

全国最新完形填空工具书

尖峰英语语法技巧 与完形

特色编排 提分宝典

高一版

名师撰写 应考必备

技巧讲解 指导要领

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英语

尖峰英语语法技巧 与完形 高一版

- 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。
- 本书选材具有综合性和灵活性，以提高和考察学生对英语基本的词汇、语法、惯用法、搭配、常识和逻辑推理等各方面的知识综合运用能力。
- 每篇文章均有详细解释，及时检测学习效果，发现不足，提高学习效率，更具备各种应试功能。
- 采用经典趣味小短文，全面凸显英语语言运用的文化氛围，贴近生活，增强学习效果，当能使你攀上英语学习的尖峰。



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· 内 容 简 介 ·

作者从多年的教学实践中，深深地体会到：完形填空题是难度较大的题型。学生要想提高英语完形填空的能力，除了要有扎实的语言基本功以外，还必须要有较宽的基础知识面和有针对性地进行对完形填空解题技巧和方法的强化训练。通过反复的训练，培养中学生语言的综合运用能力、阅读理解能力、逻辑思维能力，帮助学生掌握语法要点，提高答题的准确率，考试时少失分甚至不失分。为此，我们精心编写了此书。

全书共二十个单元，每个单元有三篇短文，每篇短文有20个或25个完形填空题，并设置了“黑客词典”和“解析”栏目，在解析中逐一对照所选答案进行详细地讲解，传授解题方法和技巧。这些解释几乎涵盖了中学阶段学习的所有语法点，包括：基本的词汇、词语辨析、人称和数的统一、时态、语态、习惯用法、固定搭配、句法、倒装、虚拟语气等等。

本书具有以下特点：

一、依据新标准教学大纲，紧紧围绕高中英语教科书，通过提示重要语法点、设置新颖的栏目、精辟的解析内容，帮助学生自己总结做完形填空的规律和技巧，达到活学活用、举一反三的目的。

二、六十篇经典短文全选自英美国家原版报刊、杂志、书籍等，贴近英美文化氛围；内容取材广泛，包括科学文化、历史、人物、风土人情、体育、发明、日常生活、历险经历、国际组织介绍等等。

三、本书提供做完形填空的重要方法——三步阅读法。

第一步：通读全文大概了解短文的中心思想和主要观点；

第二步：根据给出的A、B、C、D四个答案选出你认为正确的填入原文空白处；

第三步：将自己的答案填入文中读一遍，看一看有没有不通顺的地方并参考正确答案计算出你的正确率。

希望本书成为广大中学生和英语爱好者的良师益友。

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Unit One


Grammar : Revision of question forms in different tenses

语法要点 : 复习各种时态的特殊疑问句


由疑问代词或疑问副词引导的疑问句叫特殊疑问句,常用的疑问代词有 **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **which**, **what**; 常用的疑问副词有 **when**, **where**, **why**, **how**; 朗读时通常用降调。

1. 特殊疑问句的构成形式

(1) 当疑问词用作主语或用作修饰主语的定语时, 特殊疑问句用陈述句语序, 如:

 Who is going to teach us English? (主语)

 Whose is better? (主语)

 Which is yours, this one or that one? (主语)


 Which bike is yours? (定语)

 Whose book is on the desk? (定语)


(2) 当疑问词用作表语、宾语、状语或用作修饰非主语成分的名词时, 用倒装语序, 如:

 Who is your English teacher? (表语)


 What is your father? (表语)


 Who(m) are you talking about? (宾语)

 What are you doing now? (宾语)


 When do you go to school every day? (状语)

 How soon will he be back? (状语)

 What magazines have you got? (定语)

 Which one do you like best? (定语)

2. 特殊疑问句的各种时态

 Who is the boy over there? (一般现在时)

Unit One

- ☞ Which school did he go to last year?(一般过去时)
- ☞ Which subject is he going to study this term?(一般将来时)
- ☞ What was he doing at this time last week?(过去进行时)
- ☞ How many Chinese words has he learnt?(现在完成时)

Passage I



Suppose you are going to Boston, and you ①² the city before. If someone ②³ you about the interesting places in this city, you ③³ to get some idea of *what you will see*. But you don't have a ④³ idea of *where these places are* or of *how to find* ⑤³.

However, ⑥³ someone has a map of the city and ⑦² you the main roads and buildings, you may say, "Oh, now I ⑧³. I can find my way with ⑨³ trouble at all."

Working in maths is *somewhat* like trying to find your way ⑩³ a new city. Perhaps ⑪³ the words may tell you some ⑫³ and you have ⑬³ them, but you can't see any clear roads ⑭³ the answers. Maybe you ⑮³ a kind of map of the main roads in maths ⑯³ you find your way. *Explore* what ⑰³ in maths, and ⑱³ to find the main roads. They will ⑲³ you to answers. If you can find the ⑳³, the maths problems will be easily *worked out*.



黑客词典

- suppose* ----- v.猜想, 料想, 假定
- somewhat* ----- adv.有点儿, 有几分
- explore* ----- v.探究, 探险
- work out* ----- 做出, 算出, 解决

Unit One

First Reading

This passage is about: Working in maths is sometimes like trying to find your way around a new city.

Second Reading

Fill in the blanks



- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | A are going to visit | B once visited |
| | C have never visited | D have ever visited |
| 2 | A answers | B shows |
| | C meets | D tells |
| 3 | A begin | B like |
| | C learn | D refuse |
| 4 | A clever | B clear |
| | C strange | D wrong |
| 5 | A someone | B Boston |
| | C them | D it |
| 6 | A if | B though |
| | C whether | D since |
| 7 | A helps | B gives |
| | C passes | D shows |
| 8 | A think | B believe |
| | C see | D remember |
| 9 | A not | B no |
| | C some | D much |
| 10 | A of | B to |
| | C out | D around |
| 11 | A in answers | B in problems |
| | C in trouble | D in the city |
| 12 | A things | B answers |
| | C knowledge | D information |
| 13 | A thought over | B heard about |
| | C written down | D talked with |
| 14 | A with | B for |
| | C of | D to |
| 15 | A need to have | B don't need |
| | C needn't | D in need of |
| 16 | A help | B to help |
| | C helps | D help with |
| 17 | A is called on | B is tried to |
| | C moves on | D goes on |
| 18 | A try your best | B take your place |
| | C look up | D walk on |
| 19 | A keep | B send |
| | C lead | D ask |
| 20 | A road or map | B map and road |
| | C map road | D road map |

Third Reading

Write your answers



- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

Unit One

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

你的正确率是 _____。

解析



- 这句话的意思是:假如你要去参观未曾去过的城市波士顿,此句应用现在完成时。选项 **D** 中 **have ever visited**,意思是“曾经去过某地”而 **have never visited** 的意思是“从未去过某地”。所以选择 **C**。
- tell someone about something** 告诉某人某事,是固定词组。所以选择 **D**。
- begin to do something** 的意思是“头脑中开始计划要参观的地方”,**like to do something** 的意思是“喜欢要去做一件事”。所以选择 **A**。
- don't have a clear idea** 表示“对某事不清楚、不了解”;**clever** 是用来修饰“人的聪明”。所以选择 **B**。
- 本句的意思是不知道这些地方在哪儿,也不知道如何找到它们。所以选择 **C**。
- 此句是条件状语从句,用 **if** 引导表示“如果...就...”的意思;而 **whether** 不能引导条件状语从句。所以选择 **A**。
- show sb. sth.** 表示“给某人看某物或指点某人”的意思,而 **pass sb. sth.** 则表示“递给某人某物”。所以选择 **D**。

Unit One

- 8 I see 此处表示“我明白了,我懂了”的固定用法。所以选择 **C**。
- 9 本句话的意思是:现在我明白了,我可以毫不费劲地找到我要去的地方。some, much 意思与题意不符, not 是副词,它不能修饰名词, no 是形容词,它可以修饰名词 trouble。所以选择 **B**。
- 10 本句的意思是“做一道数学题有一点儿像在一座陌生的城市找不到要去的地方,在城里徘徊”, around 符合本意。所以选择 **D**。
- 11 in problems 指在数学中的难题而不是麻烦事, in trouble 不能使用。所以选择 **B**。
- 12 在数学题中,给你各种已知条件而不可能给 answers。所以选择 **A**。
- 13 四个选项的意思要分辨清楚: thought over 认真思考, heard about 听说, written down 记录下来, talked with 与某人交谈, 本句的意思是“听说过一些词”。所以选择 **B**。
- 14 to the answers 是固定词组,其它三项与题意不符。所以选择 **D**。
- 15 need 是情态动词,也还可以用作实义动词,意思是“需要、必要”,用于肯定句、否定句和疑问句中,后面用名词、代词、动名词或带 to 的不定式作宾语,如:
- You need to pay more attention to your pronunciation.
- He doesn't need any help.
- Do you need to know about it? 选项 B 少 to, 选项 C 少动词。所以选择 **A**。
- 16 动词不定式 to help you 在本句中做定语修饰 a kind of map。所以选择 **B**。
- 17 go on 表示“继续”;而 move on 表示“搬家、移动”。所以选择 **D**。
- 18 try one's best 的意思是“尽某人最大的努力去做某事”,其他三项的意思不符合题意。所以选择 **A**。
- 19 lead to 是“导致、引导”的意思,它符合句意。所以选择 **C**。
- 20 名词可以用来修饰名词,例如 a woman teacher。本空选择用 road 修饰 map 而不用 map road,但是可用 a map of road。所以选择 **D**。

