

CLOZE TEST

# 中考英语完形填空

实战诀窍

Tips and Tricks for Cloze Questions

in the Senior Middle-School Entrance English Examination

主编 陈明瑶 钱晓霞

编著 陈明瑶 王丽娜 黄蓓莺 卢彩虹



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## 前言

完形填空是英语语言能力测试中的一个重要考查项目。在全国各省市历年的中考英语试卷中它一直是单项分值最高的题型之一，同时也是考生感到最难把握的题型之一。完形填空要考查的是考生的语言和思维的综合能力，这种题型的解题要求考生具备较强的篇章意识以把握语篇的总体内容和结构，运用逻辑思维能力以辨别语篇层次和意义的内在联系，熟练运用语法和词汇知识以根据篇章情节和意义填入正确选项。

不少考生在做完形填空题时出错率较高，究其原因，往往是没有通览全文就开始边读边选，这样不仅不能提高解题速度，而且还难免断章取义，做出错误的选择。做完形填空时的语篇意识犹如弹奏乐器时所需要的乐感，没有乐感就无法练就纯熟的演奏技巧，同样，没有语篇意识就很难把握文章的行文逻辑，从而理清篇章的脉络发展和句子中的语义联系。所以，先通览全文，然后再根据语境推理判断，是做完形填空题的诀窍之一。

做完形填空题的诀窍之二就是掌握英语的常用搭配，如：语义搭配、结构搭配及固定搭配。掌握了常用搭配，考生就能迅速判定语句过渡关系以及句中词组或习语结构。这样既节省答题时间，也提高选词的准确率。

做完形填空题的诀窍之三是正确辨析词义。完形填空每一题的四个选项往往都是词性相同或词型相近，差别就在于其语义上的不同或对特定语境的关系不同。

这三个解题诀窍涉及语篇、句法和词法，在解题时需要综合使用，不能分而用之。除此之外，相关背景知识在解题中也很重要，它能帮助考生加深对文章的理解。有时对英语国家文化的了解有助于弥补语言能力上的不足，简化解题时的斟酌过程。

本书旨在帮助提高考生的综合能力。在编排上从篇章理解入手，加强考生获取语篇思想的能力，再深入语言内核，帮助考生熟练运用语言知识。本书力求理论系统、训练有效，既有习题穿插在讲解之中，又有考题单独成篇便于集中练习。本书共分为三篇九个单元。“预备篇”由第一到第三单元组成。第一单元讲解不同文体的行文特点，并进行缺词语篇的解读练习；第二单元讲解英语词语搭配规律，并配有词语搭配练习；第三单元讲解完形填空中的词义辨析，集中进行选词填空练习；第四到第六单元组成“演练篇”，为中考真题的练习，旨在帮助考生进行实战演练，体验中考解题；第七到第九单元组成“拓展篇”，其中的练习主要是依照近年各地中考英语卷中的各种类型的完形填空题，对今后英语中考完形填空题的走向作出预测，帮助考生进一步拓展应变答题能力。

为帮助考生掌握正确而有效的解题方法，本书中的所有习题都配有篇章解读和习题详解。本书的另一个特点是将一些解题注意事项及技巧以画框或小贴士的形式散见于各单元中，这样做的目的是随时提醒考生关键性的技巧，同时又免去考生阅读大量文字讲解时可能产生的烦躁。

参加本书编写的有多年从事英语学科教学理论研究、教学经验丰富的老教师，也有在研究和教学上都成绩斐然的中青年教师。在本书的编写过程中，尽管我们全力以赴，疏漏和不妥之处在所难免，希望能得到专家、教师和读者的批评和指教。

