

升级必备系列丛书

# 完形填空指导

Cloze Instruction

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# 第一章

## 概 述

### 1.1 完形填空题的特点

完形填空题是大学英语四级考试中常见的传统题型，占考题总分的 10%。根据大学英语四级考试委员会有关精神，完形填空的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。题目的具体要求为：考生应在 15 分钟内阅读一篇含有 20 个空的短文(约为 200 字)。每个空为一题，每题有四个选项。要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的选项包括结构词和实义词。与传统的单句填空题不同，完形填空往往不是单纯考查学生对某项语法的掌握或对某些词汇的识别能力，而是从语篇的角度综合测试学生的阅读理解能力，词汇的掌握，语法规则的运用，以及对英语惯用法的熟悉程度。也就是综合测试学生实际应用英语的能力。

下面我们来看看 1997 年 6 月大学英语四级考试的完形填空题：

Most children with healthy appetites are ready to eat almost anything that is offered them and a child rarely dislikes food 61 it is badly cooked. The 62 a meal is cooked and served is most important and an 63 served meal will often improve a child's appetite. Never ask a child 64 he likes or dislikes a food and never 65 likes and dislikes in front of him or allow 66 else

to do. If the father says he hates fat meat or the mother 67 vegetables in the child's hearing he is 68 to copy this procedure. Take it 69 granted that he likes every thing and he properly 70. Nothing healthful should be omitted from the meal because of a 71 dislike. At meal times it is a good 72 to give a child a small portion and let him 73 back for a second helping rather than give him as 74 as he is likely to eat all at once. Do not talk too much to the child 75 meal times, but let him get on with his food; and do not 76 him to leave the table immediately after a meal or he will 77 learn to swallow his food 78 he can hurry back to his toys. Under 79 circumstances must a child be coaxed(哄骗) 80 forced to eat.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 61. A if         | B until        |
| C that           | D unless       |
| 62. A procedure  | B process      |
| C way            | D method       |
| 63. A adequately | B attractively |
| C urgently       | D eagerly      |
| 64. A whether    | B what         |
| C that           | D which        |
| 65. A remark     | B tell         |
| C discuss        | D argue        |
| 66. A everybody  | B anybody      |
| C somebody       | D nobody       |
| 67. A oppose     | B denies       |
| C refuses        | D offends      |
| 68. A willing    | B possible     |

- |     |              |            |
|-----|--------------|------------|
|     | C obliged    | D likely   |
| 69. | A with       | B as       |
|     | C over       | D for      |
| 70. | A should     | B may      |
|     | C will       | D must     |
| 71. | A supposed   | B proved   |
|     | C considered | D related  |
| 72. | A point      | B custom   |
|     | C idea       | D plan     |
| 73. | A ask        | B come     |
|     | C return     | D take     |
| 74. | A much       | B little   |
|     | C few        | D many     |
| 75. | A on         | B over     |
|     | C by         | D during   |
| 76. | A agree      | B allow    |
|     | C force      | D persuade |
| 77. | A hurriedly  | B soon     |
|     | C fast       | D slowly   |
| 78. | A so         | B until    |
|     | C lest       | D although |
| 79. | A some       | B any      |
|     | C such       | D no       |
| 80. | A or         | B nor      |
|     | C but        | D neither  |

**答案**

61. D    62. C    63. B    64. A    65. C

66. B    67. C    68. D    69. D    70. C  
71. A    72. C    73. B    74. A    75. D  
76. B    77. B    78. A    79. D    80. A

据初步统计,完形填空题中词汇占 60%,语法结构占 40%。在 1997 年 6 月的四级考试的完形填空题中,动词共有 5 题(65, 67, 70, 73, 76);形容词 2 题(68, 71);名词 2 题(62, 72);副词 2 题(63, 77);关联词 3 题(61, 64, 78);限定词 2 题(74, 79);介词 2 题(69, 75);连词 1 题(80);代词 1 题(66)。近 10 年来,完形填空的出题比例没有改变。1997 年 6 月的四级试题中,词汇仍占 60%,语法结构占 40%,其中重点测试同义词、近义词的不同用法以及根据上下文来选择正确词汇的习惯搭配。1997 年 6 月的四级完形题中这类题共有 12 道,占 60%。

综合对历年四级考题中完形填空题的分析,发现该题型具有以下特点:

