

锦囊妙解

中学生 **英语** 系列

完形填空 高三同步

地道英语 原汁原味
名家授计 尽解其妙

机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



刁南生 主编

锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

完形填空

高三同步

总 策 划	司马文	谷禹君	宋亭江	
丛书主编	陈明星			
编 委	黄正春	李小洁	张秋兰	刘梅芳
	邱梅珍	李筱媛	赵小红	黄饥华
	谭振华	刁南生	张 力	徐 珂
	谢卫星	杜中立	孙菊如	陈春荣
	孙园恩	万 群	黄鸿燕	
本册主编	刁南生			
编 者	胡振华	刁 莉	施丛超	
	邱梅珍	杜中立		



机械工业出版社

本书是《锦囊妙解中学生英语系列》的《完形填空 高三同步》分册,全书共分六章。在详细介绍高考完形填空题的设计思路和命题特点的基础上,重点讲解完形填空题的做题步骤与基本技巧。除很有针对性的完形填空综合训练题外,书中还收入了1989~2003年高考英语完形填空题,并对每道题进行了系统讲解与分析,使学生掌握正确的解题方法与思路。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

完形填空. 高三同步/刁南生主编. —北京:机械工业出版社,2004.5
(锦囊妙解中学生英语系列)

ISBN 7-111-01968-7

I. 完... II. 刁... III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 043003 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

责任编辑:卢婉冬

封面设计:饶 薇

责任印制:闫 焱

保定市印刷厂印刷·新华书店北京发行所发行

2004 年 6 月第 1 版·第 1 次印刷

890mm×1240mm A5·9.75 印张·285 千字

定价:15.00 元

凡购本书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页,由本社发行部调换

本社购书热线电话:(010)68993821、88379646

封面无防伪标均为盗版

前 言

改革开放以来,我国英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化,广大教师和学生对于中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏。教育部2003年颁发的《新课程标准》(实验)对中学生听、说、读、写能力提出了明确的分级要求,并将新课标的要求体现在今后的中、高考中。新课标教材将逐步推出,原有的教材与教辅已经远远不能适应这一发展的要求。况且,由于中学生课业繁重,缺少机会与精力去直接搜集、选读英文报刊和图书中精彩、实用的文章,而英语听、说、读、写能力的培养与考试要求又使他们迫切需要一套能体现中学各年级听、说、读、写能力要求,语法不超大纲,词汇量适中,趣味性与实用性强的英语教辅丛书。

为此,我们组织江西省部分资深的英语教学一线特、高级教师,编写了《锦囊妙解中学生英语系列》丛书。

这套丛书按中、高考必考的四大题型分成阅读理解、完形填空、书面表达和听力四大系列,配套中学英语新课标教材,兼顾老教材。根据新课标对词汇量和习惯用语的分级要求,分成初一至高三年级同步,全套丛书共24册。

这套丛书具有如下特点:

1.原汁原味 所选材料均取自英文图书、报刊、网络媒体,语言地道纯正。

2.指导到位 指导学生处理好听、说、读、写的关系,掌握英语的学习方法与技巧,使学生快速提高英语听、说、读、写能力。

3.选材面广 注重生活实际和英语文化背景,内容新颖,极富启发性,既可以巩固学生所学的课堂知识,也可以拓展学生的视野。

4.目标明确 强调学生英语能力的拓展培养,习题严格对应中、

高考命题方式,充分体现最新中、高考的命题趋向。

本书是《锦囊妙解中学生英语系列》的《完形填空 高三同步》分册,全书共分六章。在详细介绍高考完形填空题的设计思路和命制特点的基础上,重点讲解完形填空题的做题步骤与基本技巧。除很有针对性的完形填空综合训练题外,书中还收入了1989~2003年高考英语完形填空题,并对每道题进行了系统讲解与分析,使学生掌握正确的解题方法与思路。

本丛书特邀湖北省黄冈中学英语特级教师陈明星担任主编。本分册由刁南生主编。

虽然在编写过程中,尽量做到认真选材,完善内容,帮助读者把握英语学习的脉络和精华,但书中难免有疏忽和纰漏之处,恳请读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2004年3月

目 录

前言

第一章 完形填空题概述	(1)
一、完形填空题与单项选择题的测试异同	(4)
二、完形填空与阅读理解和写作的关系	(10)
第二章 高考完形填空题的设计思路和命题特点	(16)
第三章 完形填空题做题的一般步骤	(20)
第四章 完形填空题做题的基本技巧	(24)
第五章 2003 年 ~ 1989 年高考英语完形填空题	(31)
NMET2003	(31)
上海 2003	(32)
北京 2003	(34)
NMET2002 春招	(36)
NMET2002	(37)
上海 2002	(38)
北京 2002	(40)
NMET2001 春招	(42)
NMET2001	(44)
NMET2000 春招	(45)
NMET2000	(47)
上海 2000	(48)
NMET1999	(50)
上海 1999	(52)
NMET1998	(54)
NMET1997	(56)
NMET1996	(57)

NMET1995	(59)
NMET1994	(60)
NMET1993	(61)
NMET1992	(63)
NMET1991	(65)
NMET1990	(66)
NMET1989	(68)
第六章 完形填空综合训练	(70)
Unit 1	(70)
Unit 2	(71)
Unit 3	(72)
Unit 4	(74)
Unit 5	(75)
Unit 6	(77)
Unit 7	(78)
Unit 8	(79)
Unit 9	(81)
Unit 10	(82)
Unit 11	(84)
Unit 12	(85)
Unit 13	(87)
Unit 14	(88)
Unit 15	(89)
Unit 16	(91)
Unit 17	(92)
Unit 18	(93)
Unit 19	(95)
Unit 20	(96)
Unit 21	(97)
Unit 22	(99)
Unit 23	(100)

Unit 24	(101)
Unit 25	(103)
Unit 26	(104)
Unit 27	(106)
Unit 28	(107)
Unit 29	(108)
Unit 30	(110)
Unit 31	(111)
Unit 32	(113)
Unit 33	(114)
Unit 34	(115)
Unit 35	(116)
Unit 36	(118)
Unit 37	(119)
Unit 38	(120)
Unit 39	(122)
Unit 40	(123)
Unit 41	(125)
Unit 42	(126)
Unit 43	(127)
Unit 44	(129)
Unit 45	(130)
Unit 46	(131)
Unit 47	(133)
Unit 48	(134)
Unit 49	(136)
Unit 50	(137)
Unit 51	(138)
Unit 52	(140)
Unit 53	(141)
Unit 54	(143)

Unit 55	(144)
Unit 56	(146)
Unit 57	(147)
Unit 58	(148)
Unit 59	(150)
Unit 60	(152)
Unit 61	(153)
Unit 62	(155)
Unit 63	(156)
Unit 64	(157)
Unit 65	(159)
Unit 66	(160)
Unit 67	(161)
Unit 68	(163)
Unit 69	(164)
Unit 70	(166)
Unit 71	(167)
Unit 72	(169)
Unit 73	(170)
Unit 74	(172)
2003 年 ~ 1989 年高考英语完形填空题参考答案	(174)
完形填空综合训练参考答案	(214)

第一章 完形填空题概述

国外外语教学中颇为盛行一种考试方法,叫做 CLOZE TEST (完形测试),或叫做“综合填空”。它是由 Taylor Wilson 根据完形心理学派(Gestalt Psychology)的基本原理于 1953 年首先提出。这个学派的基本原理是:要理解一个整体,应从整体结构到组成部分(自上而下)进行分析;一篇文章是一个整体,有它自己的内容,文句结构和语言特点。选一篇短文,每隔几个词挖去一些词,让考生根据文章所提供的线索,通过对上下文的分析,对原处于空缺位置上的词做出正确的判断,在空格内填上正确的词,并力求保存原文的内容,文句结构以及语言特点。

这种考试有它独特的优点。考生必须具备一定的阅读能力,掌握相当数量的词汇和短语,并具备正确运用语法知识的能力。通过这种试题可以考查考生的理解能力,同时也可以考查他们的语言复现能力。

CLOZE TEST 有多种形式。一种是选取一篇短文,每隔若干个词挖去一词,如每隔 8 个词挖去一词;另一种是选取一篇短文,根据需要隔若干个词挖去一词。最初的完形填空题较为机械和呆板。请看下面例题:

例 1 It is still quite difficult 1 cross the English Channel. People still dream of a link which would make this possible. 2 the moment, people 3 talking 4 building the tunnel 5 bridge as far 6 London, which would create 7 trade for London's dockyards. A new link would make the journey 8 Europe to England easier 9 faster 10 travelers.

例 2 I 1 feeling awful after the operation. I was lying 2 bed, in hospital, and I felt worse 3 I did before I came in. My pills, 4 they were, didn't seem to work 5 all. The doctor told me he was going to give me a new treatment for my infections, 6 were terribly painful. He came 7 see me later with a strange looking fruit in his hands. He asked the nurse to lay strips of the fruit on my skin. It felt lovely and cool. I asked the nurse if they normally used this treatment. "No," she 8. Well, anyway, I can tell 9, it made me feel much better. But I suspect that 10 of the doctors and nurses knew why the

fruit had cured me!

参考答案

例 1 1. to 2. At 3. are 4. about 5. or 6. as 7. more 8. from 9. and 10. for

例 2 1. was 2. in 3. than 4. whatever 5. at 6. which 7. to 8. said 9. you 10. none

另外一种是经过人们几十年的研究和摸索的 CLOZE TEST(完形测试)和 MULTIPLE CHOICE(多项选择)结合起来的完形填空,其特点是每个空格有 4 个答案供选择,其中一个正确答案。这种完形填空在设计上比较科学,在要求上比较严格。它不仅要求考生具备一定的阅读理解能力,而且还必须具备扎实的语法知识,对词法,句法,上下文逻辑关系,语义搭配以及写作技巧等的运用能力。这种四选一的完形填空即能有效地考查考生的综合运用语言的能力,又能做到评分客观。因此,是我国高等院校招生考试以及研究生入学考试的英语试卷中的常设题型。1987 年以来,该题型一直在高考英语试卷中使用。请看 1988 年高考完形填空:

Some people are lucky enough to be born with a good sense of direction and even if they have 1 visited a place once, they will be able to find it again years later.

I am one of those unfortunate people who have a very 2 sense of direction and I may have visited a place time after time but I still manage to get 3 on my way there.

When I was young I was 4 shy that I never dared ask complete strangers 5 and so I used to wander round in circles and hope that by some 6 I would get to the spot I was heading for.

I am 7 too shy to ask people for directions, but I often receive replies that puzzle me. Often people do not like to admit that they do not know their home town and will insist 8 telling you the way even is they do not know it; others, 9 are anxious to prove that they know their home town very well, will give you a long 10 of directions which you cannot possibly hope to remember; and 11 others do not seem to be able to tell between their left and their right and you find in the end that you are going in the 12 direction to that 13 you

should be going.

If anyone ever asks me the way somewhere, I always tell them that I am a stranger to the town in order to avoid 14 them wrong direction, but even this can have embarrassing(令人难堪的) results.

Once I was on my way to work 15 I was stopped by a man who asked me 16 I would direct him to the Sunlight Building. I gave my 17 reply, but I had not walked on a few steps when I 18 that he had asked for directions to my office building.

However, at this point, I decided it was too late to turn back and search him out of the crowd behind me, as I was going to meet with someone at the office and I did not want to keep him 19.

Imagine my embarrassment when my secretary showed in the 20 man who had asked for direction to my office and his astonishment when he recognized me as the person he had asked.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. just | B. only | C. already | D. ever |
| 2. A. good | B. distant | C. poor | D. fine |
| 3. A. lost | B. disappeared | C. stuck | D. started |
| 4. A. a bit | B. such | C. very | D. so |
| 5. A. a way | B. the way | C. way | D. a direction |
| 6. A. opportunity | B. fortune | C. possibility | D. chance |
| 7. A. no longer | B. no more | C. not in the least | D. neither |
| 8. A. in | B. for | C. on | D. of |
| 9. A. whom | B. which | C. that | D. who |
| 10. A. line | B. page | C. list | D. chapter |
| 11. A. more | B. still | C. yet | D. further |
| 12. A. opposed | B. same | C. other | D. opposite |
| 13. A. in which | B. on which | C. to which | D. for which |
| 14. A. to give | B. giving | C. to be giving | D. having given |
| 15. A. while | B. when | C. as | D. then |
| 16. A. that | B. as if | C. if | D. where |
| 17. A. same | B. common | C. known | D. usual |

