



• 高考英语试题分项解析丛书 •

完形填空试题解析

高考英语试题分项解析丛书编写组 编

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机械工业出版社
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完形填空试题的命题特点及解题方法

完形填空也称综合填空,是考核各种语言现象综合运用能力的一种客观性测试题。

完形测试,英语称为 Cloze Test,起初也叫完形程序(Cloze Procedure),它是以格式塔心理学(Gestalt Psychology)和心理语言学为理论基础而发展起来的综合性测试形式。Gestalt 是德语,意为“完形”、“经验的整体”。该派心理学家认为,人们在观察物体形状时,往往下意识地吧空缺的部分给补上,把它看成一个完整的形状。人的阅读过程也是如此。一篇短文中如果缺掉几个词,人们也会无意识地填补上去,使之成为一篇完整的文章。把这种理论运用到语言测试上,便出现了完形填空。这种测试形式在 1953 年由 Taylor Wilson 最先提出,原本是讲英语的国家用来评估本国人的文章阅读能力的一种手段,直到 1971 年起才被引进到外语教学中。许多非英语国家也采用这一手段测试本国学生综合运用语言的能力。

完形填空题是选一篇 300 词左右的短文,多为记叙文,文中留出 25 个空白,要求考生从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案,使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。含听力测试的完形填空题,是在一篇 180~210 词的短文中留出 20 个空白,让考生从每题所给的选项中选出最佳选项。

完形填空题型在高考试题中是一项必试题型。这种题型可以检查学生外语学习的综合水平。在运用层次上,可以检查结合背景知识理解全文主题、大意和作者意图的能力;根据上下文运用语言知识猜测生词的能力;全面驾驭语篇、获取信息的能力。在知识层次上,



可以检查学生在词汇、语法、句型等方面掌握的情况。

完形填空还考查学生阅读、理解、分析、推理、判断等方面的综合能力。

近年来,完形填空更侧重对语言运用的能力、整篇理解的考查,这也是 2002 年及以后的高考试题中保持稳定的部分。但在内容的选材上不断增加新观念、新思维并反映科学与时代的最新发展,侧重加大实用性和实效性的力度,进一步加强对语义的理解和领悟的考核。

完形填空的命题特点

1. 短文长度一般在 300 词左右。生词很少或几乎没有。选文难度适合考生的语言水平。

2. 首句一般不设空格,以便为考生提供一个语意环境。以后平均间隔 5~10 词左右设一空格,人名、地名、日期、数字等一般不算在内。间隔词数越少,题目越难;反之,间隔词数越多,题目越易。选文自成一体,提供完整的语境。

3. 所给选择项大多为一个单词,个别选项会出现一个词组。每小题的四个选项一般为同一词类,或属同一范畴。错误选项有的与正确选项是近义词,有的是近形异义词,还有的可能与空格前或后的单词可搭配组成一个词组,因此有很大的干扰性和迷惑性。

4. 考查单词以实词为主,虚词为辅。实词一般占选项的 80%~90%。实词中又以动词、名词和形容词为主。

5. 以考查学生对文章的理解和词汇的意义为主。有些要结合常识才能正确选项;有些甚至要求考生在通篇理解文章的基础上,正确把握上下文语境的逻辑关系,才能作出正确判断和选择。

完形填空的解题方法

1. 抓住中心句,了解文章大意。

2. 抓住中心句(亦称主题句),文章的大意就易懂了。中心句一般不设空,其位置通常放在段首,抓住中心句可推测出段意甚至文意。



另外,注意文章后面对前面选项的提示,对整体做题有极大的帮助。

2. 通篇考虑,注意分类。

抓住了文章的大意,就为进一步答题奠定了基础。做题时,尤其要注意语用固定型和语境逻辑型两大类。如果先行解决语用固定型的选项,此时部分句子已畅通,有助于难题(语境逻辑型)做题。几年来的高考完形填空题中,语境逻辑型选项已经占举足轻重的地位。不少试题提供的四个选项从语法角度分析都是正确的,这无疑增加了试题的难度。

3. 通读全文,复核答案。

填完空缺后,重读全文,此步仍至关重要。做完填空,对整篇文章的理解可以说已从当初的感性认识上升到了理性认识。这时从整体角度再去读此文,往往会发现一些其他问题,对核准答案很有好处。





一、记叙文

题型解读



记叙文是以写人叙事为主要内容、以记叙为主要表达方式的一种文体。记叙文的内容既可以是写实的,又可以是虚构的;既可以以写人为主,又可以以写事为主。它包括的范围很广,如新闻通讯、报告文学、游记、参观记、访问记、传记、回忆录等,都属于记叙文的范畴。它是一种最常见、最常用的文体,又是其他文体写作的基础。

试题



例 1.

On the night of the play, Jack was at the theater early and he was already dressed in a policeman's clothes long 1 the end of the first scene. He certainly looked the part all right, he thought as he 2 himself in the mirror. He 3 thought of going out into the street to see 4 he could pass as 5 out there. Just for 6, of course.

Then he suddenly felt nervous. After all, it was his first time to 7 a part in a play. 8 could he face all those people 9 the play? He put his head in his hands and tried to 10 his lines(台词) but nothing 11 to his mind.

A knock on the door made him look 12. He was to go on stage(舞台) in the second scene. "Have I 13 my part and ruined(破坏) the play for everybody?" he thought to himself. But 14 was only the manager. She 15 how nervous he was and 16 he should stand near the stage 17 he could watch and follow the play. It was a good 18 of getting rid of



his nervousness, she said. She was right, it seemed to 19. In fact the more he watched the play, the 20 he felt himself part of it.

At last the 21 came for him to appear on the stage. But suddenly the manager came to him again, 22 worried as she placed a hand on his arm to 23 him back. "Has anything gone 24?" Jack asked. "I'm afraid you're going to be 25," she said, "They've jumped three pages of the play and have missed your part out completely."

(MET 1991 年高考题)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. before | B. by | C. after | D. at |
| 2. A. looked | B. showed | C. admired | D. enjoyed |
| 3. A. just | B. even | C. still | D. already |
| 4. A. how | B. why | C. as if | D. whether |
| 5. A. a policeman | B. an inspector | C. an officer | D. a manager |
| 6. A. joke | B. fun | C. play | D. exercise |
| 7. A. make | B. join | C. have | D. give |
| 8. A. Where | B. Why | C. When | D. How |
| 9. A. following | B. attending | C. watching | D. observing |
| 10. A. read | B. remember | C. understand | D. learn |
| 11. A. came | B. went | C. happened | D. got |
| 12. A. away | B. up | C. out | D. down |
| 13. A. passed | B. left | C. missed | D. failed |
| 14. A. this | B. that | C. she | D. it |
| 15. A. wondered | B. imagined | C. noticed | D. examined |
| 16. A. agreed | B. suggested | C. persuaded | D. encouraged |
| 17. A. where | B. when | C. that | D. there |
| 18. A. idea | B. way | C. path | D. plan |
| 19. A. do | B. win | C. work | D. act |
| 20. A. less | B. harder | C. better | D. more |
| 21. A. hour | B. minute | C. moment | D. period |



22. A. feeling B. looking C. sounding D. growing
23. A. hold B. take C. catch D. push
24. A. bad B. late C. mad D. wrong
25. A. frightened B. excited C. disappointed D. pleased

解析



1. A “long before + 名词”构成短语,修饰谓语动词 was already dressed。意为:杰克在剧中扮演警察,没等第一场演出结束,早早地他就把警服穿好了。

2. C 该句意思是杰克身着警服在镜前自我欣赏。所以答案选 C。不少考生错选 enjoy。enjoy oneself 是 have a wonderful/good time 的意思,与句意不符。

3. B 上文提到杰克 He certainly looked the part all right,下文表示他甚至想到 going out into the street 这种念头。

4. D 本题意思是杰克第一次身着警服想在街上露面,不知会发生什么情况。故选连词 whether。

5. A 因为杰克穿着警服。前文有提示。

6. B 两词的中文意思相似,但 joke 是可数名词,前面需加不定冠词 a;而 fun 是不可数名词。在高二册第九课有一句:What fun it is to jump into a pool or go swimming in a river in summer。

7. C 该句意思是“担当一角色”。英语中表示此意的有短语 have/play/act a part。

8. D 因为他 felt nervous, it was his first time to have a part in a play,所以他不知怎样面对观众。

9. C 看戏常用 watch。看电视也用 watch,而看电影用 see。

10. B 从前半句 He put his head in his hands 和后文 his lines, but nothing ____ to his mind 这些提示中可知,本题意思是记台词,所以 remember 为最佳答案。



11. A “想起某事”常用 sth. come to one's mind 这个惯用词组。
12. B 第二自然段有一句 He put his head in his hands 可以提示考生,该题正确答案为 B。
13. C 该句意思是:“我已错过登台演我的角色了吗?”
14. D 在英语中表示看不见或看不清对方时,用 it 表示说话人心目中的人或事。
15. C she 指舞台监督。舞台监督注意到杰克当时的紧张心境。
16. B 因为宾语从句用虚拟语气,所以 suggested 为最佳答案。其他选项不用于虚拟语气。
17. A where 引导定语从句修饰 the stage。
18. B 考生应掌握 It is a good way of doing sth. 这一习惯用法。
19. C work 意为“起作用”。因为杰克承认 She was right。舞台监督的建议对杰克克服紧张的心理起了作用。
20. D 本题意思是:“杰克越看这出戏,就越发感到他已进入了角色。”
21. C the moment 指杰克上台演出的时刻最后终于来了。
22. B 从这一自然段中舞台监督说的话以及文中 as she placed a hand on his arm 一句可以判断正确答案为 B。
23. A hold sb. back = stop sb.
24. D Has anything gone wrong? = Is there anything wrong?
25. C 从下文 have missed your part out completely 可知杰克失去了第一次演出机会,所以他是很失望的。

例 2.



On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Clarke locked the door and went to the women's club as usual. It was a pleasant way of passing time 1 an old woman who lived 2.

When she came home she sensed something 3. Had someone got



in? The back door and the windows were all 4 and there was no 5 of forced entry (进入). Had 6 been taken? She went from room to room, 7, and found her camera and spare watch 8.

The following Thursday she went out at her 9 time, but didn't go to the club. 10 she took a short walk in a park nearby and came home, 11 herself in through the back door. She settled down to wait and see what would 12.

It was 4 o'clock when the front doorbell rang. Mrs. Clarke was 13 tea at the time. The bell rang again, and 14 she heard her letter box being pushed open. 15 the kettle (壶) of boiling water, she moved quietly 16 the door. A 17 of wire appeared through the letter-box, and then a 18. The wire turned and caught around the knob (圆形旋钮) on the doorlock. Mrs. Clarke raised the kettle and 19 the water over the hand. 20 was heard outside as the 21 fell to the floor and the hand was pulled back, which was 22 by the sound of running feet.

It wasn't long 23 the police caught the thief. And Mrs. Clarke was greatly 24 at the club for her successful 25.

(MET 1992 年高考题)

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. by | B. to | C. with | D. for |
| 2. A. lonely | B. alone | C. away | D. busily |
| 3. A. terrible | | B. uncomfortable | |
| C. unusual | | D. bad | |
| 4. A. locked | B. opened | C. broken | D. fixed |
| 5. A. scene | B. show | C. sign | D. sight |
| 6. A. anything | B. nothing | C. money | D. jewels |
| 7. A. looking | B. examining | C. searching | D. checking |
| 8. A. losing | B. missing | C. leaving | D. disappearing |
| 9. A. same | B. spare | C. special | D. usual |
| 10. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Instead | D. Again |



11. A. pushing B. letting C. pulling D. leading
12. A. appear B. follow C. happen D. continue
13. A. cooking B. making C. burning D. serving
14. A. the next moment B. for a while C. in time D. at once
15. A. Putting down B. Laying aside C. Picking up D. Taking from
16. A. towards B. away from C. from behind D. near
17. A. pile B. set C. lot D. piece
18. A. knife B. hand C. letter D. key
19. A. spread B. dropped C. poured D. covered
20. A. A sad voice B. A strange noise
 C. A warning shout D. A sharp cry
21. A. key B. kettle C. door-lock D. wire
22. A. followed B. caused C. produced D. ended
23. A. before B. since C. until D. when
24. A. surprised B. admired C. inspired D. supported
25. A. self-satisfaction B. self-protection
 C. self-respect D. self-service

解析 →

1. D 该题考查考生对基本句型 for sb. to do sth. 的掌握情况。此句可理解为: It was a pleasant way of passing time for an old woman who lived ____ (to go to the women's club)。

2. B 该题考查副词词义。该句意思是“对独自生活的老太太来说(去妇女俱乐部)是度日的好办法”。live alone 即“独自生活”。lonely 为“孤独的、寂寞的、偏僻的、遥远的”之意。

3. C 由下文考生可得到提示“老妇人到家后觉得屋里情况异常”。

4. A 因下文提到 no ____ of forced entry, 即“无破门而入的迹



象”，可知门是锁好的。

5.C sign 指“迹象、征兆”。

6.A 因该句为疑问句，故用 anything。She went from room to room 意思为“她挨屋走，看一看丢什么没有”。

7.D 根据 Longman Dictionary: examine: test by asking sb. questions; check: test to see if sth. is correct, 因此 check 可理解为老妇人核对一下是否有什么东西丢了。A、C 项不符句意。

8.B lose 的过去分词和 miss 的现在分词都有“丢了”的意思。

9.D at one's usual time 是固定搭配。相当于 as usual。

10.C 该题考查考生对副词词义的理解。该句可以理解为 She took a short walk in a park nearby instead of going to the club。

11.B let sb. in 意为“让……进来”，是习惯用语。

12.C 该句意思是“等着看会发生什么事”。因为下文的内容已说明事情真的发生了。

13.B make tea 意为“沏茶、泡茶”，惯用法。

14.A 表示时间的顺序。the next moment 是“紧接着”的意思，表示第二个动作继第一个动作后发生。

15.C 该题旨在考查考生是否能利用上下文信息选择正确答案。想得到该题的最佳答案，考生必须读到第 19 小题，Mrs. Clarke raised the kettle and _____ the water over the hand 时，就会知道“Mrs. Clarke 拿起装有开水的壶去烫这个贼的手”。其他选项与文意不符，故排除。

16.A towards 表示 Mrs. Clarke 移动的方向，也是贼所在的地方。

17.D 此题旨在考查考生对量词的掌握情况。“一根铁丝”常用 a piece of wire 来表示，故 D 是最佳答案。

18.B 该句意思是：“铁丝通过信箱伸了进来，然后便是一只‘手’”。

19.C 该题考查考生对近义词的辨析能力。drop 和 pour 都有



cause liquids to fall 的意思,前者为“一滴滴”(in drops),后者为“浇、灌、倒”(in a continuous stream),由此可见, Mrs. Clarke 因为恨盗贼,不能让开水一滴一滴的流,而是“倒、浇、灌。”

20.D 开水倒在贼的手上,他肯定会发出 a sharp cry“尖叫声”。

21.D 依据上文所提到的贼手里拿着 a piece of wire,当他的手被烫过, wire 落在地上。

22.A 尖叫一声,铁丝落地,手伸回,接着便是逃跑的脚步声。

23.A It wasn't long before 是考生在高一册第十七课学到的基本句型,相当于英语中的 soon,即“不久”的意思。

24.B 依据前后句子的意思, Mrs. Clarke 深受俱乐部里的人的敬佩。其他选项不符文意,故排除。

25.B 读完全文,可得到这样的结论, Mrs. Clarke 对付盗贼英勇无畏、成功的自我保护意识得到了俱乐部里人的敬佩。self-protection 意为“自我保护”。

例 3.

The lecture on smoking was over at last. As we boys were rushing towards the playground, Jim slipped by the table. The watch, which Mrs. Smith had 1 on the table as she started her lecture, disappeared.

We were 2 to go back for class again when the headmaster called us 3 and said, "I've got a little 4 for you boys. Mrs. Smith has just lost her watch on the playground. This kind of thing has happened 5, she says it just 6 off her wrist. So, look around for it, will you? 7 if you're clever enough to find it. Let's 8 it clear the boy who does 9 will get a useful reward."

At once we started looking for the watch. Everybody wished to be the 10 one. Suddenly, Jim stopped and bent down as if to 11 something. And 12 he was in front of Mrs. Smith, all smiles, 13 the



watch to her.

Mrs. Smith, however, didn't seem at all 14. In fact, she looked angry. She took the watch without 15 a "Thank you".

Jim got 16 — a large piece of paper from the headmaster, who 17 him to write a composition 18 the dangers of smoking. What could 19 Jim write about? He hadn't listened to the lecture and had nothing to say on the 20.

(NMET 1992 年高考题)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. seen | B. dropped | C. found | D. laid |
| 2. A. about | B. able | C. sorry | D. sure |
| 3. A. forward | B. together | C. straight | D. out |
| 4. A. fun | B. trick | C. job | D. prize |
| 5. A. before | B. now | C. here | D. there |
| 6. A. goes | B. throws | C. slips | D. falls |
| 7. A. Say | B. See | C. Guess | D. Check |
| 8. A. get | B. put | C. make | D. keep |
| 9. A. this | B. such | C. that | D. so |
| 10. A. lucky | B. quick | C. early | D. worthy |
| 11. A. put down | B. give away | C. find out | D. pick up |
| 12. A. the following moment | B. the next moment | C. for a moment | D. just a moment |
| 13. A. handing out | B. turning in | C. giving up | D. sending back |
| 14. A. pleased | B. hurt | C. interested | D. worried |
| 15. A. just | B. ever | C. even | D. almost |
| 16. A. her punishment | B. her prize | C. his job | D. his reward |
| 17. A. had | B. made | C. told | D. helped |
| 18. A. of | B. on | C. in | D. at |
| 19. A. poor | B. nervous | C. quick | D. good |



20. A. lecture

B. point

C. matter

D. subject

解析

1. D 该题考查考生对动词词义的理解。该句意思是：“史密斯太太开始上课的时候放在桌子上的手表不见了。”

2. A 该题考查考生对基本句型的掌握情况。表示第一个动作正在(或刚要)进行,这时发生了另外一件事。这里 be about to do 同 be going to do 相似,意为“正准备回教室上课”。

3. B 该句意思是:“把我们叫到一起”。

4. C 根据上下文意思,在此 Mrs. Smith 给她的那些男学生找点事干。

5. A 根据该句动词时态来判断,可以得出 before 这个答案。该句意思是:“这类事情以前就曾发生过。”

6. C 该题考查考生对近义词的辨析能力。根据 dictionary, slip: go down by being difficult to hold(因难于握住而滑落); fall: go down freely by force of weight(因重力而降落)。虽然都有“落下”的意思,但用法不同。Mrs. Smith 的手表从腕子上掉下来是没有戴牢的缘故,所以最佳答案为 slips。

7. B 该句意思是:“看看你们是否聪明绝顶把这只表找到。”

8. C make it clear (that) 是“把……弄清楚”的意思。

9. D so 为代词代替 find it (前句提到的)。

10. A 男同学们开始找手表,因为他们每个人都想成为幸运儿,以得到奖赏。

11. D 本句中 bent down 这一短语可以提示考生,最终答案为 D。句中 as if 还告诉我们吉姆弯下身去并装作真的去拣东西。由此可以清楚地看到史密斯太太得到表还生气的原因。

12. B the next moment 相当于 a moment later。

13. B turn in 本意是“交出、上缴。”这里指 Jim 把表归还给 Mrs.