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2011高考广东考生二轮复习首选用书

# 名师 导悟



## 英语能力立体导析

洞悉高考命题方向、奉送创新备考秘笈  
分项训练能力提升、分层实战演练辅导

让每一位考生分享成功的喜悦

主编 洪 亮

广州音像出版社  
Guangzhou Audio & Video Press



轻松应考丛书之一:

# 2011 高考名师导悟

## 英语能力立体导析

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## 2011广东高考名师导悟·英语能力立体导析

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# 前言

尽管市面上英语高考备考用书林林总总，但众多奋战在一线的高中英语教师用过之后总觉得有诸多的遗憾，比如有些备考用书题目偏难，有些偏易，有些旧题重做……为此一本贴近师生实际的、适合各层次考生享用的二轮复习书《2011高考名师导悟——英语能力立体导析》应运而生！本书凝聚了广东数十位知名教研专家和一线高考名师的心血，是集体智慧的结晶，并重点突出以下人无我有、人有我优的特点：

**1. 形式独特。**本书能真正实现教学过程互动化，实现知识的巧学活用，总结学习规律和避开以往的复习老套，分三大部分，六个板块（1、考纲命题解密；2、考点方法剖析；3、解题思路点拨；4、分类实战演练；5、基础能力结合；6、分层答案解释）来精心编排与训练，以使考生在运用中复习、在运用中自悟、在运用中总结（每题提供做题反馈表）、在实际中运用，是一本难得的全方位立体的复习指导书。

**2. 点拨到位。**本书的设计理念和内容紧紧围绕2011年高考方案及考试大纲。

**第一部分 语言知识及应用：**由“完形填空”和“语法填空”两部分组成，按照“考点项项导拨 — 总体方法聚焦 — 演练提升能力”编排，由浅入深、循序渐进。其中，“完形填空”在分项方法点拨、考点归纳等方面独辟蹊径，首次介绍利用首句暗示；根据话题内容；根据语篇标志词；借助词汇复现、同现现象；利用前提示、后暗示；运用看发展、比先后；借助看涵盖、比大小；根据动作的发出者及承受者确定所选的动词；利用褒贬语气；补空阅读等解题方法。毕竟“语法填空”不同于其它省市单项选择题，因此我们宁愿辛苦多些时间，终于节选了2010年广东各地“语法填空”模拟题，结合考点深入剖析，师生方便总结规律，且考点语法采用表格归纳，清晰简要，适合各层次考生理解记忆运用，可操作性强。

**第二部分 阅读：**该部分由“阅读理解”和“信息匹配”两部分构成，以新高考的视角剖析了近四年“阅读理解”和“信息匹配”高考试题。“阅读”先按照题型分考点进行方法点拨与设计训练，最后按文章的体裁、题材

分类演练，与市面各种复习用书设计理念不同。“信息匹配”依据新高考的要求，非常注重试题的实用性、多样性。

第三部分 写作：该部分由“词一句一文训练”、“基础写作”、“读写任务”和“话题写作”构成。注重回归基础，从词、句、篇着眼，分类层层推进，训练方式有改错、高考单句经典翻译和多种表达、改写句子、运用“启、承、转、合”过渡语翻译及填空、短文重排等；“基础写作”和“读写任务”的解读从学生实际能力与水平入手，努力采用分题材、体裁和24个话题相结合的分类编排，并且归纳写作模板及常用词语、句型，让学生有话可说，具备写作信心，而且话题新颖，带有前瞻预测性。

3. 答案详尽：不同于其他的英语二轮复习书，提供的只是简单的ABCD答案，我们基于问题创设的情境运用本书介绍的各项独到方法对各选项进行了对比分析，让考生知答案之所以然，同时提升解题技巧和方法。此书还有一个亮点是：写作答案设有学习粗体部分的高级词汇、过渡词和多样化表达，使各层次考生都适用好用，为大面积提高考生成绩提供了最优方案。

4. 配套课件：全书配有没有加密的精品课件，方便老师根据自己任教学生的具体情况和教学进度有机地进行剪辑使用，是师生真正的“良师益友”。

5. 内容全面。《立体导析》全方位巩固和提高考生的英语学习能力和水平，既可作为高一、高二尤其是高三学生学习的必备书，亦可成为教师、家长的辅导工具书。

由于时间仓促和作者的水平所限，书中的不妥之处，恳请读者批评指正。另外本书在编写过程中参考和采用了包括网络在内的各种资源，特向原作者表示衷心感谢！同时也感谢全省各重点中学的大批骨干老师的积极参与，排名不分先后：省实验中学、华师附中、广雅中学、广州六中、番禺中学、执信中学、佛山市一中、佛山市南庄高中、佛山市高明一中、佛山市高明纪念中学、石门中学、顺德一中、顺德李兆基中学、南海中学、南海艺术高中、南海桂华中学等。

编者

2010年11月

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# 第一部分 语言知识及运用

## 第一章 完形填空考情动态分析

### 第一节：解读完形填空

#### 【最新考纲】

1. 强调篇章阅读，考查分析推理能力。（包括长难句处理及把握句子结构的能力）。
2. 语境把握和逻辑。（前后语境和逻辑推理）
3. 考查考生对词汇辨析能力、常识和习惯表达方式（固定搭配）的把握能力。
4. 综合语用能力和连贯思维能力。

#### 【命题解密】

1. 短文只有个别超课标的生词，但不影响短文大意的理解。不可避免含有课标单词的派生词，难度低于阅读理解中的材料。
2. 命题将继续朝着语言交际化、情景生活化、词汇灵活化的方向发展；短文材料都来自网上，语言地道、纯正，符合中学生认知心理和年龄特征，或反映最新科技动态，或体现文化内涵。容易引起考生共鸣。
3. 首句一般不挖空，被称为“题眼”，文章的尾句也较少挖空，目的让学生尽快熟悉语境、推测文章大意。分析广东高考近四年完形填空得知：设计10空白，短文长度应在150—220词之间，基本上是对动词、名词、形容词、副词等实词的考查。详见下表：

年度	体裁	题材	主要内容	短文长度	题目设置（总数 10 个）			
					名词	动词	形容词	副词
2007	说明文	科普读物	介绍面部识别登录技术	154 个词	5	2	2	1
2008	记叙文	志怪故事	残酷仙女换婴及对策	206 个词	2	4	4	0
2009	记叙文	名人逸事	诺贝尔奖的设立	173 个词	3	4	2	1
2010	夹叙夹议	社会文化	作者在美国因文化差异遭遇的尴尬	217 个词	2	1	6	1

但2011年开始设计15空白，相比以往的10个空白，考生解题时的压力会有所增加。由于设置了专门考查语法的语法填空题，因此命题时单纯考语法或是仅读懂设空所在句子便可找到答案的题将极少（即使有，也是既有语法排除的内容，也有意义选择的内容。），重点考查篇章语意，这就要求考生解题时要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，而不应局限于某一句或只停留于表面意义。

4. 对民族文化和语言背景知识的考查加大。

#### 5. 完形填空选项分类及特点：

（1）四个选项的词义基本相同或相近，如：idea, view, suggestion, opinion等都表示“观点”的意思。

（2）四个选项的词义既不相反也不相同，但同属于一个范畴，如：bread, sandwich, hamburger, cake都是表示“食品”的名词。

（3）四个选项的词义既不相反也不相同，也不属于一个范畴，如：eat, take, run, cry。

（4）四个选项中出现相同或相反的现象，如：troubles, difficulties, pleasure, ease（其中，troubles和difficulties意思相同，但它们与ease意义相反，而pleasure的意思又和ease不相干）。

（5）同一小题的四个选项必须是同一词类，且为同一语法形式。

**特别提醒：**我们在备考中，不但要重点训练已考过的或常考的题材和体裁的文章，而且还要选取各种体裁、各类题材的文章来作为训练材料，以便把握不同体裁和不同题材的篇章特点，在应试过程中才能迅速读懂大意、弄清脉络，提高解题的速度和准确率。



## 第二节：完形填空专项突破

## 专项一：善用上下文，巧解完形填空题。

探析1：单句中的上下文。

【真题导悟】思考下列试题，总结解题技巧。

1. It was also smart for them to keep eating even after they were full. Why? Because food was \_\_\_\_\_. Even salt, which is necessary for survival, was hard to find.

A. reasonable                      B. constant                      C. sensitive                      D. scarce

2. Many old people don't have good \_\_\_\_\_. They can't watch TV, but they can listen to music or news over the radio.

A. hearing                      B. health                      C. eyesight                      D. time

【思路点拨】1. 解题时联系句子的前后部分，上下句，不要只看一个空格来确定选项。根据was hard to find.得知答案为D。

2. 根据下文的提示，所选的词应与can't watch TV相反，因此选C。

【锦囊妙计】解题要从空格所在的句子中找到对选择有提示作用的词汇信息。

【成功体验】

1. She had read the play and found herself excited by the idea of speaking such rich words. In secret she practiced Portia's part, \_\_\_\_\_ the lines by repeating them over and over. It wasn't hard ....

A. memorizing                      B. organizing                      C. checking                      D. improving

2. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ and at the same time feeling lonely.

A. helpless                      B. lazy                      C. anxious                      D. tired

3. As soon as the principal \_\_\_\_\_ the news on the bulletin, the students began gathering in the school garden.

A. mailed                      B. sent                      C. posted                      D. handed

4. Mr Smith, the boss of a shoe factory \_\_\_\_\_ me for a part-time shop assistant of the department store.

A. introduced                      B. wanted                      C. hired                      D. recommended

探析2：语段中的上下文。

【真题导悟】思考下列试题，总结解题技巧。

1. ...when anything went wrong with my car I hurried to him \_\_\_\_\_ and he always \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. fixed                      B. checked                      C. drove                      D. changed

2. In this \_\_\_\_\_ 1, professors always take every opportunity to push textbooks aside and expose students to real \_\_\_\_\_ 2.

(1) A. classroom                      B. means                      C. university                      D. hall  
(2) A. facts                      B. lessons                      C. adventures                      D. experiences

【思路点拨】1. 本空选A，是因为前提示：每当车子出毛病的时候我都匆忙去找他，因此推断出他总能帮我做的事情应当是修理车子。

2. 根据空格后暗示professors得知(1)答案为C；根据前提示push textbooks aside得知(2)答案为D。

【锦囊妙计】完形填空光懂得一些语言规则是不能答好题的，还必须读懂文章，弄清语境，并依据上下句的暗示词来分析句与句的逻辑关系，要根据空格前面语境解题我们称前提示，要参照空格后的语境我们称后暗示，只有这样才能作出恰当的选择。

## 【成功体验】

1. After doing a little research, I found this type of technology already available to consumers via a relatively inexpensive application called FaceCode. The \_\_\_\_\_ requires the use of a webcam (网络摄影) to recognize and log PC users into their systems.

- A. account                      B. consumer                      C. designer                      D. software

2. She lives in the same \_\_\_\_\_ she lived 27 years ago — although in a more comfortable home.

- A. life                      B. city                      C. house                      D. way

3. On the whole, I think I am a better person for having gone to the school. I can read and write as well as anyone else of my age, and I can think better. That's probably a real big difference between the free school and regular school — the amount of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reading                      B. gardening                      C. teaching                      D. thinking

4. Different people have different ambitions. Some want to become engineers or doctors, some scientists or businessmen and others teachers or lawyers. ....Unlike most people, I want to be a 1. This won't be easy, since it will mean being looked down upon. 2, what I want to do is to make great 3 to agriculture.

- (1) A. gardener                      B. barber                      C. farmer                      D. baker  
(2) A. Additionally                      B. However                      C. Actually                      D. Besides  
(3) A. contributions                      B. decisions                      C. influences                      D. advances

5. Having entered a store, he put two fingers on the counter and made \_\_\_\_\_ movements with the other hand. The clerk brought him a hammer.

- A. cutting                      B. hammering                      C. waving                      D. circling

6. One evening Jackie was on his way home from the railway station. When he turned round a 1 he heard footsteps behind him and he thought 2 was coming near. He began to walk 3. The footsteps became faster, too. He slowed down. The footsteps also 4 down.

- (1) A. corner                      B. park                      C. street                      D. way  
(2) A. no one                      B. someone                      C. anyone                      D. everyone  
(3) A. slowly                      B. more slowly                      C. fast                      D. faster  
(4) A. put                      B. slowed                      C. became                      D. turned

## 探析3: 篇章中的上下文。

考虑行文逻辑, 正确判断句与句、段与段之间的连贯性和逻辑性是完形填空考查的重头戏。具体解题技巧归纳为:

## 1. 利用首句暗示, 进行猜测性推理判断。

## 【真题导悟】思考下列试题, 总结解题技巧。

I did very badly at school. My headmaster thought I was \_\_\_\_\_ and when I was 14, he said, "You're never going to be (anything) but a failure."

- A. bright                      B. useless                      C. simple                      D. hopeful

【思路点拨】B。根据首句我们可以发现“我”在学校做事总是很差, 结合选项, 校长一定会认为“我”是“无用的”。

【锦囊妙计】多年来高考完形填空一般没有标题, 首句不设空。这就给我们传递一个重要信息: 凭借文章首句, 可以轻松掌握主旨大意, 同时也可帮助我们大胆猜测某些空格答案。

## 2. 善于根据全文话题中心内容与背景进行推测。

## 【真题导悟】思考下列试题, 总结解题技巧。

On August 26, 1999, New York City was struck by a terrible rainstorm. The rain caused the streets to 1 and the subway system almost came to a stop.

Unfortunately, this happened during the morning rush hour. Many people who were going to work were 2 to go home. Some battled to 3 a taxi or to get on a bus. Still others faced the 4 bravely, walking miles to get to work.

- |                |            |             |             |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) A. break   | B. flood   | C. sink     | D. crash    |
| (2) A. forced  | B. refused | C. adjusted | D. gathered |
| (3) A. order   | B. pay     | C. call     | D. search   |
| (4) A. climate | B. scenery | C. storm    | D. burden   |

【思路点拨】从文章话题的背景知识判断，天下着雨，文中又出现了话题关键词rainstorm, rain, 很明显，大雨使大街淹没。(1)因后面的the subway system almost came to a stop就限制了答案不能选A，只能选B，其它几题受语境影响(2)——(4)分别为A、C、C。

### 3. 根据语篇标志词进行推测选择。

【真题导悟】思考下列试题，总结解题技巧。

1. Ill as she was, she \_\_\_\_\_ to school, for she didn't want to miss any lesson.  
A. still went                      B. didn't go                      C. never went                      D. refused to go
2. At first nothing happened, \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly a large rat rushed out of the...  
A. and                              B. or                              C. so                              D. then
3. Getting enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for excess vitamins. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ believe in being on the "safe side" and thus take extra vitamins.  
A. nevertheless                      B. therefore                      C. moreover                      D. meanwhile

【思路点拨】1.A. as意为“尽管”表示让步，因此可以推断出：尽管她生病了，她还是去了学校。

2. 依据语境，此空格表示层次顺序关系，故答案是A。

3. 依据上下文，此空格表示转折关系，故答案是A。

【锦囊妙计】一个完整文章的逻辑关系主要靠连接性过渡词语（又叫语篇标志词）的使用，它涉及递进（in addition, what's more等）、比较（in the same way, similarly, compared with/to, in contrast等）、因果（due to, owing to, thanks to, as a result (of), so等）、强调（above all, indeed, of course, actually, as a matter of fact等）、让步和转折（although, though, but, yet, however, in spite of等）、举例（for example, for instance, that is, namely, such as等）、时间和空间（first, later, then, finally, on the right/left, in front of等）、并列、总结（to sum up, in a word, in short, all in all, in all, in summary）等。考生在做完形填空时要充分利用这些语篇标志词，注意词与词之间、短语与短语之间、句子与句子之间、段落与段落之间的内在逻辑联系，领悟暗示，选对答案；也可借助语境的条件、转折、让步、并列、递进、因果等逻辑关系反推出语境所连接的语篇标志词。

### 4. 看发展，比先后。

【真题导悟】思考下列试题，总结解题技巧。

- Every day she \_\_\_\_\_ other old folks like her. By talking with them, she always asked for two things.  
A. observed                      B. met                      C. comforted                      D. answered

【思路点拨】B。从题号就可以看出，这是故事的开始部分。在四个选项中只有B. met这个动词才有可能发生在talking with them之前。其他几个选项都是在met（见面）以后的细节动作，这些细节动词只有在故事发展到一定的程度才会出现。

【锦囊妙计】看情节的发展，比动作或问题出现的先后。这一招是要求考生根据事物的发展以及选项中四个词出现的逻辑顺序来确定答案。

### 5. 利用排除法解题。

【真题导悟】思考下列试题，总结解题技巧。

Waiting above the crowded streets, on top of a building 110 stories high, was Philippe Petit. This daring

Frenchman was about to \_\_\_\_\_ a tightrope (绷索) between the two towers of the World Trade Center.

A. throw

B. walk

C. climb

D. fix

【思路点拨】考生如果对walk作及物动词的用法不是很熟悉，很难直接选出答案。在这种情况下运用排除法就会非常方便实用。我们可以先将明显不合题意的三项A、C、D排除掉。因为下文中提到Philippe Petit 在绷索上走了七个来回(Philippe Petit made seven trips, back and forth)。所以很明显这个大胆的法国人不是在两楼之间扔(throw)绳子，也不是顺着绳子朝上攀登(climb)，更不是在两楼间固定(fix)绳子。剩下的B(walk)当然是正确答案了。

【锦囊妙计】有时我们会遇上这样的情况：对某个题目的正确选项的含义、用法不甚明了，但发现其它选项却有显而易见的谬误，这时候我们可以试试排除法：将干扰项逐项检查验证，凡发现有错误的选项，立即剔除出选择范围，最后找出正确答案。

### 【成功体验】

1. We arrived in Spain for the first time a few weeks ago. I decided to 1 a car because we had sold the one we had in England before 2 home.

(1) A. borrow

B. drive

C. buy

D. choose

(2) A. leaving

B. making

C. returning

D. getting

2. If the test taker answers \_\_\_\_\_, the next item will be more difficult. If he or she answers incorrectly, the next question will be easier.

A. briefly

B. smartly

C. correctly

D. thoughtfully

3. It has been many years since I was last in London \_\_\_\_\_. I still remember something that happened during that visit.

A. and

B. for

C. but

D. as

4. The deaf picked out the right size and left. Well, Doc, the \_\_\_\_\_ man who came in was blind. He wanted scissors(剪刀).

A. clever

B. other

C. right

D. next

5. Peter and Paul had got permission from their parents to camp in a field close to their farm. But, being adventurous boys, they know it would be more \_\_\_\_\_ to camp in the woods that lay beyond the river.

A. surprising

B. exciting

C. annoying

D. frightening

6. But Ella Fant, who was filed with 1, shouted at the top of her voice, "Look at 2! They're all out of 3 except my John in the march! Isn't he the best!"

(1) A. sadness

B. happiness

C. surprise

D. regret

(2) A. them

B. those

C. that

D. him

(3) A. sight

B. order

C. mind

D. step

7. The silence was suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ when a large car, with its headlights on and its horn blaring, roared down the road.

A. destroyed

B. damaged

C. broken

D. torn

8. After what seemed to have been hours, only a few minutes in fact, she reached the front door. She felt for her keys, but was unable to \_\_\_\_\_ them.

A. search

B. find

C. see

D. watch

## 专项二、借助词汇复现、同现现象解题。

### 探析1: 词汇的复现。

“词汇的复现”包括：原词复现、同义词/近义词复现、反义词、同源词复现、概括词复现和注释性复现（其中一种表达是对另一种的解释）等。它们出现在整个文章的前后，并起到了衔接全文的作用。

## 【真题导悟】思考下列试题，总结解题技巧。

1. The software requires the use of a webcam to recognize and log PC users into their systems. You can add as many \_\_\_\_\_ as you want, provided they each have a Windows account.

- A. users                      B. passwords                      C. systems                      D. computers

2. The afternoon passed pleasantly with a few laughs and some small talk, and then Mark went home ...

“...I had planned to run away and I was going home to pack my things. But after we spent some time together \_\_\_\_\_ and laughing, I realized that ...”

- A. talking                      B. playing                      C. reading                      D. watching

3 The strange thing was that practically all the students went to class, and very few people stayed up late at night. Only the new people stayed up or \_\_\_\_\_ class.

- A. attended                      B. took                      C. missed                      D. studied

【思路点拨】1. A。由上文的“users”和下文的“they each”可知，有帐户的应当是“用户”，属原词复现。

2. 前文有laughs and some small talk，后文再复现But after we spent some time together \_\_\_\_\_ and laughing，故答案应为A。

3. 空格根据前文有went to class推断反义词组复现，得知答案为C。

【锦囊妙计】首先解题时不要急于求成，应抓住文章中心意思（围绕的话题——在文章中出现频率最多的词），其次充分利用上下文信息词，找到对选择有提示作用的词或句，如原词、同义词、近义词、概括词和注释性词等，反复斟酌，选出最佳答案。

## 探析2: 同现。

同现指意义上相互联系的单词同时出现在同一语篇或同一个话题中（称篇章中的词汇链）。

## 1. 名词同现。

如：School—primary school—middle school—college—university;  
students—pupils—graduates—postgraduates

## 2. 动词同现。

如：school—teach—learn—attend—found—drop out—graduate—be dismissed

## 3. 形容词同现。

如：在学校这个语境中：(key) school—(optional) course—(required) course

## 4. 结构同现：结构同现搭配之类的句型和成对出现的短语。

如：some...,others; on one hand...,on the other hand; former...,latter; so...that; not only...but also; be about to do /be doing... when...;

## 【真题导悟】

1. Mrs O'Neill asked \_\_\_\_\_ questions and she didn't scold us either.

- A. no                      B. certain                      C. many                      D. more

2. We were \_\_\_\_\_ to go back for class again when the headmaster called us (together) and said, ...

- A. about                      B. able                      C. sorry                      D. sure

【思路点拨】1. A。and是一个并列连词；either为副词，用在否定句或否定词后加强语势，由此可以确定所填的词是同一话题，也应是一个否定意义的词。

2. A。结构同现，be about to do ...when...。

## 【成功体验】

1. Miss Brown said, “May I (correct) a small mistake that you made, Miss Dike? Columbus crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ in the 15th, not the 16th century. He (discovered) America in 1492. Sir Francis Drake was a great sailor in the 16th century. You (might have crossed) the Atlantic ocean with him.

A. Pacific B. Indian C. Arctic D. Atlantic

2. "It doesn't 1," said one of the older music millionaires, who made a million dollars a year when he was popular, in the 1950s. "performers aren't worth this kind of money. In fact, 2 is."

(1) A. make efforts B. make progress C. make sense D. make money

(2) A. everybody B. nobody C. somebody D. anybody

3. So the slave was pardoned and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. killed B. rich C. happy D. freed

4. I put my head in, expecting the (worst). But to my (surprise), the room wasn't empty at all. It had furniture, curtains, a TV, and even paintings on the wall. And then on the well-made bed sat Amy, my new \_\_\_\_\_, dressed neatly.

A. roommate B. classmate C. neighbor D. companion

5. I remember as a child I said something \_\_\_\_\_ about somebody, and my father said, "Any time you say something unpleasant about somebody else, it's a reflection of you."

A. unkind B. unnecessary C. unimportant D. unusual

6. Young people are spending unbelievable sums of money to listen to rock music. At least fifty \_\_\_\_\_ stars have incomes between two million and six million dollars per year.

A. film B. rock C. jazz D. movie

7. Apparently, although no one wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ all the time, everyone needs some degree of privacy.

A. noisy B. alone C. personal D. sociable

### 专项三、看涵盖，比大小。

在历年高考完形填空选项中有差不多一半是用同义词、近义词、同一范畴的词或词组等来设置选项的，因此，掌握了破解这类选项的办法，解答完形填空便得心应手。

【真题导悟】思考下列试题，总结解题技巧。

1. We consider that Miss Zhou's \_\_\_\_\_ to Canada is very important and necessary for our school to open the courses of China-Canada Double-Record of Formal Schooling.

A. journey B. trip C. tour D. travel

2. I can speak to the school that Lin Chen works hard and has a good method in studies. She is able to \_\_\_\_\_ in dependently and analytically (分析上),...

A. write B. think C. read D. speak

3. First of all, people should know that the world is formed by different \_\_\_\_\_ including human beings.

A. animals B. birds C. creatures D. plants

【思路点拨】1. B。这四个选项的意思太接近了，而且在上下文里找不到任何信息，不过通过比较它们的涵盖量，就可以马上找出答案。四个选项中的trip涵盖量最大，指整个访问活动，它包括往返的行程和在目的地逗留的时间。A项journey只指两地之间的行程；C项tour指在目的地期间的旅游活动；D项travel本意为to go from one place to another。

2. B。B项think是思考和分析能力，其他几种能力都含有思考能力，因此，think最能反应学习的综合能力，另外，应注重空格后的两个副词提供的信息，“独立自主”和“善于分析”。（注意：不能把这一招理解成“谁的涵盖量最大就填谁”，根据需要选择与上下文最贴切的选项是关键。）

3. C。相比之下，C项creatures（动植物生命的总和）涵量最大，它包含了其他三项的内容。A. animals B. birds D. plants分别是creatures中的某一个方面。再看看句子中的including human beings信息，说明human beings应是所填词的一个组成部分，选择creatures当然正确。

【锦囊妙计】四个选项的意思虽然相同或相近，但它们所涵盖的内容有大有小，考生可以根据情况加以选择，有时根据上下文需选择包括其他几个选项内容的选项——“最大”，有时要选择与



上下文最贴切的选项——“最小”。

### 【成功体验】

1. I think the skills (not advice) for reading comprehension should be based on the knowledge of English

A. speaking B. writing C. learning D. listening

2. Most of what she knew about American \_\_\_\_\_ was from the textbooks she had read.

A. way B. life C. education D. spirit

3. Humans will have to develop new space to increase and develop more social \_\_\_\_\_.

A. activities B. exercises C. problems D. discussions.

4. Years ago while lying in my hammock(吊床) and \_\_\_\_\_ soft drinks from the bottle, I felt happy.

A. having B. drinking C. eating D. making

5. He says it is by far the \_\_\_\_\_ thing he has ever done in his life.

A. best B. easiest C. biggest D. greatest

### 专项四、注意固定搭配。

英语有大量的固定搭配词组，这些约定俗成的词组，不可随便更改，否则就会不伦不类，令人费解，因此要求考生多读、多记。常见固定搭配如下：

#### 探析1：动词的搭配。

近年来考的较多，要常记，记牢，记熟take等搭配能力较强的动词短语。如：take (a break, a look, action, care of, charge, delight in, photos, one's temperature, possession of, away, over, etc.)

#### 探析2：名词的搭配。

形容词与名词的搭配有的具有一定的文化背景，学生要注意“貌合神离”的词语。如：lucky dog 幸运儿，right hand得力助手，narrow escape死里逃生，dark horse出人意料的获胜者。

#### 探析3：形容词的搭配。

有些形容词可以加一个形容词修饰，表示强调，使表达更加生动。常见的有：wide open (张得大大的)，fast asleep(睡得很熟的)，wide awake (完全醒着的)，icy cold (冰冷的)，etc.

有些形容词可以和不同的介词搭配，考生应注意比较、归纳。如：

sick for 渴望……/sick of 厌倦……；tired from因……而疲劳/tired of 对……厌倦；engaged in 忙于……/engaged to 与某人订婚

#### 探析4：介词的搭配。

at all times, in honour of, instead of, by means of等等。

#### 探析5：利用固定句型解题。

完形填空虽然注重考查语境理解，但同时也会考到一些固定句型，考生掌握好这些句型，对确定题目的答案很有帮助。

### 【真题导悟】

1. A young man, wet from 1 to toe, explained that he had 2 out of petrol about 30 km up the road.

(1) A. finger B. shoulder C. head D. hand

(2) A. driven B. used C. come D. run

2. I did very badly at school. My headmaster thought I was useless and when I was 14 he said, "You're never going to be \_\_\_\_\_ but a failure."

A. anything B. something C. everything D. nothing

3. I haven't had a phone in the house for three weeks now, and it's several days \_\_\_\_\_ I used a phone

box.

- A. as                                      B. when                                      C. if                                      D. since

4. He came back to me like a man who had had a very narrow \_\_\_\_\_...(08江西)

- A. surprise                                      B. escape                                      C. hope                                      D. chance

【思路点拨】1. 本句中两个考点都是固定搭配。第一个from head to toe / foot意为“从头到脚，全身上下”；第二个run out of意为“用完，耗尽”。答案分别为C和D。

2. 本题考查习语anything but，意为“决不”“根本不”，即校长认为我肯定是一个失败的人。

3. 本题考查的是it's...since...句型，意为“自从……已(多长时间了)”。这句话的意思是“自从我上次打投币电话已经有好几天了”。

4. 因a narrow escape(死里逃生)为固定的习语，故选B。

【成功体验】

1. The city (Washington) was named \_\_\_\_\_ George Washington, the first president of the United States.

- A. by                                      B. for                                      C. as                                      D. after

2. With it, astronauts will acquire a workhouse vehicle \_\_\_\_\_ of flying into space and returning many times.

- A. capable                                      B. suitable                                      C. efficient                                      D. fit

3. I admired the fact that he would talk to students outside the classroom or talk with them \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone.

- A. with                                      B. by                                      C. from                                      D. on

4. Here's a fellow who just walked into a bank and helped himself \_\_\_\_\_ so much money.

- A. for                                      B. by                                      C. to                                      D. of

5 They spend millions of dollars yearly \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers and magazines...

- A. in                                      B. to                                      C. on                                      D. for

6. The other day I was sitting in a small restaurant 1 a quiet drink and a talk with a few friends when it suddenly 2 me that almost everyone in the restaurant was smoking. It wasn't long 3 the whole room was filled with smoke.

- (1) A. have                                      B. had                                      C. having                                      D. have had

- (2) A. seemed                                      B. struck                                      C. sank                                      D. showed

- (3) A. ago                                      B. after                                      C. before                                      D. now

7. Some people in India do not eat meat or fish \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. after all                                      B. in the end                                      C. at all                                      D. no longer

8. I started surfing about five years ago and \_\_\_\_\_ in love with the sport on the very first day.

- A. stayed                                      B. came                                      C. dropped                                      D. fell

9. "Why \_\_\_\_\_ you take a big man with you? You have to fight the sailor who is drunk."

- A. don't                                      B. couldn't                                      C. can't                                      D. do

专项五、词义辨析。

完形填空题的考查虽然越来越淡化语法，但对词汇知识的考查中，通过辨析词义从而确定答案的辨析题比重有加大的趋势。常见词义辨析形式如下：

1. 词的搭配能力。

如：rob sb. of sth.; steal sth. from sb.。

2. 词的适用范围/场合。

如：voice/sound/noise; defend/protect/guard; ask/beg; kill/murder等。

3. 词的感情色彩。

如：die 中性词，pass away 表示对死者的尊敬。

## 4. 过程与结果的不同。

look for/search for 重过程; find/discover 重结果。

## 5. 区分结构类似而意思不同的表达法。

如: be used to do sth./be used to doing sth./used do sth.; take place/take one's place/take the place of; can't help do sth./can't help doing sth./can't help but do sth.等。

## 6. 注意有意识与无意识。

如: notice表无意识行为, observe/watch/see 表有意识行为。

## 【真题导悟】

1. Dad taught me a lot about life, especially its hard times. I remembered one of his \_\_\_\_\_, one night when I was ready to quit (退出) a political campaign (运动) I was losing, and wrote about it in my diary....

- A. classes                      B. advice                      C. lessons                      D. talks

2. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of getting rid of his nervousness, she said. She was right, it seemed to work.

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

3. At this moment, the air hostess \_\_\_\_\_. She looked pale, but was quite calm.

- A. showed                      B. presented                      C. exposed                      D. appeared

4. Human brains are the \_\_\_\_\_. (全国)

- A. same                      B. identical                      C. similar                      D. alike

【思路点拨】1. class (课, 班级, 阶级) advice (忠告, 建议, 不可数名词) lesson (课程, 教训) talk (谈话, 讲演), 根据短文中提供的信息, 应该是作者准备退出一场失败了的政治活动时, 父亲“教训”了他一顿, 所以答案是C. lessons。

2. 句中“她”注意到“他”很紧张, 建议“他”观看表演以消除紧张。显然, “她”所建议的是一种消除紧张的“方法”。四个选项A. idea (想法, 意见), B. way (路线, 方法), C. path (小路, 路线), D. plan (计划, 规划), 在考虑上下文的前提下, 无疑B选项是最佳答案。

3. D. 本题考查动词近义词辨析, 四个选项都有“出现, 显露”的意思, 但是A、B、C都是及物动词, 此处不应用及物动词, 所以应当选不及物动词appear, 表示“出现”。从此题我们还会发现, 单纯地记忆单词词义还远远不够。还应当掌握词性、词的搭配、用法等。

4. 本题考形容词辨析, 但是考生不必逐一分析每个词之间的差异, 最好从搭配入手解题。四个单词中只有same与定冠词连用, 故选A。

【锦囊妙计】要做好这类题目, 首先要积累中学英语中常见的有关同义词(语), 易混词(语)及相似句型之间区别的知识(如: 英汉语意差别、不同搭配表达意义不同、搭配不同表达意义相同、语气轻重有别、搭配范围和习惯不同等); 其次必须尽量将词语辨析与情节推理和逻辑推理结合起来, 从词汇意义入手, 抓住情节线索解决问题。

## 【成功体验】

1. Soon I heard a \_\_\_\_\_ like that of a door burst in, and then a climb of feet.

- A. sound                      B. cry                      C. voice                      D. from

2. “Give me a hand,” he shouted \_\_\_\_\_ he got near the boat.

- A. while                      B. till                      C. for                      D. as

3. The president spoke at the business meeting for nearly an hour without \_\_\_\_\_ his notes.

- A. bring up                      B. referring to                      C. looking for                      D. trying on

4. My mother always gets a bit \_\_\_\_\_ if we don't arrive when we say we will.

- A. anxious                      B. ashamed                      C. weak                      D. patient