完形填空的设计与解题技巧
——Designing and Cracking

主　编:吴玮翔　吴晓妹

副主编:伍　锋　彭友良

编　著:吴玮翔　吴晓妹　莫楚荣

（苏）新登字第 013 号

目　录

第一章 完形填空的题型特点和命题意图

完形填空(Cloze Test)又称短文填空或综合填空，是用以测试考生语言知识及其语言运用能力的一种题型，它不仅考查学生的语法结构和词义搭配知识，还考查他们阅读理解文章的能力。这类试题初见于50年代，在我国用于英语考试则是从70年代开始的。近年来，我国各级各类英语考试几乎都把完形填空作为一项不可缺少的测试题项(内容)。从1978年以来每年的高考英语试题中，都有这一题项，并且占分比重与年俱增。1989年开始的全国高校入学英语标准化考试(MET)，把完形填空作为语言知识综合应用题(Knowledge and Use 简作KU)，共25题，占卷面总分的25%，仅次于阅读理解。1987年开始的另一项全国大规模标准化水平考试—全国大学英语(非专业)四级考试(CET4)，把完形填空作为五大题项之一，共20题，1980年开始的出国人员英语水平考试(EPT，包括1985—1986年的访问学者考试VST)虽几经修改，完形填空也一直是五大题项之一，共20题。

完形填空是连贯短文层次上的填空，要求考生在通篇考虑、掌握文章大意的基础上，综合运用所学过的词汇和语法结构知识，选择或推知最佳答案填进空缺，使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。

完形填空的设计和应用，是基于完形心理语言学的这样一种理论：在语言交际中，总有一些多余信息，这些信息的多少和有无，并不影响交际实际效果。另一方面，作为一个整体的一个语段(短文)，在内容、组织结构和语言运用上，都是个整体，独具特色，空去一些词(信息)，仍能呈现一种闭合整体(closure)，提供足够信息。这样通过对剩余部分的分析，可以推知空去的信息，也即可以在空档处填上正确的词，使该语段保持原文内容、结构和语言特色。一个人的语言水平越高，理解能力越强，所容许缺少的信息就越多。

命题人就是根据这一理论，在一篇短文中去掉一些信息，留出空缺，让考生根据自己的理解能力和语文水平把空缺补上，以此来测试考生的语言知识和语言运用能力，特别是语篇层次上的交际能力。

完形填空题的设计有定量比率法和随机比率法(即标准型和修改型)。定量比率法每隔一定数量的词就空去一个词或短语，不论是什么类型的词或短语(但数字、日期专有名词、术语一般很难填上，通常顺延一词)；随机比率法则根据测试命题意图，在间隔相对固定的前提下有选择地空去与命题意图相应的词，间隔词数不尽相同。如美国密执安考试采用的是定量比例法，一律间隔6个单词，空去第7个词：

There is no question but that Newton was a highly competent Master of the Mint. It was mainly through his efforts ___1___ the English currency was put on ___2___ satisfactory basis at a difficult time. ___3___ discovered a relationship between prices and ___4___ amount of money in circulation, which ___5___ later formalized in the so-called "quality ___6___" of money: if the amount of ___7___ in circulation is doubled, other things ___8___ the same then prices also will ___9___ double. This is a simple application ___10___ the principle that it is impossible ___11___ get something for nothing, but apparently ___12___ took someone like

Newton to discover it. There __13__ an obvious comparison with Copernicus, who __14__ the Polish government on currency questions __15__ in doing so discovered another important __16__ (usually known as Gresham's Law): When __17__ money is accepted as legal tender, __18__ money will be driven out of __19__. Copernicus anticipated Gresham in the formulation __20__ this law.

1.	A. to	B. that	C. why	D. for
2.	A. a	B. something	C. very	D. most
3.	A. It	B. Was	C. He	D. They
4.	A. an	B. the	C. their	D. big
5.	A. too	B. will	C. was	D. for
6.	A. theory	B. thesis	C. theme	D. theorem
7.	A. coins	B. bills	C. currency	D. gold
8.	A. stay	B. remaining	C. much	D. be
9.	A. come	B. multiply	C. seem	D. approximately
10.	A. for	B. to	C. of	D. by
11.	A. our	B. for	C. to	D. we
12.	A. they	B. it	C. had	D. he
13.	A. is	B. be	C. come	D. by
14.	A. talked	B. formed	C. advised	D. created
15.	A. from	B. and	c. but	D. by
16.	A. true	B. theme	C. legend	D. law
17.	A. much	B. bad	C. foreign	D. lawful
18.	A. good	B. bad	C. much	D. some
19.	A. work	B. function	C. circulation	D. marketing
20.	A. for	B. of	C. by	D. to

（参考答案：1. B. 2. A. 3. C. 4. B. 5. C. 6. A. 7. C. 8. B. 9. D. 10. C. 11. C. 12. B. 13. A. 14. C. 15. B. 16. D. 17. B. 18. A. 19. C. 20. B。）

而较多的时候，完形填空则采用随机比率法，因为这样能很好地将测试纳入命题意图的轨道。如：

One day a mother rat and her babies were out in an open field. They were playing and having a good time when __1__ a hungry cat came on the scene! It hid __2__ a big tree and then __3__ forward through the tall grass __4__ it could almost hear them talk. __5__ the mother rat and her babies knew __6__ had happened, the cat __7__ from its hiding-place and started to run __8__ them.

The mother rat and her babies all __9__ at once. They hurried towards __10__ home, which under a pile of large stones. __11__ the baby rats were __12__ scared that they could not run very __13__. Closer and closer the cat came. In no time the cat would be upon __14__. What was to be done!

The mother rat stopped running, __15__ round and faced the cat, __16__. "Bow!

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Wow! Bowow!" just like ___17___ angry dog. The cat was so surprised and ___18___ that it ran away.

The mother rat turned to her babies, "Now you see ___19___ important it is to learn ___20___ second language!"

1.	A. naturally	B. suddenly	C. mearly	D. certainly
2.	A. on	B. between	C. by	D. behind
3.	A. crawled	B. jumped	C. looked	D. climbed
4.	A. before	B. when	C. until	D. while
5.	A. Before	B. After	C. Unless	D. Otherwise
6.	A. where	B. what	C. which	D. when
7.	A. jumped	B. started	C. jumping	D. starting
8.	A. over	B. through	C. after	D. against
9.	A. fleed	B. fled	C. flied	D. flee
10.	A. to	B. for	C. its	D. their
11.	A. Because	B. But	C. Therefore	D. Although
12.	A. as	B. much	C. so	D. very
13.	A. freely	B. hardly	C. soon	D. quickly
14.	A. ahead	B. down	C. that	D. then
15.	A. turned	B. walked	C. jumped	D. ran
16.	A. saying	B. said	C. shouting	D. shouted
17.	A. a	B. an	C. their	D. that
18.	A. pleased	B. excited	C. frightened	D. worried
19.	A. so	B. why	C. what	D. how
20.	A. out	B. their	C. a	D. an

（参考答案：1. B，2. D，3. A，4. C，5. A，6. B，7. A，8. C，9. B，10. D，11. B，12. C，13. D，14. D，15. A，16. C，17. B，18. C，19. D，20. C。）

这里，最长的间隔达14词，最短的只有4词。

我国各级各类标准化水平考试中，均按随机比率法有选择地去词留空。同时，为了评分的客观统一性，均采用多项选择型完形填空形式，每空格对应4个(或5个)选择项，除一个是正确答案外，其余几个均为干扰项，干扰形式有意义的干扰、结构的干扰、词形的干扰和词的曲折变化的干扰等。

完形填空是检查考生多种语言知识和语言能力的综合性试题，设计科学的试题能比较准确地反映考生以语言知识和能力为主体的实际语言水平。

判断空档所缺，捕获正确答案，要求考生运用语法词汇知识以及已有的常识，根据上下文内容进行判断，寻找信息和信号词(包括固定搭配、习惯用法和特定句型)。考生既需要充分运用自己在平时学习、观察和使用语言时所获得的语言知识进行语法和语义上的综合考虑，同时又必须建立语言的整体感，从整个语段的内容、篇章句法结构和语言词汇特点等方面结合自己的常识进行全面的分析。

第二章 完形填空的难度分析

完形填空作为一种多功能的综合性测试形式,为求得较高的测试标准和测试结果的准确度,命题人对具体试题的难度控制十分严格,他经常采用多种方法对其难度进行调整。对决定完形填空难度诸因素的分析,有利于考生对完形填空命题意图和答题技巧的深入了解,也有利于教师自己设计考题时正确把握试题难易的尺度。所以在这一章我们对能调整完形填空难易度的诸因素作一简要的归纳分析。

一、短文本身的难易决定试题的难度

完形填空以考生能理解所选短文为前提,如果考生不能理解短文,则难以选取正确的答案(至少对三分之二的空档是如此),因此,也就意味着他未达到应该达到的语言水平,更谈不上语言运用能力。

完形填空短文在 MET 中"与中学教材大致相当",通常理解为与高中教材,特别是高二、三教材的课文难度相当;CET4 中"难度适中、题材熟悉"一般与三、四级教材中的课文难度相近;EPT 考试大纲对文章难度未作规定,但可理解为具有与阅读理解相当的可读性。短文难度太小,自然无法体现考生(特别是优秀考生)的真实水平;难度过大,考生对文章的理解困难,便影响答题,容易出现盲目猜题,也就影响了测试的客观性和可信度。

试比较下列二篇题材相同、难度不同短文的答题难易程度。

A

Major David Simons went up alone __1__ a balloon until he was 100,000 feet above our earth. At this height he could see all of Lake Michigan, the curve of the earth's __2__ and several thunderstorms raging __3__ him. He watched the sun set in clear glory and the stars shine __4__ it was dark.

Awakening from __5__, the major saw the sudden, brilliant green flash of the sunrise. __6__ was high time, he thought, to return to earth. As he __7__ down, he saw that he was running into thunderstorms. He __8__ some heavy substances and the balloon climbed again. Later, __9__ a big hole in the clouds he let gas out of the balloon and started down once more. Nearly forty-three hours after he had started up, Major Simons __10__ in a South Dakota field.

1.　A. on　　　　B. by　　　　C. in　　　　D. with
2.　A. seas'　　　B. lands　　　C. mountsins　　D. surface
3.　A. below　　　B. with　　　C. in　　　D. from
4.　A. before　　　B. since　　　C. if　　　D. though
5.　A. asleep　　　B. sleepy　　　C. sleep　　　D. slept

6.	A. This	B. That	C. It	D. He
7.	A. walked	B. broke	C. ran	D. floated
8.	A. took away	B. threw out	C. put together	D. let in
9.	A. looking	B. to look at	C. to see	D. seeing
10.	A. stopped	B. landed	C. ended	D. finished

B

Major David Simons went up alone __1__ a balloon until he was 100,000 feet above our earth with 99 per cent of the earth's atmosphere below him. Had his plastic balloon burst he would have fallen __2__ 19 miles. If a valve(阀门) had stuck __3__ he could not let gas out of the balloon, he could not have __4__ to earth.

At this height Major Simons could see all of Lake Michigan, the curve of the earth's __5__ and several thunderstorms raging __6__ him. He watched the sun set in clear glory and the stars __7__ before it was dark.

Awakening from __8__, the major saw the sudden, brilliant green flash of the sunrise. __9__ was high time, he thought, to return to earth. As he __10__ down, he saw that he was running into thunderstorms. He __11__ some heavy substances and the balloon climbed again. Later, __12__ a big hole in the clouds, he let gas out of the balloon and started down once more. But heat from the sun caused the balloon to __13__ again. This frightened the major. He continued letting gas out of the balloon __14__ at last it began a steady descent. Nearly forty-three hours after he had started up, Major Simons __15__ in a South Dakota field.

1.	A. on	B. by	C. in	D. with
2.	A. to	B. about	C. until	D. as
3.	A. so that	B. then	C. even	D. therefore
4.	A. been	B. returned	C. gone	D. stayed
5.	A. seas	B. lands	C. mountains	D. surface
6.	A. below	B. with	C. in	D. from
7.	A. shine	B. shone	C. rise	D. invisible
8.	A. asleep	B. sleepy	C. sleep	D. slept
9.	A. This	B. That	C. It	D. He
10.	A. walked	B. broke	C. ran	D. floated
11.	A. took away	B. threw out	C. put together	D. let in
12.	A. looking	B. to look at	C. to see	D. seeing
13.	A. rise	B. raise	C. fall	D. sink
14.	A. before	B. after	C. when	D. until
15.	A. stopped	B. landed	C. ended	D. finished

(参考答案：A：1. C、2. D、3. A、4. A、5. C、6. C、7. C、8. B、9. D、10. B。B：1. C、2.

B，3. A，4. B，5. D，6. A，7. A，8. C，9. C，10. D，11. B，12. D，13. A，14. D，15. B。）

二、空缺间隔决定试题的难度

空缺越密，要求考生添补的信息越多，对短文的理解要求越透彻，对考生原有语言水平的要求也就越高。初级阶段的各类考试，空缺的间隔一般不会太密，通常每句或每行一至二个，根据文章本身的难易又有所不同；MET 试题约每一分句或 10 个左右单词留一空缺；CET4 和 EPT 试题约8 至 10 个单词一个空缺。

下面二篇完形填空空缺间隔相差较大，试比较其答题难度：

A

On Wednesday afternoons Annie took the bus into town to shop in the market. For an hour or __1__ she would walk up and down between the stalls looking at everything，buying here and there，and __2__ a sharp lookout for the bargains that were sometimes to be had. and then with all the things she needed __3__ ，she would leave the market for the streets of the town to spend another hour __4__ she liked best：looking in furniture-shop windows.

One Wednesday she found a new shop full of the most delightful things，with a notice inviting anyone to walk in and look __5__ without feeling they had to buy something. Annie hesitated for a moment before stepping through the doorway where，almost at once，she stopped __6__ before a green armchair. There was a card on the chair which said："This fine chair is yours __7__ less than a pound a week，"and very small at the bottom，"Cash price eighty-nine pounds fifty." A pound a week… __8__ ，she could almost pay that out of her housekeeping money and never miss it!

A voice at her shoulder made her __9__ ."Can I help you，Madam?" She looked round at the assistant who had come softly to her __10__ .

"Oh，well，no，" she said. " I was just looking. "

"We've chairs of all kinds in the showroom. If you'll just come up，you will find something to suit you. "

Annie，worried at the thought of being persuaded to buy something she didn't need，left the shop hurriedly.

1.	A. so	B. more	C. else	D. another
2.	A. taking	B. making	C. fixing	D. keeping
3.	A. buy	B. bought	C. buying	D. to have bought
4.	A. in a way	B. by the way	C. in the way	D. on the way
5.	A. behind	B. round	C. back	D. on
6.	A. doubted	B. wondered	C. puzzled	D. delighted
7.	A. at	B. for	C. with	D. in
8.	A. Why	B. When	C. How	D. What

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9.	A. jump	B. leap	C. laugh	D. wonder
10.	A. place	B. back	C. side	D. front

B

Influenza is currently __1__ both temperatures and tempers. A new __2__, thought to have spread from Asia, has __3__ in this country and immunising __4__ are being __5__ by a few firms. __6__ is technically difficult and commercially risky. To make a __7__ the firms must not leave themselves with __8__ stock, __9__ they prefer to sell in __10__. Demand is __11__ __12__ certain large industrial companies __13__ a serious winter __14__ __in production resulting __15__ sickness absence. Accordingly they have __16__ __17__ flu-vaccine in quantity direct from the manufacturers, offered it to their workers and in one case __18__ not to __19__ employees who __20__ immunisation.

1.	A. raising	B. rising	C. lifting	D. hovering
2.	A. variable	B. variety	C. diversity	D. variance
3.	A. landed	B. reached	C. appeared	D. get
4.	A. agencies	B. reagents	C. cures	D. agents
5.	A. made out	B. created	C. put forth	D. nanufactured
6.	A. Productivity	B. Productiveness	C. Procuction	D. Produce
7.	A. profit	B. gain	C. win	D. benefit
8.	A. out-dated	B. up-dated	C. in-dated	D. up-to-date
9.	A. hence	B. thence	C. nevertheless	D. however
10.	A. retail	B. bulk	C. amount	D. quantities
11.	A. gross	B. enormous	C. ample	D. towering
12.	A. although	B. while	C. but	D. since
13.	A. foresighted	B. foresaid	C. forecast	D. forethought
14.	A. drop	B. movement	C. campaign	D. move
15.	A. in	B. with	C. for	D. from
16.	A. begged	B. required	C. ordered	D. booked
17.	A. ante-	B. anti-	C. contra-	D. counter-
18.	A. warned	B. suggested	C. threatened	D. beg
19.	A. retain	B. dismiss	C. detain	D. reject
20.	A. declined	B. relinquished	C. justified	D. requested

(参考答案：A：1. A、2. D、3. B、4. C、5. B、6. D、7. B、8. A、9. A、10. C。B：1. A、2. B、3. C、4. D、5. D、6. C、7. B、8. A、9. A、10. B、11. B、12. D、13. C、14. A、15. D、16. C、17. B、18. C、19. C、20. A。)

三、空缺内容决定试题的难度

命题人对完形填空中功能词和实意词的比例根据命题意图有一定的控制。空缺处为语

法功能词，一般根据考生的语法结构知识和上下文的信号词，即能比较容易地确定答案；空缺处如为实义词，牵涉到的知识面就较广，难度也就增大，考生除了对文章的理解外，还需对空缺所在的句子作比较彻底的语义、语法分析，才能确定需什么功能和什么含义的词，如为自由完形填空，答案可能不止一个，容易使考生举棋不定。如为多项选择完形填空，则还须对选择项中特定词作语义辨异和搭配方面的比较。同时，在语法功能词和实义词内部，也因具体内容的不同而有难有易。

国内大面积水平考试都以测试考生的语言运用能力，特别是短文理解能力为主要目的，故都将实义词的比例相应提高。当然，在像 MET 这些较低难度层次的考试中，出现的实义词也较容易，一般是最常见的同义近义词或属于纯语义的理解型试题。

下面二篇短文中第一篇多为语法功能词或实义词的语法形式，第二篇多为实义词，试比较其难度。

A

The Hatfield Puffin is a modern aeroplane，but its designer，Mr. John Wimpenny is __1__ it difficult to get it __2__ the ground. The reason for this is __3__ this plane is also a bicycle. Its pilot has to pedal hard to get it into the air. After Mr. Wimpenny had the plane built，it was tested thoroughly. In 1961，it was the first __4__ aircraft to fly __5__ . While being flown by a famous cyclist in 1963，the plane crashed on an airfield. Since then，Mr. Wimpenny has had it rebuilt. He has had the length of the wings increaseed __6__ that they now __7__ 93 feet. Many people have shown __8__ in this new and unusual sport. But though air cyclists may learn __9__ over short distances，and may，eventually，even get across the English Channel，it is __10__ whether they will ever cycle across the Atlantic.

1.	A. sure	B. afraid	C. thinking	D. finding
2.	A. on	B. off	C. down	D. in
3.	A. how	B. because	C. that	D. why
4.	A. man-powered		B. man-powering	
	C. engine-powered		D. engine-powering	
5.	A. over a mile half	B. for half mile	C. half a mile	D. half mile
6.	A. for	B. in	C. in order	D. so
7.	A. measure	B. are measured	C. count	D. are counted
8.	A. interests	B. intertest	C. interested	D. interesting
9.	A. flying	B. to flying	C. where to fly	D. how to fly
10.	A. no doubt	B. doubtless	C. doubtful	D. doubting

B

Old Thompson was seventy-four the winter his wife died. She was sixth-mine. They

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would have __1__ their golden wedding the following summer and they were a quiet and fond __2__. It was bronchitis that finished her. __3__ by a week of November fog and Cressley's industrial dirt and smoke. In ten days she was dead.

His wife's __4__ nearly finished Thompson too. He was a __5__ man. Always active, __6__ his years easily, and with red good __7__ in his face, he now seemed to __8__ overnight. He seemed to dry __9__ and bend like a tree whose roots lack __10__. His hands were suddenly uncertain and awkward, when they had __11__ things surely before. The world __12__ him seemed to lose interest for __13__. He became silent and withdrawn. He sat for long hours in his tall wooden-backed armchair by the fire, and __14__ he thought about in his __15__ no one knew.

1. A. held   B. made   C. celebrated   D. received
2. A. match   B. partner   C. people   D. couple
3. A. gone   B. lived   C. helped   D. increased
4. A. illness   B. conditions   C. pain   D. death
5. A. changed   B. weakened   C. dull   D. poor
6. A. carrying   B. living   C. taking   D. working
7. A. expression   B. smile   C. health   D. energy
8. A. weep   B. wake   C. lie   D. age
9. A. off   B. up   C. away   D. out
10. A. room   B. soil   C. supply   D. water
11. A. held   B. caught   C. lifted   D. found
12. A. to   B. about   C. for   D. o
13. A. itself   B. him   C. anything   D. others
14. A. why   B. how   C. what   D. which
15. A. life   B. way   C. hours   D. silence

(参考答案：A：1. D、2. B、3. C、4. A、5. C、6. D、7. A、8. B、9. D、10. C。B：1. C、2. D、3. D、4. D、5. A、6. B、7. A、8. D、9. B、10. D、11. A、12. B、13. B、14. C、15. D。)

四、完形填空形式决定试题难度

完形填空这种题型本身，还因填空形式的不同而有难易各异的多种试题形式（我们将在下一章专门对这些形式进行归类讨论）。填空形式的不同直接决定试题难度，一般没有提示的比另有提示的难；自由型比选择型难；空缺位置不标明比空缺位置明确难，等等。

试比较下列三种完形填空形式的难度（A 比 B 难，B 比 C 难）。

A

按短文意思填入适当的词：

Scientists hope that if we can discover how the brain works, the better use we will be able to put it __1__. For example, how do we learn language? Man __2__ most from all

the other animals in his ___3___ to learn and use language, but we still ___4___ not know exactly how this is ___5___. Some children learn to speak and read and ___6___ when they are very young compared to ___7___ children. But scientists are not sure ___8___ this happens. They are trying to find out ___9___ there is something about the ___10___ we teach language to children which in fact prevents children from learning sooner.

<div align="center">B</div>

从方框中选择正确的词填入下面短文空缺：

> prevents, how, able, willing, greatly, but, to, much, figure, this, children, his, works, they

Scientists hope that if we can discover how the brain ___1___, the better use we will be ___2___ to put it to. For example, how do we learn language? Man differs ___3___ from all the other animals in ___4___ ability to learn and use language, ___5___ we still do not know exactly ___6___ this is done. Some children learn ___7___ speak and read and write when ___8___ are very young compared to average ___9___. But scientists are not sure why ___10___ happens. They are trying to ___11___ out whether there is something about the way we teach language to children which in fact ___12___ children from learning sooner.

<div align="center">C</div>

在短文后与空缺相应题号的 A、B、C、D 四个答案中选择正确答案填空：

Few can deny the strange coincidences ___1___ the deaths of John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln. For example, Kennedy was elected in 1960 while Lincoln ___2___ the Presidency in 1860. Both men were assassinated ___3___ behind, on ___4___ Friday, and in the ___5___ of their wives. The two men were born exactly one hundred years ___6___, as were their ___7___, Lee Harvey Osmald and John Wilkes Booth. Perhaps the strangest coincidence is that Kennedy's secretary, whose name was Lincoln, advised him ___8___ Dallas where he was Shot. Lincoln's secre-tary, whose name was ___9___, advised him not to be present at the Ford Theater where he ___10___ his death.

1.   A. in   B. among   C. under   D. from among
2.   A. met   B. got   C. assumed   D. caught
3.   A. in   B. from   C. at   D. with
4.   A. the   B. a   C. that   D. particular
5.   A. absence   B. front   C. care   D. presence
6.   A. apart   B. spanning   C. ago   D. afterwards
7.   A. assassinates   B. assassiners   C. assassins   D. assassers
8.   A. not to go to   B. to not go to   C. to go not to   D. not to go
9.   A. Lincoln   B. Oswald   C. Booth   D. Kennedy

10.   A. came on   B. got hole   C. met   D. faced with

（参考答案：A：1. to，2. differs，3. ability，4. do，5. done，6. write，7. average，8. how，9. whether，10. way。B：1. works，2. able，3. greatly，4. his，5. but，6. how，7. to，8. they，9. children，10. this，11. find，12. prevents。C：1. A，2. C，3. B，4. B，5. D，6. A，7. C，8. . A，9. D，10. C。）

第三章 完形填空的题型分类

国内外流行的水平考试大多采用多项选择型填空法，这既有利于试卷难易度的控制，又能满足评分标准化、客观化的需要。完形填空的另一种主要的、也是最早的形式，是自由型完形填空。但在实际考试中，除以上这二种主要形式外，还有许多它们的变体或混合体。对这些形式的了解，有利于考生更好地知己知彼，并在参加各种考试时更能胸有成竹，扬长避短。

下面将这些题型作一简要介绍：

一、专题完形填空

这是完型填空的特殊形式，也是较简单的原始形式的一种。现在的综合完形填空，正是在专项完型填空和自由完型填空的基础上发展、综合演变而成的。这种完型填空以某（些）词类（通常是语法信息载量较大的介词、副词、冠词、代词或动词等）为专题，要求所有空缺都以这一（些）词类补上。如：

（1）用适当的介词或副词填空：

In 1619，the first Negro slaves were brorght to America __1__ Africa to work __2__ the tabacco fields __3__ Virginia. Slaves were important because they were needed on the fields. __4__ the end __5__ the 18th century，cotten fields became more important than the tabacco fields，and more and more Negroes were brought to work __6__ them. Negroes were not treated __7__ human beings. Families were often broken __8__ ；wives were taken __9__ from their husbands，and children __10__ their parents.

（参考答案：1. from，2. in，3. in，4. By/Towards，5. of，6. in，7. as，8. up，9. away，10. from。）

（2）填入动词（并注意用适当的形式）：

Nothing __1__ to Richard but…. Mr. Richard，whose memory was very bad，was so forgetful that he sometimes forgot what he was talking about in the middle of a sentence and what he had talked about before. Whenever that happened，his wife __2__ him out.

One hot summer's day，Richard __3__ to take his children to the seashore by train. The seaside town he planned to visit was about a three-hour train ride away. __4__ the trip more interesting for his young children，he decided __5__ the name of the town a secret. Unfortunately，by the time Richard and his children __6__ to the railway station，the poor forgetful man had forgotten where they would go. Luckily，a friend of his happened __7__ for train at the station. He __8__ to take care of the children while Richard went back to find out where they were going.

The wife was surprised to see him back again so soon. But when she heard what was the matter，she wrote the name of the town on a piece of paper. Being __9__ that all this __10__ she sent her husband off again. Ten minutes later whe was astonished to see him

___11___ outside the house again. What was the matter now? Her husband had forgotten where he ___12___ his children.

（参考答案：1. happened，2. helped，3. decided，4. To make，5. to keep，6. got，7. to be waiting，8. offered，9. satisfied，10. had been settled/done，11. standing/appear，12. had left。）

二、多项选择完形填空

短文后面或右面配有与空缺题号相应的多项选择题，要求考生从这4个（或3个、5个）选择项中择一正确的，这是完形填空和多项选择的有机结合，也是目前各类大规模正式考试最常采用的完形填空题形式。如：

（1）按短文意思，选择短文后正确的答案填空：

By midday the sun was very strong. Jim was too tired to walk. There were no trees near the road, so he rested under a big rock. After drinking some water, he took off his shirt, lay down on the ground and ___1___ at once.

He was so tired that he did not wake up ___2___ the evening. he was just about to jump up when he felt something ___3___ near his feet. He looked down aand saw a long black snake. Jim ___4___ that he did hot dare to move. The snake began to crawl across his legs. It crawled on and on until it disappeared under the rocks. Jim jumped to his feet, picked ___5___ his shirt and ran off down the road.

1.   A. had slept   B. slept   C. has slept   D. fell asleep
2.   A. after   B. by   C. until   D. in front of
3.   A. moving   B. moved
     C. being move   D. having been moved
4.   A. so frighetned   B. was so frightened
     C. so terrified   D. so fear
5.   A. out   B. down   C. up   D. off

（参考答案：1. D，2. C，3. A，4. B，5. C。）

（2）在右边的4个选择项中选取最佳的答案填空：

Dalton wondered why the heavier and lighter gases in the atmosphere did not separate as oil and water do. He finally concluded that the constituent ___1___ must exist in the form of ___2___ particles of atoms and that these ___3___ be completely mixed together in the ___4___.

1.   A. gases   B. things
     C. pieces   D. gas
2.   A. timely   B. trimmed
     C. tiny   D. topical
3.   A. ought   B. could
     C. will   D. must
4.   A. sky   B. atmosphere
     C. oxygen   D. environment
5.   A. various   B. many
     C. the   D. those

This threw a new light on __5__ laws of definite proportions. It was __6__ necessary to suppose that the atoms __7__ combine into small groups of uniform __8__ and so form more complex substances; __9__ the mystery of this law was __10__ . Dalton suggested, for example, that carbon monoxide __11__ formed by the one with one __12__ of atoms of carbon and oxygen, __13__ carbon dioxide results from a single __14__ of carbon uniting with two atoms __15__ oxygen. Assuming this to be true, __16__ the definite proportions of Proust's law (__17__ all chemical compounds the different constituents __18__ enter in unvarying proportions would naturally __19__ the relative weights of the many __20__ kinds of atoms.

6. A. only   B. too
   C. that   D. extremely

7. A. should   B. were
   C. get   D. could

8. A. construct   B. structure
   C. piece   D. feature

9. A. but   B. also
   C. thus   D. nevertheless

10. A. solved   B. discovered
   C. broken   D. told

11. A. must   B. been
   C. were   D. is

12. A. putting   B. pairing
   C. placing   D. preparing

13. A. while   B. when
   C. therefore   D. also

14. A. piece   B. type
   C. atom   D. measure

15. A. from   B. in
   C. of   D. for

16. A. then   B. so
   C. by   D. that

17. A. from   B. in
   C. to   D. for

18. A. are   B. wouldn't
   C. always   D. never

19. A. describe   B. unite
   C. mix   D. reveal

20. A. different   B. usual
   C. important   D. chemical

（参考答案：1. A，2. C，3. D，4. B，5. C，6. A，7. D，8. B 9. C，10. A，11. D，12. B，13. A，14. C，15. C，16. A，17. B，18. C，19. D，20. A。）

三、选词完形填空

空缺中需填的词次序打乱后放在一起，以表的形式出现在短文前面，所给词的数目和空缺数有时相等，有时不等；所给的词有时需作相应的语法或构词变化后再填入，有时不需作任何变化即可直接填入。

（1）从表中选出适当的词填空，每词只允许用一次（所给词与空缺数相等）。