18. A. realized B. recognized C. believed D. considered
 19. A. to wait B. waiting C. be waiting D. waited
 20. A. only B. certain C. very D. one

参考答案

1—5 BCADB 6—10 DACDC 11—15 DBABB 16—20 CDABC

一、完形填空题与单项选择题的测试异同

(一)测试形式相同,测试要点相似

完形填空题和单项选择题在测试形式上是一样的,在测试要点上是相似的。单项选择题属于语言知识测试题,在语言环境中考查语法和词汇知识;完形填空题属于语言知识和语言运用能力测试题,在语言环境中考查语言知识和驾驭语言的能力。请看下面例题:

1. 单项选择题

(NMET 2003)

- (21) Don't be afraid of asking for help _____ it is needed.

A. unless B. since C. although D. when

本题考查连词。以状语从句为语法载体,表达的语境是“告诫”、“忠告”。

通过词义辨析,根据句意,选取“当……时候”之意。故选 D。

- (22) A cook will be immediately fired if he is found _____ in the kitchen.

A. smoke B. smoking C. to smoke D. smoked

本题考查非谓语动词的正确形式。语法环境是主语补足语。语境是“告诫;忠告;警示”。通过语法结构辨析可解此题。此题是一个典型的综合测试题;明考非谓语动词。暗考(1)fired(解雇)一词的含义;(2)主语补足语,宾语补足语的知识;(3)不定式,现在分词,过去分词的区别。动词不定式作主语补足语时,不能省 to,排除 A;根据 He 和 smoked 之间的关系是逻辑上的主谓关系,应使用现在分词,不能用过去分词,故排除 D。再根据 smoking、to smoke 所表示的时间关系,现在分词表示同时进行,而不定式表示将来发生,根据句意,是同时进行,故选 B。

- (23) Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way

home.

A. much too heavy

B. too much heavy

C. heavy too much

D. too heavy much

本题考查词汇知识。语法环境是系表结构。语言环境是“日常生活中乘坐出租车”。测试要点是副词修饰副词的问题。答案是 A。

- (24) —Sorry, Joe. I didn't mean to...

—Don't call me "Joe". I'm Mr. Parker to you, and _____ you forget it!

A. do

B. didn't

C. did

D. don't

本题考查助动词。语法环境为祈使句。语言环境是“叮嘱、告诫”，表达一种强烈的不满情绪。根据时态一致原则可排除 B 和 C。根据句意，“千万不要忘了此事”，故选 D。

- (26) The sign reads "In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button."

A. 不填; a

B. 不填; the

C. the; the

D. a; a

本题考查冠词。语法环境是一个简单句。语言环境是日常生活中常见的防火用具的“标志牌”，属日常用语。根据“不可数名词如泛指，不用冠词；可数名词如特指，应用定冠词”，故选 B。

- (27) All morning as she waited for the medical report from the doctor, her nervousness _____.

A. has grown

B. is growing

C. grew

D. had grown

本题考查时态。语法环境是一个含有时间状语从句的主从复合句。语言环境是“一个人在看病时的心情”。根据时间状语，先排除 A 和 B。主句和从句中的谓语动词应是同时发生，故选 C。

- (31) News reports say peace talks between the two countries _____ with no agreement reached.

A. have broken down

B. have broken out

C. have broken in

D. have broken up

本题考查动词词组。语法环境是一个含有宾语从句的主从复合句。语言环境是一条政治性的新闻报道。该题是词组辨析。break down 意为“失败，中止，停顿”；break out 是“爆发”；break in 是“闯入”；break up 意为“破碎，分解”。根据句意“两国的和平谈判无果

而终”，应选 A。

- (34) The old couple have been married for 40 years and never once _____ with each other.

A. they had quarreled B. they have quarreled
C. have they quarreled D. had they quarreled

本题考查句法。语法环境是一个含有两个并列谓语的简单句。语言环境是描述生活中一对老年夫妻的恩爱关系。既考查时态，又考查倒装句。否定词 *never* 在句首，句子要倒装。时态应与前句时态一致，故选 C。

2. 完形填空题

(NMET 2003)

- (41) _____ I can remember, Ed's been the least physically fit member in the family, ...

A. As soon as B. As long as C. When D. Since

本题考查连词。根据句意以及句子结构，应选 B。

- (54) When the game finally ended, both of us were lying flat on our backs, too tired to _____.

A. play B. start C. sleep D. move

本题考查动词的辩义。根据句意“累坏了”和“动都动不了”，应选 D。

(NMET 1998)

- (43) Then the great day came _____ he was to march past the palace the parade.

A. where B. since C. when D. till

本题考查定语从句。故选 C。

(NMET 1997)

- (29) Here is a fellow who just(walks) into a bank and helps himself _____ so much money.

A. for B. by C. to D. of

本题考查动词词组。help oneself to something 是惯用法，在这里的意思是“擅自去取”。因此，选 C。

(NMET 1995)

- (46) When he wants to be picked _____. Washoe points up with one finger.
A. out B. at C. on D. up

本题考查动词词组。pick up 在这句中是“抱起来”之意。应选 D。

(NMET 1994)

- (57) Once he had the astonishing _____ to lie down on the thin thread.
A. spirit B. result C. strength D. courage

本题考查非谓语动词句法功能。根据不定式作定语这一点,结合“在细钢丝上躺下”需要勇气这一语言环境,考生可以确定答案为 D。

(NMET 1993)

- (53) They know that no fire on earth can _____ damage a perfect diamond.
A. almost B. even C. just D. ever

本题考查否定句的用法,“任何时候火都不能损坏真正的宝石”,故选 D。ever 有任何时候的意思。

- (59) After _____ seemed a very long time, I opened my eyes and found myself in bed.

A. what D. when C. that D. which

本题考查名词性从句。在从句中作主语的连接代词应是 A 项,故选之。

(NMET 1992)

- (47, 48) She went from room to room _____, and found her camera and spare watch _____.

47. A. looking B. examining C. searching D. checking

48. A. losing B. missing C. leaving D. disappearing

这两小题考查的是近义词的辨析。要求考生根据上下文的具体情况区别同义词或近义词。本句意是“逐室检查,发现相机和手表不见了。可以确定 47 题答案为 D; 48 题答案为 B。

(NMET 1991)

- (43) (Near) the bridge, however, almost directly below, _____ was a small canoe with a boy in.

A. there B. it C. where D. that

本题考查常用句型。某地有某物的句型: there be。故选 A。

- (56,57) She (noticed) how nervous he was and _____ he should stand near the stage _____ he could watch and follow the play.

56. A. agreed B. suggested C. persuaded D. encouraged

57. A. where D. when C. that D. there

这两题涉及到虚拟语气和定语从句的用法。根据从句中的使用,可以确定 56 题答案为 B;定语从句的关系词修饰 stage,表示地点,57 题答案为 A。

(NMET 1990)

48. "Kate and Joan, a friend of mine _____ here to see me this evening, and I wish to be alone with him. Will you go up to your own room?"

A. was B. comes C. would be D. is coming

本题考查时态。短暂性动词的进行时态可以表示将来时态,选 D。

从上述单项填空题和完形填空题的分析与比较,不难发现测试形式和测试要点十分相似。单项填空题从四个方面考查考生的英语水平:(1)基础语法知识;(2)语法知识的运用能力;(3)词组的搭配和习惯用法;(4)词义的正确理解。同样,完形填空题也考查这几个方面,但重点在名词、动词、形容词、副词等实词上。动词是重头戏,如非谓语动词、短语动词、动词在语意上和习惯用法上的辨异、虚拟语气和情态动词等。请看下面完形填空题有关基础语法知识考点的统计表(1992~2001):

年代	动词	名词	形容词	副词	其他	合计
1992	10	6	2	2	5	25
1993	7	6	3	2	7	25
1994	1	10	4	1	4	20
1995	6	5	3	4	2	20
1996	9	4	6	2	4	25
1997	13	9	0	1	2	25
1998	5	9	4	2	5	25
1999	8	8	4	2	3	25
2000	7	4	4	1	4	25
2001	5	4	4	4	3	20