2010 年冬

## 目 录

## 预备篇

## 开篇三问

一、完形填空考什么?	1
二、完形填空如何考?	1
三、完形填空怎么练?	1

## 第一单元 完形填空的语篇理解

一、记叙文	2
二、议论文	5
三、说明文	8
四、缺词语篇的解读练习	11
五、答案与详解	17
六、超难语篇自测追加	25

## 第二单元 完形填空中的词语搭配

一、语义搭配	33
二、结构搭配	38
三、惯用搭配或习惯用语	46
四、词语搭配填空练习	60
五、答案与详解	68
六、初中常用英语短语及解析	78

## 第三单元 完形填空中的词义辨析

一、近义词辨析	103
二、形近词辨析	130
三、词的形态辨析	131
四、选词填空练习	134
五、答案与详解	142
六、中考英语形近词巧记口诀	153

## 演练篇

## 第四单元 记叙文题组

一、中考真题精选	159
二、答案与详解	168

## 第五单元 说明文题组

一、中考真题精选	179
二、答案与详解	187

## 第六单元 议论文题组

一、中考真题精选	196
二、答案与详解	204

## 拓展篇

### 第七单元 进阶 A

一、完形填空练习	213
二、答案与详解	221

### 第八单元 进阶 B

一、完形选词练习	233
二、答案与详解	237

### 第九单元 进阶 C

一、完形写词练习	248
二、答案与详解	252

## 预备篇

## 开篇三问



## 一、完形填空考什么？

完形填空题不单是考查考生的填词联句能力，同时也考查考生的语篇意识。也就是说，考生要把握文章的文体结构，理解文章的内容，并根据内容判断文章内部的逻辑发展，然后选择适合文章内容、符合逻辑意义、合乎语法规则的答案。



## 二、完形填空如何考？

做完形填空题首先需要通览全文以掌握篇章结构和中心思想，考生对于有待完形的文章在语篇上的理解及其行文逻辑上的把握是选词填空的前提；然后，考生调动自己的文化背景知识、生活常识、语言知识，利用上下文语境寻找关联、辨析异同、排除干扰、合理推理、确定选项；最后，考生还须带着所选答案通读全文进行复查验证。



## 三、完形填空怎么练？

第一步：在缺词的情况下，根据不同语篇体裁快速通览全文把握文章要义和行文逻辑。

第二步：熟练掌握英语词语的搭配关系。

第三步：熟悉常用词汇的适用语境和用法特点。

## 第一单元

### 完形填空的语篇理解

这一单元主要帮助考生练习完形填空的第一步：在缺词的情况下，根据不同语篇体裁快速通览全文，把握文章结构和大意。

英语文章有三种类型：记叙文、议论文和说明文。记叙文重在记人与叙事；议论文重在表达观点与论证；说明文重在描述现象或步骤。英语议论文和说明文的篇章结构相似，两者的区别在于前者的目的在于阐明观点，而后者旨在解释说明。当然，有时文章体裁也不是截然分明的，但总是有所偏重。如先叙述后评论的就是以叙事为主，先表明观点再举例的就是以议论为主。对不同的文体可以运用不同的阅读策略，以提高阅读效率。

#### 一、记叙文

历年来各地中考英语完形填空题以记叙文居多。用于完形填空的记叙文不会很长，一般是叙述一件或几件相关的事情。语篇既是记人叙事，就要交代人物的经历和事件的来龙去脉，也就有了我们常说的故事情节。而且，在英语考试中所选的记叙文中的情节一般都是按时间顺序或事件发生的先后而呈现的，极少有倒叙或插叙。通览记叙文的基本策略是抓住情节主线。



快速通览以下两篇记叙文（忽略空格），把握故事线索。

##### 例1（湖北武汉2009）

I can't believe the homework my seven-year-old son brings home! I have to sit with him every afternoon in order to see all the homework 1. There is so much work and he is very 2 after school. I have to give him a little time-out, so he can swim 3 just get relaxed in front of the TV. Then we continued and it 4 a few hours at least to finish all the homework. I don't remember having so much work when I was at this 5 and I don't remember it being so hard!

It seems to me as if I am paying the school and they are sending my child 6 with so much work for me to 7 him do! Why don't they do all this work at school? I think these 8 are

doing the students great harm (伤害)! They shouldn't be 9 to give the kids so much work to do on their 10.

Then the sport is pushed again and again! I have always been a 11 of sports, but I can see that my son is not as interested as I 12 to be. I can see that he would rather read or do something 13 like drama or art. I would love him to be a sportsman, but if that isn't 14 he wants, then I would rather he was happy. Kids should 15 their own interests and not be made to do what other people want them to do!