Unit One

Passage II



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.

When she came home, she *sensed* something ③. Had someone got in? The back door and the windows were all ④ and there was no ⑤ of forced *entry*. Had ⑥ been taken? She went from room to room, and found her camera and spare watch ⑧.

The following Thursday she went out at her ⑨ time, but didn't go to the club. ⑩ she took a short walk in a park nearby and came home, ⑪ herself in through the back door. She *settled down* to wait and see what would ⑫.

It was 4 o'clock when the front door-bell rang. Mrs. Clarke was ⑬ tea at the time. The bell rang again, and ⑭ she heard her letter-box being pushed open. ⑮ the kettle of boiling water, she moved quietly ⑯ the door. A ⑰ of wire appeared through the letter-box, and then a ⑱. The wire turned and caught around the *knob* on the door-lock. Mrs. Clarke raised the kettle and ⑲ the water over the hand. ⑳ was heard outside as the ㉑ fell to the floor and the hand *was pulled back*, which was ㉒ by the sound of running feet.

It wasn't long ㉓ the police caught the thief. And Mrs. Clarke was greatly ㉔ at the club for her successful ㉕.



黑客词典

▶ *pleasant* ----- adj. (令人) 愉快的

sense ----- v. 感到, n. 感官, 感觉

entry ----- n. 进入, 入场

Unit One

settle down ----- 定居, 停息

knob ----- n. (门或抽屉等) 球形把手

First Reading This passage is about: In the women's club, all the members admired Mrs. Clarks for her successful self-defence.

Second Reading Fill in the blanks



- 1 A by B to C with D for
- 2 A lonely B alone C away D busily
- 3 A terrible B uncomfortable C unusual D bad
- 4 A locked B opened C broken D fixed
- 5 A scene B show C sign D sight
- 6 A anything B nothing C money D jewels
- 7 A looking B examining C searching D checking
- 8 A losing B missing C leaving D disappearing
- 9 A same B spare C special D usual
- 10 A Therefore B However C Instead D Again
- 11 A pushing B letting C pulling D leading
- 12 A appear B follow C happen D continue
- 13 A cooking B making C burning D serving
- 14 A the next moment B for a while
C in time D at once
- 15 A Putting down B Laying aside C Picking up D Taking away
- 16 A towards B away from C from behind D near
- 17 A pile B set C lot D piece
- 18 A knife B hand C letter D key
- 19 A spread B dropped C poured D covered
- 20 A A sad voice B A strange noise
C A warning shout D A sharp cry
- 21 A key B kettle C door-lock D wire

Unit One

- 22 A followed B caused C produced D ended
 23 A before B since C until D when
 24 A surprised B admired C inspired D supported
 25 A self-satisfaction B self-protection C self-respect D self-service

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 _____
 21 _____ 22 _____ 23 _____ 24 _____ 25 _____

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 D 2 B 3 C 4 A 5 C 6 A 7 D 8 B 9 D 10 C
 11 B 12 C 13 B 14 A 15 C 16 A 17 D 18 B 19 C 20 D
 21 D 22 A 23 A 24 B 25 B

你的正确率是 _____。

解析



- ① 当主语是不定式、动名词或从句时,常用 **it** 作形式上的主语,而把真正的主语放在句子后部,例如:

It is difficult for a foreigner who just came to China to speak Chinese.

本句中的“**it**”代表上句提到的“每周四下午去妇女俱乐部”这件事。

另外有句型 **it is...for sb. to do sth.**, 它的意思是“对某人来讲做某事怎么样”例如:

It is important for you to read English every day.

It was a pity for you to miss the train yesterday.

另外还有句型 **it is...of sb. to do sth.**, 它的意思“某人做某事,表示此人的心态、性格”例如: