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2012高考广东考生二轮复习首选用书

名师 导学



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

第三版

武汉音像出版社
Wuhang Audio & Video Press



轻松应考丛书之一:

2012广东高考英语总复习

英语能力立体导航

第三版

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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《2012 高考名师导学——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。**本书实现了知识的巧学活用，引导考生总结学习规律和避开以往的复习老套，全书实现了高度教学过程互动化的科学设计：真题回顾→命题解密→解题策略→微技能导练→考点突破→分类突破→综合训练→反思提升，以使考生在运用中复习、在运用中自悟、在运用中总结（总结规律、解题策略，每题还提供做题反馈表）、在实际中运用（用考生自悟的策略去实践、去提升能力），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 2012 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，“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；利用语气感情解题；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 2011 年广东各地“语法填空”模拟题，分单句填空→语篇模拟→分类突破，师生方便总结规律，可操作性强。最后提供十套语言知识及应用综合训练。

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五年“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”的解读从考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，配套练习均是结合写作模板及常用词语、句型而精心设计的，

让考生有话可说，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：**全书配有有没有加密的精品课件，方便老师根据自己任教考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、高二尤其是高三考生学习的必备书，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：华师附中、省实验中学、广雅中学、执信中学、广州一中、广州二中、广州 47 中、广州六中、湛江一中、湛江二中、茂名一中、茂名十中、江门开平风采中学、江门恩平市独醒中学、揭阳一中、揭阳普宁市华侨中学、东莞塘厦中学、肇庆广宁中学、佛山市一中、佛山市三中、佛山石门中学、南海中学、南海艺术高中、南海桂华中学、佛山市高明一中、佛山市高明纪念中学、清远一中、顺德一中、顺德李兆基中学、顺德伦教中学、顺德莘村中学、顺德均安中学、顺德实验中学、顺德罗定邦中学、顺德青云中学等。

此外，如果您对本书中某个地方存在异议；如果您对本书有宝贵的改进意见；如果您有编书的其他好的选题；如果您有参加编书写稿的意向……务请与我们联系，我们都会给予丰厚的奖励或稿酬。联系方式：Tel: 18928678213; Email: 13534419142@139.com.。让我们携手合作，努力为减轻师生负担，让他们轻松备考，作出我们应有的贡献！

编者

2012 年 12 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与导练

解读完形填空

真题回顾

◆2011年广东高考真题 Ⅱ

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从1~15各题所给的A、B、C和D项中，选出最佳选项。

It has been argued by some that gifted children should be grouped in special classes. The 1 is based on the belief that in regular classes these children are held back in their intellectual (智力的) growth by 2 situations that are designed for the 3 children.

There can be little doubt that 4 classes can help the gifted children to graduate earlier and take their place in life sooner. However, to take these 5 out of the regular classes may create serious problems.

I observed a number of 6 children who were taken out of a special class and placed in a 7 class. In the special class, they showed little ability to use their own judgment, relying 8 on their teachers' directions. In the regular class, having no worry about keeping up, they began to reflect 9 on many problems, some of which were not on the school program.

Many are concerned that gifted children become 10 and lose interest in learning. However, this 11 is more often from parents and teachers than from students, and some of these 12 simply conclude that special classes should be set up for those who are 13. Some top students do feel bored in class, but why they 14 so goes far beyond the work they have in school. Studies have shown that to be bored is to be anxious. The gifted child who is bored is an 15 child.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. principle | B. theory | C. argument | D. classification |
| 2. A. designing | B. grouping | C. learning | D. living |
| 3. A. smart | B. curious | C. mature | D. average |
| 4. A. regular | B. special | C. small | D. creative |
| 5. A. children | B. programs | C. graduates | D. designs |
| 6. A. intelligent | B. competent | C. ordinary | D. independent |
| 7. A. separate | B. regular | C. new | D. boring |
| 8. A. specially | B. slightly | C. wrongly | D. heavily |
| 9. A. directly | B. cleverly | C. voluntarily | D. quickly |
| 10. A. doubted | B. bored | C. worried | D. tired |
| 11. A. concern | B. conclusion | C. reflection | D. interest |
| 12. A. students | B. adults | C. scholars | D. teachers |
| 13. A. talented | B. worried | C. learned | D. interested |
| 14. A. believe | B. think | C. say | D. feel |
| 15. A. outstanding | B. intelligent | C. anxious | D. ordinary |

命题解密

回顾2011广东高考完形填空题后思考：高考完形填空究竟考什么？怎样考？

表一：

年份	体裁	话题	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	现代技术	网络知识	介绍面部识别登录技术	154 个词	5	2	2	1
2008	记叙文	历史与地理	志怪故事	残酷仙女换婴儿及对策	206 个词	2	4	4	0
2009	记叙文	个人情况	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	社会文化	在美国因文化差异遭遇的尴尬	217 个词	2	1	6	1
2011	_____	_____	_____	_____	244 个词	题目设置 (总数 15 个)			

表二：近五年广东高考英语完形填空各答案编号的个数分布。

年份 \ 选项	A	B	C	D
2007	3	3	2	2
2008	2	2	3	3
2009	3	2	3	2
2010	3	3	2	2
2011	_____	_____	_____	_____

请结合上面表格中的统计内容，完成以下填空题。

1. 完形填空主要是在语篇语境中考查词汇知识，包括词语搭配和语义连贯等能力，难度低于阅读理解中的材料。

2. 完形填空短文材料都来自网上，语言地道、纯正，题材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。其体裁多以 _____ 或 _____ 为主，偶有议论文或夹叙夹议的文章。

3. 考查的知识点涉及语境化选择、_____、文化背景和生活常识和词义辨析等。

4. 2007到2010年广东高考英语的完形填空短文篇幅大约都是200词，考点共设 _____ 个空，但2011年广东高考英语完形填空设空增加到 _____ 个，短文篇幅字数增加到244词，故估计今年短文词数在210—300之间。

5. _____ 句一般不设空，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。

6. 选项多为单词，常为实词，如 _____、_____、_____、_____等，着重词义辨析及考生逻辑思维能力的考查。不考代词、冠词、介词、连词（包括从句的连接词），短语考查也较为少见；

7. 分析2011广东高考完形填空题，可以发现命题时四个选项属同一词类、同一语法形式。具体表现为：

(1) 四个选项的词义基本相同或_____，如：14. A. believe; B. think; C. say; D. feel等都表示观点、看法。

(2) 四个选项的词义既不相反也不_____，但同属于一个范畴，如：12. A. students; B. adults; C. scholars; D. teachers。

(3) 四个选项的词义既不相反也不相同，也不属于一个_____，如：5. A. children; B. programs; C. graduates; D. designs。

(4) 四个选项中出现相同_____或相反的现象，如：15. A. outstanding; B. intelligent; C. anxious; D. ordinary（其中outstanding和intelligent意思相近，但它们与ordinary意义相反，而anxious的意思又和ordinary不相干）。

8. 表二可以发现完形填空的答案编号的分布比较_____，这或许可以给考生在考场应试时有所启发。

自我测评：

测算正确率	得分率 = 答对题数 / 共计题数，2011 得分率是 0.60，若正确率低于 60%，则需注意加大该方面的强化训练。 本测试共有 _____ 题，其中，正确题数为 _____，错误题数为 _____，正确率为 _____。
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分析错因	(1)词汇运用问题;(2)忽略上下文语境;(3)长难句困扰;(4)把握文章语气的问题;(5)习惯搭配问题;(6)文化背景及生活常识。
改善建议	(1)加强词汇运用和近义辨析;(2)熟悉句型结构;(3)牢固各语法知识点和习惯搭配;(4)重视语境、加强篇章理解能力;(5)讲究速度,并提高解题技巧;(6)明确复习重点,提高复习效益。
自我反思与总结	

(说明:今后每一完形填空前面表格均有正确率、错因分析等,请考生参照使用。)

完形填空解题策略

1. 阅读选项,确定范畴。

在阅读短文之前,先扫一眼15个选项,随手在同义词、近义词或同范畴的词的选项上做上记号,(这个工作大约花1分钟左右)。

2. 细读首尾,推测文意,判断体裁。

注意有的文章的第一句话就是主题句,掌握了首句往往就为抓住全文大意打开通道。句尾常常是文章的结论,掌握好尾句也有利于掌握全文大意。

3. 通读全文,把握文脉。

接着通读全文,识别文章的体裁,遇到做记号的同义词、近义词或同一范畴的选项就按自己理解的方向随便挑一个选项补在空内,再继续往下阅读,这样更易抓住文章主题,把握文章的完整性。

4. 综合考虑,先易后难。

基本抓住文章的主旨大意后,就以主要细节为线索,逐句细读,从语法结构、词语搭配、上下文语境、习惯用法、词义辨析等方面,对选项逐项分析试填,排除干扰项,从而确定正确答案。

5. 再读全文,调整答案。

将所选答案补上空格后,仔细阅读全文,检验答案是否合理得当。

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。

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:语段中的上下文。

【真题导学】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

3. When the waiter brought my food the man was clearly puzzled by the _____ way in which the waiter and chatted with each other.

- A. directed B. familiar C. strange D. funny

【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_____语境解题我们称前提示,要参照_____的语境我们称后暗示,有时还要结合_____信息才能作出恰当的选择。

探析2: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:

I. 利用文章首句暗示, 进行猜测性推理判断。

【真题导学】思考下列试题, 总结解题技巧。

1. 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

2. Valentine's Day was the time my father chose to show his love for the special people in his life. Over the years I fondly _____ him as my "Valentine Man".

A. thought of B. talked about C. dreamed of D. thought over

【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_____, 可以轻松掌握_____, 同时也可帮助我们大胆猜测某些空格答案。

II. 善于根据全文中心话题与背景进行推测。

【真题导学】思考下列试题, 总结解题技巧。

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! 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

【锦囊妙计】抓住文章_____, 可以了解话题内容, 并根据_____和背景知识, 先完成一些浅显、直观的题目, 加快文章理解和解题速度。

III. 根据语篇标志词进行推测选择。

【真题导学】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. So _____, Nobel had to die before he realized what his life was really about.

A. generally B. basically C. usually D. certainly

3. Our father was a struggling (lawyer), but I always knew he was 1. He never criticized us, but used 2 to bring out our best.

(1) A. strict B. honest C. special D. learned

(2) A. help B. peace C. smile D. praise

【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_____ (besides, furthermore, in addition (to), moreover, worse still等)、层次顺序(after that, before, first, secondly, at last, finally, and, next, then等)、目的或_____ (due to, owing to, thanks to, as a result (of), so, so... that..., such... that...等)、让步和_____ (although, though, but, yet, however, in spite of等)、举例或_____ (for example, for instance, that is, namely, such as, in other words, namely, that is等)、_____ (to sum up, in a word, in short, all in all, so, briefly) 等关系。考生在做完形填空时要充分利用这些_____词, 领悟暗示, 选对答案。

IV. 看发展, 比先后。

【真题导学】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

【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_____以及选项中四个词出现的逻辑_____来确定答案。

V. 归纳概括。

【真题导学】思考下列试题，总结解题技巧。

One leads to a _____, sunny place, covered with flowers and fruits, resounding with soft, sweet songs.

- A. noisy B. dusty C. peaceful D. dreadful

【锦囊妙计】此类题目设置多见于议论文、说明文中，要求考生根据段落或篇章的中心去捕捉考题的答案，旨在考查考生的综合_____、全面_____能力。

VI. 利用排除法解题。

【真题导学】思考下列试题，总结解题技巧。

Alone, _____ and homeless, she finally came to the shelter. (05北京)

- A. afraid B. shy C. shocked D. mad

【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_____法：将干扰项逐项验证，凡发现有错误的选项，立即_____出选择范围，最后找出正确答案。

【成功体验】请根据所给的解题策略，选择最佳选项。

1. (看发展，比先后) The first goal of scientific studies of the data collected is to determine if, someday, man can actually _____ the moon.

- A. settle on B. work on C. study D. arrive at

2. (语段中的上下文) 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

3. (语段中的上下文) 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

4. (根据语篇标志词) 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

5. (根据语篇标志词) It has been many years since I was last in London, but I still _____ something that happened during that visit.

- A. forget B. like C. remember D. miss

6. (根据语篇标志词) 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

7. (利用首句暗示) The year I went to college was a very difficult period for me. As is probably true with many people, I got quite _____ and often thought about going home.

- A. homesick B. ill C. happy D. excited

8. (排除法) 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

9. (看发展, 比先后) 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

10. (全文话题与背景) Every country has its own culture. Even though each country uses doors, doors may have different functions and purposes which lead to _____ differences.

- A. national B. embarrassing C. cultural D. amazing

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。

【真题导学】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. ...I found this type of technology already available to consumers via a relatively inexpensive application called FaceCode. The _____ requires the use of a webcam to recognize and log PC users into their systems.

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

3. Some parts of the water are very shallow. But in some places it is very very _____.

- A. deep B. high C. cold D. dangerous

4. If you asked high school girls to name their favorite sports, most would probably say basketball or volleyball. I happen to be one of the few girls who would _____: surfing.

- A. tell B. answer C. give D. realize

【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_____文信息词, 找到对选择有提示作用的词或句, 如_____词、同义词/近义词、_____词、同源词、概括词等, 反复斟酌, 选出最佳答案。

探析2: 同现。

英语的“同现”手段实际上就是一组词语具有相同的倾向性, 并往往与文章中心主线的导向一致。具体表现为:

I. 名词同现。

如: primary school, middle school, college, university, students, pupils, graduates, postgraduates等相关词汇都是围绕school这个话题展开的。

II. 动词同现。

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

III. 形容词同现

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

IV. 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....

【真题导学】思考下列试题, 总结解题技巧。

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

【锦囊妙计】在做完形填空题时，要关注“_____”手段，掌握语义与语境，选择正确答案。

【成功体验】完成下列练习，并说出各自所属的“重现”或“再现”类别。

1. Travelling west, you set your clock 1; travelling east, you set it ahead... Travelling 2 today becomes yesterday; travelling west it is tomorrow.

- (1) A. behind B. forward C. back D. ahead

- (2) A. south B. east C. north D. west

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

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。

【真题导学】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

【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——“_____”，有时要选择与上下文最贴切的选项——“最小”。

【成功体验】请运用解题策略，选择最佳选项。

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. 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、结合文化背景及生活常识答题。

【真题导学】思考下列试题，总结解题技巧。

1. But we run so much that, afterwards, we had trouble _____.
A. speaking B. moving C. sleeping D. breathing
2. It was an early morning in summer. In the streets, sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly, heading towards their 1. This was the beginning of another 2 day in New York City.
(1) A. jobs B. homes C. buses D. offices
(2) A. working B. hot C. same D. ordinary

【锦囊妙计】考生不仅要有广博的知识、了解中西文化差异，还要具备丰富的生活经历，当对语言的把握不很准确时，考生可充分利用_____和_____来帮助判断。

【成功体验】请运用解题策略，选择最佳选项。

1. The space is left to let the rail expand when it gets _____.
A. hot B. wet C. cold D. dry
2. (Immediately) the officers jumped into their cars and rushed to the _____ hospital.
A. animal B. biggest C. plant D. nearest
3. Every morning she would give him breakfast in bed and bring him the papers to _____.
A. check B. read C. keep D. sign
4. Everywhere, there were the paper remains of used fireworks lying on the ground. Little boys 1 more and covered their ears as they waited 2 for the explosions. (07安徽卷)
(1) A. lit B. bought C. piled D. removed
(2) A. patiently B. calmly C. worriedly D. excitedly

专项五：简化句子，突破长难句的理解。

近几年高考完形填空除了在文章层面突出了对行文逻辑和理解能力方面的考查外，在句子层面的考查上亦增加了难度，主要表现为句式丰富多样（陈述句、祈使句、省略句、强调结构等），长句、复合句增多，句子结构更为复杂（各类从句、插入语、独立结构等），给考生正确理解全文和答题造成了很大困难，影响了考生的阅读速度，降低了考生解题信心，显然要成功地理解原文并解答题目，考生必须闯过长难句理解这一关。

【真题导学】思考下列试题，总结解题技巧。

(when I was waiting my food in a familiar restaurant) The man had a newspaper 1 in front of him, which he was 2 to read, but I could 3 that he was keeping an eye on me. When the waiter brought my 4 the man was clearly puzzled (困惑) by the 5 way in which the waiter and I 6 each other.

- (1) A. flat B. open C. cut D. fixed
(2) A. hoping B. thinking C. pretending D. continuing
(3) A. see B. find C. guess D. learn
(4) A. menu B. bill C. paper D. food
(5) A. direct B. familiar C. strange D. funny
(6) A. chatted with B. looked at C. laughed at D. talk about

【锦囊妙计】长难句中通常包含并列、复合、倒装等结构，方法是考生要运用所学的语法知

识,学会分析句子结构,化整为零,化繁为简:先拆__句(如有并列句),后拆__复合句,为了更好地理解复合句,利用结构引导词进行单句重排,找出句子的主语、谓语及其宾语或表语,这样长难句就不难理解了。

【成功体验】请理解下列各句,选择最佳选项。

It has been argued by some that gifted children should be grouped in special classes. The 1 is based on the belief that in regular classes these children are held back in their intellectual (智力的) growth by 2 situations that are designed for the 3 children.

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|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. principle | B. theory | C. arguments | D. classification |
| 2. A. designing | B. grouping | C. learning | D. living |
| 3. A. smart | B. curious | C. mature | D. average |

专项六、把握文章语气感情,准确判断完形填空题。

多数完形填空尤其是记叙文和夹叙夹议文章常常内含有一定的语气感情内容,考生做题时一定要注意紧扣人物本身表现的特定心理和情绪状态的言语及行为或他人对这一人物的评价,以及作者的写作意图,借助文章的语气,领会文章主旨大意,结合自己平时积累的有关英语国家的文化传统、风俗习惯等背景知识,准确判断完形填空题。本人借助某一改编的高考完形填空题探析下面几点方法:

探析1: 利用首句或首段,发现作者的写作意图,预测下文大意。

【真题导学】请细读首句和首段,思考文章显现何种感情内容,完成下列试题,预测下文大意,总结解题技巧。

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.

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|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 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 |

【名师导学】细读首句,发现:主人公“我”拿着一个大箱子,慢慢地爬上楼梯,跟在后面的父亲拿着另外两个箱子。考生可以预测文章沉闷的氛围。

再认真阅读原文首段内容不难发现:slowly, lonely, worse still, fell等带有明显的贬义感情色彩,反映出文章沉闷的氛围和作者“我”怏怏不乐的心情,那么含有贬义感情色彩的选项需重点考虑。

在这种贬义语境的指引下进行准确的逻辑判断,便不难推断出这部分文字的未知信息:主人公拿着一个大箱子,慢慢地爬上楼梯,她的父亲拿着另外两个箱子。主人公到三楼时,实在是太累了,与此同时感觉孤独,更糟的是,父亲踩空一脚倒地,把我的新手提箱滚下楼梯。故答案为1. D, 2. C, 3. A。

为了帮助理清文章的思路和文意发展方向,此时我们可以大胆预测一下:摔倒之后,父亲会不会恼怒?而父亲的恼怒会不会令主人公在同学面前显得难堪?主人公能不能摆脱这种难堪?此时主人公的心情怎么样?她会对未来的大学生活怎么看待?

【锦囊妙计】完形填空短文的首句通常不设空,我们可以先细读____,利用它判断文章____和题材。首段往往会体现作者写作____和创作意图,因此它常常是____大意和____思想之所在,对下文情节发展和延伸有引导和制约的作用。因此,以____内容为依据,并在____大意的指引下展开合理的想象,进行合乎逻辑的推理判断,这样文章隐匿信息就会逐渐显露直至豁然开朗。

探析2: 认真阅读原文,找出反映心理和情绪等语境状态的标志性词汇或句子,并大胆推测答案。

【真题导学】请细读且思考文章显现何种感情内容,找出相关语气词并完成下列试题,总结解题技巧。

“Damn!” he screamed, his face turning red. I knew 4 was ahead. Whenever Dad’s face turns red, look out. How could I ever 5 him to finish unloading the car without screaming at me and making a scene in

front of the other girls, girls I would have to spend the 6 of the year with? Doors were opening and faces peering out(探出), as Dad walked with difficulty close behind. I felt it in my bones that my college life was getting off to a(n) 7 start.

“8 the room, quickly,” I thought. “Get him into a chair and to calm down.” But then again, would there be a chair in Room 316? Or would it be a(n) 9 room?

Finally I turned the key in the lock and 10 the door open, with Dad still complaining about a hurting knee or something. I put my head in, expecting the 11.

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|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 4. A. suffering | B. difficulty | C. trouble | D. danger |
| 5. A. lead | B. help | C. encourage | D. get |
| 6. A. best | B. beginning | C. end | D. rest |
| 7. A. fresh | B. late | C. bad | D. unfair |
| 8. A. Search | B. Find | C. Enter | D. Book |
| 9. A. small | B. empty | C. new | D. neat |
| 10. A. knocked | B. forced | C. pushed | D. tried |
| 11. A. worst | B. chair | C. best | D. tea |

【名师导学】根据turning red, screaming at, making a scene, with difficulty close behind, Get him into a chair and to calm down, complaining等言语及行为词汇所体现出来的心理和情绪状态推知：父亲的脸变红，主人公知道麻烦就在前方。为使父亲不在同学们面前大叫使她将在别的女孩面前丢人现眼，主人公心想，怎样才能让父亲从汽车上卸下行李？爸爸骂骂咧咧艰难紧随她身后时，一扇扇门打开，一张张脸往外探出。主人公深感大学生活一定会有一个糟糕的开始。

“赶快找到房间”我想，“让他坐在椅子上平静下来。”但话又说回来，316号房会有椅子吗？或者它根本是一个空的房间吗？最后，当爸爸还在抱怨伤膝盖或类似的东西，主人公把钥匙插进锁孔，推开门，把头伸进去，心里想着最坏的结局。

故答案为4. C, 5. D, 6. D, 7. C, 8. B, 9. B, 10. C, 11. A.

【锦囊妙计】找出能够体现____和____状态的言语及行为词汇或句子，根据这些标志性____或____，结合上下文主旨大意推知选项。

探析3：善于发现文中产生心理和情绪等变化的标志性词汇或句子，继续大胆推测答案。

【真题导学】思考下列试题，总结解题技巧。

But to my 12, the room wasn't empty at all! It had furniture, curtains, a TV, and seven paintings on the walls.

And there on a well-made bed sat Amy, my new 13, dressed neatly. Greeting me with a nod, she said in a soft voice, “Hi, you must be Cori.” Then, she turned down the music and looked over at Dad, “And of course, you're Mr. Faber,” she said, 14. “Would you like a glass of iced tea?” Dad's face turned decidedly 15 before he could bring out a “yes.”

I knew then that Amy and I would be friends and my first year of college would be a success.

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|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 12. A. regret | B. disappointment | C. surprise | D. knowledge |
| 13. A. roommate | B. classmate | C. neighbour | D. companion |
| 14. A. questioning | B. wondering | C. smiling | D. guessing |
| 15. A. redder | B. less pale | C. less red | D. paler |

【名师导学】继续阅读我们会发现wasn't empty at all, well-made, neatly, soft等产生变化的语气词，这些词语反应主人公的心情由怏怏不乐到轻松愉快，而文章气氛也由沉闷转为轻快，因此文章未知信息也必然带上褒义色彩，借此可以不难推断15题答案。四题答案为：12. C; 13. A; 14. C; 15. C.

【锦囊妙计】不少完形填空题其心理和情绪等语境状态不是贯彻始终，这就说明主人公的____、情绪和作者的____意图常常会发生改变，这种改变代表着文意和文章发展方向的改变，因此我们做完形填空题时应认真阅读原文，找出反映情感语气____的标志性词汇或句子，并据此进行逻辑判断，从而推断出未知信息。

探析4：完整地阅读原文，检验其语气情感语境及变化是否与文意完全吻合。

借助语气情感语境对文章进行的信息推断可能有主观臆断和观点强加的可能，因此做完完形填空题