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Spark

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解题技巧 5日通

每天30分钟

5天突破完形难关

高二完形

主编 刘雪明 庄蔚 审读 Loren Clarke

70篇时文原创题

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Work With the“Now”

“过去”的一切已经成为了过往,你正经历的是“现在”。花费越少的时间和精力去回顾“过去”,你就有越多的时间来品味“现在”。你会发现,勇敢前行是对生活最好的诠释。

Then is over; this is now. The less time and effort you put into looking at the past, the more you will have for living and experiencing this day. Instead of allowing past mistakes and worries to drain your energies, you will have a renewed energy to live your life to the fullest and enjoy it more. Being content with yourself and optimistic about your future is not difficult. Whatever is in the past is over; learn from it and move on. When you are self-motivated enough to do this, you will see that moving ahead is the best definition of living life.

With Spark With Dream



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答案解析



解题技巧5日通

GO

技巧 讲解篇

第1日 完形本质





名师讲堂


一 完形本质

虽然上面三个图都是残缺不全的,但还是一眼就能看出它们的形状分别是:圆形、正方形、三角形。这是怎么回事呢?其实是因为我们天生就有一种“完形”心理,即能自动将某个残缺的东西补全。

一篇文章不幸被泼上了墨水:

China's lack of an official "National Flower" has prompted (caused) 62 Chinese scientists to call for the joint in statement of *plum blossom* (梅花) and *peony* (牡丹).

If you ask a Chinese  the national wine is, you'll no doubt be told it's Maotai. When asked what the national sport is, the answer will be . But if you raise the question of the national flower, there is no definite answer. For this, 62 members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and the Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE) recently called for plum blossom and the tree peony to be officially recognized as China's national flowers.

According to 88-year-old Chen Junyu, more than 100 countries have an official national flower, but so far China is not one of them. Chen said: "Chinese people are more interested in some imported  of flowers, and neglect Chinese own flowers. That is why I called for official recognition of our national flowers."

This time around, Chen's suggestion has won wide support from members of CAS and CAE.

你是否就看不懂了? 当然不会, 你的“完形”大脑会高速运转, 如下:

第一处	墨迹处句意为: “如果你问一个中国人他们的国酒是什么。”墨迹后是一个宾语从句, 运用语法知识可知这里应是 what。
第二处	墨迹处句意为: “如果你问中国的国家运动是什么, 答案将会是_____。”运用背景知识, 我们知道是乒乓球, 故墨迹处应是 table tennis。
第三处	墨迹处句意为: “中国人对一些进口类的花比较感兴趣, 忽略了本国的花。”故墨迹处需填一个表示种类的词, 运用词汇知识可知这里应是 species “物种、种类”。

刚才你想出来了吗? 考场上的完形是否也来自一场“泼墨门”事件, 我们不得而知, 但它考查的知识和能力却与这次生活经验相似, 可归纳如下:

完形最本质的要求是保持信息流的畅通, 考查:

- ① 英语基本能力: 词汇搭配、语法搭配
- ② 英语阅读能力: 文章大意理解、局部语义理解
- ③ 背景知识储备

正因为完形有以上本质和能力要求,我们就需要遵循一定的解题步骤,如下:

二 完形解题步骤

做完形一般有以下三个步骤:

第一步:通览,即串读文章部分内容,运用英语阅读能力来把握大意;

第二步:试填,即以句、段、篇的语义为依据,运用英语的基本能力及相关背景知识来选出答案;

第三步:复核,即做完后通读全篇,验证答案,题目完成后我们当然还要将答案带入文中验证一遍,以防失误。

以上各步骤的核心技巧,我们将在后面几日徐徐道来。下面先体会一下完形考查的英语基本能力。

三 英语基本能力

1. 词汇搭配

(1) 动词与副词的搭配

例1

...
Three weeks later she received a (box) at her home. In it was a song album she had wanted for a long time, and was _____ signed by the singer.
...

A. kindly B. personally C. especially D. actually

解析:考查动词与副词的搭配。这里是说歌曲专辑上有歌手的亲笔签名,选 personally“亲自地”。

(2) 动词与介词的搭配

例2

...
He then turned off the night and (buried) his head in the pillow. But (even so) he could not shut _____ the noise.
...

A. to B. off C. down D. up

解析:考查动词与介词的搭配。这里是说他把向自己传过来的噪音切断、隔离。表示“切断,隔离”,用 shut off。shut down“关闭,停工”;shut up“住口,禁闭”;shut to“关上”。

(3) 名词与形容词的搭配

例3

...