想一想

阅读篇章大意之前，请先回答下面的问题。

- (1) What is the story about?
- (2) What does the writer do every afternoon?
- (3) What is the son busy with?
- (4) Does the son have much time for sports?
- (5) According to the writer should we force kids to do things?

**【篇章大意】**故事以第一人称展开，是一个学生的妈妈。她难以相信孩子会带那么多的作业回家。按她的理解，孩子的作业应该在学校完成。孩子需要体育运动，就像父母年少时候一样。他们需要时间做自己感兴趣的事情，而不应该总是被别人命令着去做事。



试一试

阅读语篇攻略之前，请先将合适的词填入文中的空格。

**【语篇攻略】**文中虽然有 15 个文字空缺，但叙述脉络还是很清楚的。完形填空的第一句一般是不设空格的。故事开头一般都会交代一下事件或人物：一个妈妈和她的孩子。浏览叙事篇章的诀窍之一是抓住主线。这里的主线就是母亲的思路，因此要特别关注以 I (我) 起头的句子 I have to sit with him every afternoon in order to see all the homework done. 母亲难以相信儿子会带着那么多的作业回家，不得不每天下午看着儿子把作业做完。do homework 做作业，这里的作业由学生完成，过去分词表示被动意思。

There is so much work and he is very tired. 作业很多，他自然非常累，这是可以通过推理获得的。I have to give him a little time-out, so he can swim or just get relaxed in front of the TV. 我给他一点放松的时间，所以他可以游泳或者看看电视。两种放松的方式，都与做作业的劳累相对。Then we continued and it takes a few hours at least to finish all the homework. 这里的 then, continue, finish 也都有助于我们理解叙述的进展。I don't remember having so much work when I was at this age. 这里主语是 I, remember 和过去时 was 帮助我们意识到这是回忆过去。It seems to me as if I am paying the school and they are sending my child home with so much work for me to help him do! 我付了钱，而学校老师却把那么多的作业送过来。这里我们意识到的是两个方向问题，母亲花钱送孩子去学校，老师送作业到学生家让家长帮助做。在理解的前提下，我们很容易猜出应填 home 和 help。下面是作者的思想：I think these schools are doing the students great harm (伤害)! They shouldn't be allowed to give the kids so much work to do on their own. 不考虑这两个空缺词的意思，

我们也基本上可以猜出句子的意思：我觉得他们在伤害学生！他们不应该给孩子们这么多作业。

Then the sport is pushed again and again! I have always been a lover of sports, but I can see that my son is not as interested as I used to be. 作者提到体育运动被推后了，并拿自己与孩子比，孩子不像她那么喜欢体育。I can see that he would rather read or do something else like drama or art. 孩子更喜欢的是阅读或戏剧美术。I would love him to be a sportsman, but if that isn't what he wants, then I would rather he was happy. 做母亲的希望孩子搞体育，但是如果他不喜欢，也不强求，只要他幸福就行。这里的 what 是从句的先行词，与句意的推理关系不大。Kids should develop their own interests and not be made to do what other people want them to do! 同样，这里的空缺也不影响句意的理解。这是作者的最后结论：孩子应该有自己的兴趣爱好，不该被迫行事。

## 例2 (北京朝阳区 2008)

Mike always loves the sea. When he was older, he said, "I'm going to the navy (海军)." But his eyes were not very 1 and he did not get in.

Then he said, "I'm going to 2 a small boat and I'm going around the world." But boats were very expensive, and Mike did not have enough 3.

Last summer Mike found a swimming 4 near his house. The lessons did not cost very 5, and Mike began going to the school at every end of the week and having 6. Now he is a good swimmer.

Last week a little boy said to him, "You're a very good swimmer. How do you learn to swim so 7?"

"I'm not good at all," Mike said and he smiled. "8 I'm in the water, I say to myself, there are 9 fishes behind me! Then I'm very afraid, and I 10 quickly."



### 想一想

阅读篇章大意之前，请先回答下面的问题。

- (1) Did Mike become a soldier? Why?
- (2) Did Mike buy a boat? Why?
- (3) What did he do every weekend?
- (4) What did he say to the boy who asked him how he learned swimming so well?

【篇章大意】本篇讲述的小故事非常简单。主人公是 Mike。他爱大海，想当海军，但是眼睛不好。想买船，但没足够的钱。最后，他学了游泳，而且游得很快，因为当他游泳时，他总是假设身后有危险的鱼过来了，所以加速往前游去。



### 试一试

阅读语篇攻略之前，请先将合适的词填入文中的空格。

【语篇攻略】文章的第一句和第二句提出语篇的话题：Mike always loves the sea. When he was older, he said, "I'm going to the navy." 因为他热爱大海，所以他想参加海军。But his eyes were not very

good, and he did not get in. 但是因为眼睛不是很好, 没能参军。

Then 表示故事的进展。“I'm going to buy a small boat and I'm going around the world.” But boats were very expensive, and Mike did not have enough money. Mike 想要买船, 但是船太贵, 他没那么多钱。

Last summer 说明在时间上比较接近现在。Mike found a swimming school near his house. The lessons did not cost very much, and Mike began going to the school at every end of the week and having lessons. Now he is a good swimmer. Mike 家附近有个游泳学校, 学费不贵, 于是他就每个周末都去学。现在他已经游得很好了。

Last week 表示在时间上比前文更加接近现在。曾有个孩子问他为什么游泳游得那么好 a little boy said to him, “You're a very good swimmer. How do you learn to swim so well?” 他的回答是 “When I'm in the water, I say to myself, there are dangerous fishes behind me! Then I'm very afraid, and I swim quickly.”

整个语篇以时间为主线, 内容简单易懂。只要了解了 Mike 与水(海、海军、船、游泳)的关系, 就很容易推导文章大意了。

### 小·贴士

篇章的首句非常关键, 它一般会交代故事的来龙去脉, 点明故事主题。理解记叙文要抓住五个 W: when, where, who, what, why (或其中的 2~3 个)。

## 二、议论文

与记叙文相比, 英语议论文没有故事情节可追溯, 比较难理解。其实议论文的文章脉络有其自身的规律, 掌握了议论文的逻辑走向, 考生会发现议论文并不难懂。英语议论文有两种: (1) 在开头提出观点, 中间加以论证, 最后总结或再强调要点; (2) 在开头罗列一些事实或现象, 中间进行讨论, 最后给出结论或亮明观点。

要完成议论文体的完形填空, 把握文章的议题尤为重要。考生只有先通过浏览, 才能把握文章的总体结构, 判断文章的思路逻辑, 掌握文章的中心思想, 为后面的选词填空做好准备。



快速通览以下两篇议论文(忽略空格), 把握议论结构。

### 例 1 (2009 湖北随州)

It seems that not all people like to work, but everyone likes to play. All over the world, men and women, boys and girls like 1. Since the days of long ago, adults and children have called their friends together to spend 2, even days playing games. Sports help people to live 3. They help to keep people healthy and feeling good. When they are playing games, people 4 a lot. This is good for their health. Having fun with their friends makes them 5.

Many people enjoy sports by watching others 6. In small towns, crowds meet to watch the bicycle races or the soccer games. In big cities, thousands of people 7 to see an ice skating show or a baseball game. Usually, during the World Cup, more children learn to play football.

What are your favorite sports? Is it 8 in summer where you live? Then swimming is probably one of your sports. Boys and girls in China love to 9. There are wonderful beaches and there are beautiful rivers and 10 across the country. The weather is also good for swimming.



### 想一想

阅读篇章大意之前，请先回答下面的问题。

- (1) What issue (议题) is brought up in this text?
- (2) Why does everyone like sports?
- (3) How do people enjoy sports?
- (4) When the writer talks about China, what sports does he mention?

【篇章大意】这篇议论文的议题是关于体育运动的。很多人都喜欢体育运动，因为它使我们健康快乐。很多人还喜欢看别人比赛，或学着自己去参与。那么你喜欢什么运动呢？在中国，如果你居住的地方气候适宜，也许你会喜欢游泳，因为中国有很多沙滩、河流与湖泊。



### 试一试

阅读语篇攻略之前，请先将合适的词填入文中的空格。

【语篇攻略】这篇议论文的逻辑脉络非常清楚。作者在第一段里提出本文的议题，并进行初步论证，在第二段作者又作了进一步的论证，在最后一段，作者将议题与具体的状况相结合，拉近话题与学生的距离。

文章开门见山，... everyone likes to play. All over the world, men and women, boys and girls like sports. 第一句中的 everyone, 第二句中的 men and women, boys and girls 把所有的人都包含进去了，传递广义的信息，表达不言而喻的事实。Since the days of long ago 更告诉我们这是历史事实。接下来的这句话 They help to keep people healthy and feeling good. 关键词是 healthy 和 feeling good.

Many people enjoy sports by watching others play. 这是第二段话题句 (topic sentence)，是理解第二段的关键：许多人喜欢看体育比赛，世界杯期间，连学踢球的孩子都多了起来。

第三段 What are your favorite sports? 这句话拉近了作者与读者的距离，让读者考虑自己的情况。一些关键词立刻让我们想象到中国夏天大部分地区的情景：swimming, beaches, rivers, good weather 等。

总之，这是一篇脉络清晰的论说文，首先是基本原理 everyone likes to play；然后是常见现象 Many people enjoy sports by...；最后是联系自身 what are your favorite sports? 事实上，学生写中考的论说类作文也可以仿照这一基本模式。

### 例 2 (2009 上海)

When people talk about air pollution, they are usually thinking about outdoor air 1. But do you know that there is 2 air pollution inside homes, offices, hotels and other buildings? The air in

your home can be 2 to 100 times more polluted 3 the air outdoors! In fact, some American doctors say that 50% of illnesses have 4 to do with polluted indoor 5.

A lot of pollution comes from indoor activities 6 smoking and cooking. As most people 7 about 80%—90% of their time inside buildings, it is important to 8 indoor air pollution seriously, too.

Air pollution influences our health 9. When the air is polluted, not only young children and old people suffer from (遭受) it, 10 healthy people suffer as well. Indoor air pollution can 11 people's eyes, noses and throats. Air pollution, 12 indoor and outdoor, can also 13 lung cancer (肺癌) and heart disease! In the great London fog in 1952, 4,000 people died in a few days 14 the pollution! It is 15 that half a million young children and women die each year in India because of indoor air pollution!



想一想

阅读篇章大意之前，请先回答下面的问题。

- (1) What does the writer want to discuss in this passage?
- (2) What does the writer want us to be serious about?
- (3) Who are suffering from air pollution?
- (4) How does air pollution influence us?
- (5) What is the example given by the writer about the serious effects of air pollution?

【篇章大意】本文的中心议题是关于空气污染，确切地说是室内空气污染。室内空气污染比室外空气污染高出2~100倍，甚至有美国医生认为高达50%的疾病源于室内空气污染。由于有80%~90%的时间待在室内，人们就应该重视室内污染问题。空气污染不仅危害老人儿童，也危害健康人。无论室内室外，空气污染都会导致肺癌或心脏病，例如1952年的伦敦大雾让4000人丧失；印度每年也有五十万妇女儿童死于室内空气污染。



试一试

阅读语篇攻略之前，请先将合适的词填入文中的空格。

【语篇攻略】这篇议论文第一句就有空格，但是根据前半句内容，后半句的空格非常容易破解，几乎没有考生答错：When people talk about air pollution, they are usually thinking about outdoor air pollution. 这也许是命题者为了让考生不至于太紧张，也为了让考生重视语篇的背景信息而设计的。But do you know that there is also air pollution inside homes, offices, hotels and other buildings? 第二句的空格是考副词的用法，对语篇的整体理解几乎没有任何干扰。But 提醒我们背景信息后的新信息：air pollution inside...。紧接着，以下三个空格的设计也不影响语篇理解：The air in your home can be 2 to 100 times more polluted than the air outdoors! In fact, some American doctors say that 50% of illnesses have something to do with polluted indoor air. 没有 than，我们也知道室内空气污染很重，而 have something to do 考的是固定搭配，没有 something 我们从 have...to do with 也能够推断出两者关系。最后一个 air 更是与全篇的话题结合，讨论的是空气污染。

第二段是过渡句：A lot of pollution comes from indoor activities such as smoking and cooking. As most people spend about 80%—90% of their time inside buildings, it is important to take indoor air

pollution seriously, too. 作者描述现状, 呼吁重视。pollution 与 smoking and cooking 有上下文关系, 容易联想; 大部分时间在室内, 也是常识; take...seriously 是个常见短语, 即使一下子想不到, 也不会干扰对整篇的理解, 至少认识 seriously (严肃)。

第三段: Air pollution influences our health in many ways. When the air is polluted, not only young children and old people suffer from (遭受) it, but healthy people suffer as well. 无论是否填空, 根据已有的文字, 就可以理解: 空气污染影响健康, 老人、儿童和健康人都遭罪, not only...but also 是初一年级就学的, 考生几乎都能脱口而出。接着, 作者谈到空气污染的具体危害性: Indoor air pollution can hurt people's eyes, noses and throats. Air pollution, both indoor and outdoor, can also lead to lung cancer (肺癌) and heart disease! 从身体器官名字以及标注中文“肺癌”的单词, 我们就能想到污染与身体的关系。最后, 作者举了两个例子, 伦敦和印度: In the great London fog in 1952, 4,000 people died in a few days because of the pollution! It is said that half a million young children and women die each year in India because of indoor air pollution! 句子中的关键词 fog, die, pollution 以及地名 London 和 India, 都是熟悉的词, 考生很容易理解。

尽管本篇比较长, 设空也比较多 (15 个), 但是考生拿到这样的题目, 不必焦虑, 应该静下心来, 根据已有的文字, 揣摩语篇的整体意义, 这对正确选择是有关键意义的。

### 小贴士

议论文完形填空的解题诀窍之一是把握文章的行文逻辑, 也就是要弄清全文结构, 注意句与句、段与段之间的起承转合, 把握论点和论据或事件发生、发展、结果之间的内在联系。

## 三、说明文

区别一篇文章是说明文还是议论文主要看作者的写作目的, 阐明观点为议论文, 而解释事物就属说明文, 但有时两者间的区别并非那么泾渭分明, 有些说明文有时也会带有作者的某种倾向或感慨。在阅读过程中, 理解一篇说明文与理解一篇议论文一样, 要先通篇浏览以弄清文章的脉络, 把握作者的中心话题和解释步骤。



快速通览以下两篇说明文 (忽略空格), 把握解释步骤。

例 1 (2008 广东汕头)

Radio, telephone and television are widely used in the world. When you 1 the radio, you can listen. But when you use telephone, not only can you listen to others, 2 you can chat with them. However, you can't see the other one at all. Television is 3 than both of them. People can watch TV and listen to it, 4 you can't take part in what you see.

Today, some people are using a type of telephone 5 vision-phone. Two persons who are

talking can see each other 6 it.

Vision-phones can be of great use when you have something 7 the person whom you are calling. It may also have other uses in the future. Some day you may be able to call up a 8 and ask to read a book right over your vision-phone. You may be able to do shopping with it, too. Perhaps 9 the near future, vision-phones will come into wider uses in our 11 life.



想一想

阅读篇章大意之前，请先回答下面的问题。

- (1) What can you do with a radio?
- (2) What can you do with a telephone?
- (3) What can you do with the television?
- (4) What can you do with a visual phone?

【篇章大意】在这篇说明文中，作者讲述了收音机、电话、电视的区别，以及可视电话的用处。文章最后还对可视电话的将来发展做了预测。



试一试

阅读语篇攻略之前，请先将合适的词填入文中的空格。

【语篇攻略】语篇的第一句告诉我们主要说明的三件东西：Radio, telephone and television are widely used in the world. 接着，作者逐个解释其特点：When you turn on the radio, you can listen. But when you use telephone, not only can you listen to others but also you can chat with them. However, you can't see the other one at all. Television is much better than both of them. People can watch TV and listen to it, but you can't take part in what you see. 我们可以忽略空格，推导语篇意思：收音机可以听；电话能听能聊；电视能看能听，但不能参与其中。Today, some people are using a type of telephone called vision-phone. Two persons who are talking can see each other with it. 如今，有人用可视电话，互相能看着对方通话。Vision-phones can be of great use when you have something to show the person whom you are calling. It may also have other uses in the future. Some day you may be able to call up a library and ask to read a book right over your vision-phones. You may be able to do the shopping through it, too. Perhaps in the near future, vision-phone will come into wider uses in our everyday life. 这几个句子中的关联词 some day, may, may be able, near future, come into wider uses 告诉我们这一段是展望未来：有可能通过可视电话读书、上网购物等。

## 例2 (2008 四川攀枝花)

Have you ever seen a rainbow (彩虹) in the sky? Do you know what it is?

A story says that when you see a rainbow you should 1 at once to the place where it touches (触摸) the ground, and 2 you would find a bag of gold. Of course, it is not 3. You could not find the bag of gold, nor could you ever find its end. No matter how 4 you run, it always seems far away.

A rainbow is not a thing which we can feel with our 5 as we can feel a flower. It is only the

effect (效果) of light shining on raindrops (雨滴). The raindrops catch the sunlight and break it up into all the wonderful colors which we see.

It is 6 a rainbow perhaps because it is made up of raindrops and looks like a bow (弓).

That is 7 we can never see a rainbow in a clear 8. We see rainbows 9 when there is rain in the air and the sun is shining brightly through the clouds. Every rainbow has many colors in the same order. The first of the top color is always red, next 10 orange, then green, and last of all blue. A rainbow is indeed one of the wonders of nature.



**想一想** 阅读篇章大意之前，请先回答下面的问题。

- (1) What is the subject of this passage?
- (2) What do people often say about seeing a rainbow?
- (3) What is a rainbow?
- (4) When do we see a rainbow?

**【篇章大意】**在这篇说明文中，作者讨论了什么是彩虹，何时能观看到彩虹。但是在语篇一开始的时候，作者并没有给出枯燥的科学定义，而是通过提问的方式让我们回想关于彩虹的迷信说法，这是为了吸引读者的兴趣。接着，作者才在第三段讲了彩虹的形成、彩虹的命名、彩虹出现的时间和形状等。



**试一试** 阅读语篇攻略之前，请先将合适的词填入文中的空格。

**【语篇攻略】**本文的第一行是提问：Have you ever seen a rainbow (彩虹) in the sky? Do you know what it is? 从这两个问题，考生就可以推知，这次考的是说明文，语篇正文将回答这两个问题。A story says that when you see a rainbow you should run at once to the place where it touches (触摸) the ground, and there you would find a bag of gold. Of course, it is not true. You could not find the bag of gold, nor could you ever find its end. No matter how far you run, it always seems far away. 第一段是关于彩虹的迷信说法，从已知的表达，可以推断大意：see a rainbow, to the place where it touches the ground, find a bag of gold, not find the gold, nor find its end, far away 等，意思是当你看到彩虹时，来到彩虹触地的地方，能找到一袋金币，但这是找不到的，因为你找不到触地点，它永远是那么远。

然后，作者才开始讨论什么是彩虹。A rainbow is not a thing which we can feel with our hands as we can feel a flower. It is only the effect (效果) of light shining on raindrops (雨滴). The raindrops catch the sunlight and break it up into all the wonderful colors which we see. 全段只有一个空格，而空格后面又有对比，所以语义的推论就相对容易了：彩虹不是一个能够用手来触摸的像花儿一般的具体的东西。它只是阳光在雨滴上照耀产生的效果，是水滴把阳光分离成各种各样的颜色了。

接着，作者告诉我们为什么它叫 rainbow. It is called a rainbow perhaps because it is made up of raindrops and looks like a bow (弓). 那是因为彩虹是由 raindrops (雨滴)构成的，其形状又像 bow (弓)，两个英文单词合并而成 rainbow。