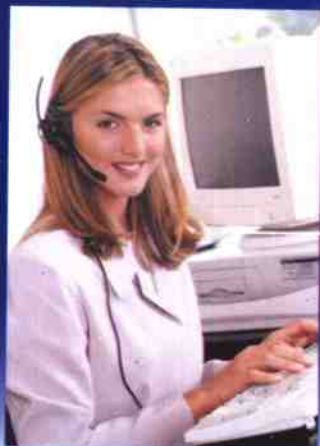


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English

★
★
高考英语专题讲练
完形填空

路路通

希望出版社



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李子强 李洪涛

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高考英语完形填空 试题的回顾、现状与命题预测

学生对完形填空题已不生疏,实行英语标准化考试多年来,它都是必考项目。然而无论哪年的高考,完形填空都使相当数量的考生失分严重。完形填空属于一种具有一定难度的障碍性阅读理解题,要做好该题,必须具备:

1. 词语意义和用法的辨析能力。
2. 固定搭配和习惯用语方面的知识。
3. 一定的阅读理解能力、逻辑推理能力、分析判断能力。
4. 在特定的语境中结合运用语言知识的实践能力。
5. 丰富的常识。

怎样取得该考题的理想成绩是高中学生极为关注的问题。分析近几年的高考完形填空题,明确其命题特点和趋势,掌握科学的解题技巧,对于提高解题能力是极有裨益的。

命题特点和趋势

完形填空是将一篇短文每隔一定的距离(平均每隔十个词左右)“留空”,让考生从所给的四个备选项中选取一个最佳答案使其完整的题型。近几年高考完形填空题的空白设置数为20个或25个,分值为30分或25分。

1. 文章短,挖空多

众所周知,一般来说,文章越短,挖空密度越大,由于失去语言信息越多,理解文章的难度就越大,解答试题的难度就会相应加大。作为测试学生语言知识综合运用能力的试题,必须要保持一定的难度系数。为此,控制试题短文的长度是完全必要的。

请看下表:

年度	文章长度 (词量)	挖空数量 (小题量)	挖空密度 (平均词距)
----	--------------	---------------	----------------

91	279	25	11.2
92	255	25	10.2
93	263	20	13.2
94	213	20	10.7
95	219	20	10.95
96	284	25	11.36
97	272	25	10.88
98	297	25	11.88
99	274	25	10.96
2000	352	25	14.08
2001	264	20	13.20

当然,试题的难易程度,还取决于文章本身的句子结构和遣词用句。如果通篇都是简单句结构,用词简单,自然便于理解,容易选择答案。相反,如果文章多用非谓语动词及其他短语结构,多用难词,则必然增加试题的难度。不过,从目前高考英语中完形填空试题的选文来看,都不会超越现行高中英语教材的难度,这就为考生解答试题提供了条件。

2. 情景意义选择为主,语法选择填空极少

我们知道,完形填空试题,要求考生根据文章的整体内容,分层次的结构和内容的逻辑关系,去选择符合文章情节的答案。这就决定了试题考查必须以情景意义选择为主。这种试题的特点是:在4个备选答案中,孤立地看对应挖空的句子,都能满足句子的要求,无论将哪个答案填进去,从词法上说都是正确的。例如: she said _____, 备选答案是: A. angrily B. shyly C. slowly D. quickly 显然,4个备选答案都能符合本句的要求。要确定此题的正确答案,只能根据全文的内容和情节的发展,使所选答案能满足为文章中心内容服务的需要。这种选择是根据文章的情景所需要表达的意义来进行的,因此叫作情景意义选择。

与之相反,有的备选答案,无论排除错误项或者确定正确项,都需要依据语法知识,就叫语法选择填空。孤立地看带空的句子及其备选答案,其解题思路和要求,和高考试题中的“语法惯用单项填空”是完全一样的。

由于情景意义选择填空的需要,每一小题(每一空)的4个备选答案往往是相同的词类,其词性也相同。即:如果是副词,则都是副词;如果是动词过去分词则都是过去分词等等。即使个别小题中4个备选答案的词类有不相同者,其语法功能也往往是一样的。

在历年高考英语完形填空试题中,20或25小题,完全根据语法知识进行选择的很少,1989年以后已经消亡。有的小题,既有语法排除的内容,也有意义选择的内容,我们称其为

“语法加意义”选择。无需语法知识,只根据文章内容确定答案,称为情景意义选择。而后者目前已经覆盖了“完形填空”的全部试题。请看下表:

年度	小题总数	语法选择	“语法 + 意义”选择	情景意义
1991	25	0	3	22
1992	25	0	3	22
1993	20	0	0	20
1994	20	0	1	19
1995	20	0	2	18
1996	25	0	0	25
1997	25	0	0	25
1998	25	0	0	25
1999	25	0	2	23
2000	25	0	0	25
2001	20	0	0	20

3. 短文内容逻辑性强,文章结构严谨,层次分明

自 1987 年实行高考英语标准化测试以来,“完形填空”试题几乎都是叙述文体的小故事。只有 1995 年选用了一篇说明文文体的介绍大猩猩 Washoe 的应用文,1996 年则选用了一篇夹叙夹议的文体,1997 年、1998 年、1999 年、2000 年又回到了描写性的叙述文体。随着高考英语水平的提高,“完形填空”试题的选文已经突破了单一的叙述文体,将来在以叙述文体为主的情况下,很可能再出现说明文,甚至议论文、描写文。2001 年完形填空题就是很好的例证。

4. 所选短文的英语语言符合高三学生的实际水平

研究分析历年高考英语中“完形填空”的短文,不难发现其语法结构、用词选句均未超过高三学生所学过的文章水平。有的文章相当于高中一册课文的水平,有的相当于高中二册课文的水平。这就为考生充分发挥自己的思维能力、理解掌握短文内容、选择正确答案创造了条件。

但是,在短文中出现一些派生词,或者已学词语有了新的用法、新的意义,却是不足为怪的。如 1992 年试题中出现过 have a part,这是中学英语教材中未曾学过的搭配结构。1994 年“完形填空”第 46 小题,正确答案是 B 项 walk,但其用作及物动词,却是我们未曾学过的。这种试题,是考查学生的举一反三能力的,可称为“知识的延伸”。

5. 选择最佳答案

自1990年开始,高考英语“完形填空”试题“从四个选项中选出一个正确答案”改为“选出一个最佳答案”。一词之变,使试题要求更加符合解答试题的实际。这就意味着有的试题选项,从全文整体意义上看,也可能勉强讲得通,但考虑到文章内容的具体情景,或是备选答案词语的习惯用法,细微的意义区别,才能确定最佳的答案。一般说来,试题四个备选答案中,有两个较容易排除。剩下的两个词语,在意义和用法上十分接近,干扰性很强,迷惑性很大,难以排除一项,选定一项。这就增加了词语意义或用法细微辨析的内容。

1991年“完形填空”第42小题,四个备选答案是:A. looked B. showed C. admired D. enjoyed. A项looked因缺少介词at,不能成立,从词法上即可排除。B项showed不能接反身代词,语境也不符合,这两项都好排除。C、D两项中,admired和enjoyed都可用作及物动词,都有共同的词义“欣赏”,而且enjoy oneself又是学过的,学生很熟悉的词组,迷惑性很大。细微分析,enjoy oneself是“玩得痛快,高兴”之意,其用法还有enjoy sth.或enjoy doing sth. 本文的语境条件,需要表示“在镜子前自我欣赏”,enjoy himself词义不对,只能用admired了。

6. 单词填空为主,短语或词组的整体填空为辅,近年发展到趋于零

这种试题设计,可以使考查形式更加灵活,考查知识点更加细致,能扩大考查容量。请看统计资料:1990年完形填空试题中,有6个小题是词组或短语的整体填空,1991年1个,1992年3个,1993至1996年是零,1997年2个,1998年恢复为零,1999年1个,2000年3个,2001年3个。这就表明:近年的完形填空试题,绝大部分是单词填空,词组或短语的整体填空数量极少,基本趋于零。

7. 备选答案的单词,多以实词为主,虚词为辅

和每一小题中4个备选答案设置同一词类、同一词形一样,备选答案多设置实词,也是为提高试题的难度,引导学生从整体上理解文章内容,全面接受信息,选出符合内容要求的答案,而避免引导学生过多地在词法上(语言结构上)下功夫,进行语法选择。因为虚词往往影响语言结构,会更多地反映语法问题。

下表统计出了近年来“完形填空”试题中各小题设置各种词类的数量。

年度	小题备选词类(按语法功能计)						
	动词	名词	形容词	副词	连词	代词	介词
1991	12	4	2	4	1	1	1
1992	10	5	2	3	1	2	2
1993	8	6	3	2	1	0	0
1994	2	9	4	1	2	0	2

1995	6	6	2	2	1	0	3
1996	10	3	6	2	1	3	0
1997	12	9	0	1	2	0	1
1998	6	8	5	2	2	1	1
1999	8	6	4	3	2	1	1
2000	8	5	5	4	3	0	0
2001	5	4	4	5	2	0	0

8. 保留提示句

为给学生理解文章奠定基础,使学生更易于理解文章内容,在设计“完形填空”试题时,总是保留一个完整的、或是大半个完整的句子不挖空。大家知道,文章的开头很重要,往往开宗明义,点出文章的主题。因此,提示句往往在开头。但也可以放在后边,甚至文章的中间。1990、1991年的“完形填空”,提示句是大半个句子,在文章开头。1992~2001年的试题,都在文章开头保留了一个完整的提示句,其中,1994年文章最后一句也未挖空设题,也可作为提示句。

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基础语法题

兴趣对一个人的事业影响很大,古今中外许多著名的科学家、文艺家都是在强烈的兴趣驱动下取得事业成功的。填报高考志愿,在某种程度来讲就是选择未来的职业。接下来为考生朋友介绍六类兴趣与职业的相互联系,供大家参考。

【题型解读】

好!先看看你究竟是什么东东!

高考完形填空题中,考查语法的题虽然很少,但做好语法题对理解整篇短文很有帮助,对完成完形填空题或其他题也有帮助,所以,中学生朋友还是要把语法知识学扎实。



【样板题】

曾经有这样一道题摆在我的面前……

例 1: Frightened by the strange spaceship, 61 of the young people got into their cars and drove away as quickly as possible.

61. A. both B. all C. several D. most

(2001 上海高考试题)

分析:

本题考查作形容词用的某些不定代词的用法。本文一开始就说 Mary and Peter were having a picnic with some friends near a river. 这说明这里谈的是两个人。all, several 和 most 都指三个或三个以上的人或事物。只有 both 是指两个, 故选 both。

例 2: At times, it seems like there are not many things that we can give a student who has everything. But 16 that Christmas is just a few weeks away, it is a gift idea.

16. A. given B. give C. giving D. to give

(2001 台湾高考试题)

分析:

本题考查动词 give 的各种语法形式。如果我们了解 given 可以作介词表示“考虑到……”这一用法时问题就迎刃而解了。答案选 A。

例 3: The gardener was called to tell the way the poor dog had died.

A. where B. in that C. which D. in which

(1993 NMET)

分析:

· 本题考查定语从句中关系代词和关系副词的用法。定语从句的连接部分表达“以某种方式”、“如何”的意义,故需用介词 in 加关系代词,that 不能紧跟在介词后面,因此,只能用 in which。

例 4: The other day, I was sitting in a small restaurant ____ a quick drink and a talk with a few friends.
A. have B. had C. having D. have had

(1996 上海高考试题)

分析:

本题考查谓语动词和非谓语动词的区别。空白处应该用一个表示伴随发生的动作的动词表示主动意义,故用现在分词。答案选 C。

例 5: Jim got ____ 56 ____ a large piece of paper from headmaster, who ____ 57 ____ him to write a composition on the danger of smoking.
56. A. her punishment B. her prize C. his job D. his reward
57. A. had B. made C. told D. helped

(1992 NMET)

分析:

本题 56 空从三个方面进行测试,首先,测试从上下文的语境中进行判断的能力: Jim 把表交给了老师,因此得到的应该是奖赏。其次,测试辨析同义词或易混词的能力: prize 指比赛或评比的奖品或奖赏,而 reward 指做了好事或完成了任务所给予的奖赏或报酬,本句中用 reward。最后考查语法运用能力;本题涉及物主代词 his 和 her 的用法,综合以上三点,应该选 D。

本题 57 空从语法运用和上下文的语境中进行判断两个方面予以考查: had, made 应接不带的 to 的不定式作宾语补足语,因此 A 和 B 应排除。再根据上下文的意思,我们知道校长写一篇作文不是“帮助”他写一篇作文,故应选 C。

例 6: In fact the more he watched the play, the ____ he felt himself part of it.
A. less B. harder C. better D. more

(1991 NMET)

分析:

本题考查 the... the... 的惯用法句型和根据上下文选择正确词义的能力。文中的“他”将在下一场剧中扮演角色,心怀紧张。“他”看剧是为了作好上场心理的准备。前文提到了这种办法有效,故选 D。

例 7: Planes will only be sent to rescue if they ____ in advance.

- A. have paid B. are being paid C. had been paid for D. have been paid for

(1997 上海高考试题)

分析:

本题考查短语动词 pay for, 主动语态和被动语态的区别以及真实条件句和非真实条件句的区别。表示“付……的费用”要用 pay for。句中 they 是代替 planes 作主语, 因为谓语动词要用被动语态, 主句中用 will, 说明是真实条件句, 故用 have been paid for。

例 8: 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 alone.

1. A. by B. to C. with D. for

(1992NMET)

分析:

D 该题考查学生对基本句型 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).

例 9: A 17 of wire appeared through the letter-box, and then a 18 hand.

17. A. pile B. set C. lot D. piece

(1997 上海高考试题)

分析:

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。

例 10: “Smith!” the manager cried out in a voice like thunder. “22 of your excuses! Go start work at once!”

22. A. Less B. Plenty C. More D. None

(1993NMET)

分析:

D none of 是惯用法, 常用在相当于祈使句的结构中, 意为“不要(这一套), 不得……”。例如, 张道真编的《现代英语用法词典》有: None of your jokes! “别开玩笑”。所以 None of your excuses! 是“别找借口”的意思。

例 11: They want to see how civilized(驯化) she can 3. Already she does many things human being can do.

3. A. experience B. change C. develop D. become

(1995NMET)

分析:

D 这里 become 是连系动词同 civilized 一起构成系表结构。

例 12: This book is not about empty words and false promises, rather about cooperation(合作) needed by deaf people (people who cannot hear or hear well) from those who speak to them. Any person who is 1 willing to give his cooperation by practising the following points will not only make conversation(谈话) 2 for deaf people, but also for 3 himself.

2. A. funny B. inspiring C. helpful D. easier

(1995 上海高考试题)

分析:

D 该题考查考生对 make 动词后用形容词作宾补的理解和句意的理解。该句意思是“使(彼此之间)的谈话更容易进行”。

例 13: Waste things can, 21 should, be treated properly. House building, road construction and industrial development are all earthmoving (or earth-reducing) operations and can change the balances of 22 life created over millions of years.

21. A. but B. yet C. still D. and

(1996 上海高考试题)

分析:

D 几个情态动词连用,应用连词 and。

例 14: Then the great day came 18 he was to march past the palace in the parade (接受检阅的队伍).

18. A. where B. since C. when D. till

(1998NMET)

分析:

C when 关系副词引导定语从句修饰先行词 day。

例 15: The native people said they 3 knew of this creature and called it the “Yeti”, and they said that they had 4 even caught Yetis on two occasions 5 none has ever been produced as evidence(证据).

5. A. as B. though C. when D. until

(2001NMET)

分析:

这是惟一有点像从句型出发设的语法题, A(as)、C(When)、D(until)均为时间状语从句;

只有 B 为让步状语从句,“虽然……”在此最符合上下文句意。

【解题思路与技巧】

来,送你一个好心情!

虽然完形填空题中考查语法的空越来越少,但语法题一般较容易,做好语法题,对全文理解也有帮助。所以答题时要坚持整句理解、瞻前顾后、先易后难的原则,要先语法后语意,先排除语法上不合适的选项,这就要求考生应牢固掌握所学的语法知识。

【跟踪实练】

可惜跟踪的距离有点长。

1

As she waited at the edge of the ice for her music to start, Peggy took a quick look at her father standing nearby with a group of parents and teachers. He smiled at her. Then she 1 out at the audience, 2 to see her mother. These two, Alvert and Doris Flemint, 3 all the way from California more than 2000 miles away, to see their 4 compete in this sports meet in Cleveland, Ohio.

The music 5 and Peggy moved onto the ice, letting the music 6 her along into her turns, and she began skating with much 7 in herself. The cold fear she always had in the 8 seconds before skating onto the ice was 9. She was feeling the movement of the 10 and letting it carry her. She skated easily, 11 did some jumps, a final turn and her performance was 12.

The crowd loved it and cheered 13 she skated off the ice. “Nice job,” said one of the other 14. It was the remark that 15 came after a free-skating performance. But what would the 16 say? Standing beside her father, Peggy 17 for the scoring to be finished. On all sides were other young skaters, some waiting 18 alone, others with a parent. Shortly before 10 o’clock the results were 19. The new United States Women’s Figure Skating Champion was Peggy Fleming of Pasadena, 20!

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|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. looked | B. watched | C. found | D. stepped |
| 2. A. tried | B. looking forward | C. hoped | D. hoping |
| 3. A. flew | B. had driven | C. were travelling | D. had prepared |
| 4. A. friend | B. children | C. son | D. daughter |
| 5. A. started | B. played | C. developed | D. sang |
| 6. A. allow | B. set out | C. carry | D. support |
| 7. A. thought | B. belief | C. success | D. design |
| 8. A. following | B. last | C. recent | D. past |
| 9. A. lost | B. present | C. strong | D. gone |
| 10. A. music | B. fear | C. ice | D. audience |
| 11. A. so | B. or | C. before | D. then |
| 12. A. satisfied | B. unsatisfactory | C. finished | D. welcome |

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|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 13. A. because | B. until | C. before | D. as |
| 14. A. skaters | B. parents | C. judges | D. audiences |
| 15. A. always | B. seldom | C. again | D. hardly |
| 16. A. players | B. audience | C. judges | D. parents |
| 17. A. waited | B. looked | C. wished | D. asked |
| 18. A. comfortably | B. hurriedly | C. happily | D. anxiously |
| 19. A. cried out | B. let out | C. announced | D. declared |
| 20. A. England | B. Cleveland | C. Ohio | D. California |

2

The whole family objected strongly when I said I was going to Europe over the Christmas holidays with a college friend of mine. Mother said that 1 there was going to be a family reunion(团聚), I really 2 to stay at home. Although I always 3 these occasions(场合), nobody could 4 me to change my mind.

A week before Christmas, my friend and I 5 to Madrid and then 6 by train through Spain, France and Germany. On Christmas Eve we 7 in a small town in southern Germany and were greatly 8 to find so much activity in town. The streets were 9 with people, and the shops were full of all kinds of interesting things. We walked around for hours and then just before midnight we went to listen to Christmas songs sung by children around the brightly 10 tree in the main square. We returned to our hotel late that night, 11 forward to the next day when we 12 to have Christmas 13 at the best restaurant in town.

However, in the morning 14 people were to be seen in the streets. To make the matter 15, every shop was closed up light, even the restaurants. We 16 uselessly for hours and finally had to return to our hotel feeling unhappy and 17. Our Christmas meal was a bag of fruit 18 my friend had 19 to buy the day before. Our thoughts sadly 20 to home. At that moment, our families must have been wishing us a "Merry Christmas"!

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|-----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. while | B. since | C. unless | D. when |
| 2. A. forced | B. wanted | C. needed | D. ought |
| 3. A. disliked | B. joined | C. enjoyed | D. avoided |
| 4. A. advise | B. persuade | C. permit | D. ask |
| 5. A. flew | B. walked | C. swam | D. ran |
| 6. A. wandering | B. tripped | C. traveled | D. journeying |
| 7. A. entered | B. arrived | C. reached | D. got |
| 8. A. surprised | B. discouraged | C. eager | D. exciting |
| 9. A. crowded | B. covered | C. taken | D. supplied |
| 10. A. painted | B. burnt | C. lit | D. fired |

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|-------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 11. A. hoping | B. expecting | C. wishing | D. looking |
| 12. A. planned | B. offered | C. promised | D. allowed |
| 13. A. cards | B. gifts | C. presents | D. dinner |
| 14. A. many | B. no | C. friendly | D. angry |
| 15. A. worse | B. better | C. easier | D. harder |
| 16. A. looked | B. searched | C. found | D. discovered |
| 17. A. unfair | B. funny | C. lonely | D. alone |
| 18. A. that | B. what | C. who | D. when |
| 19. A. remembered | B. regretted | C. decided | D. happened |
| 20. A. longed | B. changed | C. turned | D. objected |

3

Don and his 11-year-old son, Aaron, love basketball. For Aaron's birthday last October, Don decided to drive him to Cincinnati, more than two hours' 1, for the first 2 of the World Series. They had no tickets but hoped to buy a pair from scalpers(票贩子).

After arriving, they walked in the streets for two 3, carrying a sign that said, "We need two tickets." There were a lot of scalpers, but the 4 ticket was \$ 175. They were 5 to leave when a man stopped them. He 6 two tickets and handed them to the father. "How much do you want?" "No charge," said the man, "7 the game."

When asked later, the man explained, "I was working for Joe, who hadn't 8 a World Series in 16 years. But he was 9 and couldn't make it this time. So he told me to give the two tickets away. The only 10 he set was to give the tickets to people I thought would be 11. A lot of people looked 12 they might just take the tickets and sell them. Then I saw you. You seemed very 13 and you made me 14 my dad and me when I was a child. I would 15 to go to a World Series game with my father. But I 16 did."

How important was it to Don and his son? Here is what Don said, "It's the most 17 thing that ever happened to us. My boy and I must have 18 each other 30 times during the game and said, 'I can't 19 this. We'll never forget 20.'"

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| 1. A. way | B. time | C. distance | D. trip |
| 2. A. game | B. show | C. exhibition | D. sport |
| 3. A. seconds | B. minutes | C. hours | D. days |
| 4. A. best | B. cheapest | C. worst | D. most expensive |
| 5. A. able | B. anxious | C. willing | D. about |
| 6. A. gave up | B. bought | C. showed | D. pulled out |
| 7. A. Enjoy | B. Join | C. Look | D. Play |
| 8. A. missed | B. seen | C. been to | D. gone to |