1) 综合性。试题涉及语言的各种知识,既包括同义词、近义词的辨析,习语搭配,也有对句子结构和整篇文章的理解的考核。

2) 任意性。出题者根据测试的目的和重点可随意设计试题。两个空出的词之间字数不等,无规律可循。

掌握了完形填空题的特点,还要熟悉各种完形填空题的类型。

## 1.2 完形填空的类型

### 1) 纯综合填空(Pure Cloze)

这种试题每个空格没有提供任何选择答案,而要靠考生在掌握全篇文章内容的同时,根据空格上下文内容的相关信息,就句子的语法结构,词汇搭配等方面作出整体判断,填写所必需的

词。此种题型常见的有：直接填空，给出首字母，选词填空等。这种题型没有提供任何思考范围，完全要凭考生的语言知识和阅读经验来解题。因此教科书中的习题往往采用这一形式，测试考生对所学词汇及语法知识的掌握情况。

## 2) 多项选择完形填空(Multiple Choices Cloze)

在一篇文章中，根据测试目的在相应位置留有空格。每个空格后有四个选择项(ABCD)供考生选择最佳选项。大学英语四级考试采用该类题型。每篇文章中有20个空，考生可从提供的四个答案中选出最佳词语来填充这20个空格，使文章恢复完整。

## 1.3 完形填空题的解题技巧

完形填空题要求考生必须具有一定的词汇量，掌握基本的语法知识，熟悉常用的固定搭配习语，词组与句型，并且具有综合运用这些知识的能力。无论是多项选择填空还是纯综合填空，在解题前最好先通读短文一两遍，特别要重视主题句，并正确理解短文主要内容；然后考虑空格所略词语与上下文连贯的语义关系或结构关系，找出解题的相关信息，自上而下地逐一选择或填空。最后再依靠有关的关键词、结构与句形，顺着文章线索考虑是否该用这种词形、句型，意思是否通顺，对已解答案再复核一遍。

## 1.4 常见题型与错误分析

通过1997年6月的完形填空题可以看出该题型全面考核了学生的英语知识。这些题基本属于三个不同的语言层次：(1)篇章层次，这类题目必须从全局出发来考虑。弄清文章的组织结构及展开方式，在把握短文结构后即可解答。(2)句法层次，这类题



目不仅涉及句子的组织结构，还包括句子的语序及连接等，因此既要考虑到语法结构正确，还要使句子意义完整，它比单纯的语法题更复杂。(3)词汇层次，这类题目主要是词义选择。所提供的四个答案填入空格均能使原句语法结构正确，但是意义不同，因此做这类题时要根据上下文，仔细辨别同义词、近义词的细微差别，选出与原文意义一致的最佳词语。

下面我们通过 1990 年 1 月的完形填空题来分析一下题型与常见错误。

The United States is well known for its network of major highways designed to help a driver get from one place to another in the shortest possible time. 71 these wide modern roads are generally 72 and well maintained, with 73 sharp curves and many straight 74, a direct route is not always the most 75 one. Large highways often pass 76 scenic areas and interesting small towns. Furthermore, these highways generally 77 large urban centers which means that they become crowded with 78 traffic during rush hours, 79 the 'fast, direct' way becomes a very slow route.

However, there is 80 always another route to take 81 you are not in a hurry. Not far from the 82 new 'superhighways', there are often older, 83 heavily traveled roads which go through the countryside. 84 of these are good two-lane (双车道); others are uneven roads 85 through the country. These secondary routes may go up steep slopes, along high 86, or down frightening hillsides to towns 87 in deep valleys. Through these less direct routes, longer and slower, they generally go to places 88 the air is clean and the scenery (风景) is beautiful, and the driver may have a 89 to get a fresh, clean

90 of the world.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 71. A Although   | B Since       |
| C Because        | D Therefore   |
| 72. A stable     | B splendid    |
| C smooth         | D complicated |
| 73. A little     | B few         |
| C much           | D many        |
| 74. A selections | B separations |
| C series         | D sections    |
| 75. A terrible   | B possible    |
| C enjoyable      | D profitable  |
| 76. A to         | B into        |
| C over           | D by          |
| 77. A lead       | B connect     |
| C collect        | D communicate |
| 78. A large      | B fast        |
| C collect        | D heavy       |
| 79. A when       | B for         |
| C but            | D that        |
| 80. A yet        | B still       |
| C almost         | D quite       |
| 81. A unless     | B if          |
| C as             | D since       |
| 82. A relatively | B regularly   |
| C respectively   | D reasonably  |
| 83. A and        | B less        |
| C more           | D or          |
| 84. A All        | B Several     |

- |     |                  |  |                     |
|-----|------------------|--|---------------------|
|     | <b>C</b> Lots    |  | <b>D</b> Some       |
| 85. | <b>A</b> driving |  | <b>B</b> crossing   |
|     | <b>C</b> curving |  | <b>D</b> travelling |
| 86. | <b>A</b> rocks   |  | <b>B</b> cliffs     |
|     | <b>C</b> roads   |  | <b>D</b> paths      |
| 87. | <b>A</b> lying   |  | <b>B</b> laying     |
|     | <b>C</b> laid    |  | <b>D</b> lied       |
| 88. | <b>A</b> there   |  | <b>B</b> when       |
|     | <b>C</b> which   |  | <b>D</b> where      |
| 89. | <b>A</b> space   |  | <b>B</b> period     |
|     | <b>C</b> chance  |  | <b>D</b> spot       |
| 90. | <b>A</b> view    |  | <b>B</b> variety    |
|     | <b>C</b> visit   |  | <b>D</b> virtue     |

### 答案

- |              |              |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 71. <b>A</b> | 72. <b>C</b> | 73. <b>B</b> | 74. <b>D</b> | 75. <b>C</b> |
| 76. <b>D</b> | 77. <b>B</b> | 78. <b>D</b> | 79. <b>A</b> | 80. <b>C</b> |
| 81. <b>B</b> | 82. <b>A</b> | 83. <b>B</b> | 84. <b>D</b> | 85. <b>C</b> |
| 86. <b>B</b> | 87. <b>A</b> | 88. <b>D</b> | 89. <b>C</b> | 90. <b>A</b> |

这篇文章主要说明美国高速公路的情况，属于说明文体。第一段第一句说明美国的公路网很闻名，原因在于能帮助司机在最短时间内到达目的地。第二句讲明直接线路的优点，但并不是最佳线路。第三句和第四句说明原因。第二段由 *however* 转折进一步说明乡村线路的特点及人们选择乡村公路的目的。考生对全文的结构层次有一个大致的了解后再考虑句与句之间的关系，答题时准确率就会高。像 71, 81, 83 就要正确理解上下文之间的逻辑关系，而 79, 80, 87, 88 则要在确定句子结构的基础上做出正确的选择。其余多是词汇选择，如 74, 82, 90 是一组词形相近的

词，85，86 为词义相近，73，75 则要注意意义搭配。通过以上分析可以看出完形填空主要有四种类型：同义词，近义词辨义；习语搭配；上下文句义；句子结构。考生常出错的也是这四个方面。在第二章，我们将具体分析，通过练习来帮助考生掌握做完形填空题的方法，提高成绩。

## 第二章

# 实例分析

### 2.1 纯完形填空(Pure cloze)

#### 2.1.1 直接填空

Why do people drink? Often because they are 1, but this can't be the 2 reason; there 3 be other reasons, too. In many countries, when friends see 4, they often have a drink while they sit and talk. Many English people don't need 5 else: they drink tea several times 6 day even if they are alone!

In most countries people say something 7 when they drink together. The English often 8 cheers. In all countries there are so many places (cafes, bars, etc.) of 9 main purpose is to sell drinks. Since there are so many of these places, it seems that many people drink more often than they really 10.

#### 答案

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. thirsty | 2. only       |
| 3. must    | 4. each other |
| 5. anyone  | 6. a          |
| 7. special | 8. say        |
| 9. which   | 10. need to   |

饮食习惯是人们经常谈论的话题，本文简要介绍了“饮”(水，茶，咖啡等)的习惯。根据第一句的问题，第1空是喝东西的原因——口渴，填 *thirsty*；接着用 *but* 转折，说明这并不是唯一的理由，根据句义第2空填 *only*；第3空根据句子结构，表示“推理”填 *must*；第4空根据上下文，表达朋友互相拜访时常喝东西，填 *each other*；第5空根据后面 *else* 及上文的对比，下文的 *alone*，判断应填入表示任何人的不定代词，填 *anyone*；第6空为固定习语 *several times a day* 每天数次，填 *a*；第7空根据不定代词 *something* 后填形容词，句义说明谈论一些特别的事，填 *special*；第8空与上文形成对比，动作相同填 *say*；第9空从结构和语义都可推断出为定语从句，修饰前面的名词，表示“它的”，填 *which*；第10空从句子的比较结构判断，填 *need to*。

## 练习

### Passage 1

Man has three basic 1: food, clothing and shelter. If a man lives in a 2 climate clothing is not absolutely necessary. 3, man can't live 4 food and he has little 5 of survival without 6.

The first permanent shelters were probably 7 twenty to forty thousand years ago by fish-eating people who 8 in one place as long as the fish supply lasted. Fish-eaters could 9 in one place for several years. However, once man 10 to farm, he could live longer in one place. 11, he was able to build a permanent home. Once again, he built his home with 12 he found at 13.

Houses in many cities 14 to be made of 15. However,

since the houses were very 16 together, fire could easily 17 from one house to 18. There were disastrous 19 in some cities, such as the great fire of London in 1666. When the burnt-out cities were 20, wood was still used for the frames and roofs, but stones or bricks were used for wall.

### Passage 2

The largest animal that ever lived on 1 or in water still exists. One whale 2 in the Antarctic was 110 feet long, and 3 between 90 and 100 tons.

Whales can grow to such enormous 4 because their bodies are supported by the water. An animal that lives on land can 5 to a size that its leg can 6, 7 a bird's size is limited 8 its wing size. A whale has none of these difficulties.

Millions of years ago, whales lived on land and walked 9 four legs. Today whales still have small 10 that are the remains of their hind 11, but these bones can 12 be seen on the inside of the 13. No one knows 14 whales left the land to live in the 15. However, scientists can surmise (推测) that when the whales changed their 16 their bodies underwent a change-taking on a more fish-like 17. This new form offered less resistance 18 the water.

19 their fish-like form, whales are not fish. A whale will drown, just as a man 20 if it stays under water too long.

### Passage 3

Long 1 recorded history, our 2 were bathing for pleasure and health. Man has 3 many interesting ways to 4 his

bath. The earliest 5 often mention the use of rivers for bathing.

6 was not until about a hundred years ago 7 people began to 8 the importance of bathing. In Europe and America, the people began to 9 regularly. However, in many places bathing is 10 considered a bit of luxury. In many European hotels, a 11 often has to 12 extra money for the use of a bath tub. It is 13 the United States that the greatest number of 14 have private baths. There is also a large 15 of public baths and swimming 16 in America. In Japan every home has its circular wooden 17. In the older villages it is usually placed outdoors, 18 with 19 water, and used by all the 20 of the family in turn.

#### Passage 4

1 the 19th and 20th centuries migrations have taken 2 within certain countries; the 3 with their industries have attracted people 4 from the country. The 5 of earning a 6 salary in a factory or office was more 7 than the possibility of staying on the 8 and having one's work 9 by frost, storms or droughts. Furthermore, the development of 10 machinery made it possible for fewer people to do the same 11 of work.

Thus at the same time that the industrial 12 made it possible to produce 13 more 14 and more quickly in factories, an agricultural revolution 15 took place. Instead of leaving 16 empty every third year, farmers began to 17 some crops that would enrich the 18. Instead of using only animal



19 , farmers began to use chemical fertilizer to keep the soil  
20 .

### Passage 5

1 people usually think they are a 2 smarter than country people. They often 3 at simple country ways. But people do not laugh at 4 music. It is one of the most 5 kinds of 6 in the United States today.

Perhaps it is so popular because it is about 7 but strong human 8 and events. It tells real-life 9 and 10 the way people really talk. As life becomes more and more complicated, it is good to 11 music about 12 people.

13 first city people said country music was low 14 . It was popular mostly in the South. But during the World War II, thousands of 15 went to the Northeast and Midwest to 16 in the factories. They 17 their music with them. Soldiers from the 18 of the country went to 19 camps in the South. They learned to like country music. 20 it became popular all over the world.



### Passage 1

- |                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. needs                | 2. warm     |
| 3. However/Nevertheless | 4. without  |
| 5. chance               | 6. shelter  |
| 7. built                | 8. lived    |
| 9. stay/live            | 10. learned |