

名校好题

名校名师 绝妙好题 专题专练 打造高分

高中 英语分册 完形填空与阅读

稳操胜券

最好的题目
最详尽的讲解
最完备的知识体系
最苛刻的选取题目的标准

mingxiaohdoti

开明出版社
press

名校好题

高中 英语分册 完形填空与阅读

编著

蓝 洋 杨 帆

mingxiaohaoti

开明出版社

名校好题编委会

黄文选 张德利 冯燕英 李松文
李家智 李隆顺 李宝林 陈立华
陈英杰 林文俊 赵 环 赵 玮
卢 明 曹柏树 刘学勇 蓝 洋
张绍田

本册编者 蓝 洋 杨 帆

总 策 划 焦向英
策划执行 马小涵 林水平
责任编辑 李 玮

名校好题

高中英语分册——完形填空与阅读

蓝洋 杨帆 编著

*

开明出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区西三环北路 19 号外研社大厦五层 100089)

保定市印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所经销

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 7

2002 年 2 月北京第 1 版 2002 年 2 月北京第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80133-595-3/G·521 定价: 7.70 元

[素质教育≠不考试]

素质教育作为培养跨世纪人才的教育思想与模式已成为我国教育界的共识，然而推行素质教育决不是要摒弃考试。迄今为止，在全世界的教育领域内，考试仍不失为一种最有效的教育质量评价和人才选拔的工具。正如英国著名数学家G. H. 哈代所说：“了解一个人的惟一方法是考试，无论是数学、文学，还是哲学……无一例外。”我们真正要扭转的是普通教育“片面追求升学率”的应试教育现状，反对一切为了应付考试的“题海战术”，还学生以自主学习的动力。

[高分≠题海战术]

中、高考的试题改革，已从考察学生掌握知识的情况，转移到考察学生掌握学习方法，综合运用各种知识的能力。淹没在题海中会毁掉学生，死记硬背拿不了高分。素质教育归根结底要教给学生点金术，在培养学生的思维能力上下扎扎实实的功夫。实践证明，决不能只一味地让学生一道道题做下去，关键要教给他们解题的思路、方法、步骤，提高他们举一反三、触类旁通的能力。

正是基于以上对教育教学的深入思考，我们组织教学线的诸位专家，精心编写了这套《名校好题》丛书系列，以帮助广大学生以最短的时间、最好的效果，高效率掌握知识提高能力，在科学方法的指导下，聪明地考出好成绩。

致读者

mingxiao

《名校好题》“好”在这里

[第一，书中所选均是“一可当十”的名题好题。]

入选《名校好题》的题目出自以下范围：

① 1991~2001年北京、上海高升学率、高教学质量地区以及重点学校的质量检测题、期中期末测试题、高考模拟题；

② 1991~2001年湖北、湖南、江苏、浙江、东北等各省高升学率、高教学质量的市、区以及重点学校的质量检测题、期中期末测试题、高考模拟题；

③ 近年的全国高考试题、全国春季高考试题、上海高考试题；

④ 近年全国各类学科竞赛中难度适合的精彩名题；

⑤ 《名校好题》编委会为广大考生度身定制的综合性和精华好题。

这些题目均“出身名门”，且又经过了编者严格的层层筛选，其具体选题标准为：例题要求有代表性，利于全面剖析知识点，涵盖该知识点的各种考查角度；习题要求题型新颖有特色，力求将知识点可以考查到的重点、难点全部给以反映；题目综合性要强，以培养学生融会贯通的能力，迎合目前高考综合考试的大趋势。

[第二，编写体系完善科学，使诸多好题“物尽其用”，“好”副其实。]

《名校好题》基于小学到中学各个学科的知识体系，按照知识专题编写而成。高中按专题将每科细分为两到三册；初中和小学则一科一册，在册内划分专题。这样既适于配合学习巩固新知，又适于临考复习，学生也可以挑选自己的薄弱学科专题进行强化训练，适用范围相当广泛。

本丛书以中、高考要求为导向，以基础知识为依托，以好题为载体，以创新思维为核心，以能力运用为宗旨，全方位引导学生对同一个问题，从不同角度进行剖析，使学生学会辨析概念、综合概括并解决实际问题，最终形成流畅变通的思维方式。

书中每科知识点依中、高考要求的难度层次，给出一至三道例题，在对例题的分析解答中，提供了“进入→攻击→解答→回顾→扩展”这一整套科学的思考方式，提出两种以上解题思路和方法，充分发掘所选好题的内在精华，达到启发学生思路，培养创造性思维能力的目的。更为实用的是，本丛书要求读者亲自参与每个题目的练习，并且在练习后的“提示·分析·解答”中至少给出一种详细的全过程解答，将学生解题过程中的疑惑转化为经验，并最终形成科学的思维习惯。

一流的编写队伍

本丛书的编写者们，都是在教学一线，具有五年以上带升学班级经验的特高级教师，他们来自：北京四中、北大附中、人大附中、北京五中、黄冈中学、荆州中学等。这些老师们在选取题目、构造题目、解读题目等方面煞费苦心，使本书的编写质量不同一般。

作为立足于教育领域，积极策划出版教学辅导书的我们，殷切期望读者与我们多交流，多提宝贵意见和建议，使我们的图书质量更高，使我们的服务质量更高。

由于编写时间有限编写者们水平有限，不妥之处，请读者不吝赐教。

编者
2001年10月

CONTENTS

目 录

第一章 完形填空	1	55	第二章 阅读理解
题型简介	1	55	题型简介
解题技巧	1	55	解题技巧
例题 1	3	56	例题 1
进入			进入
攻击			攻击
解答			解答
例题 2	6	59	例题 2
进入			进入
攻击			攻击
解答			解答
例题 3	10	62	练习 1~18
进入		86	提示·分析·解答
攻击			
解答			
练习 1~20	14		
提示·分析·解答	38		

第一章

完形填空

题型简介

完形填空在高等学校入学英语考试(NMET)中共有20小题,计分为30%。这个题型旨在测试考生英语的综合运用能力。在完形填空这个测试题中,有一篇难易程度与中学英语教材大致相当的短文,文中有20个单词或短语被抽去;考生必须通读短文,通篇考虑,掌握其人意,综合运用所学的词汇、语法等知识,然后从所提供的四个选项中选择最佳答案填入空白处,这样,短文的意思和结构就恢复完整。

在NMET中,完形填空的短文单词一般在250至300个之间。短文的第一句是完整的,即这一句的词语不抽去,这样做主要是为了给考生提供一个语境,使他们有路可循。

完形填空主要测试学生综合应用语言的能力。以前的完形填空包括语法知识,词汇意义及用法、惯用法,常识,逻辑推理,对上下文的理解等考点。近几年题目重点较集中在词汇和对上下文乃至全篇的理解。因此,要做好完形填空,除了必须从单词的意义和用法、惯用法,逻辑,常识等方面考虑外,还必须考虑全文的结构意义,纵观上下文,从中找到选择特定项目的依据。

解题技巧

1. 从惯用法、习惯搭配角度考虑

惯用法和搭配在单项填空中也占一定比例。举例如下:

Then he suddenly felt nervous. After all, it was his first time to _____ a part in a play.

A. make B. join C. have D. give

此题所提供的四个选项都是及物动词,后边都可以直接跟名词作宾语。如果只从语法角度考虑,很难确定答案。可是,如果知道英语中 have a part 是一种习惯搭配,表示“担任一个角色”,就不难做出选择了。

2. 从逻辑推理、常识等角度考虑

要做好完形填空,逻辑和常识十分重要。举例如下:

Taking off his clothes, he jumped into the river. The _____ water made him tremble all over.

A. deep B. cool C. dirty D. cold

此题的四个选项都可以修饰名词 water。但从上下文看，最佳选项是 D，正因为水冷，“他”才会全身发抖。这点是可以根据常识来判断的。

3. 从词汇意义及用法的角度考虑

词汇问题有时属于单项选择问题，但往往也与通篇意义有关。举例如下：

She noticed how nervous he was and suggested he should stand near the stage where he could watch and follow the play. It was a good ___1___ of getting rid of his nervousness, she said. She was right, it seemed to ___2___.

1. A. idea B. way C. path D. plan

2. A. do B. win C. work D. act

句中的“她”注意到“他”很紧张，建议“他”观看表演以消除紧张。很清楚，“她”所建议的是一种消除紧张的方法。第一组选项中，只有 way 有“方法”的意思，无疑是最佳选择。紧接着的一句话是：“她说得对，这个方法似乎有效。”第二组的四个选项中只有 work 有“奏效”这个意义，自然应该选 C。这两题的解答都要从词汇意义入手。当然，词汇意义的决定离不开上下文。

4. 从上下文的角度考虑

要做好完形填空，必须从上下文考虑，很多选择都是根据上下文做出的。举例如下：

Soon I heard a sound like that of a door burst in, and then a climb of feet. They were hurrying ___ the narrow stairs.

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

要想根据上边两句话来做此题几乎是不可能的，必须借助上下文。“我”是在楼上的一间房里，父亲在楼下，一只大猩猩冲进了房子。父亲跑上楼逃命，大猩猩追了上来。“我”打开房门，看到父亲身后的大猩猩。读懂了这段上下文，就不难判断出答案是 D。

我们从四个方面讨论了如何做完形填空题，但这并不意味着每道题只涉及一个单纯的考点，只需从一个方面分析就能答题。其实，做完形填空常常需要从各个方面综合分析，所以我们说完形填空考的是英语知识与技能的综合运用。

People do not analyse every problem they meet. Sometimes they try to remember a solution from the last time they had a 1 problem. They often accept the opinion or ideas of other people. Other times they begin to act without 2; they try to find a solution by trial and error. 3, when all of these methods 4, the person with a problem has to start analysing. There are six 5 in analysing a problem.

6 the person must recognise that there is a problem. For example, Sam's bicycle is broken, and he cannot ride it to class as he usually does. Sam must 7 that there is a problem with his bicycle.

Next the person must 8 the problem. Before Sam can repair his bicycle, he must know why it does not work. For example, he must 9 the parts that are wrong.

Now the person must look for 10 that will make the problem clearer and lead to 11 solutions. For example, suppose Sam 12 that his bike does not work because there is something wrong with the brakes. 13, he can look in his bicycle repair book and read about brakes, 14 his friends at the bike shop, or look at his brakes carefully.

After 15 the problem, the person should have 16 suggestions for a possible solution. Take Sam as an example 17, his suggestions might be: tighten or loosen the brakes; buy new brakes and change the old ones.

In the end, one 18 seems to be the solution 19 the problem. Sometimes the 20 idea comes quite 21 because the thinker suddenly sees something new or sees something in a 22 way. Sam, for example, suddenly sees there is a piece of chewing gum (口香糖) stuck to a brake. He 23 hits on the solution to his problem; he must 24 the brake.

Finally the solution is 25. Sam does it and finds his bicycle works perfectly. In short he has solved the problem.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. serious | B. usual | C. similar | D. common |
| 2. A. practice | B. thinking | C. understanding | D. help |
| 3. A. Besides | B. Instead | C. Otherwise | D. However |
| 4. A. fail | B. work | C. change | D. develop |
| 5. A. ways | B. conditions | C. stages | D. orders |
| 6. A. First | B. Usually | C. In general | D. Most importantly |
| 7. A. explain | B. prove | C. show | D. see |
| 8. A. judge | B. find | C. describe | D. face |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 9. A. check | B. determine | C. correct | D. recover |
| 10. A. answers | B. skills | C. explanation | D. information |
| 11. A. possible | B. exact | C. real | D. special |
| 12. A. hopes | B. argues | C. decides | D. suggests |
| 13. A. In other words | B. Once in a while | | |
| C. First of all | D. At this time | | |
| 14. A. look for | B. talk to | C. agree with | D. depend on |
| 15. A. discussing | B. settling down | C. comparing with | D. studying |
| 16. A. extra | B. enough | C. several | D. countless |
| 17. A. secondly | B. again | C. also | D. alone |
| 18. A. suggestion | B. conclusion | C. decision | D. discovery |
| 19. A. with | B. into | C. for | D. to |
| 20. A. next | B. clear | C. final | D. new |
| 21. A. unexpectedly | B. late | C. clearly | D. often |
| 22. A. simple | B. different | C. quick | D. sudden |
| 23. A. fortunately | B. easily | C. clearly | D. immediately |
| 24. A. clean | B. separate | C. loosen | D. remove |
| 25. A. recorded | B. completed | C. tested | D. accepted |



进入

2001年春季高考英语试卷上的完形填空题，是一篇议论文，论及人们如何分析问题、研究问题和解决问题。内容是由萨姆上学时自行车出现故障引发的，通过发现故障、寻找故障、研究故障、找到故障、排除故障几个阶段把问题说清楚。全篇正文用词330个，填空时设题用111个，总共441个单词，25个空需用动词9个，名词4个，副词、连词5个，形容词5个，介词1个和短语1个。重点是检测学生对全篇主旨大意的理解，对段落大意的划分，对行文逻辑的判断，对句型结构的掌握和词义辨析的理解，从而区分学生英语运用能力的高低。



攻击

完形填空题通常是一篇短文，其中有25个空格，占25分，要求考生根据文后所附的各组答案，选出适合的填入空格，使其成为一篇通顺的文章。文章的第一句叫做引导句，通常不设置空格，以便考生了解全文的主题和语言特点，获得一定语言信息。因此，大家应重视研读引导句，从中得到启发。

解题时应按下面四个步骤：

【思路一】速读全文，掌握概况

把全文通读一遍，速度不妨稍快。虽然文中有些空格，但仍能体察文中

的主要内容。这样做对把握全文，展开思维，进而捕捉正确的答案都有很大作用。

[思路二] 逐句细读，瞻前顾后

在通读的基础上，应迅速对全文进行扫描式阅读，并可根据自己的理解，考虑某些空格的答案。然后再对照文后的选项，互相验证。阅读要牢记文章的中心思想，把每个空格的含义与前后句的意思联系起来理解。很有可能文章的头几个空格提出的问题，到文章的末尾才能找到答案。

[思路三] 多方分析，反复斟酌

对某些难填的空格，则应迅速就下列问题作出判断：

1. 填空格的词是什么成分。
2. 如为实词，应从上下文理解含义，区分辨析；如为虚词，要注意语意口气、行文顺序。
3. 如果该填动词，那么首先应分清是谓语还是非谓语，进而考虑时态、语态。
4. 考虑是否是固定搭配或惯用语，如：in other words, once in a while, first of all, at this time。

[思路四] 复核全文，消除疏漏

填完之后，应再次通读全文，检查是否前后贯通。如某些地方意义含混或矛盾，就应该根据文章的中心思想来统帅全文，重新考虑。



解答

1. C. similar 类似的。从文章内容，特别是从第一段上下文可以判断，其他选项显然不合适。
2. B. thinking 思考。其余选项词义均不宜。
3. D. However 无论如何，可是。而其他选项的副词放在此处均不合行文逻辑。要注意，凡是考查行文连接的填空，都有一定难度。要做对，必须把握住文章的主旨、段落。
4. A. fail 失败。
5. C. stages 阶段。这是一道词义辨析题，另三个单词都不如 stages 在文中表述恰当。
6. A. First 首先。这一空可从第三段开头词 Next，第四段开头词 Now，第五段开头词 After，最后两段开头词组和词 In the end，Finally 判断。
7. D. see 看出，得知。
8. B. find 发现，找到。
9. B. determine 决定。上述三空的动词选择，显然要从全文理解，才能判断正确，孤立地看，很易选错。
10. D. information 信息。其他选项均不合上下文句意。
11. A. possible 可能的。

12. C. decides 决定。
13. D. At this time 在此时。其他三个选项意思分别为：A. In other words 换言之，B. Once in a while 偶尔，C. First of all 首先，显然。
14. B. talk to 向……谈。其他三个选项意思分别为：A. look for 寻找，C. agree with 同意，D. depend on 依靠。
15. D. studying 研究。上述 14 和 15 两空均需从上下文语境中判断。
16. C. several 几个。
17. B. again 再一次。
18. A. suggestion 建议。
19. D. to 到，对。如：What is the solution to your trouble? 你解决困难的办法是什么？
20. C. final 最后的。此处作“有时完全意想不到地出现了最后一种想法”解。
21. A. unexpectedly 意想不到地。
22. B. different 不同的。
23. D. immediately 立即。He immediately hits on the solution to his problem... 他立即想出解决问题的办法……
24. A. clean 弄干净，使清洁 He must clean the brake. 指他必须把闸(制动器)弄干净。联系上文，就是要把闸皮中的口香糖清理掉，因而其他选项均不合句意。
25. C. tested 检查。末段内容，也是全文收尾处是：“最后问题经过了检测，萨姆骑上车，发现他的自行车运转非常好，简言之，他已把问题解决。”

例题 2

(2000 年全国高考试题)

I climbed the stairs slowly, carrying a big suitcase, my father following with two more. By the time I got to the third floor, I was 1 and at the same time feeling lonely. Worse still, Dad 2 a step and fell, sending my new suitcases 3 down the stairs. "Damn!" he screamed, his face turning red. I knew 4 was ahead. Whenever Dad's face turns red, 5!

How could I ever 6 him to finish unloading the car 7 screaming at me and making a scene in front of the other girls, girls I would have to spend the 8 of the year with? Doors were opening and faces peering out (探出), as Dad walked 9 close behind. I felt it in my bones that my college life was getting off to a(n) 10 start.

"11 the room quickly," I thought. "Get him into a chair and calmed down." But 12, would there be a chair in Room 316? Or would it be a(n) 13 room?

14 I turned the key in the lock and 15 the door open, with Dad

16 . complaining (抱怨) about a hurting knee or something. I put my head in, expecting the 17 . But to my 18 , the room wasn't empty at all! It had furniture, curtains, a TV, and even paintings on the walls.

And there on a well-made bed sat Amy, my new 19 , dressed neatly. Greeting me with a nod, she said in a soft voice, "Hi, you must be Cori." Then, she 20 the music and looked over at 21 . "And of course, you're Mr. Faber," she said, 22 . "Would you like a glass of iced tea?" Dad's face turned decidedly 23 before he could bring out a "yes".

I knew 24 that Amy and I would be 25 and my first year of college would be a success.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. helpless | B. lazy | C. anxious | D. tired |
| 2. A. took | B. minded | C. missed | D. picked |
| 3. A. rolling | B. passing | C. dropping | D. turning |
| 4. A. suffering | B. difficulty | C. trouble | D. danger |
| 5. A. go ahead | B. look out | C. hold on | D. give up |
| 6. A. lead | B. help | C. encourage | D. get |
| 7. A. after | B. without | C. while | D. besides |
| 8. A. best | B. beginning | C. end | D. rest |
| 9. A. with difficulty | B. in a hurry | C. with firm steps | D. in wonder |
| 10. A. fresh | B. late | C. bad | D. unfair |
| 11. A. Search | B. Find | C. Enter | D. Book |
| 12. A. in fact | B. by chance | C. once more | D. then again |
| 13. A. small | B. empty | C. new | D. neat |
| 14. A. Finally | B. Meanwhile | | |
| | C. Sooner or later | D. At the moment | |
| 15. A. knocked | B. forced | C. pushed | D. tried |
| 16. A. yet | B. only | C. even | D. still |
| 17. A. worst | B. chair | C. best | D. tea |
| 18. A. regret | B. disappointment | C. surprise | D. knowledge |
| 19. A. roommate | B. classmate | C. neighbour | D. companion |
| 20. A. turned on | B. turned down | C. played | D. enjoyed |
| 21. A. Dad | B. me | C. the door | D. the floor |
| 22. A. questioning | B. wondering | C. smiling | D. guessing |
| 23. A. red | B. less pale | C. less red | D. pale |
| 24. A. soon | B. there | C. later | D. then |
| 25. A. sisters | B. friends | C. students | D. fellows |



进入

2000 年高考英语完形填空题的选材精心独到，题材贴近校园生活，反映时代精神，富于教育意义。体裁是叙述文，描述父亲送女儿第一天上学的生动情景。事情发展迂回，人物情感起伏，开始兆头不祥，但演变结局美满。通过阅读不仅能考查出学生综合运用语言的真实能力，而且能使学生在阅读过程中感受到现代大学生之间的真挚友情，了解到高等学校为培养人才改进服务设施，创造良好学习环境的具体事实，从而取得激励，受到教育。



攻击

[思路一] 全篇正文 312 个词，设题用 124 个词。25 个填空中按词类分动词 9 个，名词 5 个，形容词 5 个，副词 3 个，介词 2 个，短语 1 个，由此可以看出，考查内容实词占绝大部分比例；而从语篇主旨，行文逻辑，词语用句，词语辨析和语法分析统计，可以明显看出，纯语法的设题占的比例越来越小，设题极其科学。

[思路二] 做好此题的关键是要通读全文，把握全貌，弄清题材、体裁、人物身份、彼此关系、时间地点，然后再依次解析，解题时要注重上下文、段落顺序、首尾句、主旨大意，围绕主旨中心大意的各个支撑点。有时亦可先易后难，若有特殊疑点可用排他法，作科学猜测处理。



解答

1. D. tired. 从文章第一段 I climbed the stairs slowly, carrying a big suitcase... 获悉，此处选 D 最合适，其余均不妥。
2. C. missed. 从全文 Worse still, Dad _____ a step and fell... 看，显然是 missed a step (踩空了一步) 为正确答案，而其他动词词义均不合适。但 miss 课上所学词义为“想念，惦记；错过，未看见”，如何理解为踩空一步则要考生从全文悟出此意。
3. A. rolling. 这里给出四个动词：A. 滚动，B. 经过，C. 滴，D. 旋转。从上下文看，衣箱从楼梯滚了下去，才合情理。
4. C. trouble. 此题较难，因为孤立讲填任何一个词均无不可，但从全文看，最准确的用词只有 trouble (麻烦)。
5. B. look out. 从 Whenever Dad's face turns red, _____! 看，A. go ahead (用吧，干吧)，C. hold on (等一等)，D. give up (放弃) 均不妥，而 look out (当心，小心) 最符合语境。
6. D. get. 这一空是动词辨析，很难，与 4 题相仿。A. lead (引导)，B. help (帮助)，C. encourage (鼓励) 放入句中均无不可，可仔细揣测，根据人物关系，A 和 C 均不妥，而从父亲送女儿上大学这一情况看，用 B 也不妥，故只有 D. get (使得) 这一中性词最恰当。

7. B. without。介词辨析，用 without 从上下文看最符合主人公科莉的心愿。
8. D. rest。四个名词中 A、C 较好排除，而 B 难以排除，只有看懂了第二段的最后一句话：I felt it in my bones that my college life was getting off to a (n) bad start. 才能把其排掉，选 D。
9. A. with difficulty。A. 艰难地，B. 匆忙地，C. 以坚定的步伐，D. 惊奇地，四个介词短语作方式状语，从全文看只有 A 合适。
10. C. bad。形容词辨析，通过第一段内容，显然选 C 合适，这一小题略显容易。
11. B. Find。四个动作 A. 迫使，B. 找到，C. 进入，D. 预订，应选 B 表示“快快找到房间”，好去打锁，开门。
12. D. then again。A. 实际上，B. 偶然地，C. 又一次，D. 然后又，这一转折连词，必须从句意上下文来定，或叫从行文逻辑看，应选 D。这一空选对也不容易，从北京部分考区随机抽样看，4、5 题和本题，学生答对率才占 30%。
13. B. empty。形容词选择，这一空的根据在第三段结尾处：But to my surprise, the room wasn't empty at all!
14. A. Finally。四个选项 A. 最后，B. 同时，C. 早晚，D. 此刻，放入文中，从事情发展顺序看，选 A 最为恰当。
15. C. pushed。开锁，推门，这动作容易选定。其余均易排除。
16. D. still. yet 多用于否定句和疑问句，指某一动作尚未发生和完成。而 still 多指过去开始的动作，仍在继续，此处显然应选 D。
17. A. worst。这里的 C 和 D 极易排除，而 B 却易选错。只有把下一句 But to my surprise... 看懂，才会选 A，表示作一明显对照。
18. C. surprise。to my surprise 是固定词组，从上下文应能推出。
19. A. roommate。选“同屋”最适当，班友、邻居、伙伴均不贴切，这是一道容易题。
20. B. turned down。A. 打开，C. 玩，D. 欣赏均不妥，把音乐声调低显然最礼貌。
21. A. Dad。此题从 And of course, you're Mr. Faber... 可明显选出是 A。
22. C. smiling。she said, smiling (她笑着说)，最合语境，其余选项均不妥。
23. C. less red。形容词辨析，从文中很易排除 A、B、D，而选择 C，表示“不那么红了”。
24. D. then。从逻辑行文上讲应选 D。这种副词也极易选错。
25. B. friends。通读全文，这一画龙点睛之笔并不难。

He has been called the "missing link". Half-man, half-beast. He is supposed to live in the highest mountain in the world—Mount Everest.

He is known as the Abominable Snowman. The 1 of the Snowman has been around for 2. Climbers in the 1920s reported finding marks like those of human feet high up on the side of Mount Everest. The native people said they 3 this creature and called it the "Yeti", and they said that they had 4 caught Yetis on two occasions 5 none has ever been produced as evidence (证据).

Over the years, the story of the Yetis has 6. In 1951, Eric Shipton took photographs of a set of tracks in the snow of Everest. Shipton believed that they were not 7 the tracks of a monkey or bear and 8 that the Abominable Snowman might really 9.

Further efforts have been made to find out about Yetis. But the only things people have ever found were 10 footprints. Most believe the footprints are nothing more than 11 animal tracks, which had been made 12 as they melted (融化) and refroze in the snow. 13, in 1964, a Russian scientist said that the Abominable Snowman was 14 and was a remaining link with the prehistoric humans. But, 15, no evidence has ever 16 been produced.

These days, only a few people continue to take the story of the Abominable Snowman 17. But if they ever 18 catching one, they may face a real 19: Would they put it in a 20 or give it a room in a hotel?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. event | B. story | C. adventure | D. description |
| 2. A. centuries | B. too long | C. some time | D. many years |
| 3. A. heard from | B. cared for | C. knew of | D. read about |
| 4. A. even | B. hardly | C. certainly | D. probably |
| 5. A. as | B. though | C. when | D. until |
| 6. A. developed | B. changed | C. occurred | D. continued |
| 7. A. entirely | B. naturally | C. clearly | D. simply |
| 8. A. found | B. declared | C. felt | D. doubted |
| 9. A. exist | B. escape | C. disappear | D. return |
| 10. A. clearer | B. more | C. possible | D. rare |
| 11. A. huge | B. recent | C. ordinary | D. frightening |
| 12. A. strange | B. large | C. deep | D. rough |
| 13. A. In the end | B. Therefore | C. After all | D. However |
| 14. A. imagined | B. real | C. special | D. familiar |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 15. A. so | B. besides | C. again | D. instead |
| 16. A. rightly | B. actually | C. normally | D. particularly |
| 17. A. lightly | B. jokingly | C. seriously | D. properly |
| 18. A. succeed in | B. insist on | C. depend on | D. join in |
| 19. A. decision | B. situation | C. subject | D. problem |
| 20. A. zoo | B. mountain | C. museum | D. laboratory |



进入

近年来高考完形填空在语篇的选择上谋求较大的深度，这比较突出地表现在该语篇的内在联系上。考生需要整体把握全篇，才能解决好完形填空所设的问题。做好该题需要有足够的语言逻辑思维能力，考生不仅要灵活运用已学过的词汇、句型和语法知识，妥善处理每个单句，还要理解意义，处理好各个句子之间的关系以及全文的内在联系。要善于捕捉文中已给的信息，善于利用文中的各种语言线索，有时还要利用自己各方面的知识储备。理解是做好完形填空的关键，只有对短文内容融会贯通，才能选出既符合语法又符合语意的最佳答案。



攻克

完形填空题为一篇短文，设 20 小题。本大题要求考生跳读全文，通篇考虑，掌握大意，并能综合运用所学词汇、语法知识，从每小题所提供的四个选项中找出最佳答案，使短文得以恢复本来面貌，做到文意通顺、结构完整。



解答

1. B。四个选项均为名词，都可以填入空白作句子的主语，但从该段叙述的多年来人们关于生存在喜马拉雅山上的雪人的传说及下文 Over the years, the story of the Yetis has continued. 和 These days, only a few people continue to take the story of the Abominable Snowman seriously. 就不难判断出此空应填 story。
2. D。短文大部分描述的都是多年来人们对于世界最高峰珠穆朗玛峰上有关雪人的存在情况的传说、考察和猜想，文中 Climbers in the 1920s reported finding marks like those of human feet high up on the side of Mount Everest. 及 In 1951, Eric Shipton took photographs of a set of tracks in the snow of Everest. 等信息，则清楚地说明了此空应填 many years。
3. C。四个选项的短语动词所表达的意思不同：heard from 接到……的信；cared for 关心，照顾，喜欢；knew of 知道，听说（不一定见过或认识）；read about 读到，获悉。短文第二段中... they said that they had even caught Yetis on two occasions though none has ever been produced as evidence. 说明了人们对珠穆朗玛峰上雪人的存在只不过是听说而已，却拿不出任何证据，自然最佳答案应该选 C 了。