

NEW



# Technique English



# 新技巧英语

完形填空

初中

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## 出版说明

### 编写目的

英语作为交流的语言工具,对于初高中学生来讲越来越重要,他们正处在打基础阶段,如果英语基础不扎实,不仅影响升学,还影响以后就业、出国深造等问题,打基础就得有好的学习方法,但很多学生苦于没有学英语的最佳途径,学英语感到很吃力,甚至下了功夫,收效甚微。本书从学习策略、解题技巧着手,让学生真正掌握英语特点与实际功能。因此,我们组织了具有丰富教学经验的一线教师编写了《新技巧英语》系列丛书。

### 编写依据

- ☐ 2001 年最新高(中)考试说明
- ☐ 2001 年最新英语教学大纲

### 编写框架

本书按高(中)考题型分为四大块内容:

- ☐ 单项填空(选择)与词汇。
- ☐ 完形填空。
- ☐ 阅读理解。
- ☐ 书面表达与看图填空(或短文改错)

## 编写特点

□ **重点突出,侧重技巧。**如单项填空(选择)的知识点几乎包括了全部语法、词汇,加强了语言交际功能,突出了动词知识运用;完形填空重点考查学生综合运用能力,重点在名词词语、动词词语、形容词词语、介词词语搭配和习惯用法上;阅读理解重点突出阅读量与阅读速度;短文改错侧重了对写作中语法要素、词汇要素、修辞要素考查;书面表达与看图填空,侧重直接给出情景考查学生表达能力。

□ **取材广泛,贴近生活。**本书取材广泛,涉及科普知识、政治经济、人物传记、科技教育、风土人情、广告宣传、新闻报道、体育赛事、历史文化、人间百态等,材料贴近生活,浅显易懂,趣味性强,有利于引导学生阅读,培养兴趣,积累知识。











□ **信息量大,实战性强。**每种题型后都设有针对性强的习题,信息量大,参考价值高,命题角度新,综合性强。

□ **考查交际能力,融合新知识。**全书增加了综合性和语境化内容,加大了语言交际能力考查的力度。

吉林人民出版社综合室

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## 第一部分 实用技巧点拨



### 完形填空题型说明

完形填空题英语中叫 cloze, 汉语中音译意译相结合, 有人爱把它翻译成“克漏字”, 即攻克漏字、少字。即在一段或长或短的文字中, 每隔至少 5 个字, 则出现一个空白, 需要读者补充上, 使其前后语境顺畅, 语法正确, 意思完整。通过一篇短文, 10 个或 20 个空白就能综合考查出学生对短文当中句子结构、词法运用、习惯用法、固定搭配、时态等基本语言知识的掌握情况和阅读等综合运用各种英语知识的能力。



### 完形填空试题特点及考查角度

#### 1. 试题特点

完形填空题是近几年来最流行的一种题型, 该题型能够测试学生综合运用英语的能力, 故也是考生感到难做的一种题型。一般它所占分值比例为 15%, 有的省市中考题中有两个完形填空题。比单纯的短文填空题较容易的一点是: 大部分中考完形填空题为客观形式, 即每个空白都给出四个选项, 这就利于考生利用排除、对比等方法去答题, 只要认真耐心对待的话, 此题是能够取得较高分数的。

此类题型在中考中其短文文体有的属科普性质的说明文, 学生们感到在阅读过程中比较困难; 有的属记叙性质的叙事文, 此种文体相对来说还较为容易。近几年中考中该题的难度系数为中偏高, 要求考生通过上下文、句与句、段与段之间的关系, 充分利用自己的英语知识, 全盘考虑, 综合性地进行分析、判断、推理, 在空白处填上最佳选项, 使短文结构和意思正确、完整。

#### 2. 考查角度

##### (1) 对基本英语语言知识的考查

①动词的考查。动词有各种各样的形式, 其中包括各种时态、不定式、分

词等。具体应填哪一个,需要根据前后文、上下句判断出来。如在短文中有这样一句话:

He opened the door. There was nobody. What \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr Wang in the past two weeks? He really didn't know.

A. has happened B. happened C. was happened D. had happened

此题根据时间状语判断出用完成时,另外根据前后文,整篇短文都是用过去的时态来叙述,故应用过去完成时,即正确答案为 D。

又如:

The teacher came into the classroom. All the students stopped \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to talk B. talking C. talked D. talks

stop to do sth. 意思是停下一件事去做另一件事。

stop doing sth. 意思是停止做某事。

根据前后语境判断出正确答案为 B。

②介词的考查。此种题相对来说较为简单,有一部分属固定用法。如短文中有这样一句话:

He was very strict \_\_\_\_\_ himself.

A. at B. with C. in D. at

be strict with sb. 和 be strict in sth. 是固定搭配。如果此类基础知识熟练的话,则会很容易的选出答案为 B。

又如:

There are some birds flying \_\_\_\_\_ my head. They all go to the north.

A. on B. above C. over D. top

四个介词中都有“在……上面”之意。on 表两个物体相接触,above 表不接触的上方,over 表垂直的正上方,top 为名词,指顶端。经过对比剩下 B、C,根据后面这句话,它们都向南飞去,说明鸟是一次性飞过去。over 含有这层意思,故最佳答案为 C。

③连词的考查。如:because, so, before, after, until, when, while, why 等。

④名词的考查。

(2)对短文的理解能力的考查

### 例 1

Mr Young is fifty - three years old. He has worked 1 for twenty - five years. He likes drinking. And he made a lot of 2 when he was drunk(醉的).

Once he was hardly 3 . With his friends' help, he could go on 4 there. He had to promise(答应) to stop drinking.

One night a rich woman 5 . All the police went to the house in which it 6 . Only he stayed in the office. He was 7 . It was very cold that night. He felt tired and wanted to drink 8 . He looked around and there was nobody except himself. He 9 a bottle of whisky(威士忌) in a shop at the corner of the street and drank it 10 . Before long he couldn't sit and was going to lie for a while. Just then in came two young men. 11 of them looked drunk.

"What's the matter, young men?" asked Mr Young.

"The man 12 me just now, sir," said the tall young man.

"But he bit(咬) my nose!" said the short young man.

"No, no, sir! He bit his nose 13 ."

"Nonsense(胡说八道)!" said Mr Young. "His nose is 14 than his mouth. How did he bite his own nose?"

"He stood on a rock and his mouth could reach his nose."

Mr Young thought for a while and 15 the tall man and made them leave.

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. in the shop     | B. at a bus station      |
| C. in the post office | D. at the police station |
| 2. A. mistakes        | B. friends               |
| C. parts              | D. machines              |
| 3. A. hit             | B. lost                  |
| C. sent off           | D. rung up               |
| 4. A. to work         | B. working               |
| C. to live            | D. living                |
| 5. A. died            | B. killed                |
| C. was killed         | D. was found             |
| 6. A. happened        | B. was happened          |
| C. has happened       | D. had happened          |
| 7. A. on duty         | B. at work               |
| C. free               | D. busy                  |
| 8. A. anything        | B. something             |
| C. everything         | D. nothing               |
| 9. A. borrowed        | B. bought                |
| C. found              | D. made                  |
| 10. A. at that moment | B. slowly                |
| C. on time            | D. in a minute           |
| 11. A. Both           | B. All                   |
| C. Neither            | D. None                  |
| 12. A. won            | B. saw                   |
| C. hurt               | D. met                   |
| 13. A. his            | B. himself               |
| C. her                | D. herself               |

14. A. low                      B. lower                      C. high                      D. higher  
 15. A. agreed with                      B. looked for  
     C. laughed at                      D. shouted at

○答案: 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. D  
 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. A

### 分析:

1. 此题考查对短文的理解, 即 Mr Young 的工作地点。从第二段 all the police 看出, 他在 police station 工作。

2. 此题给出四个名词, 也是考查对文章的理解。Mr Young 爱喝酒, 在喝醉的时候犯很多的错误才合乎情理, 即 make mistakes。

3. 此题从后面这句话中才能得出答案。在朋友的帮助下, 他们让他继续工作。他答应不再喝酒。3 题应选 C, 即有一次他几乎被开除。

4. 继续工作。go on doing 和 go on to do 的区别是, 前者就涉及到一件事, 如看电视, 停一会儿后, 继续看电视; 后者涉及到两件事, 如看完电视, 又接着打电脑。此题应用 go on working。

5. 一个富女人被杀才会引致警察去。故是 was killed。

6. 此题用一般过去时即可。

7. Mr Young 留下来的原因是因为在值班, 即 on duty。

8. 他感到累了, 想喝点东西。

9. in a shop at the corner of the street 告诉我们 Mr Young 买了一瓶威士忌, 即 bought。

10. 此题也是考查理解。on time 表示“按时”, 显然不符合题意。in a minute 有“立刻, 立即”的意思, 符合本文大意。

11. 根据下文, 此题是说两个人都醉了。Both 正确。

12. hurt 有“伤害”之意, 符合题意。

13. 他自己咬他的鼻子。himself 正确。

14. 鼻子比嘴高。

15. Mr Young 终于同意了高个子的说法。agreed with 正确。

### 例 2

It was a Saturday 1 in May. When 2 Edward opened her curtains and 3, she smiled and said, "It's going to be a beautiful day." She 4 her little son up at eight - thirty and said to him, "Get up, Reddy. We are going to the



zoo 5 . Wash your hands and face, brush your teeth and eat your breakfast quickly. We are going to New York by train."

Reddy was six years old. He was very 6 now, because he liked going to the zoo very much, and he also liked going by train. He said, "I dreamed about the zoo 7 night, Mummy."

His mother was in a hurry, 8 she stopped and smiled at her little son. "You did, Reddy?" she said. "And 9 did you do in the zoo in your dream?"

Reddy laughed and answered, "You know, Mummy! You were there in 10 dream, too."

- |               |               |                   |               |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. night   | B. evening    | C. afternoon      | D. morning    |
| 2. A. Mrs     | B. Mr         | C. Miss           | D. Mr and Mrs |
| 3. A. came in | B. looked out | C. went out       | D. walked on  |
| 4. A. picked  | B. sent       | C. woke           | D. looked     |
| 5. A. today   |               | B. this afternoon |               |
|               | C. tomorrow   | D. this evening   |               |
| 6. A. sad     | B. happy      | C. angry          | D. surprised  |
| 7. A. next    | B. this       | C. last           | D. tomorrow   |
| 8. A. but     | B. or         | C. and            | D. for        |
| 9. A. where   | B. when       | C. how            | D. what       |
| 10. A. my     | B. your       | C. his            | D. her        |

○答案:1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. A

分析:

1. 此题根据下文判断是早晨。故选 morning。
2. 此题很容易知道为 A。Mrs 一般用于称呼已婚女性, Mr 用于已婚男性, Miss 用于未婚女性。
3. 此题乍一看有点儿难以选择。但仔细看四个选项, 不看短文便能排除 C, 属语法错误。A, D 和上文不符, 也去掉。
4. woke up 是“叫醒”的意思。
5. 根据上下文的情景可判断为 today。
6. 因为 Reddy 喜欢去动物园, 所以非常高兴。
7. 昨天夜晚做梦。故应为 last night。
8. 他的妈妈原本 in a hurry, 但听到儿子说话后停了下来。此处表转折。
9. What did you do? 选 what 做 do 的宾语。

10. 儿子天真地说:“你知道的,你也在我的梦里呀!”故正确答案为 A。



## 做完形填空题必须具备的基本知识

### 1. 必须掌握基本的英语语言知识

如词汇、语法、句子结构、词法运用、词语辨析、固定搭配等知识。初中阶段,根据大纲要求,须掌握 600 个左右的最常用词和 200 个习惯用语及固定搭配。语法知识中,掌握所学单词的形态变化。如有这样一个句子:

He \_\_\_\_\_ down again and still felt terrible.

