

# clever way

科力英语 方法第一

高考英语

## 专项攻略

总主编/刘宗寅

完形填空



山东省地图出版社

# clever way

高考英语

# 专项攻略

完形填空

总主编/刘宗寅

主 编/聂守祥



科力英语 方法第一

山东省地图出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

高考英语专项攻略. 完形填空/刘宗寅主编.

—济南:山东省地图出版社,2008.4

ISBN 978-7-80754-122-6

I. 高... II. 刘... III. 英语—高中—升学参考资料  
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 037415 号

山东省地图出版社出版发行

(济南市二环东路 6090 号)

(邮编:250014)

滨州明天印务有限公司印刷

880×1230 毫米 1/32 开本 印张:47.5 1 500 千字

2008 年 6 月第 1 版 2008 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

全套定价:77.80 元



# 目录

## Contents

<b>第1章 备战—策略解读 有备无患 .....</b>	<b>(1)</b>
完形填空题型特征 .....	(1)
完形填空试题分析 .....	(1)
完形填空的考查范围 .....	(3)
完形填空的解题技巧 .....	(5)
完璧归赵方法介绍 .....	(13)
<b>第2章 攻战—完璧归赵 制胜法宝 .....</b>	<b>(16)</b>
Test 1 .....	(16)
Test 2 .....	(28)
Test 3 .....	(40)
Test 4 .....	(54)
Test 5 .....	(66)
Test 6 .....	(79)
Test 7 .....	(93)
Test 8 .....	(106)
Test 9 .....	(119)
Test 10 .....	(132)
Test 11 .....	(145)
Test 12 .....	(159)

Test 13 .....	(173)
Test 14 .....	(188)
Test 15 .....	(202)
<b>第3章 实战—真题自测 快速提升 .....</b>	<b>(214)</b>
2007 全国卷Ⅰ .....	(214)
2007 全国卷Ⅱ .....	(216)
2007 北京卷 .....	(218)
2007 天津卷 .....	(221)
2007 上海卷 .....	(223)
2007 湖南卷 .....	(228)
2007 江西卷 .....	(230)
2007 湖北卷 .....	(232)
2007 福建卷 .....	(235)
2007 重庆卷 .....	(237)
2007 山东卷 .....	(239)
2007 安徽卷 .....	(242)
2007 浙江卷 .....	(244)
2007 辽宁卷 .....	(247)
2007 陕西卷 .....	(249)
2007 四川卷 .....	(252)
2007 江苏卷 .....	(254)
2007 广东卷 .....	(257)

# 第 1 章 备战—策略解读 有备无患

作为选拔性考试,高考必须具有较高的信度、效度和必要的区分度以及一定的难度。完形填空正好满足了这一要求,它集中了短文的任意设空和单项填空两种题型的优点,综合考查考生的英语基础知识和语言运用能力,包括词汇辨析能力、阅读理解能力、分析判断能力、逻辑推理能力和跨文化交际能力,因而是高考试题中要求最高、难度最大的一种题型。

## 完形填空题型特征

1. 文章短小,结构严谨,逻辑性强。每篇文章都有一个主题且首句不设空。
2. 以考查对文章的理解和词汇意义为主,常识、语法和惯用搭配为辅。
3. 将语言点、语法点放在语篇中进行考查。
4. 四个选项一般都是相同或对等的词类。
5. 所选文章一般都是具有一定故事情节的记叙文,近几年夹叙夹议的文章逐渐增多。其难度与高中教材大致相同。
6. 文章长度一般在 250-300 词之间。

## 完形填空试题分析

考查对具体语境的掌握是近几年高考完形填空的最大特点,更注重整体理解,强调句与句、段与段之间的逻辑关系,真正体现了以语篇代替词语分析,以整体思维代替局部思维的特点。同时,语法不再是考查重点,更强调词语之间的辨析。因此,惟有完其形才能完其意。

2007 年的完形填空题仍然以考查实词为主,其中动词占大部分。请看下表:

