

● 高考英语指导丛书

N/M/E/T

安
岚
编著

完形填空 测试与解析

WANXING TIANKONG
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安徽科学技术出版社

高考英语指导丛书

完形填空测试与解析

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一、概 述

综合填空是对各种语言现象运用能力综合考查的一种客观性测验法。这种题型是1953年由W. L. Taylor首创的。其理论根据是“格式塔完形心理学”(Gestalt Psychology)。英语中综合填空“Cloze Test”中的cloze一词就是由“格式塔完形心理学”中的“closure”这一概念引伸出来的,所以综合填空亦称完形填空,意思是说,人类具有使缺损结构完整、进行修补的心理倾向和潜在意识。一篇文章或一篇文章中的一个或几个段落是一个整体,有其一定的内容、结构、文体、风格等,若去掉了一些词,可以通过对上下文的分析,作出判断,把它补上,这对于有一定语言能力和语感的人来说并非难事。如:

John walked 1 school last Monday, but it was so wet 2 he caught a cold and had been 3 bed ever since. 第一个空应填to, 因为walk为不及物动词;第二个空应填that, 因为so... that为固定搭配, that引导一个结果状语从句;第三个空应填in, 因为in bed为固定搭配, 意为“在床上或卧床”, 与前文的had been联系起来则构成“卧床不起”之意。

综合填空按其性质来分一般有三种形式:一、某词类的填空,亦即我们通常说的单项填空练习,如介词填空、连词填空、冠词填空等叫做“Modified Cloze Test”。1976年J. B. Heaton又把这类练习称之为“Rational Deletion”。二、选择式综合填空,叫做“Multiple-Choice Cloze Test”, 简称为“M-C Cloze Test”。这种测试法是给每个空白提供3—5个可供选择的答

案,学生任选一个填入空白处。三、在一篇文章中,每隔一定数量的单词(如5个、7个、9个、11个)删去一个单词(亦有删一个短语,甚至一个从句的),有规律地留出空白,让学生来填空。

从目前来看,综合填空采用较多的是第二类,即选择式综合填空(M-C Cloze Test)。这类填空为学生提供了思考线索,增加了选中机会,相对说来降低了学生运用语言能力的要求,但这种测试法答案只有一个,比较客观,评分也比较容易,即由电脑评分。譬如,高考英语入学考试,标准化四级考试,硕士研究生英语入学考试,对出国人员进行的 EPT 考试均采用 M-C Cloze Test。一般说来,这样的测试题所选文章或段落不会太短,文章内容不会太偏,语言也不会太难,否则就失去了普遍性和可靠性。本书所选用的文章和段落均按 3+2 高考英语入学考试要求设计,并按程度深浅编排,以适应不同程度及不同要求的学生练习以及模拟考试之需。

学生在做这类练习时,首先应通读全文,了解全文梗概,特别要注意文章的开头和结尾部分,然后再根据内容、情节、结合语法知识、习惯用法、修辞及逻辑推理等项逐一填空。

要想有效地做好 M-C Close Test,应该遵循以下两个原则:一、整体性原则。一篇文章就是一个整体,有自己的内容、组织结构和语言特点,即使文中删掉了一些词语,但仍给学生提供了足够的线索、情景和信息,读后仍能给学生一个整体印象。因此,对于学生来说第一个步骤应该是跳过空格通读全文,初步了解文章大意,断定文章的体裁和基本内容,这样,才能做到心中有数、有的放矢地答题,提高答题的准确率。二、习惯性原则。正像句子不是把词随意堆积起来的文章也不是把

句子随意排列在一起的一样,词与词之间、句与句之间,主句与从句之间,均有一定的衔接性,这种衔接是一种合乎逻辑的衔接,既有一定的顺序,又有其特定的线索。因此,学生在做题时必须始终注意上下文、词与词之间从意义到语法上的合理搭配。

不少学生忽略了这两个原则,做题时,还没等第一句读完,往往提笔便做。他们不是从全文大意和主旨考虑,而是一头扎进纷繁的语法规则中去,满脑子词类、词形、时态、语态等等,把本来语意连贯的短文搅得支离破碎,只是把四个选项依次放进空白处,结果顾此失彼,造成失误。注意,这种选择填空的四个选项,在各个孤立的单句中,从语法结构上看,有许多都是正确的,但从上下文看则不能成立。因此,只有坚持以上两个原则才能选出最佳答案。从下表中我们可以看出完形填空选择答案的题型特点及各自占得分的比例,看出坚持以上两个原则的重要性。

| 年度 | 题数 | 掌握大意 <u>直接选</u> | | 掌握大意、 <u>兼顾词汇</u> | | 掌握大意 <u>兼顾语法</u> | | 孤在句中 <u>单纯语法</u> | |
|------|----|--------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|---------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | | 题数 | 比例 | 题数 | 比例 | 题数 | 比例 | 题数 | 比例 |
| 1990 | 25 | 14 | 56% | 8 | 32% | 2 | 8% | 1 | 4% |
| 1991 | 25 | 14 | 56% | 10 | 40% | 1 | 4% | 0 | |
| 1992 | 25 | 17 | 68% | 8 | 32% | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1993 | 25 | 14 | 56% | 9 | 36% | 1 | 4% | 1 | 4% |
| 1994 | 20 | 13 | 65% | 6 | 30% | 1 | 5% | 0 | |
| 1995 | 20 | 13 | 65% | 6 | 30% | 1 | 5% | 0 | |
| 1996 | 25 | 13 | 52% | 10 | 40% | 2 | 8% | 0 | |

为帮助学生有效地进行练习,我们在这里提供两篇综合填空实例及解析,供学生在学习中参考。

(1)

Drawing a picture is the simplest way of putting an idea down on paper. That is 1 men first began to write six thousand years ago or 2 The alphabet we now use 3 down to us over a long period of time. It was 4 from the picture-writing of ancient Egypt.

Picture-writing was useful in many 5. It could be used to express ideas as well as 6. For example, a drawing of a 7 meant the object "man": 8 a drawing of a man 9 on the ground with a spear in him meant 10.

Besides the Egyptians, the Chinese 11 the American Indians also developed ways 12 writing in pictures. But only 13 much could be said 14. Thousands of pictures would have been needed 15 express all the ideas that people might have. It would have 16 many thousands more to express all the objects 17 to men. No one could 18 so many pictures in a lifetime. 19 could anyone learn the meaning of all 20 drawings in a lifetime.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. A. when | B. because | C. where | D. how |
| 2. A. over | B. more | C. else | D. later |
| 3. A. went | B. showed | C. appeared | D. came |
| 4. A. developed | B. discovered | | |
| C. increased | D. grown | | |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 5. A. sides | B. colors | C. ways | D. meanings |
| 6. A. stories | B. animals | C. objects | D. subjects |
| 7. A. creature | B. being | C. woman | D. man |
| 8. A. But | B. For | C. Besides | D. Because |
| 9. A. lies | B. lying | C. laying | D. lain |
| 10. A. "die" | B. "death" | C. "sleep" | D. "down" |
| 11. A. and | B. with | C. helped | D. followed |
| 12. A. to | B. about | C. on | D. of |
| 13. A. not | B. very | C. so | D. too |
| 14. A. as follows | | B. this way | |
| | C. that much | D. at least | |
| 15. A. to | B. for | C. possibly | D. actually |
| 16. A. drawn | B. shown | C. done | D. taken |
| 17. A. known | B. with | C. called | D. in |
| 18. A. write | B. draw | C. watch | D. take |
| 19. A. Either | B. So | C. Nor | D. Also |
| 20. A. many | B. some | C. that | D. such |

这是一篇介绍现代文字如何从象形文字演变过来的文章。做题前,应快速阅读一遍,再逐一选择。

1. 答案 D。该句意为“人类在最初时是如何表达他们的思想的”。when 指时间,意为“何时”,而文中已给出 6 000 多年前,故不能选用 when。
2. 答案 B。or more 为固定搭配。意为“或更多”。
3. 答案 D。came down 在此为“沿续,由上而下”之意。从历史的角度看应为由过去到现在,所以不能选 went。

4. 答案 A。developed 意为“发展、演变”。文章第三段已给出这个词。
5. 答案 C。in a way 为一词组,还可说成 in a different way, in many ways。意为“在不同的方面,在许多方面”,所以应选用 C。
6. 答案 C。该句意为“象形文字既可用以表达人的思想也可用以表达具体实物”。文章已给出 object, 故选 C。
7. 答案 D。该句意为“画出人的图像用以表达人”。空白处的 man 应与文中的 man 保持一致,man 还要代表人类以区别动物。
8. 答案 A。But 用以转折,表达另一种意思。如选 Besides 则应为叙述相同的事物,表达相同的概念,给出更加具体的细节。
9. 答案 B。此题为语法题:lying 为现在分词,其完整的句子为 a man who was lying on the ground ...。该项既考学生能否正确使用 lie 与 lay,又间接地考查了学生对定语从句与现在分词短语相互替换的运用能力。
10. 答案 B。death(名词)为“死亡”。该句意为“一个躺在地上的人,身上插着个梭镖意为死亡”。
11. 答案 A。该句的两个主语:中国人、美国印第安人应由 and 连接。
12. 答案 D。of 后的 writing in pictures 是 ways 的具体内容。a way of ... 意为“……的方法,途径”等。
13. 答案 C。该句意为“这种方法所能表达的东西是有限的”。直译为“这种图形文字只能表达这么多事物”。
14. 答案 B。this way 为一固定表达法,意为“(用)这种方法”。

当我们给人引路时,说: This way, please. “请这边走”。as follows 意为“如下”。

15. 答案 A。该项考动词不定式。
16. 答案 D。较多学生会误选 drawn, 请注意主句的主语为 It 而不是 sb. 实意为“*It takes time to do ...*”该句意为“(要是那样的话,) 人类得花上无止境的时间去作画用以表达他们所了解的物质世界。”
17. 答案 A。(be) known to sb. 为固定搭配。
18. 答案 B。画画、作画为 draw pictures。
19. 答案 C。该句应与前一句联系起来读, 有“既不能……也不能”之意。又, 该句中主谓倒装, 故选用 C。
20. 答案 D。such 与上句密切相连意为“没人一生能画出这么多的画来,(即使画出来) 也没人能在一生的时间内把这些画看完。”

(2)

At last, at about the hour which the Governor had fixed, footsteps were heard outside. Edmond felt that the great time 1. He must be brave 2, braver than ever in his life before. They stopped at the door. He could hear two men. He heard them 3 some wooden thing on which they were going to carry his body.

The door opened, and a dim light 4 Dantes' eyes through the cloth which covered him. He saw two shadows draw near to his bed; another man with the lamp was remaining at the door. One man came to each end of the door,

and they 5 the ends of the bag.

"He is heavy 6 an old and thin man," said one, as he raised the head.

"They say that every year adds something to the weight of the bones," said the other, lifting the feet.

"Have you tied it on?" asked the first speaker.

"What would be the use of carrying 7 weight," was the reply. "I can do that when we get there."

"Tie it on. Tie what on?" thought Dantes.

They put the supposed dead body on the carrier. Then the party moved up the steps, the man with the lamp 8 in front.

Suddenly Dantes felt the cold and fresh night air. The men went forward some twenty yards, then stopped, and put the body down.

One of them went away. Dantes heard the sound of his shoes on the stone.

"Where am I?" he asked 9.

"Really he is a heavy load!" said the other man, sitting down on the edge of the carrier.

For a minute Dantes thought of 10 his escape now; but happily he did not try to do so.

"Give me some 11, you", said the other fellow, "or I shall not find what I am looking for."

The man with the lamp did as he was asked.

"What can he be looking for?" thought Edmond. "Is it

something to make the grave 12 ? But surely that must be ready. ”

“Here it is. I have found it. ”

The man came fowards Edmond. He heard some heavy object 13 beside him. Then something was tied around his feet.

“Is that tied strongly enough?”asked the man who was looking 14 .

“Yes, that won’t 15 . I can tell you. ”was the answer.

“Move on then. ”

Dantes felt himself lifted up again, and they moved some yards forward. They stopped to open a door; then forward again. The noise of the waves 16 against the rocks came clearly to Dantes’ ears.

“Bad weather, ”said one of the men; “not a nice night for going the last journey. ”

“Why, yes, old Faria won’t be able to keep dry!”said the other; and both laughed loudly.

Dantes could not understand this; but his hair stood 17 .

“Well, here we are at last, ”said one of them.

“A little farther, a little farther, ”said the other.

“You know 18 that the last one was stopped on the way—fell on the rocks—and the Governor told us next day that we were careless fellows. ”

They went 19 five or six more steps. then Dantes felt them take him by the head and by the feet.

"One!" said the men "Two! Three—and away!"

Then Dantes felt himself 20 into the air, and he was falling, falling.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. would come | B. came |
| C. was coming | D. had come |
| 2. A. then | B. now |
| C. late | D. afterward |
| 3. A. lie down | B. put down |
| C. take down | D. laid down |
| 4. A. reached | B. got |
| C. arrived | D. caught |
| 5. A. put hold of | B. kept hold of |
| C. took hold of | D. made hold of |
| 6. A. to | B. for |
| C. with | D. on |
| 7. A. such more | B. much too more |
| C. so much more | D. too much more |
| 8. A. went | B. goes |
| C. gone | D. going |
| 9. A. himself | B. him |
| C. them | D. one of them |
| 10. A. taking | B. making |
| C. getting | D. using |
| 11. A. light | B. help |
| C. thing | D. advice |
| 12. A. for | B. ready |
| C. with | D. open |
| 13. A. laid down | B. lying down |
| C. laying down | D. lain down |
| 14. A. at | B. for |
| C. up | D. on |
| 15. A. come lose | B. come free |
| C. come off | D. come out |

16. A. bear B. beating C. beaten D. beated
 17. A. still B. on end C. up D. straight
 18. A. very nice B. very obvious
 C. very clear D. very well
 19. A. on B. to C. up D. back
 20. A. thrown B. throwing C. throw D. to throw

1. 答案 D。故事发生在过去,除直接引语中可能出现现在时或将来时外,叙述部分均为过去时。爱德蒙当时感觉到的事情当时已经存在(到来),故选 had come,与情节、时态一致。
2. 答案 B。now 指现在,也表示动作发生的此时此刻。此句应为当时人物的内心独白。
3. 答案 B。lie down 躺下。laid 是 lay 的过去式或过去分词,在 hear(d)后应接没有 to 的动词不定式,故 D 错。
4. 答案 A。光线射到某处可用 reach。get 后要跟 to。arrive 后也须跟 at(in)。caught 为 catch 的过去式,有捕捉之意,故不选 D。
5. 答案 C。took hold of 为短语。A、D 明显错。kept hold of 只表示静止的动作,故 B 错。
6. 答案 B。for ...意为“就……而言,对……来说”,是固定搭配。to 不合搭配要求。此句意为“对一个年老、瘦弱的人来说,此人显得有些重了”。
7. 答案 C。weight 为重量名词,前面为它的定语,such 后习惯用 a(n),如:such a hot day。too 用在形容词或副词前,有“弦外之音”,如:It's too heavy. 它太重了(表示抬不动)。

- He's too busy. 他太忙了。有“忙得要命”或“不该如此”等含意,故 B、D 均不正确。
8. 答案 D。the man with the lamp going in front 为分词独立主格结构,作状语。故 A、B 不对。在此 move 与 go 动作同时发生,故用现在分词。
9. 答案 A。从上下文可看出“Where am I?”是丹迪斯的内心活动、自语,故 himself 为正确答案。
10. 答案 B。escape 在此是名词,与之搭配的只有 making,为习惯用法。
11. 答案 A。从上下文可看出他们在寻找什么东西。前文已出现 lamp,天色已暗,无灯光照明就很难找到所需之物。只有 light 才合逻辑。
12. 答案 C。此句为 to make the grave with something,“用什么工具筑墓”。
13. 答案 A。此句可视作 He heard something being laid down beside him. 中 being 省略。
14. 答案 D。look on 意为“旁观”,后面不接宾语。从上下文看应是旁观的那人在发问。
15. 答案 C。come off 是“脱开”之意。come loose 也是“松开”的意思,但选择中没有 loose。
16. 答案 B。海浪冲击着岩石,这个动作此时正在进行,故要用现在分词 beating。
17. 答案 B。sb's hair stands on end,相当于汉语的毛骨悚然,符合人物心态,也为习惯用法。stand straight 为笔挺挺地站着,与 hair 不搭配。
18. 答案 D。此处须用副词充当状语,只有 well 为副词。

19. 答案 C。went on 后接动名词或动词不定式,也可接名词,如,go on strike 意为“举行、开始罢工”。go up 或 come up 为“走近、向前”之意。
20. 答案 A。该句意为“丹迪斯感到自己被扔了出去”,故选用 thrown 为正确答案。