



# 全国硕士研究生入学考试 英语完型填空强化训练

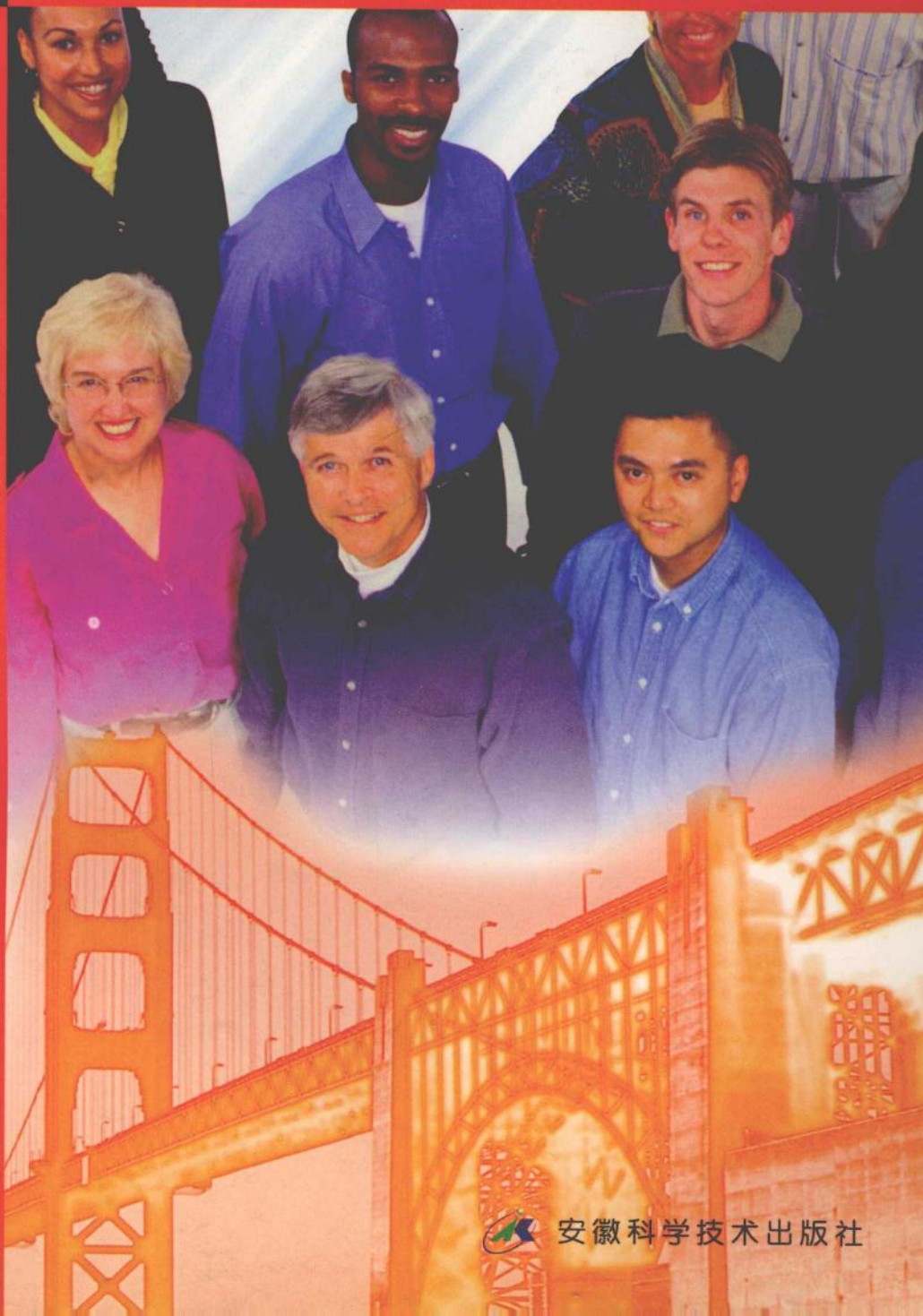
主 编：李玉梅  
副主编：王爱国 钟大林

## 真实题型

## 语法结构

## 语义结构

综合介绍完型填空的类型与解题技法，结合典型样题，  
精析详解，使您把握出题规律，掌握解题技巧，  
从基本语法点入手，温故而知新，理论联系实际，提纲  
挈领，以点带面，举一反三，  
引入语义分析手段，扩充释题的切入点，加大对英语单  
词及语汇的实际掌握宽度，由熟而至生巧



安徽科学技术出版社

# 全国硕士研究生入学考试 英语完型填空强化训练

主 编 李玉梅  
副主编 王爱国 钟大林

安徽科学技术出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国硕士研究生入学考试英语完型填空强化训练/李玉梅  
主编. —合肥:安徽科学技术出版社  
ISBN 7-5337-1790-2

I. 完… II. 李… III. 英语-语法-高等学校-习题  
IV. H314-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 13964 号

\*

安徽科学技术出版社出版  
(合肥市跃进路 1 号新闻出版大厦)  
邮政编码:230063

电话号码:(0551)2825419  
新华书店经销 合肥天马印刷有限责任公司印刷

\*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:14.75 字数:378 千  
2002 年 1 月第 2 次印刷  
ISBN 7-5337-1790-2/H·282 定价:10.00 元

(本书如有倒装、缺页等问题请向本社发行科调换)

# 前 言

2002 年全国硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲中对完型填空的要求是:不仅要考察考生对不同语境中规范的语言要素(包括词汇、表达方式和结构)的掌握程度,而且还要考虑考生对语段特征(如连贯性和一致性等)的辨别能力等。考试形式是在一篇 240~280 词的文章中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每题给出的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案,使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

本书由六个章节组成:第一章主要概述了完型填空的种类、组成以及检测的要点,并讲解了在做完型填空时应注意的问题和应采取的方法、技巧。第二章是语法结构,向应试者介绍根据语法线索,分析句子结构,运用自己所掌握的语法知识,来确定应填入的词和词的形式。第三章是搭配结构,主要向应试者介绍英语中的习惯用法以及其他成分的固定搭配或习惯搭配。第四章是篇章结构,主要要求应试者能对上下文中关键词了解并进行推理分析,有些题的解答则需要考生运用自己所具备的背景知识或生活常识。第五章是词汇结构,需要应试者根据词汇线索,进行推断并解题。

本书的内容编排是以“实践—理论—再实践”为结构模式,每章节前先提供例题,读者先自测自己的实际水平,随后带着问题深入探讨和研究语法、词汇等的内容,以其规律性的知识充实自己的头脑,然后认真做综合练习,从实践中检查自己对本项内容掌握的程度,带着问题再次复习理论阐述部分,以加深印象,知其然,亦知其所以然,达到以“不变”(固定的语法规则)应“万变”(同类型的不同考题)之目的。书中还提供了 65 篇不同类型且具有典型代表意义的完型填空试题以供考生进行考前强化训练。作者希望,考生能通过该书的学习训练能在完型填空的测试中一举过关,取得好成绩。

编者

# 目 录

第一章 完型填空简介.....	1
第一节 完型填空的概述.....	1
(一)完型填空的种类 .....	1
(二)完型填空的组成 .....	1
第二节 完型填空内容分析.....	2
(一)语法结构 .....	2
(二)搭配结构 .....	4
(三)篇章结构 .....	5
(四)词汇结构 .....	6
第三节 完型填空的解题方法.....	8
第二章 语法结构.....	9
第一节 一致结构.....	9
(一)主谓一致结构 .....	12
(二)名代一致结构 .....	15
(三)同等成分一致结构 .....	16
(四)综合练习题 Test 1~5 .....	16
(五)参考答案 .....	21
第二节 非谓语动词 .....	22
(一)不定式 .....	24
(二)动名词 .....	31
(三)分词.....	34
(四)综合练习题 Test 6~10 .....	36
(五)参考答案 .....	42
第三节 时态和语态 .....	42
(一)时态.....	44
(二)语态.....	45
(三)综合练习题 Test 11~15 .....	46
(四)参考答案 .....	50
第四节 从句结构 .....	51
(一)名词性从句 .....	53
(二)状语从句 .....	55
(三)定语从句 .....	57
(四)结合练习题 Test 16~20 .....	57
(五)参考答案 .....	62
第三章 搭配结构 .....	63



第一节 介词搭配 .....	63
(一)常见介词 .....	65
(二)介词+名词 .....	70
(三)名词+介词 .....	73
(四)形容词或过去分词+介词 .....	75
(五)动词+介词 .....	78
(六)综合练习题 Test 21~25 .....	80
(七)参考答案 .....	84
第二节 动词搭配 .....	85
(一)动词+介词 .....	87
(二)动词+副词 .....	91
(三)及物动词+副词 .....	94
(四)动物+副词+介词 .....	99
(五)综合练习题 Test 26~30 .....	103
(六)参考答案 .....	108
第四章 篇章结构 .....	109
第一节 根据体裁结构了解篇章 .....	109
(一)综合练习题 Test 31~35 .....	112
(二)参考答案 .....	117
第二节 根据内容分析篇章 .....	117
第三节 从功能角度解决完型填空 .....	119
(一)综合练习题 Test 36~45 .....	121
(二)参考答案 .....	131
第五章 词汇结构 .....	133
第一节 动词辨析 .....	134
(一)近义词的辨析 .....	137
(二)相形动词的辨析 .....	154
(三)综合练习题 Test 46~50 .....	165
(四)参考答案 .....	170
第二节 名词辨析 .....	170
(一)同义名词的辨析 .....	173
(二)相形名词的辨析 .....	186
(三)综合练习题 Test 51~55 .....	190
(四)参考答案 .....	195
第三节 形容词辨析 .....	195
(一)同义形容词的辨析 .....	197
(二)相形形容词的辨析 .....	206
(三)综合练习题 Test 56~60 .....	211
(四)参考答案 .....	216
第四节 副词辨析 .....	217

(一)同义副词的辨析 .....	218
(二)相形副词的辨析 .....	221
(三)综合练习题 Test 61~65 .....	223
(四)参考答案 .....	228

# 第一章 完型填空简介

## 第一节 完型填空概述

完型填空(Cloze Test)又称短文填空,是国内现行英语考试中非常流行的一种综合能力测试题。完型填空就其内容而言,不外乎句法结构和词汇意义。它在测试考生运用词汇及语法结构的能力方面,同“词汇与结构”题项有相似之处,但两者之间又有本质的不同。“词汇与结构”题项的测试是建立在单句水平上的,要从一个句子内部去判断并决定正确的选择。而完型填空是建立在语篇水平上的,要求考生在对全文充分理解的基础上才有希望选得正确的答案。它把阅读理解、句法结构和词汇语义的测试集于一题,既测试了考生理解短文的能力又测试了他们综合运用语言的能力。因而,完型填空综合性更强,灵活性更大,难度也相应提高。要想获得较好的成绩,顺利通过全国硕士研究生入学英语考试,考生就必须具有一定的阅读能力,掌握相当数量的词汇、短语,有正确运用语法知识的能力,而且还要有严密的逻辑思维、良好的语感和广泛的背景知识。

### (一)完型填空的种类

完型填空的题型形式有多种多样,有专题完型填空、选词完型填空、首字母自由完型填空、图示自由完型填空、综合完型填空和多项选择完型填空等等。全国硕士研究生入学英语考试,采用的是多项选择完型填空。这种题型既有利于试卷难易程度的控制,又能满足评分标准化、客观化的需要。

### (二)完型填空的组成

全国硕士研究生入学英语考试中完型填空共有 20 题,考试时间为 15 分钟。所选的文章题材为考生普遍熟悉、难度适中、饶有趣味的当代最佳短文。文中有精心设计的 20 个空白,每个空白为一题,每题有四个选择项。填空项目包括 40% 的语法结构题,其中与上下文语义密切相关的连接性词占 10%~15%、介词和副词占 15%~20%、代词占 5%、其他占 5%~10%;语义题约占 60%,其中上下文理解占 45%~50%,近义辨析占 10%,其他占 5%。要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思及结构恢复完整,以此来检测考生综合运用语言的能力。



## 第二节 完型填空内容分析

完型填空是测试考生在语篇水平上综合运用语言知识的能力。它与专项词汇选择测试题的区别是:完型填空测试的词汇是一篇文章中的有机组成部分,词汇的正确选择与上下文的逻辑意思等因素有着不可分割的联系。笔者根据完型填空的题型特点,就以上几个主要方面详细谈谈完型填空对考生语言知识和语言运用能力的具体要求。

### (一)语法结构

完型填空的空缺不能脱离句子分析来推知答案。空缺不能脱离句子而存在,推断空档所缺时,必须对空缺所在句的句法结构进行分析。空缺处可以是一个句子的修饰性成分,如定语、状语等,也可以是句子的主干部分,如复合谓语,谓语动词加宾语,主语加谓语(动词或部分谓语)等。空缺补上后的句子必须意思完整且语法正确,所以完型填空对考生句法结构知识方面的要求也很高,考生的句法结构知识宜达到融会贯通的地步,才能在完型填空时运用自如,具体地说,涉及以下一些句法结构知识:

- 1) 句子完整与否;
- 2) 主谓一致问题;
- 3) 句型类别,如:陈述、否定、疑问、祈使;
- 4) 特别句型,如:存在、强调、省略、倒装;
- 5) 主从句在意义上是什么关系,连接词的正确使用。

#### 例

Geography is the study of the relationship between people and the land. Geographers(地理学家)compare and contrast 1 places on the earth. But they also 2 beyond the individual places and consider the earth as a 3. The word geography 4 from two Greek words, ge, the Greek word for “earth” and graphein, 5 “to write”. The English word geography means “to describe the earth”. 6 geography books focus on a small area 7 a town or city. Others deal with a state, a region, a nation, or an 8 continent. Many geography books deal with the whole earth. Another 9 to divide the study of 10 is to distinguish between physical geography and cultural geography. The former focuses on the natural world; the 11 starts with human beings and 12 how human beings and their environment act 13 each other. But when geography is considered as a single subject, 14 branch can neglect the other.

A geographer might be described 15 one who observes, records, and explains the 16 between places. If places 17 alike, there would be little need for geographers.

We know, however, 18 no two places are exactly the same. Geography, 19 is a point of view, a special way of 20 at places.

- |               |            |            |           |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A) similar | B) various | C) distant | D) famous |
| 2. A) pass    | B) reach   | C) go      | D) set    |
| 3. A) whole   | B) reach   | C) part    | D) total  |

- |                   |             |                 |                |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 4. A) falls       | B) removes  | C) results      | D) comes       |
| 5. A) what        | B) that     | C) which        | D) it          |
| 6. A) Some        | B) Most     | C) Many         | D) Few         |
| 7. A) outside     | B) except   | C) as           | D) like        |
| 8. A) extensive   | B) entire   | C) overall      | D) enormous    |
| 9. A) way         | B) means    | C) habit        | D) technique   |
| 10. A) world      | B) earth    | C) geography    | D) globe       |
| 11. A) second     | B) later    | C) next         | D) latter      |
| 12. A) learns     | B) studies  | C) realises     | D) understands |
| 13. A) upon       | B) for      | C) as           | D) to          |
| 14. A) neither    | B) either   | C) one          | D) each        |
| 15. A) for        | B) to       | C) as           | D) by          |
| 16. A) exceptions | B) sameness | C) differences  | D) divisions   |
| 17. A) being      | B) are      | C) be           | D) were        |
| 18. A) although   | B) whether  | C) since        | D) that        |
| 19. A) still      | B) then     | C) nevertheless | D) moreover    |
| 20. A) working    | B) looking  | C) arriving     | D) getting     |

#### 剖析与题解

1. B 语义。由上文 compare and contrast 及下文 the individual places 推知；
  2. C 语法。介词搭配, go beyond；
  3. A 语义。由上文 go beyond the individual places 推知；
  4. D 语法和动介搭配；
  5. C 语法。非限定性定语从句, 其特点之一是该从句与被说明的名词之间用逗号隔开。其二是指示物时只能用 which；
  6. A 语法。代词 Some... others... 搭配, 由下文 others 推知；
  7. D 语法。介词用法。like 后面可以跟名词或代词。说明物与物之间有相似之处；
  8. B 语义。由本句的内容推知；
  9. A 语义和搭配。由上文的内容和空档后 to do sth. 推知；
  10. C 语义。根据短文主题和上下文语义推知；
  11. D 语法。代词 the former... the latter... 搭配。由上文 the former 推知；
  12. B 语义。由短文主题和上文内容推知；
  13. A 语法与搭配。介词搭配 act upon, 由全句内容推知；
  14. A 语义。由上文 the former... the latter 及题义推知；
  15. C 语法。介词搭配 describe... as...；
  16. C 语义。由下文 if... alike, little need for geographers 推知；
  17. D 语法。与现在事实相反的虚拟假设, 由主句 would be 推知；
  18. D 语法。宾语从句, 由主句动词 know 及本句含义推知；
  19. B 语义。副词, 与上文和下文的内容推知；
  20. B 语法与搭配。由上文及动词 look at 搭配推知；
- 本文中 5、6、11、14、17、18 均涉及到句法结构知识。

## (二)搭配结构

完形填空空缺有时涉及到某种搭配知识。这种搭配包括固定搭配是指与上下文某一词相关,形成固定搭配,或属于主语与谓语动词、动词与宾语之间的横向组合关系。习惯用法意义上的搭配是指惯用短语或某一部分。考生要是熟悉这一短语,就能比较容易地找到正确答案。这些搭配包括以下内容:

- 1) 习语,惯用法的固定搭配;
- 2) 与空缺相呼应的关联词;
- 3) 动词搭配模式(pattern),如宾语从句,双宾语,复合宾语,动名词和不定式;
- 4) 形容词搭配模式(pattern),如从句、不定式、介词短语;
- 5) 动词、名词、形容词与介词的搭配;
- 6) 动词与宾语名词的搭配用法;

### 例

When the United States entered the Second World War, it became necessary to set up blood bands. Soon the first one under the Red Cross was 1 and Dr. Drew served 2 its head.

When the Red Cross blood bands started to collect and store 3 for men wounded in battle, black Americans 4 to give blood 5 the whites. 6 their blood was refused. Later, black blood was accepted, but it was stored in a different place from "white" 7. Although doctors insisted that there was no 8 between the blood of blacks and whites, the Red Cross 9 the support of the government, continued to keep the blood 10.

One day after the war was over, Dr. Drew was 11 from Washington, D. C. with three other doctors to 12 a conference in a southern state. In North Carolina their car went 13 a ditch. Dr. Drew was badly hurt. By the time a 14 stopped and took him to the nearest hospital, he had 15 a lot blood. But at the gate of the hospital, they were told, "We don't 16 blacks here. 17 him to the hospital for 18 people." 19 they said, they could not get him into the hospital. 20 the end they had to turn around and take him to another hospital, but Dr. Drew died on the way, because he had lost too much blood.

- |                          |                     |                   |                    |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A) constructed        | B) put up           | C) built up       | D) established     |
| 2. A) at                 | B) with             | C) as             | D) of              |
| 3. A) money              | B) food             | C) blood          | D) drugs           |
| 4. A) ordered            | B) refused          | C) helped         | D) offered         |
| 5. A) along with         | B) except for       | C) rather than    | D) instead of      |
| 6. A) In the first place | B) First            | C) Firstly        | D) At first        |
| 7. A) blood              | B) people           | C) one            | D) doctors         |
| 8. A) harm               | B) difference       | C) problem        | D) conflict        |
| 9. A) under              | B) in               | C) with           | D) at              |
| 10. A) separate          | B) carefully tested | C) stored outside | D) out of the bank |

- |                     |                |                      |               |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 11. A) running      | B) driving     | C) flying            | D) heading    |
| 12. A) present      | B) join        | C) take              | D) attend     |
| 13. A) onto         | B) out of      | C) into              | D) against    |
| 14. A) passed car   | B) passing car | C) car having passed | D) car passed |
| 15. A) lost         | B) used        | C) wasted            | D) missed     |
| 16. A) like         | B) cure        | C) need              | D) take in    |
| 17. A) Bring        | B) Take        | C) Help              | D) Send       |
| 18. A) sick         | B) injured     | C) colored           | D) wounded    |
| 19. A) However hard | B) Whatever    | C) What              | D) How hard   |
| 20. A) In           | B) At          | C) By                | D) To         |

### 剖析与题解

1. D 语义。由上文 necessary to set up ... 推知；
2. C 语法。介词搭配, serve as；
3. C 语义。由上文 blood banks started... 和下文 for men wounded in battle 推知；
4. D 语义。由下文 their blood was refused 推知；
5. A 语义。由下文题 17 和 18 推知；
6. D 语义和搭配。由下文 later 推知；
7. A 语义。根据短文主题和上下文语义推知；
8. B 语法兼语义。由本句 between... and... 及下文题和内容推知；
9. C 语法。介词 with 与 the support of 搭配；
10. A 语义。由上文题 17 和 18 推知；
11. D 语义。由下文 their car 推知；
12. D 语法。动词 attend 与名词搭配；
13. C 语法。介词用法，由空档后的名词 a ditch 词义推知；
14. B 语法。由下文推知；
15. A 语义。由上文 badly hurt 推知；
16. D 语义。由下文 19 题推知；
17. B 语法。介词搭配, take sb. to the hospital；
18. C 语义。由全文中心意义推知；
19. B 语法。
20. A 语法。介名搭配, in the end；

本文中涉及到搭配知识的空档有 1、2、5、6、9、10、12、13、17、19、20。

### (三) 篇章结构

所给文章虽然由于空白的出现而显得“破碎”，但其主旨大意是确定的、完整的。鉴于这种情况，首先应通读全文，照应首尾，掌握中心意旨，然后围绕这一中心主题展开联想，确定文中所需信息。

#### 例

“Fire! Fire!” What terrible words to hear when one wakes up in a strange house in the middle of the night! It was a large, old, wooden \_\_\_\_\_ and my room was on the top

\_\_\_\_\_. I jumped out of bed, \_\_\_\_\_ the door and stepped \_\_\_\_\_ into the passage. It was full of thick \_\_\_\_\_.

I began to run, but as I was still only half-awake, \_\_\_\_\_ of going towards the stairs I went in the opposite direction. The smoke grew \_\_\_\_\_ and I could see \_\_\_\_\_ all around. The floor became hot under my bare feet. I found an open door and ran into a room to get to the window. But \_\_\_\_\_ I could reach it, one of my feet caught in something soft and I \_\_\_\_\_ down. The thing I had fallen over \_\_\_\_\_ like a bundle of clothes, and I picked it up to protect my face \_\_\_\_\_ the smoke and heat. Just then the \_\_\_\_\_ gave away under me and I crashed to the \_\_\_\_\_ below with pieces of burning \_\_\_\_\_ all around me.

### 剖析与题解

从文章的开头两句中,我们便知道本文是关于夜间发生火灾的事。火灾是可怕的,恰又在夜间,这就增加了一层恐怖。这是的人们大都在睡觉。根据这一主题我们可以展开一些联想:一座木“房子”(house)着火了,“我”住在顶“层”(floor),跳下床,“打开”(opened)门,跑到“外面”(out)的通道里。那里已是浓“烟”(smoke)滚滚。接着,我开始跑,慌忙之中跑错了方向,“没有”(instead)找到楼梯口。这时烟雾“越来越浓”(thicker),周围都是“火焰”(flames)。我看到一扇门开着,冲了进去,想从窗户出去。但“没等”(before)我跑到跟前就被一件东西“绊倒”(fell)了。那东西“像”(felt like)是一捆衣服。我拿起来做防护(from)。这时脚下“楼板”(floor)塌了。我摔到下一“层”(floor),周围都是着了火的“木头”(wood)。这里,括号里的词均为所需填补的词,也都是围绕“失火”这一主题最有可能出现的词。

### (四)词汇结构

完形填空的空缺处主要是单词,所以对考生的词汇知识有一定的要求。在测试中,动词是载用语法信息最大的实义词。除此以外,还有名词、代词、数词、形容词和副词。这些词的语法内容包括名词的数、格;代词的数、格;指代的一致;各种数的表达;形容词、副词的级和在句子中的位置、词序。完形填空还占有一定比例的语法功能词如助动词、情态动词、连词、连接性副词与介词的正确使用;以及用法近似,词义相近和词形相近的辨别。这类空档的选择主要涉及考生的词汇知识。

#### 例

Henry's job was to examine cars which crossed the frontier to make sure that they were not smuggling anything into the country. Every evening except at weekends, he 1 see a factory worker coming up the hill towards the frontier, 2 a bicycle with a big load of old straw on it. When the bicycle 3 the frontier, Henry used to stop the man and 4 him take the straw off and 5 it. Then he would examine the straw very carefully to see 6 he could find anything, after which he would look in all the man's pockets 7 he let him tie the straw again. The man would then put it on his bicycle and go off down the hill with it. Although Henry was always 8 to find gold or jewellery or other valuable things 9 in the straw, he never found 10 even though he examined it very carefully. He was sure that the man was 11 something, but he was not 12 to imagine what it could be.

Then one evening, after he had looked 13 the straw and emptied the factory

worker's pockets 14 usual, he 15 to him, "I know that you are smuggling things 16 this frontier. Won't you tell me what it is that you're bringing into the country so successfully? I'm an old man, and today's my last day on the 17. Tomorrow I'm going to 18. I promise that I shall not tell 19 if you tell me what you've been smuggling." The factory worker did not say anything for 20, then he smiled, turned to Henry and said quietly, "Bicycles."

- |                       |               |                     |              |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. A) should          | B) would      | C) might            | D) must      |
| 2. A) pushing         | B) pulling    | C) filling          | D) carrying  |
| 3. A) arrived         | B) appeared   | C) came             | D) reached   |
| 4. A) force           | B) order      | C) make             | D) call      |
| 5. A) show            | B) load       | C) untie            | D) loose     |
| 6. A) that            | B) where      | C) how              | D) whether   |
| 7. A) before          | B) thus       | C) first            | D) so        |
| 8. A) lucky           | B) expecting  | C) suspecting       | D) insisting |
| 9. A) had been hidden | B) hiding     | C) have been hidden | D) hidden    |
| 10. A) nothing        | B) something  | C) everything       | D) anything  |
| 11. A) cheating       | B) smuggling  | C) stealing         | D) pushing   |
| 12. A) capable        | B) possible   | C) able             | D) clever    |
| 13. A) through        | B) thoroughly | C) upon             | D) up        |
| 14. A) then           | B) more       | C) as               | D) like      |
| 15. A) cried          | B) said       | C) ordered          | D) told      |
| 16. A) cross          | B) past       | C) across           | D) into      |
| 17. A) job            | B) work       | C) case             | D) duty      |
| 18. A) return         | B) retreat    | C) retire           | D) rest      |
| 19. A) everyone       | B) someone    | C) no one           | D) anyone    |
| 20. A) long           | B) period     | C) time             | D) a moment  |

### 剖析与题解

1. B 语法。would 用于叙述过去习惯性动作,由上文 every evening 推知;
2. A 语法。现在分词在句子中作状语,表示伴随状况;
3. D 语义。动词的及物与不及物;
4. C 语法。动词结构 make sb. do sth.;
5. C 语法兼语义。根据情节的发展,由下文 let him tie the straw again 推知;
6. D 语义。根据上文推知;
7. A 语法。根据主从句的意义和时间先后的关系推知;
8. B 语法兼语义。根据空缺的句子成分以及动词的习惯搭配模式推知;
9. D 语法。过去分词短语作定语时,相当于一个定语从句;
10. D 语法。anything 不定代词一般用于疑问和否定句中;
11. B 语义。根据本文中心内容推知;
12. C 语法搭配,be able to do sth.;
13. A 语义和搭配;



14. C 语法搭配, as usual;  
15. B 语法。动词与介词的习惯搭配;  
16. C 语义。根据名词 frontier 含义推知;  
17. A 语法搭配;  
18. C 语义。根据上文 today's my last day on the job 推知;  
19. D 语法。anyone 用于否定和疑问句中;  
20. D 语法搭配。for a moment;  
本文中空格 1、2、3、4、5、6、7、10、11、12、15、17、19 均涉及词法知识。

### 第三节 完形填空的解题方法

完形填空是涉及阅读理解、句法结构、词汇辨义、固定搭配和习惯用法等知识的综合性很强的一种考试形式。在答题中,考生需面对空缺,全盘考虑,综合完形填空测试内容的各个方面进行分析,方可获得正确答案。因此,考生在做完形填空时,应该注意以下几点:

(1)考生做完形填空时,必须对短文大意有了基本的了解,这样才能比较准确地推知答案。因此,考生要掌握好时间,在填空之前,先粗略地通读全文,弄清大意,熟悉语言环境,并试图再现故事的场景,把自己置身于情景进行填空,就能比较顺利且有把握捕捉到正确答案。

(2)在通读全文的基础上,考生可在着手填空前,先不急于填空,可熟悉一下所提供的选择项,边细读边看选择,进行有的放矢定向思维。这样可以缩小范围,提高答题速度并增加答题命中率。

(3)在立足本句进行字斟句酌的分析时,要注意该句和上下句的逻辑关系和全文的情节。切不可把任何一个句子或空白处与短文割裂开,孤立地去看待它。因为正确答案往往通过上下文直接或间接地反映出来。因此,要极力抓住有关线索,把相应的,相关的,相似的或相反的语法结构和词语迅速识别出来,才能推知正确的答案。

(4)在选答案时,要采取排除法,认真对四个选择项进行比较,逐一排除干扰项,去伪存真。排除必须有理,选择必须有据。

(5)在完形填空题中还有一小部分是常识推理题,考查考生的知识面和能力。这类试题单凭上下文的理解还不行,还要结合考生的生活常识进行必要的联想和推理,才能确定答案。

本书作者结合多年语言测试教学经验,从完形填空的命题设计谈其解题诀窍,从完形填空的特点介绍到完形填空对考生语言知识、语言能力和应试技巧的要求,以帮助考生循序渐进地熟悉答题技巧,理顺答题思路,悟出解题真谛,达到所需级别。

总而言之,要想获得高分,只有平时下苦功,打好基础,做好心理准备,再加上一定的解题技巧,任何问题才会迎刃而解。

## 第二章 语法结构

语法结构是综合填空的一个非常重要的测试项目,几乎所有的综合填空都有语法结构方面的多项选择。这就要求考生依靠自己所学的语法知识,进行推理判断,排除干扰项目,选择正确答案。该部分经常测试的语法现象有主谓一致结构、非谓语动词、句型、名代一致、同等成分的一致、时态和语态以及从句结构等。

### 第一节 一致结构

#### 例 1

There is an old saying that husbands and wives start to look and behave like each other after a while. I don't know if 1 was true of my mother and father. Both of my parents 2 brown hair and brown eyes and 3 had low voices and gentle personalities. My father, however, was eight years 4 than my mother and taller and thinner.

My mother was 5 than my father and talk much less than 6 did. She 7 also a much neater and more patient person than my father.

My father was more intelligent and more experienced 8 life than my mother. He was 9 to doing everything quickly, from working to 10.

They both liked nature and the outdoors and were 11 of walking, gardening, and swimming. They were both 12 in reading and music. But my father preferred history books and biographies of famous men, 13 my mother liked to read romantic novels.

Most of the time they were in agreement on 14 up their children. They both believed in 15 their children love and responsibility, and 16 one believed in punishing a child physically. At times, their 17 were very much alike, but at 18 times, they seemed very different. Perhaps that is 19 none of their four children 20 for sure which parent he takes after.

- |             |              |                |            |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. A) which | B) such      | C) this        | D) what    |
| 2. A) were  | B) had       | C) liked       | D) wore    |
| 3. A) who   | B) also      | C) two         | D) both    |
| 4. A) older | B) elder     | C) senior      | D) more    |
| 5. A) quite | B) quiet     | C) quieter     | D) quicker |
| 6. A) we    | B) people    | C) one         | D) he      |
| 7. A) was   | B) displayed | C) represented | D) seemed  |
| 8. A) of    | B) in        | C) about       | D) for     |

- |                      |               |               |              |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 9. A) useful         | B) accustomed | C) made       | D) habitual  |
| 10. A) talk          | B) talks      | C) talking    | D) talked    |
| 11. A) fund          | B) found      | C) fond       | D) find      |
| 12. A) interested    | B) satisfied  | C) keen       | D) delighted |
| 13. A) but           | B) as         | C) though     | D) while     |
| 14. A) feeding       | B) bringing   | C) rearing    | D) raising   |
| 15. A) supporting    | B) affording  | C) presenting | D) giving    |
| 16. A) every         | B) neither    | C) either     | D) none      |
| 17. A) personalities | B) moods      | C) habits     | D) customs   |
| 18. A) some          | B) most       | C) other      | D) several   |
| 19. A) what          | B) why        | C) that       | D) which     |
| 20. A) knowing       | B) known      | C) knows      | D) knew      |

### 剖析与题解

该完形填空约有 12 道题涉及主谓一致问题。它们分别是 1、2、3、6、7、9、11、12、16、17、19、20 题。第 1 题是个宾语从句的主语。意思是：我不知道这一古训是否适用于我的父母。正确答案应该是 C, this。第 2 题是就谓语动词进行选择。该句意思是：我的父母都有一头棕色的头发和一双棕色的眼睛。该题的正确答案是 B, had。第 3 题还是要求填充适当的主语，该句的意思是：他们俩人讲话时声音都很低，性格也都很温和。所以该题的正确答案为 D, both。第 6 题是个比较状语从句，该空格需要一个主语，意思是：我母亲比我父亲更寡言。所以这里选 D, he。第 7 题是填充系动词，和后面一起构成谓语，所以最好选择 A, was。第 9 题是固定搭配，to be accustomed to (习惯于)，同时做句子的谓语，故正确的答案应该是 B。第 11、12 题也都是作为谓语成分的固定搭配，to be fond of (爱好、喜欢) 和 to be interested in (对……感兴趣)，所以这两个题的正确答案分别是 C 和 A。第 16 题是“连词+代词”做主语，该句的意思是：他们都不赞成对孩子进行体罚。而本句的句型为肯定式，所以最好选择否定词 neither (两者都不)，故本题的正确答案是 B。第 17 题选择合适的主语，根据上下文意思，应该选择 A，意思是：他们两人的品质非常相似。第 19、20 题是个复合句，第 19 题要求填充一个从句引导词，第 20 题要求填充从句的谓语，并且要和该从句的主语 none 保持一致，根据上下文意思，可以确定正确的答案分别是 B 和 C，这样，在语义和语法上都保持了答案的准确性。

答案：

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

### 例 2

When a person 1 from one culture to another, he must 2 the customs and to the way of life of the people. The one problem of adjustment which he 3 almost immediately 4 food. In his own country, he 5 certain foods 6 in the way of his people, and served at several times during the day. In a new country, he may find himself 7 eat foods he never 8, prepared in ways he knows 9, and eaten at times when he is unaccustomed to eating.

The standard methods of cooking 10 boiling, baking or roasting, frying, and broiling. Boiled foods 11 in water of some other liquid at a boiling temperature. Baked or