	动词	名词	形容词	副词	介词	连词
全国卷 I	10	4	5	0	1	0
全国卷 II	6	4	3	4	2	1



北京卷	6	1	8	2	0	1
天津卷	9	2	6	2	1	0
湖南卷	9	2	2	3	2	2
江西卷	9	2	6	2	1	0
湖北卷	10	2	5	2	0	1
福建卷	7	2	8	1	1	1
重庆卷	7	4	4	4	0	1
山东卷	7	1	9	2	1	0
安徽卷	5	2	4	4	1	4
浙江卷	8	4	3	2	2	1
辽宁卷	8	2	4	2	2	2
广东卷	1	1	6	2	0	0
江苏卷	5	3	5	4	3	0
陕西卷	10	3	3	2	1	1
四川卷	9	1	6	2	1	1

高考完形填空的文章长度基本稳定，一般在 250 词左右；题目数量基本稳定在 20 个左右。题材方面更趋多样化，涉及到日常生活、个人情感、文史知识、科技小品、政治经济、社会等各个方面；体裁仍以记叙文为主，近几年夹叙夹议的文章逐渐增多。详见下表：

地区/年份	题量	词数	题材	体裁
全国卷 I	20	249	人物逸事	记叙文
全国卷 II	20	261	个人经历	记叙文
北京卷	20	330	教育与人才	记叙文
天津卷	20	292	人物逸事	记叙文
湖南卷	20	302	个人经历	记叙文
江西卷	20	240	个人经历	夹叙夹议
湖北卷	20	288	生活感悟	记叙文
福建卷	20	255	个人经历	记叙文

重庆卷	20	277	教育与人才	夹叙夹议
山东卷	20	260	生活感悟	议论文
安徽卷	20	240	文化与艺术	记叙文
浙江卷	20	256	个人经历	记叙文
辽宁卷	20	276	人物逸事	记叙文
上海卷	10	241	运动与休闲	说明文
	10	262	教育与人才	说明文
广东卷	10	146	科学技术	说明文
	10	169	个人经历	记叙文
江苏卷	20	291	生活感悟	夹叙夹议
陕西卷	20	233	日常生活	记叙文
四川卷	20	260	个人经历	记叙文

## 完形填空的考查范围

### 一、词语的搭配

I was interested to read a newspaper article about a new concept in old people's homes in France. The idea is simple 45(but) revolutionary — combining a residential home for the elderly with a nursery school in the same building. The children and the residents eat lunch together and 46(share) activities such as music, painting, gardening, and 47 for the pets which the residents are encouraged to keep.

17. A. asking      B. sending      C. caring      D. looking      (2008 上海春招)



C. 孩子们和老人一起听音乐, 画画, 摆弄花草; 还帮老人们照顾他们的宠物。care for“关怀、照顾”, 是固定词组。其他三项虽然语法上正确, 但不符合文意。





## 二、词语的辨析

I had tried out a model like it before, but as I was not yet 24(used to) driving in this city, my wife did not want me to collect it 25(on my own) so we went together to 26 it.

I got out of 32(their way) as fast as I could by backing into the garage 33 and the man behind 34(shouted at) me.

26. A. receive      B. bring      C. order      D. fetch

33. A. at last      B. once more      C. as usual      D. as well      (2007 全国卷 II)



### 分析

26 题和 33 题是典型的词义辨析。这种词义的辨析,也包括短语的辨析:

26. D. 作者和妻子一起去提车,fetch 意思是“去……把……取回”,符合题意。

33. B. 作者为了给其他车让道,又一次开回了汽修厂,因此用 once more,相当于 again 或 once again。at last “最终”,as usual “像往常一样”,都不符合语境。

## 三、词的反义关系

Some computerized tests are “adaptive”. This means that a test question is selected from a large pool of items based on how the test taker has responded to the 58(previous) question. The first question presented is of medium difficulty. If the test taker answers 59, the next item will be more difficult. If he or she answers incorrectly, the next question will be easier.

59. A. briefly      B. smartly      C. correctly      D. thoughtfully

(2008 上海春招)



### 分析

C. 由文意可知此处应填一个词语与下一句中的 incorrectly 意义相反,故选 C. briefly “简要地”,smartly “机敏的”,thoughtfully “仔细地”都不能与下文构成对比。

## 四、语法关系

What made him sad was 37 his piano teacher in Beijing didn't like him. “You have no talent(天赋). You will never be a pianist.” 38(As) a nine-year-old boy, Lang Lang was badly 39(hurt). He decided that he didn't want to be a 40(pianist) any more. For the next two weeks he didn't touch the piano. 41(Wisely), his father didn't push, but waited.