A. lain                      B. lay                      C. laid                      D. lied

lie 一词有两层意思,作规则动词时意思为“说谎”,“欺骗”;不规则动词为“平躺”,“卧”的意思,其过去式和过去分词分别为 lay, lain。根据前后文判断出该空用“躺”的过去式 lay, 即选 B。只有熟练掌握这些词的词形变化,才能在做完形填空时运用自如。

又如:

He said he would go to see her as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. gets                      B. got                      C. get                      D. would get

这是一个宾语从句中又有时间状语从句的复合句。因主句和从句都是过去时态,作为从句当中的从句,应用过去式,即 B 是正确的。

### 2. 具有分析和推理的能力

完形填空短文中前后句子之间存在着内在的逻辑关系,或为因果,或互相并列,或表示转折,或表示让步,或提出条件等等。考生必须在熟练掌握基本语言知识的情况下,具备分析、推理、判断的能力才能选出正确答案。

### 3. 具备联想的能力

即考生根据测试题所提供的信息,充分运用自己所掌握的各种知识进行合理的想象。



## 完形填空题解题步骤与技巧

### 1. 解题步骤

(1) 通读全文,掌握大意。在通读全文时,要特别注意文中的关键句子。

(2) 边读边想,开始做题。用对比、筛选等方法确定正确答案。对于不能

一下得出正确答案的,不要勉强答题,应再回到原文,局部阅读、推敲,从而确定答案。

(3)再读全文,验证答案。在做完后,要仔细验证。具体作法是:要把选择的答案都放入空格处,再反复阅读,目的在于检验填空后的文章语法是否正确,意思是否流畅通顺,内容是否清晰。

## 2. 解题技巧

(1)认真对待短文的首句开篇所暗示的信息。通常情况下,第一句是全文意义的精髓所在。它开宗明义,提供一定的答题信息。考生借此能判断文章的体裁、形式和内容,从而为正确的理解全文内容创造条件。

(2)在通读过程中,如遇空格,不宜操之过急,提笔就做(当然遇到比较明显而有把握的空格时,可先填上),可将空格看成是一个生词,只要意思妥当,就不要停下来,以形成对文章的整体概念,以免造成“见树不见林”的错误。

(3)先易后难,边读边填。完形填空是一篇信息受到较多破坏的短文。在重读时,考生应本着先易后难的原则,边读边填,把最熟悉、最有把握的空先填上。

现就解答完形填空题的步骤与技巧举例说明:

### 例 1

Mr Jenkins was born in a small village. His father was too 1 to send him to school. He had to work in the fields with his parents 2 he was young and weak. But they couldn't get enough food and they were often 3. Sometimes when he was ill, he could only be in bed. Nobody gave him any 4. Several years later he left his family, without telling anybody. He came to the city and began to beg from door to door(沿街乞讨).

Later on he saw a little girl 5 at a corner of a building. She lost her way and couldn't find her mother. The young man helped her to 6 her address and took her home. Her father, a rich shopkeeper, told him to work in his shop. He 7 everything carefully and did better than his workmates. The shopkeeper liked him and helped him to 8 his own shop. And nearly twenty years passed, Mr Jenkins was one of the richest men in the city.

Now the old man lived a happy life, he was 9 neither food nor clothes. But bad luck! He was ill and the best doctors couldn't 10 him. Of course he was afraid of death(死). His friends tried to comfort(安慰)him. Dying, he asked,

"I don't know whether the dead live happily in the Heaven(天堂) or not?"

"I'm sure they all live happily there," answered his friend.

"Why?"

"None of them would leave there!"

- |                     |                  |           |             |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. busy          | B. free          | C. poor   | D. rich     |
| 2. A. though        | B. because       | C. if     | D. until    |
| 3. A. full          | B. hungry        | C. tired  | D. thirsty  |
| 4. A. books         | B. water         | C. fruit  | D. medicine |
| 5. A. laughing      | B. smiling       | C. crying | D. playing  |
| 6. A. write         | B. lose          | C. forget | D. remember |
| 7. A. studied       | B. joined        | C. drew   | D. received |
| 8. A. sell          | B. open          | C. close  | D. change   |
| 9. A. interested in | B. afraid of     |           |             |
| C. surprised at     | D. worried about |           |             |
| 10. A. save         | B. use           | C. kill   | D. operate  |

○答案: 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A

分析:

首先,快速阅读一下全文。目的是为了获得全文大意,获得对文章的总体印象。同时,也明确作者的观点。这时,可以忽略文章细节,跳过空格,快速浏览关键词句。根据这一步骤得知本文的大意为:

Mr Jenkins 从小家境贫困,后到城市乞讨为生,因为帮助了一个迷路的小女孩而得到小女孩父亲的重用并帮他创办了自己的商店,使他终于过上了富裕生活。在他临死的时候,他的朋友安慰他,人们都在天堂里高兴地生活着。

其次,开始细读,试着填空,边填空边在文中寻找信息。

1. 他的父亲因为穷不能送他上学。
2. 尽管他又小又弱也得帮他父母在地里干活。though 引导让步状语从句。
3. 选择形容词,前句说他们得不到足够的食物,所以应是 hungry。
4. 前句他生病卧床,应是没有人给 medicine。
5. 在后文中表明小女孩迷了路,故此题应选择 crying。
6. Mr Jenkins 帮助小女孩记起了地址,即 remember。
7. 四个动词,时态都正确,只是意思不同。根据对照,studied 符合全文的意思。

8. 四个动词中只有 open 合适, 即小女孩的父亲帮他开了自己的商店。

9. 老人过着幸福的生活, 不愁吃穿, 即 worried about。

10. 医生也救不了他。save 正确。

最后, 将答案放入原文, 从头到尾再读一遍。检查意思是否通畅, 是否存在语法错误。

### 例 2

The Amazon is a great river. It is nearly 4,000 miles 1. It 2 more water than 3 river in the world. At its mouth it is 220 miles 4. Ocean-going ships can travel 1,000 miles up the Amazon, and smaller steamers can reach 2,300 miles. In a single second the Amazon pours 59,000,000 gallons of water into the Atlantic Ocean. Its muddy (混浊) water 5 the ocean brown for 200 miles. Half of South America is Brazil, and nearly half of Brazil is covered by the Amazon. It is a 6 great river.

- |                 |              |               |           |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. A. wide      | B. long      | C. short      | D. narrow |
| 2. A. have      | B. take      | C. carries    | D. moves  |
| 3. A. the other | B. any other | C. the others | D. others |
| 4. A. wide      | B. deep      | C. long       | D. short  |
| 5. A. makes     | B. takes     | C. lets       | D. keeps  |
| 6. A. true      | B. real      | C. truly      | D. really |

○答案: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C

分析: 如果同学们对地理知识熟悉的话, 一看第一句话就知 Amazon 是拉丁美洲的亚马孙河。这是一篇说明文。

1. 这条河 4000 英里长, long 正确。
2. A、B 不符合第三人称单数的条件, 可排除掉。C 和 D 中, C 正确。
3. the other 为“其它”之意, 表特指的“另外一条河”, 与句义不符, 故排除掉。the others 和 others 不能再修饰名词, 只有 any other 加上单数名词正确, 表示“任何别的”。
4. 它的入口为 220 英里宽。
5. 它的浑浊的水使得大西洋 200 英里内成为棕色。此题考查四个动词的词义及用法。takes 不符合题意。keeps 与 lets 分别意为“保持”和“让”, 都不符合句义, makes 最合适, 意思为“把……变成”。
6. “它的确是一条大河。”此处应用副词, truly 无论在词形和语法上都正

确。

**例 3**

Mr Brown worked in a shop. The shop was next 1 a post office. And he passed it every day.

One day, when Mr Brown came 2 for lunch, his wife 3 in her bedroom.

"What 4 you 4, dear?" asked Mr Brown.

"I got a letter from 5 friend of 6 this morning," said Mrs Brown. "He tells me he is ill and is in 7 hospital now."

"Oh, I'm 8 to hear that," Mr Brown said in a hurry. "Can I do 9 for you?" "Thank you very much," said Mrs Brown. "Would you post the letter for me on 10 way to the shop?"

"Of course, I would."

"Well, when I 11 the letter, I'll give it to you."

That evening, after they had 12, Mr Brown suddenly 13 the letter. He began to look for it in 14 of his pockets, but didn't 15 it. Then he said to his wife, "I 16 I forgot to post the letter. 17 it isn't in my pockets. I'm 18 I have posted it for you."

"Don't 19, dear," said Mrs Brown. "I forgot to give the letter to you at all when you went to work this 20!"

- |                 |                  |                       |                 |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. beside    | B. near          | C. to                 | D. from         |
| 2. A. home      |                  | B. to the shop        |                 |
|                 | C. to his office | D. to the post office |                 |
| 3. A. writes    | B. wrote         | C. is writing         | D. was writing  |
| 4. A. did...do  | B. were...doing  | C. are...doing        | D. do...do      |
| 5. A. a         | B. an            | C. the                | D. /            |
| 6. A. my        | B. myself        | C. mine               | D. me           |
| 7. A. the       | B. /             | C. a                  | D. an           |
| 8. A. glad      | B. happy         | C. sorry              | D. angry        |
| 9. A. something | B. anything      | C. nothing            | D. everything   |
| 10. A. you      | B. your          | C. yours              | D. yourself     |
| 11. A. finish   | B. finished      | C. will finish        | D. am finishing |

12. A. breakfast      B. lunch      C. supper      D. meal  
 13. A. saw      B. heard      C. forgot      D. remembered  
 14. A. both      B. any      C. every      D. all  
 15. A. see      B. look for      C. find      D. look at  
 16. A. thought      B. think      C. will think      D. am thinking  
 17. A. And      B. Or      C. But      D. So  
 18. A. afraid      B. sorry      C. glad      D. angry  
 19. A. be angry      B. worry      C. worried      D. be surprised  
 20. A. afternoon      B. morning      C. evening      D. night

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

分析: 此题的特点是文章短, 空白密集。类似题有一定难度。做此类题在第一次阅读时, 可参照每个小题中所给的四个选项以帮助快速阅读, 获知大意。然后再细读, 根据词的搭配、词义的搭配等选题。

1. 此题考查介词的用法。next to 是固定搭配, 意为“挨着”。
2. 回到家吃午饭, 当然要选 home。
3. 当他回到家的时候, 妻子“正在……”, 所以用过去进行时。
4. 直接转述 Mr Brown 的话, 用现在进行时。
- 5-6. “我的一个朋友”, 要说 one/a friend of mine。
7. (be) in hospital “住院”; be in the/a hospital “在这/一家医院里(如工作等)”。
8. sorry 意为“难过的”。
9. 此题考查不定代词 something 的特殊用法即, 用于问句中, 表示问者盼望得到肯定的答复。
10. on one's way, “在路上”, 属固定搭配。
11. 主句若用将来时, 从句用一般现在时。
- 12-15. 吃过饭, Mr Brown 突然想起了这封信, 找遍了所有的兜, 仍未找到。14 小题, every 不用作代词; any 用于否定句; both, 文中没有表明他有两个兜。只有 all 正确。
16. 用 thought 表示刚才的动作。
17. 考查连词。and 表并列或递进, or 表选择, but 表转折, so 表因果。前后句的关系有转折之意, 即“我没有寄出信, 但又不在兜里。”
18. C、D 可先排除掉, 在 A 和 B 中选。Mr Green 不能确定信到底在哪里。

所以用 afraid。

19. Don't 后跟动词原形, 应首先排除 C。A、D 不符合题意, 故选 B。

20. went to work 的时间为 this afternoon。



## 完形填空常见解题失误

### 1. 词汇掌握不牢

对一些单词的词义、词性或用法掌握得不够详细, 以致于在选择选项时无所适从。例如:

(1) Some students may \_\_\_\_\_ why there are two “英国” in English, England and Britain?

A. want      B. wonder      C. know      D. wish

做此题首先应清楚四个选项的含义: A 为“想要”, B 为“纳闷”, C 为“知道”, D 为“希望”。然后根据空白后面的问句确定答案为 B。全句意为“有的同学可能纳闷, 在英语里为何有两个‘英国’, England 和 Britain?”

(2) He told the doctor that he couldn't sleep \_\_\_\_\_ at night.

A. good      B. well      C. fine      D. nice

做此题的关键在于了解选项的词性。选项 A、C、D 都是形容词, 选项 B 是副词。由此判断答案为 B。well 在句中作状语修饰动词 sleep。

(3) When they \_\_\_\_\_ there, it was already dark.

A. arrived at      B. got      C. went to      D. to

做此题的关键是要清楚在英语中, 介词后面是不能接形容词与副词的。题中 there 意为“在那儿”, 是副词; at, to 都是介词, 所以排除 A、C、D。答案选 B。

从以上例题可以看出, 对词义、词性以及词的用法的了解不详都会影响做题效果。

### 2. 忽视文章整体内容

不注意从上下文内容获取有用信息, 而是只根据某一句或某个词语搭配来判断选项。完形填空中的正确答案, 有时具有很大的隐蔽性, 若不瞻前顾后, 很难选择。例如:

Mike walked into a bookstore for \_\_\_\_\_. The shop-owner told him that he was unable to help him, as he said later, Mike was too young to be an assistant.

A. food      B. a book      C. some books      D. a job



做此题时不可想当然地认为 Mike 走进一家书店就是为了买书。从后文“店老板不想让 Mike 做一名 assistant, 因为 Mike 太年轻了”可知, Mike 是想在一家书店里谋职。所以答案是 D。

又如:

“Why! That's the easiest 1 in the world. One and one is two. Anybody knows that. I have two groups of sheep.”

Ah Fanti laughed and said, “You are 2, master. Two groups of sheep put together is 3 one group. That's the easiest question in the world”.

1. A. answer                      B. question                      C. fool                      D. way  
2. A. kind                      B. honest                      C. right                      D. wrong  
3. A. also                      B. too                      C. still                      D. same

第一题根据该文最后一句话中的 question, 可判断答案为 B。

第二题根据 Ah Fanti 的话推断出他正在纠正“master”的说话, 可判断答案为 D。

第三题选 C, 句义为“两群羊加在一起仍然是一群羊”。

### 3. 忽视习惯搭配与固定句式

例如: (1) Young girls usually          much time going to shops for beautiful clothes.

- A. use                      B. need                      C. take                      D. spend

若只从含义上考虑, 四个选项似乎都正确。但从习惯搭配来看, 只能用 D 项。spend... (in) doing sth. 表示“花时间做某事”。

(2) “We were so busy          I forgot to pay for it!”

- A. talked and                      B. talked so                      C. talking but                      D. talking that

此处有两个固定用法: be busy doing sth. “忙于做某事”与 so... that “如此...以致于”。正确答案为 D。

(3) Some stars are small;          are even bigger than the sun.

- A. another                      B. the others                      C. others                      D. other

此处为 some... others 句型, 意为“有的...有的...”, 故选 C。

从以上例题可以看出, 熟记习惯搭配与固定句式在做完形填空题时非常重要, 它不但能提高准确率, 也会提高做题速度。所以这一点忽视不得。

### 4. 不注意语法分析

主要表现为不分析句子结构, 只凭语感选择答案。

例如: