道关于雪人的发现;本句则为来自当地人的另一线索。hear from 收到某人的来信,明显不符;care for 关心,照顾。假如已经找到了

snowman,这一行为自然有可能,但全文并无"真正发现雪人"的内容;read about(从报纸、杂志上)通过阅读方式获悉、得知……信息;know of 间接听人说过而得知,听说。当地人说他们对于 snowman 早有耳闻,还为其取名为"Yeti"(藏语)。

4. A 词义比较前后照应。上文已有一系列人们对于 Yeti 的关系和行为:比如 finding marks... knew of ... called it ... 与此处 had caught Yetis on two occasions 之间的语义,用 even(甚至于)表现出了这两个行为的递进关系,使人注意到话语中令人吃惊的地方。hardly 表否定,不像此处当地人的口气;certainly 虽为肯定,但表达了一种"理所当然"的口气,难与前一行为动作(knew of this creature)相衔接;probably 表示一种可能,也只是不确定的语气。

5. B 语句连贯。注意前文的肯定意义和 none 的否定意义。虽然(though)没有找出任何东西作为证据,但他们竟然说两次逮住过雪人。连词 though 准确地将前文"... they said they had caught ..."和后文"none has ever been produced as evidence"的两种陈述形成鲜明的对照。though 在此引导一个让步状语从句。另外三个选项中,as 引导原因或时间状语从句;when 和 until 引导时间状语从句。

6. D 前后照应逻辑推理。从本段中的"... took photographs of ..."和下段中的"Further efforts....But the only things people have ever found were more footprints"来看,关于雪人的传说在原来的基础上并无新的进展(develop)。第三、四、五段的第一句话,分别提到了三个时期:Over the years ... Further efforts have been... These days...它们说明有关雪人的传说仍在延续(continue)。从后文的内容可知,后面再次出现了 continue 一词。关于雪人的传说没有改变(change),仍有来自各方面的信息提供。occur 表示非延续性动作,不能与状语 over these years 连用。

7. D 逻辑推理词义比较。Shipton 认为这些足迹不是简简单单(simply)的猴子或熊的

足迹,应该与雪人有关。entirely 全部地,大体地;naturally 自然地;clearly 明显地;simply 简单地,仅仅。其他三个选项显然与亲自拍摄了照片的 Shipton 的态度不一致。

8. C 词义比较逻辑推理常识运用。found(看到实际的东西)发现,认为;declared(比较有根据地)断言,宣告;doubted(没有根据或把握地)怀疑;felt(有一定把握地)认为。本空动词为 Shipton took photographs 之后的两个动作行为之一。应该是先"found",后有"felt"。"doubted"则与"believed"形成冲突。没有线索表明 Shipton 本人曾经宣告(declared)雪人可能真实存在的事实。

9. A 词义比较逻辑推理。Shipton 在拍摄照片后,对于雪人的传说给予一定程度上的确认。他认为雪人可能真地存在(exist)。escape 逃跑;disappear 消失;return 返回。从逻辑上看,B、C、D 三项则应在"exist"的前提下才有可能发生。

10. B 前后照应。文中只是就又(more)发现了一些足迹而言,同时注意 footprints,marks 和 tracks 在文章中表示的是同一内容,即足迹(脚印)。

11. C 前后照应逻辑推理。大部分的人都认为这些脚印仅仅是一般(ordinary)动物,即上文中的 monkey or bear 留下的足迹,无所谓巨大的(huge),可怕的(frightening)动物,更与最近(recent)无关。与上句的"But..."的转折语气一致,对雪人的存在持否定的态度。同时,也与上段中的 Shipton 在拍摄照片后的发现形成对比。

12. B 常识运用逻辑推理。也许这些足迹有些深度(deep),不光滑(rough),看上去也有些奇怪(strange),但只是雪融化时足迹才会变大(large),而后又冻结而形成的。脚印大的特征较其他特征更容易误导以为是雪人留下的,因为雪人的脚印比猴子或熊的脚印"大"些。

13. D 前后照应词义比较。1964 年的一位苏联科学家所持的观点与本段上文否认雪人的说法相反。只有 however 起到形成鲜明对比的作用。in the end 表示事件的发生顺序;

therefore 表示因果关系;after all 用来引导或提示所说内容的原因或理由。

14. B 词义比较逻辑推理。这位苏联科学家认为雪人真地存在,雪人是至今尚存的介于史前人类与类人猿之间的一种过渡性生物。这样,雪人便是真实的(real)了,而非想象的(imagined),特别的(special),人们并不熟悉的(familiar)。

15. C 前后照应词义比较。由 evidence 可以追溯到第二段结尾的"none has ever been produced as evidence",由此可以判断是"再次否定",只是又一次(again)没有找到证据。instead 相反,表示对立概念;besides 再则,表示附加意义;so 表示顺承的语气。其余三项均与语境不符。

16. B 词义比较。这位苏联科学家也拿不出证据说这件事情是实实在在地(actually)存在的。actually = in real fact 用来强调陈述的真实性;rightly 正确地,恰当地;normally 正常地,通常地;particularly 独特地,显著地。

17. C 词义比较逻辑推理。这一段对全文作出一个总结。说明雪人的传说发展至今,人们对此所持的态度。近来,仅仅只有少数一些人还对雪人的传说认真(seriously)对待。注意句中 only a few people 的意义和 these days 时间的变迁。take something seriously/lightly/jokingly/properly 认真严肃地/轻松地/打趣地/适当地对待某事。

18. A 词义比较逻辑推理。全文结尾幽默风趣:真地逮着了雪人,人们又会如何呢?注意句中 ever 用以强调"要是,果真,确实,居然"之意,可与表示"成功地(做到)"的 succeed in 连用。insist on(坚持)一般表示意志动作,无实际行为。depend on(依靠)和 join in(加入)与句意不符。

19. D 词义比较前后照应逻辑推理。如果他们果真逮住了雪人,他们也就不是作出某一决定(decision),面临某一形势或局面(situation),讨论某一题目或话题(subject),而是可能面临一个真正的问题(problem)要去解决。注意 problem 与之后的两个疑问句的同位关系和冒号的解释说明作用。

20．A 前后照应逻辑推理常识运用。四个地点似乎都和雪人有关,但我们必须根据具体的语境来考虑。本句恰为本文的幽默所在,且与前文相呼应:开头段中提及雪人为 half-man,half-beast(半兽半人),该处又出现与空缺处单词相对应的 a room in a hotel(人住的地方),因此答案应为 zoo(野兽待的场所)。是把它当作动物放在动物园(zoo)里呢,还是把它当作人在旅馆里给它布置好房间呢?

■■■**FOCUS 2.2** 利用首句或者首段信息找到关键信息

完形填空的特点是篇幅小,起点高,容量大。不仅考查词汇、语法方面的基础知识,还着重考查学生对语言材料的理解能力、分析判断能力和逻辑推理能力。按照一般的要求,完形填空所采用的短文一般不给标题,文章的首句通常是个完整的句子(首句不设空)。这个句子不容忽视,往往是全文的关键句。大多数完形填空首段也不长,常常包含对解题有用的信息,由此可判断文章的大意和主题。所以,考生要充分利用首句或者首段的提示作用,利用它找到一个突破口,据此展开思维,争取开篇顺利。

例证 2

I do a lot of management training each year for the Circle K Company. Among the topic we __1__ in our classes is the __2__ of quality employees.

"What has __3__ you to stay long enough to become a manager?" I asked.

After a while a new manager __4__ the question and said slowly, "It was a baseball __5__ ."

Cynthia said that she __6__ to take a Circle K clerk job as an interim(临时的) job __7__ she looked for something else. On her second day behind the counter, she received a __8__ from her nine-year-old son, Jessie. He needed a baseball glove for Little League. She __9__ that as a single woman, __10__ was

tight, and her first __11__ would have to go for paying bills.

When Cynthia arrived for work the __12__ morning, Patricia, the store manager, handed her a box. "I overheard you __13__ to your son yesterday," she said, "and I know that it is __14__ to explain things to kids. This is a baseball glove for Jessie. I know you have to pay bills before you can buy gloves. You know we can't __15__ good people like you as __16__ as we would like to, __17__ we do care, and I want you to know how __18__ you are to us!"

The thoughtfulness, empathy(同情) and love of the store manager __19__ that people remember more how much an employer __20__ than how much he pays.

1. A. discuss B. write
  C. learn D. find
2. A. managing B. selling
  C. keeping D. seeking
3. A. made B. ordered
  C. forced D. caused
4. A. made B. took
  C. raised D. replied
5. A. pole B. glove
  C. hole D. match
6. A. ought B. liked
  C. had D. used
7. A. when B. because
  C. while D. though
8. A. letter B. call
  C. notice D. announcement
9. A. turned out B. pointed out
  C. explained D. complained
10. A. work B. food
  C. money D. clothing
11. A. bill B. check
  C. day D. visit
12. A. last B. first
  C. next D. past
13. A. lying B. talking

C. crying　　　　　D. murmuring

14. A. good　　　　　B. easy
　　C. hard　　　　　D. necessary

15. A. thank　　　　　B. use
　　C. employ　　　　D. pay

16. A. many　　　　　B. early
　　C. soon　　　　　D. much

17. A. nor　　　　　B. but
　　C. and　　　　　D. however

18. A. kind　　　　　B. terrible
　　C. much　　　　　D. important

19. A. shows　　　　B. insists
　　C. realizes　　　D. recognizes

20. A. needs　　　　B. gets
　　C. likes　　　　D. cares

分析

　　本文以经理给 Cynthia 的儿子买棒球手套为切入点来谈论一个公司要留住好员工,关键是要关心员工,关心员工的生活,而不是给他们多少钱的问题。通读文章第一段两句话,就会发现此文首段是典型的主题句段落。了解这个信息,为我们通读全文作好了话题和内容上的铺垫。

　　1. A　从上下文来看,此处说的是在经理培训课上经常谈论一些话题。

　　2. C　从下文说的 Cynthia 由于她的经理关心并给她儿子买棒球手套使得她继续留在该公司来看,"我们"谈论的话题是"留住好员工的问题"。在下文中有 What has ___3___ you to stay long to become a manager,其中的 long 就是一个信号词。

　　3. D　由下文可知,Cynthia 曾在该公司工作并同时想着找其他工作,不过后来发生的一件事让她在该公司安心工作,并成为一名新经理,故此处用 caused。make 后接省 to 的不定式,force 意为"被迫",order 意为"命令",均不合语境。

　　4. B　此处是对"我"提出问题的回答,即过了一会儿后,Cynthia 就以自己的切身体会回答了这个问题。take the question 的字面意思为"接受了这个问题",也就是"回答了这个问题"。

　　5. B　从下文可知是一个棒球手套使她下决心留在这里并努力工作的。

　　6. D　上文说 Cynthia 已是个新经理,此处讲述的是她过去在那儿做临时工时的事情,可见这是以前的事情,故用 used。used to do sth. 意为"过去常常做……"。

　　7. C　前面说她在那儿做临时工,后面说她在找其他的事情,故用 while 表示她当时不稳定的心理。

　　8. B　由下文 I overheard you ___13___ to your son yesterday 可知,此处指的是她接到了儿子的"电话"。

　　9. C　从后面的内容特别是 it is ___14___ to explain things to kids 来看,此处用 explained。

　　10. C　儿子要棒球手套,可她却不能给儿子买,因为从第一张支票要付账单来看,此处说的是"作为一个单身妇女,她的钱相对来说很紧张"。

　　11. B　从后面的 have to go for paying bills 来看,此处应用 check。check 意为"支票",在这里指"第一份工资"。

　　12. C　前面提到了一天,此处指儿子打电话来的"第二天早晨",应用 the next morning。

　　13. B　商店经理无意间听到了 Cynthia 与儿子打电话的内容,所以她才买了棒球手套送来。

　　14. C　从 She ___9___ that as a single woman, ___10___ was tight, and her first ___11___ would have to go for paying bills 来看,这是她苦口婆心地向儿子解释家中的困难,同时由 Cynthia 向儿子说的这些话知道儿子当时非常想要手套,由此可推断此处用 hard 为好,即"向儿子解释这些很困难"。

　　15. D　根据上下文此处应为"付酬"。

　　16. D　从 good people like you... as we would like to, ___17___ we do care 来看,此处经理的话的意思是"你知道像你这样的好人,我们不能想给你多少就给多少"。

　　17. B　前面说"像你这样的好员工我们不能想给多少钱就给多少钱",与后面的"我们确实很关心(在乎)"有转折关系,故用 but。

　　18. D　从上下文知,钱不是最重要的,而关心、同情和爱心才是最重要的。此处经理的意思

是想让她明白"好员工对他们来说是多么的重要",这才符合逻辑。

19．A　由经理给 Cynthia 的儿子买手套所体现的同情和爱心表明"人们更关注的是被关心,而不是得到了多少钱"。

20．D　由 Cynthia 的亲身经历可知,对于雇员来说"雇主的关心比多给工资要重要得多"。这也可从 thoughtfulness,empathy and love of the store manager 看出来。

■■■ FOCUS 2.3　结合上下文语境进行分析

完形填空的命题形式决定了它的解题策略:通读全文,掌握大意,根据上下文提供的语境进行推敲。选拔性较强的完形填空设空分三个层次:单句层次、段落层次和全文层次。从高考真题解析来看,全文层次设空比例较高。文章上下文是一环套一环的,只要弄明白文中关键词以及上下句或者上下段的逻辑关系,就能确定比较明显的、直接的答案。

例证 3　(节选)

In 1990 a report was published about what the earth might be like 20 years from then on. The report was a result of a three-year ___1___.

According to the report,the picture of the earth in the year 2010 is not a ___2___ one. The world will be more ___3___ because the population will continue to grow. The population could be ___4___ 6,300 million,almost 2,150 million more than in 1985. More people would move into cities,especially cities in ___5___ countries. Cities like Cairo and Jakarta probably would ___6___ have 15 million by then.

1．A. learning　　　　B. project
　C. notice　　　　　D. study
2．A. pleased　　　　B. pleasant
　C. safe　　　　　　D. blue
3．A. dangerous　　　B. beautiful
　C. crowded　　　　D. terrible
4．A. no more than　　B. as many as
　C. as much as　　　D. as large as
5．A. developing　　　B. developed
　C. big　　　　　　　D. mountainous
6．A. none　　　　　　B. each
　C. all　　　　　　　D. neither

分析

利用上文提示的方法,从首句得到关键信息:report about the earth,很自然想到 report 就是 study 的结果,因此全文第一空迎刃而解。

1．D　study 意为"研究",根据下文,这是指对未来 20 年地球上的情况变化所作的研究。

2．B　与下文谈及的人口增长信息、环境污染等联系起来看,在 2010 年地球上的状况(picture)将会令人不愉快(not pleasant)。

3．C　依然考查上下句语义逻辑关系。因为人口继续增长,所以世界会越来越拥挤(crowded)。

4．D　此题考查数量表达法。指人口数目的多用 large,少用 small。指人口达到某一数目用"as large as + 数词"。

5．A　从现状来看,人口增长快的国家多为不发达的国家;而城市人口急剧增长的则是一些发展中的国家(developing countries)。

6．B　前面提到了两个城市,作为例证证明城市人口会暴涨,故此空只能填 each,同时 neither 具有否定意义,不合句意。

■■■ FOCUS 2.4　先完形再完义

完形填空题中也有考查语法(如经典介词搭配、动词主动被动含义区分)、惯用法、固定搭配知识方面的题目。要排除干扰项,选出正确答案,就必须清楚设空处被挖掉的词在语篇中起什么作用。在理解上下文逻辑关系的基础上,必须满足结构形式(language form),避免句子出现语法错误。换言之,我们做题时要先完形再完义,从而迅速正确地解决问题。比如,动词及物、不及物、延续、非延续,动词和名词以及动词与其他词类配合使用等一系列问题。介词往往是最活跃的,其次是副词。熟练地掌握语法、惯用法、

固定搭配等基础知识并运用其分析解答完形填空是一种非常有效的解题方法。对于这类搭配，考生要常记、记牢、记熟。例如：do（a job, work, shopping, cooking, reading, typing, cleaning, sewing, listening, washing, good, wrong, damage, harm, a favor, an injury.）；make（a study, an appointment, arrangements, a breakthrough, a call, a comparison, contributions to, a deal, a decision, a discovery, a guess, preparations for, a start, a survey, an attempt, an error, a mistake, a profit, a fortune, a living, one's way, sense, points, peace, beds, coffee, a fuss.）；take pride in, take advantage of, take this road, take charge of, take...into account, take the blame for, take...seriously, take the place of

例证 4

A Shelter for the Homeless

Last summer I was a volunteer（志愿者）at a shelter for the homeless, a place for homeless people to sleep at night. I wasn't working that summer and was __1__ only two classes in summer school, so I had some __2__ time.

Three nights a week, I __3__ in the kitchen of the shelter along with four other volunteers. We planned and __4__ for 45 people hot meals __5__ vegetables, chicken, fish and fruit. The homeless people __6__ this good food because many of them usually didn't eat well.

I __7__ this volunteer work, making __8__ with the four volunteers in the kitchen. One was a very nice elderly housewife, one a movie actor, another a young teacher, and the other a college student, __9__ me.

I talked to a lot of the homeless people at the shelter. Their life stories __10__ me with sympathy（同情）. Some of them had __11__ with alcohol（酒）or drugs while others only

had bad __12__. One woman worked for almost 30 years for a small company, and __13__ she lost her job. She looked for a __14__ job, but couldn't find one, for she was too __15__. She could do nothing but sell her furniture — sofas, chairs, and tables __16__ she could pay for her food. The woman __17__ on job hunting, but she __18__ couldn't find one. She had no money for her __19__ and had to sleep in her car. Then she had to sell her car. Alone, __20__, and homeless, she finally came to the shelter.

1. A. studying   B. planning
   C. holding   D. taking
2. A. full   B. free
   C. extra   D. long
3. A. helped   B. waited
   C. appeared   D. washed
4. A. ordered   B. bought
   C. cooked   D. finished
5. A. with   B. from
   C. by   D. in
6. A. demanded   B. needed
   C. collected   D. requested
7. A. wanted   B. had
   C. owned   D. enjoyed
8. A. decisions   B. wishes
   C. friends   D. changes
9. A. as   B. like
   C. except   D. besides
10. A. struck   B. filled
    C. seized   D. provided
11. A. habits   B. worries
    C. difficulties D. problems
12. A. luck   B. pain
    C. experience   D. loss
13. A. so   B. again
    C. then   D. thus
14. A. good   B. fresh
    C. skilled   D. new
15. A. old   B. poor
    C. sick   D. dull

16. A. if   B. because
    C. so that   D. in case
17. A. went   B. moved
    C. came   D. worked
18. A. also   B. still
    C. almost   D. even
19. A. block   B. cottage
    C. building   D. flat
20. A. afraid   B. shy
    C. shocked   D. mad

分析

此套题中 1、5、10、17 四道题均涉及"先完形再完义"。

1. D 从搭配看 take classes 为地道搭配,语义符合上下文,而 plan 和 study 很少直接跟 classes 连用。如果解题时知晓固定和常用搭配,就能快速找到正确答案。

5. A 此题考查介词经典搭配。with 多用来表示"材料,原料",而 by 表示方式,from 表示来源,in 则多表示范围、范畴,所以此题从语感上就知道 with 为最佳,同时也符合句意。

10. B fill sb. with (a kind of feeling)表示充满……情绪或者怀有……感情,A,C 选项搭配不地道,而 provide 表示"供应"之意,不合文意。

17. A go on doing 意为"继续做某事",其他三项搭配不常见。

■■■ FOCUS 2.5 先完义再完形

做完形填空要排除干扰项,选出正确答案,就必须清楚空格处被挖掉的词在语篇中起什么作用。要理解上下文逻辑关系,满足意义表达的需要,避免句、篇出现逻辑偏差,亦即先完义再完形。这种情况中干扰项之所以不正确,是因为它们所表达的意义在逻辑上不能使上下文通顺流畅,或者出现了逻辑错位。一般可分为三种类型:(1)基本事实错位:设空处选项为表达基本事实的词,我们解题时未能把握上下文语境,混淆事实,导致错选。(2)视觉错位:我们往往未能找准作者的视角,未能区分设空处选项词到底是表

达事物哪一角度或哪一侧面特征的词,从而选择视角错位的干扰项。(3)观点错位:命题者通常会把设空选项词设定为反映作者或文中主角倾向的词,从而设置观点错位的干扰项,我们解题时要能意识到这一点。

例证 5

Early one morning, I witnessed romance at one the least-expected places in the world — a room in a rest home. At the time, my father ___1___ a room with three other gentlemen.

Before my daddy lived in the rest home, an elderly ___2___ was sent there. Since there wasn't a double room ___3___, they were forced to separate the couple. The gentleman, Mr. West, was ___4___ in the bed beside Daddy. His wife, Mrs. West, shared a room with several other ladies down the hall.

When I went to see Daddy that morning, I ___5___ Mr. West. Three employees were working with him. He hadn't eaten a bite of food ___6___ he was sent several days earlier. I could ___7___ by the expression on the nurses' faces that they were worried about him. Mr. West ___8___ to open his mouth for any of them.

"Go and get Mrs. West," the nurse told her helper. "Maybe Mr. West will eat ___9___ her."

In a few minutes a kind-looking lady was ___10___ into the room. Her smile was contagious (传染的) and Mr. West smiled ___11___. I felt as though I was intruding (侵入) on a ___12___ moment, but I couldn't take my eyes off the couple. The love between them was obvious, as Mrs. West patted Mr. West's hand.

With a soft voice, Mrs. West ___13___ Mr. West to eat. To everyone's surprise, Mr. West ___14___ his mouth and began to enjoy the ___15___ and his wife's company. While the nurses fed him, he stared at his sweetheart with a smile on his face. Mrs. West began singing a song for him. The ___16___ on his once

solemn(严肃的)face became even brighter.

Tears ___17___ my eyes. The nurse then ___18___ the curtain around the couple to give them some quality time alone. I discovered that ___19___ doesn't only exist when we're young and in love. Romance ___20___ a lifetime and grows stronger with age.

1. A. lived　　　　B. shared
   C. stayed　　　　D. had
2. A. couple　　　　B. husband
   C. gentleman　　 D. wife
3. A. accessible　　B. acknowledged
   C. available　　　D. acceptable
4. A. sent　　　　　B. lain
   C. fixed　　　　　D. placed
5. A. met　　　　　B. found
   C. knew　　　　　D. understood
6. A. after　　　　 B. before
   C. since　　　　　D. while
7. A. say　　　　　B. tell
   C. get　　　　　　D. look
8. A. expected　　　B. demanded
   C. promised　　　 D. refused
9. A. to　　　　　　B. for
   C. about　　　　　D. on
10. A. brought　　　B. sent
    C. wheeled　　　 D. carried
11. A. quietly　　　 B. brightly
    C. lightly　　　　D. secretly
12. A. personal　　　B. personnel
    C. selfish　　　　D. private
13. A. convinced　　 B. made
    C. forced　　　　D. urged
14. A. closed　　　　B. opened
    C. was opening　 D. was closed
15. A. coffee　　　　B. fruits
    C. food　　　　　D. sweets
16. A. happiness　　 B. appearance
    C. worry　　　　 D. expression
17. A. filled in　　 B. filled with
    C. filled　　　　D. were filled with
18. A. dragged　　　 B. pulled

C. put　　　　　　D. pushed
19. A. romance　　　 B. love
    C. happiness　　 D. smile
20. A. is　　　　　　B. remains
    C. continues　　 D. lasts

分析

4. D place 有"安置"的意思,从上下句意思上看,对待病人的方式就是安置,而非遣送走(send)。

7. B tell 表示"辨别、识别、看出",常与can,could,be able to 连用。

8. D 通过下文可知,Mr. West 刚开始是拒绝吃饭的,Mrs. West 来了他才高兴并配合治疗。

12. D private 意思是"属于个人的、隐私的"。作者的意思是不想打扰 the Wests 相处的温情场面。

14. B 根据上下文知,Mr. West 开始张开嘴吃饭。

15. C 上一空提到 Mr. West 张开嘴,那就是说他比较配合治疗,开始进食。

16. D 脸上的"表情",而不是其他。appearance 是"外表"的意思。

■■■FOCUS 2.6　利用语篇标志词

　　语篇是指句群、段落、篇章等。语篇与语篇之间往往有表明其内在联系的词语,这些词语可称为语篇标志词。它们如同路标似的把文章衔接起来(如表示因果、对比、附加、强调、让步、举例、结论、顺序和对照等),这些路标会把你直接引向作者的意图那里去。形象地讲,这些路标是使你预知目的地(作者意图)的路线,而且在任何需要作出方向选择的时候(两条或三条路交叉口),路标都会自动出现;而且在适当选择之后,又有新的路标告诉你是否选对了路线,直到指引你最终到达目的地。在做完形填空时,如果能充分利用这些语篇标志词,就可以迅速理清文章的脉络,弄清上下文的关系。

　　不同的体裁,不同的主题,其语段写作模式不同,可以是举例、列举、比较对照,也可以是因果分析。解答完形填空时,考生应注意观察文章

的结构模式，根据文章的发展模式，确定适当的衔接词语。

常见的语篇标志词语：

表示结构层次的：firstly，secondly，thirdly，finally 等。

表示逻辑关系的：thus，therefore，so，though 等。

表示改变话题的：by the way 等。

表示递进关系的：besides，further，furthermore，what is more 等。

表示时间关系的：before，so far，yet，meantime，meanwhile，now，later，then 等。

其他需要关注的作评注性状语的词汇：absurdly，admittedly，alas，anyway，astonishingly，at least，characteristically，coincidentally，conveniently，curiously，fortunately，happily，incredibly，interestingly，ironically，luckily，mercifully，miraculously，mysteriously，naturally，oddly，of course，paradoxically，please，predictably，remarkably，sadly，significantly，strangely，surprisingly，true，typically，unbelievably，understandably，unexpectedly，unfortunately，unhappily，unnecessarily.

例证6

You have waited forty-five minutes for the valuable ten minutes' break between classes. **But** when the bell for the next class rings, you can't ___1___ how quickly time has passed.

If you are familiar with this ___2___, you'll know how time flies when you are having fun — and ___3___ when you are bored. Now scientists have ___4___ a reason why this is the case.

Scans have shown that patterns of activity in the brain ___5___ according to how we focus on a task. When we are ___6___, we concentrate more on how time is passing. And this makes our brains ___7___ the clock is ticking more slowly.

In an experiment ___8___ by a French laboratory, 12 volunteers watched an image

___9___ researchers monitored their brain activity.

The volunteers were told to ___10___ concentrate on how long an image appeared，**then** ___11___ the color of the image，**and thirdly**，study both duration and color. The results showed that ___12___ was more active when the volunteers paid ___13___ subjects.

It is thought that if the brain is ___14___ focusing on many aspects of a task，it has to ___15___ its resources，and pays less attention to the clock. ___16___ ，time passes without us really ___17___ it，and seems to go quickly. If the brain is not so active，it concentrates its ___18___ energies on monitoring the passing of time. ___19___ ，time seems to drag.

Next time you feel bored ___20___ ，perhaps you should pay more attention to what the teacher is saying!

1. A. guess   B. learn
   C. believe   D. doubt
2. A. view   B. point
   C. scene   D. experience
3. A. drags   B. stops
   C. backs   D. gains
4. A. thought over   B. made up
   C. suggested   D. come up with
5. A. change   B. develop
   C. grow   D. slow
6. A. sleepy   B. bored
   C. excited   D. active
7. A. report   B. think
   C. decide   D. see
8. A. produced   B. carried
   C. tried   D. performed
9. A. so   B. when
   C. while   D. but
10. A. partly   B. quickly
    C. how   D. first
11. A. remember   B. focus on
    C. forget   D. tell apart
12. A. the researchers   B. the experiment

C. the clock　　　D. the brain

13. A. much attention to　B. more attention to
    C. attention to many　D. attention to more

14. A. busy　　　　B. likely
    C. ready　　　　D. sure

15. A. focus　　　　B. gather
    C. reach　　　　D. spread

16. A. However　　　B. Furthermore
    C. Therefore　　　D. Finally

17. A. recognizing　　B. watching
    C. noticing　　　D. counting

18. A. enough　　　B. full
    C. right　　　　D. proper

19. A. In fact　　　B. As a result
    C. For example　　D. Instead

20. A. in class　　　B. with work
    C. in mind　　　D. of lessons

分析

这篇文章说明了人们注意力分配不同会导致对时间流逝快慢产生错觉。文章第一段第二句开头的 but,第五段 then,and thirdly,以及第 9,16,19 三个小题都和我们讲解的语篇标志词相关联,请仔细体会它们在行文中的作用和对解题的暗示帮助作用。

1. C　课间十分钟玩得很开心,时间在不知不觉中就过去了。此处用 can't believe 表示对这段时间飞快流逝的惊讶与感叹。

2. C　上文提到的是一种特定的心理场面描写,而不是人所经历的某一件具体的事情,故选 C。scene 情节,场面;experience 经验,经历,阅历。

3. A　根据文中倒数第二段的解释可得知答案。drag 拖长,此处指时间过得很慢。

4. D　thought over 仔细考虑;make up 组成;suggest 建议;表明;come up with 提出。科学家是以实验为基础进行研究而提出的一种原因。

5. A　联系下文的实验可知,当人的大脑集中于一个任务的多个面的时候,就变得比较活跃,反之,则变得不那么活跃。所以当大脑所注意的任务不同的时候,大脑的活动状态是不一样的。

6. B　联系上下文可知,人在比较厌烦或感到无事可做的时候,才觉得时间过得很慢。

7. B　时间过得很慢只是人的一种潜在的

意识。

8. D　空格所缺的词作定语,应与前面的 experiment 构成动宾关系,结合下文进行的实验可知,只有 D 项符合。B 项应改为 carried out。

9. C　此处用 while 强调在实验过程中,被实验者与研究人员的任务对比关系。

10. D　根据后面的 then;thirdly 可得知答案。

11. B　根据下文第 14 空后面的解释可知,实验的目的是让大脑不停地专注于一个任务的多个方面。

12. D　此处指被研究人员的大脑思维比较活跃。

13. D　结合上文的实验可知,研究人员是让实验者的大脑专注于一个任务的多个方面。

14. A　be busy doing…意为“忙于……”,为固定搭配;be likely to do…意为“可能做……”;be ready to do…意为“准备做……”;be sure of/about 意为“对……确信”。

15. D　联系上下文可知,当大脑专注于一个任务的多个方面时,它的精力就会被分散,因而就转移了对时间的注意。spread 此处为分散。

16. C　此处是上述实验所得出的一个结论。

17. C　根据后文的 seems to go quickly 可知,时间在不知不觉中过去。

18. B　如果大脑不太活跃的时候,就会把相当多的精力集中在计算时间上,right/ proper 正确的,恰当的,同义,可排除。enough 足够的;full 充足的;相当多的。

19. B　本句是根据前面的分析而得出的结论。

20. A　本句与文章第一段相对应,是对第一段在课堂上出现的问题的一种解决方法。另外,根据最后一句也可得出答案。

■■■ FOCUS 2.7　摆脱定势逆向思维

学生如果学习方法不当,对某些知识点进行过分强调,就会产生思维定势。如过度强调 make

sb. do sth. 这一结构，当看到 make sb. 时就会不假思索地用不带 to 的不定式 do sth. 结构作宾语补足语。其实 make sb. 后面也可以跟不定式短语的。如：The father made a paper tiger to please his son。这里 to please his son 不是宾语补足语，而是目的状语。不过现在高考在完形填空中考语法点的题目逐步减少了。思维定势使一些学生形成猜题的心理。完形填空试题中利用反猜手段设计一些似是而非的题目，利用学生的思维定势，诱导基本功差的学生"误入歧途"。

根据不同的语境，学生可以进行逆向思考，即从所求的未知出发，把结论当作条件，一步步地推导出起始已知的条件或潜在的已知条件，沿着这条线索向相反的方向推导，从而找出正确的答案。

例证 7

I played a racquetball game against my cousin Ed last week. It was one of the most ___1___ and tiring games I've ever had. When Ed first phoned and ___2___ we play, I laughed quietly, figuring on an ___3___ victory. After all, Ed's idea of ___4___ has always been nothing more ___5___ than lifting a fork to his mouth. ___6___ I can remember, Ed's been the least physically fit member in the family, and ___7___ proud of himself. His big stomach has always ballooned out between his T-shirt and trousers. Although the family often ___8___ about that, Ed refused to buy a ___9___ T-shirt or to lose weight. So when Ed ___10___ for our game not only with the bottom of his shirt gathered inside his trousers but also with a stomach you could hardly ___11___ , I was so surprised that I was ___12___ . My cousin must have made an effort to get himself into shape. ___13___ , at the point in our game when I'd have predicted the score to be about 9 to 1 in my favor, it was ___14___ 7 to 9 — and Ed was ___15___ . The sudden realization was painful. We ___16___ to play like two mad men. When the score was 16 up, I was having serious ___17___ about staying alive until 21 years old, let alone ___18___ that

many points. When the game finally ended, both of us were lying flat on our backs, too tired to ___19___ . In a way, I think we both won: I the game, but cousin Ed my ___20___ .

1. A. encouraging   B. hopeless
   C. surprising   D. regular
2. A. declared   B. mentioned
   C. persuaded   D. suggested
3. A. unforgettable B. unexpected
   C. easy   D. early
4. A. exercise   B. preparation
   C. joy   D. fitness
5. A. time-saving   B. comfortable
   C. suitable   D. effort-making
6. A. As soon as   B. As long as
   C. When   D. Since
7. A. strangely   B. personally
   C. reasonably   D. eagerly
8. A. cared   B. forgot
   C. quarreled   D. joked
9. A. clean   B. larger
   C. straight   D. darker
10. A. set out   B. got ready
    C. arrived   D. returned
11. A. notice   B. admire
    C. believe   D. measure
12. A. nervous   B. curious
    C. careless   D. speechless
13. A. After all   B. As a result
    C. Above all   D. At last
14. A. mistakenly   B. then
    C. instead   D. naturally
15. A. leading   B. coming
    C. waiting   D. counting
16. A. pretended   B. stopped
    C. continued   D. decided
17. A. thoughts   B. doubts
    C. situations   D. problems
18. A. scoring   B. completing
    C. receiving   D. keeping
19. A. play   B. start
    C. sleep   D. move