37. A. whether      B. why      C. when      D. That      (2007 辽宁卷)

分析

D. 使他很伤心的是,在北京的钢琴老师不喜欢他。这个句子句式成分完整,只缺一个引导词。whether, why, when 在句子中做状语,在这里也不符合句意。that 在句子中引导表语从句,在句子中不做任何成分,因此 D 项正确。

## 五、指代关系

It was a cold afternoon on May 6th, 1954, when Bannister knew he had a 39(real) chance. Bannister had been 40(training) hard and was very fit, but the weather conditions were a real 41(worry) to him. Describing the 42 later, Bannister said, "On the way to the track the wind blew strongly. As I 43(lined up) for the start I glanced at the flag. It moved 44(gently) now. This was the moment when I made my decision.

...

"I knew I had done it, even before I 54(heard) the time. The announcement came, 'Result of the one mile... Time, three minutes...' the rest was 55(lost) in the noise of excitement."

42. A. accident      B. event      C. issue      D. topic      (2007 江西卷)

分析

B. 此处根据句意可知是 Bannister 后来描述这件事情。accident 通常表示“意外、偶然的事”;issue 通常表示比较大的事件;topic “主题、话题”,都不符合本文语境。

## 完形填空的解题技巧

完形填空题考查考生在阅读理解的基础上对语法和词汇知识的综合运用能力,要求考生通读全文,掌握大意,综合运用所学的词汇、语法等方面知识,从所给选项选出最佳选项,使得短文结构完整、意思通顺、前后连贯。

### 一、完形填空的三部曲

#### 1. 通读全文,掌握大意

一定要先浏览全文,了解作者的写作意图,必要时可看 2~3 遍,此时不要急于看选项,否则会影响你的阅读速度及对文章的理解。要特别注意文章的第一句,这往往



是主题句。每段话的首句或尾句也往往是本段的中心句。

## 2. 逐项推敲, 谨慎选择

做题时要站在作者的立场上, 突出强调文章的整体性及严密的逻辑性, 词不离句, 句不离文。抓住结构、语义、逻辑三条主线, 使填入后的选项语法结构合理, 语义通顺, 上下文连贯。

## 3. 复读全文, 核实答案

检查时不可只孤立地看各个选项, 而应再通读全文, 看用词是否恰当, 语法是否正确, 文意是否通顺, 逻辑是否合理。若没有十分把握, 不可更改原来的答案, 要相信自己的第一感觉。

一般情况下, 必有几处答案难以确定, 所以务必要遵循先易后难的原则, 在已知答案的基础上结合文意情景及上下文暗示仔细推敲疑点。

# 二、解题技巧

## 1. 充分利用首句信息解题

首句是了解全文的窗口, 通过首句往往能确定文章的体裁、背景、写作意图甚至中心思想。

It was the night of the full moon, a time which always drives Java's young people mad with excitement.

Fireworks were lit long before the moon 36. The big noise brought people out 37 the warm night to enjoy the interesting scene. Everywhere, there were the paper remains of 38 fireworks lying on the ground. Little boys 39 more and covered their ears as they waited 40 for the explosions.

36. A. let out      B. gave out      C. came out      D. set out  
37. A. into      B. at      C. of      D. from  
38. A. burning      B. used      C. exploding      D. broken  
39. A. lit      B. bought      C. piled      D. removed  
40. A. patiently      B. calmly      C. worriedly      D. excitedly (2007 安徽卷)



## 分析

文章首句点明这是“the night of the full moon”, 是年轻人之为疯狂的节日。因此我们明白, 文章主要介绍了爪哇年轻人在中秋节夜晚的活动: 放焰火、登山赏月等。

36. C. 从第三段中第一句可推知, 这里讲的是月亮出来前的情况。  
37. A. 从下文看, 这里是指人们走出家门进入夜色。  
38. B. 用过的焰火才会到处留下纸屑。  
39. A. 从措辞 more 来看, 这里承接上一句, 指孩子点燃更多焰火。  
40. D. 观看焰火自然会使孩子兴奋。

## 第一章 备战一策略解读 有备无患

### 2. 利用语法分析解题

完形填空中经常会出现一些复杂句式,给做题带来一定的困难。虽然语法不再是考查重点,而且一再被淡化,但扎实的语法基础、较强的句子分析能力仍不失为做题的一件法宝。

#### 例 1:

There she carefully 39 (placed) the eggs in the heat of a lamp. Several days 40 the eggs broke and the baby geese came into the 41 (world).  
10. A. ago B. out C. later D. long (2007 全国卷 I)



分析

C. 第 40 题显然是以语法考查为主:几天以后,用 several days later, 是固定用法。

#### 例 2:

"Someone said the school couldn't 41 a band, and they think it's too noisy anyway," added Daniel.

"Well, I don't think it's 42 enough without a band!" declared Angela, "and I'm going to see what can be done."

11. A. lead B. serve C. afford D. form  
12. A. good B. clear C. useful D. easy (2007 北京卷)



分析

41. C. 从下文,学校让学生额外加钱判断,学校已经请不起乐队了,因此用 afford sth. 表示“有足够的钱干某事”。

42. A. 同学们认为如果没有乐队伴奏,舞会就不那么好了。

### 3. 利用习惯用法和词语辨析知识解题

有的选项根据固定搭配就可以确定答案,如固定句型、常见习语等。考生尤其要熟悉动词与名词之间的搭配、动词与介词之间的搭配、介词与名词之间的搭配等。不过,此类试题只能考查学生的记忆能力,因此在近几年的试题中出现得越来越少。

完形填空是建立在理解文意基础上的,因而词语辨析类试题的解题关键是在整体理解文意的基础上,结合词语的意义及用法选出符合文意及特定语言环境的最佳选项。

需要注意的是,有些词语在不同的上下文中有不同的含义,因此一定要认真阅读短文,把握词语在特定语境下的特定含义。

#### 例 1:

"You can do it," said my mother. "39 (Besides), you won't get much business until lunch."

"But I'll never remember the orders, and I'm no good 40 money. Please,



Mom, don't 41 me."

"Then I'll help you," she said.

40. A. of                      B. on                      C. about                      D. with  
41. A. blame                      B. fool                      C. frighten                      D. make                      (2007 湖南卷)



分析

40. D. 短语 be good with=be good at(擅长某事)。

41. D. 显然,这里是“别让我做(这件事)”之意;make sb. do(让某人做某事)这一结构中的 do 可根据语境省略,又如:I won't go and you can't make me (go)! 其意为:我不去,你也不能强迫我(去)。

## 例 2:

He took a sip of the drink. His wife also took one and then 25(set) the cup down between them. "That 26(poor) old couple! All they can 27 is one meal for the two of them," thought I. 28 the man began to eat his French fries, I 29 to my feet, went over and said that I was 30(willing) to buy another meal for them. But he 31(kindly) refused me and said that they made it a 32(habit) to share everything.

27. A. afford                      B. pay                      C. demand                      D. choose  
28. A. While                      B. Since                      C. As                      D. Until  
29. A. came                      B. struggled                      C. rushed                      D. rose                      (2007 陕西卷)



分析

27. A. 他们两个人用餐,却只能支付得起一份晚餐。afford sth. “买得起……,为……支付费用”。B 项干扰较大,但 pay 后通常接 for (sth.), 意为“为……支付费用”。

28. C. 当老人开始吃薯条时,“我”……。as “正当……的时候”。A 项的干扰性较大。as 的用法可等同于 while 或 when, 此处 as 与 when 用法同, while “在……期间,当……时,在……时”一般与表示持续性的动作或正在进行的动作,此处“... began to eat”为瞬间性动作,因此不选 while。

29. D. rise to one's feet 为固定搭配,意为“起身、站起来”;struggle to one's feet “挣扎着、艰难地站起来”,显然用在此处不合适。

考查词语辨析的试题在历年高考题中随处可见,不再赘述。但需要注意的是,有些词语在不同的上下文中有不同的含义,因此一定要认真阅读短文。

## 4. 利用语篇标志解题

每篇完形填空都有一个中心思想,结构严谨,层次分明,句与句之间密切相连,段与段之间前后呼应。相信同学们曾有过这样的体会,一处出错,会接连错几个,原因就在于没有把握文章的主旨,偏离了文章的中心,肢解了全文的篇章结构。所以先确

## 第一章 备战—策略解读 有备无患

定文章的主题,理清作者的思路,看似浪费了时间,实则走了捷径。

### 例 1:

I grew up in a tiny Baltimore row house in a faraway mountain area. My parents  
36 the necessities of life 37 they couldn't give much more. If I asked my father 38 a pair of jeans, he would say, "If you want them, make the money and buy them 39 ." He wasn't being mean; he just couldn't 40 them. From age 12 on, I did part-time jobs after school.

36. A. provided B. got C. made D. bought  
37. A. while B. but C. so D. or  
38. A. about B. with C. for D. of  
39. A. themselves B. ourselves C. yourself D. myself  
40. A. pay B. find C. produce D. afford (2007 福建卷)



#### 分析

读文章第一句,我们就可以断定本文以第一人称叙述自己的经历,是记叙文。

36. A. 在语义上,A项涵盖了B、C、D三项。

37. B. 结合下一句可知,此处表转折关系。父母能提供生活必需品,但更多的就给不了了。

38. C. 动词短语 ask sb. for sth. (向某人要某物)为习惯性搭配。

39. C. 从前半句的“I asked”可推知答案为C。

40. D. 从该段的第一句和最后一句不难看出,作者的家境并不富裕,因此父亲没有能力“支付得起(afford)”。动词 pay 后不能直接接要买的物品,而通常为 pay for。

### 例 2:

We arrived in Spain for the first time a few weeks ago. I decided to 21 a car because we had sold the one we had in England before 22 home. Yesterday the sales office rang us to say the car was 23 .

21. A. borrow B. drive C. buy D. choose  
22. A. leaving B. making C. returning D. getting  
23. A. right B. ready C. fixed D. sold (2007 全国卷 II)



#### 分析

文章第一句给我们提供了这样的信息——作者一家是刚到西班牙。

21. C. 作者在出国之前把自己的车卖了,因此到了西班牙决定再买一辆新车。

22. A. 此处表示作者出国之前,也就是离开家之前。

23. B. 汽车销售人员打来电话说作者要的车已经准备好了。



### 5. 利用文化背景知识和生活常识解题

跨文化交际能力是对考生的一种高层次要求,掌握一定的异域文化、风土人情是当今时代发展的需要,也能使考生较容易地融入角色,与作者产生共鸣。用熟悉的思维方式去套用外来文化,其结果是可想而知的。

从生活常识角度找突破口是近几年完形填空试题的一大特点,因为它更能考查学生综合运用语言知识的能力。

"It's such a problem to 35 to drive on the right side, isn't it?" my wife said. "Yes, if only I had had a few lessons for 36." I replied. "You had better go 37 on the way home," my wife said. "You'd be sorry if you had 38 on the first day, wouldn't you?"

35. A. prepare      B. continue      C. choose      D. remember  
36. A. discussion      B. adventure      C. experiment      D. practice  
37. A. carefully      B. smoothly      C. quickly      D. differently  
38. A. an error      B. a problem      C. an accident      D. a headache

(2007 全国卷Ⅱ)



### 分析

利用我们已有的背景知识,在英国人们是在路的左侧开车,而其他国家是在路的右侧开车,我们就不难理解作者初到西班牙所遇到的问题:

35. D. 作者的妻子告诫作者一定要记住,在西班牙是在路的右侧开车。  
36. D. 作者感叹要是参加一些“练习开车”的培训就好了。  
37. A. 妻子告诫作者回家的路上开车一定要小心。  
38. C. 妻子进一步告诫作者,第一天开车就出事故那可是会很遗憾的。

### 6. 利用上下文线索解题

做完形填空题需从全篇考虑,切忌就句论句,只见树木,不见森林。应尽可能地利用文章中的信息词及信息句,捕捉一切可以利用的线索,有时候标点符号都不能轻易放过。要前后参照,用前面的事实推测后面的结果,或用后面的结果证实前面的判断。

#### 例 1:

... What he wanted to do was to play basketball with Eric, 21 (but) his mother told him he would have to return his sister's books to the library first.

He had 22 set foot in a library and he wasn't about to do so today. He would just 23 the books in the outside return box. But there was a 24; it was locked.

## 第一章 备战—策略解读 有备无患

22. A. ever                      B. nearly                      C. never                      D. often  
23. A. pass                      B. drop                      C. carry                      D. take  
24. A. problem                      B. mistake                      C. case                      D. question (2007 浙江卷)



分析

22. C. 后半句指出“他今天也不打算进去”，因此可推断出他以前从未踏足过图书馆。

23. B. 根据上题，David 不想进图书馆，所以他想把书放进图书馆外的回收箱里。A “通过”，B “带走”，D “带着”都与句意不符，只有“drop”最为符合。

24. A. 但问题是，回收箱锁上了。此处属固定搭配，因此选 A。

### 例 2:

In the clinic, I asked if Michael could be retested, so the specialist tested him again. To my 36(disappointment), it was the same score.

Later that evening, I 37 told Frank what I had learned that day. After talking it over, we agreed that we knew our 38 much better than an IQ(智商) test. We 39(decided) that Michael's score must have been a 40(mistake) and we should treat him 41(naturally) as usual.

37. A. tearfully                      B. fearfully                      C. cheerfully                      D. hopefully  
38. A. student                      B. son                      C. friend                      D. doctor (2007 重庆卷)



分析

37. A. 根据上下文，Michael 的智商低于平常人，作者很失望，不愿接受这一事实。晚上回家，便向丈夫哭诉此事。

38. B. 根据文意，很容易推断出作者与 Michael 是母子关系。因此选 B。

### 7. 排除干扰，去伪存真

在难以确定答案的情况下，要理清作者的思路，根据故事发展的脉络和特定语境进行逻辑推理，逐项排除与主题无关或相悖的干扰项，选择最能表达作者意图的选项。

Raul followed on his horse. A 44(feeling) came over him. All 45(around) them the rain was pouring down, 46(yet) not a drop fell on them. They seemed to be 47 back toward Raul's home. Raul lost track of time. Then all at once he found 48(himself) at the ranch gate. The old man turned his horse, 49(waved) his hand, and smiled. Lightning flashed again. The old man and his horse were 50(gone).

47. A. walking                      B. leading                      C. heading                      D. returning

(2006 四川卷)





分析

C. 他们似乎正朝着 Raul 的家的方向行进。head 朝……走去。因为他们骑着马行进,排除 A 项;B 项语义不符合语境;D 项 return 与 back 语义重复,属语法错误。

8. 摆脱思维定势,逆向思维

考生很容易迁移已掌握的最熟悉的知识,形成思维定势,从而造成思路的中断。所以,应在特定语境下去理解某个词的特定含义。

若四个选项在结构、语义上都没有问题,就要从逻辑推理的角度去思考。不妨将难以确定的选项逐一代入,并根据这一选项推测会有什么结果发生,再与原文对照。填入后所推理的结果与原文最接近的选项就是正确答案。

例 1:

The gun fired. My legs 45(seemed) to meet no resistance, as if I was 46(pushed) forward by some unknown force. The noise from the faithful 47 gave me greater strength. I felt the 48(moment) of a lifetime had come.

47. A. mass B. residents C. crowd D. team (2007 江西卷)



分析

C. 依据常理推测跑步时应该是围观的群众发出加油声。mass 表示很多群众为了某种目的聚集在一起,而 the crowd 通常表示群众聚集在一起围观。

例 2:

Although the 23(happiest) time for many students is getting 24(letters) from home, my mailbox was frequently 25(empty). One day when I went to the mailbox, there was a postcard 26(staring) out at me. I sat down to read it, 27 a note from someone back home. 28(But) I became increasingly puzzled(困惑) as 29(no) postcard were like this: It was a full news report about a woman named Mabel and her new born baby.

27. A. describing B. considering C. enjoying D. expecting

(2006 全国卷 II)



分析

D. 收到明信片,我自然是盼望读到家里人写来的信息。expecting “期望、盼望”,此处作伴随状语。此题不要误选 B 项。consider sth. 意为“考虑某事”,若表“认为”,应用于下列结构:consider that...或 consider sb./sth. to be...。