

全国最新完形填空工具书

尖峰

英语语法技巧 与完形

高二版

特色编排 提分宝典

名师撰写 应考必备

技巧讲解 指导要领

气象出版社

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尖峰英语语法技巧 与完形

高二版

- 本书依据最新教学大纲的教学体系，由名校资深教师撰稿，内容由浅入深，循序渐进，结合教学中的重点、难点进行详细、透彻的技巧讲解，举一反三，便于理解、学习，为轻松掌握英语知识奠定基础。
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Unit One


语法要点：表语从句

1. **be, seem, look** 等动词后均可跟表语从句：

 My suggestion is that we take the boat to Hamburg.


2. **as if, because** 也可引导表语从句：

 It looks as if it's going to rain.

 It may be because I am no mathematician.

3. **why, where, how** 引导表语从句用于 **this is** 或 **that is** 之后时通常没有疑问意义，而是分别表示原因、地点和方式，如：

 That's why I want to see you.

 That was how they treated her.

Passage I



Mice in general are not well-liked, but a mouse ^{1?} Mickey has won the hearts of millions. Walt Disney, who drew this *lovable* cartoon ^{2?}, was born in Chicago in 1901. Later his family moved to a farm near Kansas City, ^{3?} Walt worked for a time ^{4?} a news boy. But what he ^{5?} enjoyed was drawing pictures.

Later, when Walt went back to Chicago, he studied cartooning at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. He had to stop studying when World War I ^{6?} in 1914. ^{7?} he was not yet old enough to join the army, he wanted to ^{8?} in some way. He joined the Red Cross and went to France, where he stayed ^{9?} the war was over.

After the war, Disney ^{10?} Kansas City to work for a company that made fairy story cartoons. This was the kind of work he ^{11?} best. He made

Unit One

up his mind to 12² better ways of making the cartoons 13², so that the cartoon *characters* would seem 14². In 1923, he 15² his old brother in Hollywood, California, where they soon set up their 16² company,

Sound was just starting to be 17² in movies, and Disney believed it had great 18². He quickly added sound to his cartoons. When he made Mickey Mouse 19² on the movie *screen*, people were pleased. Mickey became a great 20² with both young and old.



黑客词典

lovable ----- adj. 可爱的, 惹人爱的

character ----- n. 特性, 特征, (人的) 性格; 字符

screen ----- n. 屏, 银幕; v. 掩蔽, 包庇; 拍电影

First Reading

This passage is about: Walt Disney was a great successful man, he made Mickey mouse alive and talk in the cartoon film. Not only young but also old like it very much.

Second Reading

Fill in the blanks



- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A named | B decided | C made of | D made from |
| 2 | A photo | B character | C movie | D maker |
| 3 | A which | B whom | C when | D where |
| 4 | A as | B for | C from | D in |
| 5 | A really | B happily | C usually | D freely |
| 6 | A happened | B was begun | C broke out | D was broken |
| 7 | A Though | B Because | C When | D While |
| 8 | A help | B do | C supply | D organize |
| 9 | A unless | B until | C for | D because |
| 10 | A went | B came | C arrived | D returned |

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- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 11 A repeated | B drew | C liked | D praised |
| 12 A find | B use | C look for | D look after |
| 13 A walk | B fly | C move | D swim |
| 14 A good | B true | C alive | D happy |
| 15 A saw | B joined | C visited | D included |
| 16 A own | B biggest | C other | D last |
| 17 A used | B invented | C discovered | D begun |
| 18 A progress | B possibilities | C condition | D courage |
| 19 A talk | B move | C appear | D attend |
| 20 A character | B person | C artist | D success |

Third Reading

Write your answers



- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |

将自己的答案填入文中读一遍,看看有没有不通顺的地方。



Key

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 A | 2 B | 3 D | 4 A | 5 A | 6 C | 7 A | 8 A | 9 B | 10 D |
| 11 C | 12 A | 13 C | 14 C | 15 B | 16 A | 17 A | 18 B | 19 A | 20 D |

你的正确率是 _____。



解析

- 1 a mouse named Mickey 译作“一个叫米奇的小老鼠”, named 在句中是过去分词作定语, 如: an old man named Tom, a young man named Charlie 词组中的 named 都是译作“叫做”。所以选择 **A**。
- 2 this lovable cartoon character 译作“这个可爱的卡通人物”, char-

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acter 在这里表示“(电影、电视中的)人物”。所以选择 **(B)**。

- ③ 文中的 where Walt worked for a time 是一个非限定性定语从句，where 在句中起状语的作用，代表句中的 a farm near Kansas City。所以选择 **(D)**。

- ④ 句中的 as a news boy 译作“作为一个报童”，as 可以作连词连接状语从句，也可以连接定语从句。as 也可以作为介词，而引导介词短语，译作“作为……”。所以选择 **(A)**。

- ⑤ 选项中的四个副词可以译作 really “真正地”，happily “高兴地”，usually “通常地”，freely “自由地”，really 和句子搭配，what he really enjoyed 译作“他真正喜欢的是”，这是一个主语从句。所以选择 **(A)**。

- ⑥ 选项中 happened 译作“发生”，broke out 译作“爆发”，B、D 两个选项语态不对，应先排除。所以选择 **(C)**。

- ⑦ though 译作“尽管”，引导让步状语从句。because 译为“因为”，引导原因状语从句。根据句意，though he was not yet old enough to join the army 表示“尽管他还不够参军的年龄”。所以选择 **(A)**。

- ⑧ 根据句意，他想帮助做些事情，应选 help，而 do 是及物动词，必须有宾语，只有状语 in some way，因此不能用选项 C 译作“供给”，选项 D 译作“组织”，从意义上考虑均不合适。所以选择 **(A)**。

- ⑨ **(B)**

- ⑩ 根据句意，沃尔特在战后又回到了堪萨斯，“回到某地”在英语中有几种表达方法，一是 come back to，选项 B 没有 back to，因此不对；二是 return，由于 return 是及物动词，所以后面不接任何介词。所以选择 **(D)**。

- ⑪ 选项中的 repeated 译作“重复”，praised 译作“表扬”，而根据句义这是他最喜欢的工作。所以选择 **(C)**。

- ⑫ 选项中 find 译作“找到”，use 译作“使用”，look for 译作“寻找”，look after 译作“照看”。根据句意，他下定决心找到一种比较好的制作卡通片的方法。所以选择 **(A)**。

- ⑬ 根据实际情况，卡通片是由许多幅画组成的，如果让人物动起来，像

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真的一样，就应该让画面动起来，**move** 在这就更合适。所以选择

C。

- 14 这四个选项在搭配上都正确，因为它们都是形容词，要从意义上考虑，**make the cartoons alive** 译作“使卡通人物更生动”，因此 **alive** 这个词更好，所以选择 **C**。

- 15 四个选项中 **joined** 译作“参加、加入”，**visited** 译作“访问、参观”，**included** 译作“包括”，这里的意思是沃尔特加入了哥哥在好莱坞的剧组，在那儿他们建立了自己的公司。所以选择 **B**。

- 16 **A**

- 17 选项中 **use** 译作“使用”，**invent** 译作“发明”，**discover** 译作“发现”，这三个选项都和 **be** 构成不定式的被动式，从句意上考虑，当时声音刚开始被使用在卡通电影中。所以选择 **A**。

- 18 选项中 **progress** 译作“进步”，**possibilities** 译作“可能”，**condition** 译作“情况”，**courage** 译作“勇气”。根据句意，迪斯尼认为在卡通电影里使用声音是有很可能性的。所以选择 **B**。

- 19 根据上文所谈的问题，这里沃尔特使小老鼠米奇在卡通片中说话。所以选择 **A**。

- 20 在选项中 **character** 译作“人物、影片中的角色”，**success** 译作“成功”。因此句意是米奇在年轻人和老年人中都是一个巨大的成功范例。所以选择 **D**。

Passage II



The earliest films were short, ① only one minute or less. People could, for one cent, see ② action films of train, fire engines, crowds on city street, and ③ subjects. Soon 20-minute pictures of news items were ④ in theatres at the end of the ⑤ stage show. Later, films used a new ⑥ putting the beginning of one scene upon the ⑦ of the scene before — for magical effects and to ⑧ a story together. In 1903 a film was made ⑨ a train

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robbery. Much of the action took place at the same time the robbers 10², the men meeting and planning to catch them and the scenes went 11² from one scene to another instead of unnaturally showing each scene 12². This was the earliest successful film in which scenes were 13² at different places and times.

Before 1910 actors were 14² in films without their names being given, because the *producers* were 15² that, if an actor became well-known, he might 16² more money. But later it became known, that a film with a 17² actor in it could be sold at a higher price to theatre 18² than a film in which the actor was not known. Soon "movie stars" won *fame* 19² films were shown. By 1915 the more popular stars were 20² as much as \$2000 a week.



黑客词典

- item* ----- n.项目, 条款, (消息、情报等的) 一则, 一条
robber ----- n.强盗, 盗贼
stage ----- n.舞台, 戏剧, 活动场所, 驿站
producer ----- n.生产商
magical ----- adj.不可思议的
fame ----- n.名声, 名望

First Reading

This passage is about: The film industry has a long history which was magical. Actors and actresses lead on important role in it.

Second Reading

Fill in the blanks



- | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | A keeping | B leaving | C lasting | D starting |
| 2 | A simple | B strange | C quick | D great |
| 3 | A various | B curious | C important | D similar |
| 4 | A produced | B shown | C provided | D developed |
| 5 | A old | B early | C regular | D interesting |
| 6 | A incident | B method | C change | D experience |

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- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 7 | A beginning | B subject | C middle | D end |
| 8 | A tie | B supply | C lay | D match |
| 9 | A with | B for | C about | D in |
| 10 | A gathering | B threatening | C checking | D escaping |
| 11 | A straight | B smoothly | C directly | D slowly |
| 12 | A separately | B seriously | C terribly | D successfully |
| 13 | A managed | B found | C filmed | D designed |
| 14 | A organized | B trained | C promised | D employed |
| 15 | A afraid | B excited | C nervous | D anxious |
| 16 | A save | B demand | C figure | D introduce |
| 17 | A highly-paid | B lucky | C familiar | D popular |
| 18 | A buildings | B shows | C owners | D producers |
| 19 | A though | B wherever | C since | D unless |
| 20 | A earning | B paying | C taking | D spending |

Third Reading

Write your answers



- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |

将自己的答案填入文中读一遍,看看有没有不通顺的地方。



Key

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| C | A | D | B | C | B | D | A | C | D |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| B | A | C | D | A | B | D | C | B | A |

你的正确率是 _____。

解析



- ① 根据上文,最早的电影很短,因此只能延续一分钟。last 译作“持续”。