At first, everyone on the team got _____ playing time. Then the team moved up to the top division after winning all its games, and the (pressure) started. Some parents, who had paid the coach extra so their daughters could have (private) one-on-one training, got angry when she didn't give them more playing time in our (matches). The coach was replaced.

...

- A. great B. equal C. right D. extra

解析:考查名词与形容词的搭配。根据后面几句可知,后来一些父母贿赂教练,希望他们的孩子在比赛中有更多的出场时间,故第一句是说一开始队员们的时间是一样的,选 equal。

2. 语法搭配

完形中的语法搭配主要考查从句的连接词。

安徽卷

...

At the same time, some teachers don't inquire into the reasons _____ students do poorly. They simply give them more courses and exercises, or (even) criticize and laugh at them.

...

- A. why B. that C. when D. how

解析:考查定语从句的连接词。句意为:同时,一些老师不调查学生学习不好的原因,他们仅仅给学生更多的课程和练习,甚至批评和嘲笑学生。空格后为定语从句,先行词为 reasons,故连接词用 why。

即学即练

练习一(星火原创)

_____ is the reality, there is not (enough) water in all places for everyone to use as much as he likes.

- A. That B. Which C. What D. As

练习二(星火原创)

At the meeting, the people were (impressed) by the kindness and natural beauty of his mother (in spite of) the scar, but the little boy was still *embarrassed*(尴尬) and (hid) himself from everyone. He did, however, get within (hearing) of a conversation between his mother and his teacher. The teacher asked _____, "How did you get the scar on your face?"

- A. carefully B. seriously C. nervously D. anxiously

练习三(星火原创)

The amount of usable water has always been of great interest in the world. (Owning) springs and streams sometimes means control, particularly in the _____ areas like the desert.

- A. dry B. distant C. deserted D. wild

练习四(星火原创)

Bob and Pat were married in 1991. After the marriage, Pat work as a secretary to help put him _____ university.

- A. for B. through C. to D. in

练习五(星火原创)

For three years, no matter ___ 1 ___ the weather was like, she was always waiting at the bus stop around 8:00 am. On ___ 2 ___ days, she wore heavy clothes and a pair of woolen gloves. Summertime ___ 3 ___ out neat, belted cotton dresses and a hat pulled low over her sunglasses.

1. A. what B. how C. which D. when
2. A. sunny B. rainy C. cloudy D. snowy
3. A. took B. brought C. carried D. turned

答案精解

练习一:1) 考查定语从句的连接词。句意:实际情况是:并不是所有的地方都有足够的水让每个人尽情地使用。空格所在句是一个非限制性定语从句,先行词为后面的一整句话,故连接词选 as。which 引导的非限制性定语从句,一般不放在句首。

练习二:A 考查动词与副词的搭配。根据语境,母亲脸上有块疤痕,这是令人尴尬的事情,所以老师应是很小心地询问母亲原因,以免伤害母亲。其它选项均不符合语境。

练习三:A 考查名词与形容词的搭配。根据后面的 like the desert 可知是干旱的地区,选 dry。这里讨论的是关于水的问题,其它选项均与水无关。

练习四:B 考查动词与介词的搭配。根据句意可知,Pat 做秘书来帮助 Bob 顺利读完大学。put through 顺利完成,符合句意。

练习五:1. A 语法搭配 空格处是一个让步状语从句,表示天气如何用 what。

2. D 语义呼应 根据后面她穿厚衣服,戴羊毛手套可知是寒冷的雪天。

3. B 词汇搭配 根据句意可知,此处是说她夏天穿出来的是整洁的束带棉质连衣裙,故选 bring out 使显示,在此处可理解为穿出来让别人看见。took out 取出;carry out 执行;turn out 结果是,都不符合句意。

没有人能阻挡你前进的步伐!



第2日 通览文章

第1日我们学习了完形的本质,相信你已明白完形“是什么”了,接下来我们该谈谈“怎么做”的事儿了,是拿起笔就开始填?还是把文章从头到尾看一遍?还是……想知道答案就不要错过今天的内容哦!

名师讲堂

做完形的第一步不是直接填空,而是通览文章,这里所说的通览并非全篇通看,而是通过阅读文章的部分内容快速弄清文章大意。这样,做题便有了大的语境。

通览方法: 由于文章体裁各异,通览的方法也有所不同,主要分为以下两种:

- ① 夹叙夹议、说明文、议论文: 由于这三类文章的结构一般都是总分总式、分总式或总分式,所以我们只需串读文章首尾段便可了解文章大意。
- ② 记叙文: 由于记叙文一般按故事情节来安排结构,首尾段一般不透露文章大意,所以我们要先串读每段的首尾部分来弄清每段的大意(如某段全部为对话,可直接跳过),再归纳文章大意。此外,与前三种体裁不同的是:这种方法还可帮助我们迅速弄清故事发生的时间、地点、人物、背景等要素。

1. 夹叙夹议、说明文、议论文

下面以一篇夹叙夹议的文章为例:

Not too long ago, an incident that happened at Walt Disney touched me greatly.

A guest 1 out of our Polynesian Village resort(度假胜地) at Walt Disney was asked how she 2 her visit. She told the front-desk clerk she had had a(n) 3 vacation, but was heartbroken about 4 several rolls of Kodak color film she had not yet 5. At that moment she was particularly 6 over the loss of the pictures she had shot at our Polynesian Luau, 7 this was a memo-

ry she especially treasured.

Now, please understand that we have no written service rules 8 lost photos in the park.

9, the clerk at the front desk 10 Disney's idea of caring for our 11. She asked the woman to leave her a couple rolls of 12 film, promising she would take care of the 13 of our show at Polynesian Luau.

Two weeks later the guest received a 14 at her home. In it were photos of all the actors of our show, 15 signed by each performer. There were also 16 of the public *procession* (游行队伍) and fireworks in the park, taken by the front-desk clerk in her own 17 after work. I happened to know this 18 because this guest wrote us a letter. She said that 19 in her life had she received such good service from any business.

Excellent service does not come from *policy* (政策性的) 20. It comes from people who serve and from a culture that encourages and models that attitude.

通过阅读首尾两段可知本文是典型的“总分总”式,我们可通过串读首尾两段来弄清文章大意:

首段:不久前,在迪士尼发生的事件很让“我”感动。

末段:优质的服务并非来自政策性的_____,它来自服务的人以及鼓励和塑造那种服务态度的文化。

文章大意:本文主要通过发生在迪士尼乐园的一件事来阐述一个道理:优质的服务来自服务的人和塑造这种服务态度的文化。



说明文、议论文与夹叙夹议型文章的行文方式相似,都适合上述方法。

2. 记叙文

Jane raced onto the train platform and asked a porter, “Is this the train to Rochester?” “Yes,” said the porter. “but only the... Hey! Wait.” He was too 1. Jane had raced off 2 he had finished speaking.

She had just 3 herself in a seat when the train 4 out of the station. Jane got out her book and settled down to read. After about an hour or so, she looked 5 and glanced out of the window. “That’s 6.” she thought. “the *landscape* (景色) doesn’t look 7, and it should; I’ve 8 this route so many times.” She was getting increasing 9 when the big, red-faced conductor walked up and asked for her 10.

One glance was enough. He 11 his head in friendly *reproach*(责备) and said, "Now, young lady, what did you do a fool thing like that for? This is the 12 ticket. You 13 have sat at the back of the train. The Rochester-bound(开往) section was 14 at the last station."

Jane's face grew red. "I'm sorry," she said, "I guess I was in too much of a 15 to find out" "Well," said the conductor, "don't 16. You shouldn't have been in such a hurry, but I dare say we can 17 you a train going in the right 18 at Syracuse. You'll be a couple of hours late 19, though."

When Jane finally stepped onto the Rochester platform, her mother 20 up to her. "Oh, Jane, we have been so worried. What on earth happened?" "Well, Mom," said Jane, "it's a long story."

记叙文按故事情节发展来行文,我们可串读每段首尾部分来了解文章大意。

段号	串读内容	段落大意	段落功能
1	首句和末句	Jane 跑到月台上去问搬运工,火车是否要去罗切斯特,没等那人说完她就跑开了。	故事开端
2	第1、2句及末句	Jane 坐上了火车并看起书来,一位列车员向她查票。	故事发展
3	第4、5句	列车员告诉 Jane,她搭错了车。	故事高潮
4	第3、4句	列车员告诉 Jane,在锡拉丘兹有可以到罗切斯特的火车。	故事高潮
5	第1、2、3句	Jane 最终到达罗切斯特,她的母亲非常着急。	故事结局

文章大意:本文主要讲述了 Jane 因太匆忙而搭错火车,最后还是顺利到达目的地的小故事。

时间:某一天

地点:火车上

人物:Jane 和列车员

背景:Jane 要搭乘火车去罗切斯特。

即学即练

练习一(星火原创)

We may look at the world around us, but somehow we manage not to see it until whatever we've become used to suddenly disappears. 1, for example, the neatly-dressed woman I 2 to see—or look at—on my way to work each morning.

For three years, no matter 3 the weather was like, she was always waiting at the bus stop around 8:00 am. On 4 days, she wore heavy clothes and a pair of woolen gloves. Summertime 5 out neat, belted cotton dresses and a hat pulled low over her sunglasses. 6, she was an ordinary working woman. Of course, I 7 all this only after she was seen no more. It was then that I realized how 8 I expected to see her each morning. You might say I 9 her.

“Did she have an accident? Something 10?” I thought to myself about her 11. Now that she was gone, I felt I had 12 her. I began to realize that part of our 13 life probably includes such chance meetings with familiar 14: the milkman you see at dawn, the woman who 15 walks her dog along the street every morning, the twin brothers you see at the library. Such people are 16 markers in our lives. They add weight to our 17 of place and belonging.

Think about it. 18, while walking to work, we mark where we are by 19 a certain building, why should we not mark where we are when we pass a familiar, though 20, person?

文章大意:

练习二(星火原创)

Washoe is a young *chimpanzee*(黑猩猩). She is no 1 chimpanzee, though. Scientists are doing research 2 her. They want to see how *civilized*(驯化) she can 3. Already she can do many things a human being does.

For example, she has been learning how to exchange 4 with people. The scientists are teaching her 5 language. When she wants to be picked 6, Washoe points up with one finger. She rubs her teeth with her finger 7 she wants to brush her teeth. This is done after every meal.

Washoe has also been 8 to find answers to problems. Once she was put in a 9 with food hanging from the ceiling. It was too high to 10. After she considered the 11, she got a tall box to 12. The food was still too high to be reached. Washoe found a 13 pole. Then she climbed onto the 14, grasped the pole, and 15 down the food with the pole.

Washoe 16 like a human, too. The scientists keep her in a fully furnished house. After a hard 17 in the lab, she goes home. 18 she plays with her toys. She 19 enjoys watching television before going to bed.

Scientists hope to 20 more about people by studying our closest relative—the chimpanzee.

文章大意:

练习三(星火原创)

It was the night before the composition was due. As I looked at the list of topics, "The Art of Eating *Spaghetti*(意大利面条)" caught my eye. The word "spaghetti" brought back the 1 of an evening at Uncle Alien's in Belleville 2 all of us were seated around the table and Aunt Pat 3 spaghetti for supper.

Spaghetti was an *exotic*(外来的) treat in 4 days. Never had I eaten spaghetti, and 5 of the grown-ups had enough experience to be 6 it. What laughing 7 we had about the 8 respectable method for moving spaghetti from plate to mouth. 9, I wanted to write about that, but I wanted to 10 it down simply for my own 11, not for Mr. Fleagle, my composition teacher. 12, I would write something else.

When I finished it the night was half gone and there was no 13 left to write a proper composition for Mr. Fleagle. There was no choice next morning but to 14 my work. Two days passed before Mr. Fleagle returned the 15 papers. He said, "Now, class, I want to read you a composition, "The Art of Eating Spaghetti". "

My words! He was reading my words out 16 to the whole class. 17 laughed, then the whole class was laughing with open-hearted enjoyment. I did my best not to show 18, but what I was feeling was pure happiness, 19 my words had the power to make people 20.

文章大意:

时间:

地点:

人物:

背景:

练习四(星火原创)

Education is not an end but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children 1 for the purpose of educating them; our purpose is to fit them for life. 2 we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to 3 a system of education which will really prepare children for life.

In many modern countries it has 4 been accepted that, by free education for all whether rich or poor, clever or stupid one can solve 5 of society and build a 6 nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not 7; we find in such countries 8 people with university degrees than 9 jobs for them to do. Because of their degrees, they refuse to do 10 "low" work.

But we have only to think 11 to understand that the work of a completely uneducated 12 is far more important than 13; we can live 14 education, but we 15 if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the 16 away from our houses, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. In countries where there are. 17 because everyone is ashamed to do such work, the scientists have to waste much of their time doing 18.

In fact, 19 we say that all of us must be educated to fit 20 for life, it means that we must be educated 21 that each of us can do whatever job 22 him, and that we can realize that all jobs are 23 to society, and that it is very bad to be ashamed to do one's work, or to laugh at 24. Only such a type of education can be 25 valuable to society.

文章大意: