

# 英语完型 填空技巧

(修订本)

陈飞 主编

上海外语教育出版社

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上海交通大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

随着对英语知识应用的要求不断提高,而学生们又对其中的完型填空最感困难,针对这一问题编者集南、北方优秀英语教师一起编写了此书。

本书共分两个部分:技巧训练和参考答案。在技巧训练中,编者根据循序渐进的原则,将全书 70 篇练习分成三个 Step。在每个 Step 中又以自己丰富教学经验总结出一些方法指导,再以这些方法指导进行模拟练习。总之,此书的练习题材广泛,生动有趣,且经过精心地科学地编排和归纳。

本书适合于大、中学生作为提高英语知识应用的学习课本或参考资料,也适合于有志于提高此方面能力的学习英语的读者。

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## 再 版 说 明

承蒙广大师生及社会有志青年的大力支持,本书自 1990 年首次出版以来,一直深受读者的青睐,连续重印了七次,发行量由两万册基数猛增到目前拾多万册,取得了明显的社会效益,达到了作者对本书期望的渔鱼点金,事半功倍的目的。

出版社应全国广大读者的恳求,与作者再三探讨,研究,决定隆重推出修订本。取其精华,去其糟粕,为广大考生顺利通过大学入学考试架设鹊桥。

修订本编排结构不变,仍分两个部分:

第一部分为解题技巧和导入训练。

其中分三个水平级(STEP)。每一级再分方法指导及模拟题组。精编的 70 篇完型填空强化训练具有内容新颖,题材广泛,生动有趣,编排科学,紧跟高考等特点。三个水平间难度呈由浅入深,循序渐进的规迹。

第二部分为参考答案

修订本由陈飞,刘锦飞,吉传勇,黄海生,吴晓梅等同志供稿。陈飞同志负责统稿,定稿并终审。

由于水平有限,修订本难免彻底勘误,恳望读者及同行恩赐宝贵意见。

编 者

一九九三年六月

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# 技巧与训练

## Step One

本级完型填空题的取材力求面广、浅易,生词率控制在2%以内。我们有意选择大家所熟悉材料如:Aesop's Fables 和 Reading Practice For Senior Students,以帮助同学们掌握答题技巧:循着正确的解题思路,有根据、有目的选择最佳答案,提高得分率。下列解题法较为实用,请仔细阅读,并结合本级练习加以尝试。

### 1. 方法指导(一)

#### 一、综观全文 摸清大意

英语文章一般都有中心议题或中心内容。通过从头到尾快速浏览,可至少了解此文主要谈什么。这样,文中的主线执着你接下来的解题思路。可使答题过程沿正确的方向发展。例如:

Mrs Jackson is an old woman who has a small room  
(1) an old house. She (2) there since  
1964. That was the year when her husband (3).  
He had been ill (4) many years. After his death  
Mrs Jackson had (5) money at all. She found work  
in a factory. Her job was to clean the offices. She (6)

get up at 5 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the morning. Last year she was ill and her doctor said: "\_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ work so hard". Now Mrs Jackson sells newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a big shop in the middle of town. She \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't have much money but she is happier now.

- |      |                |              |
|------|----------------|--------------|
| (1)  | A. in          | B. on        |
|      | C. from        | D. of        |
| (2)  | A. is living   | B. lives     |
|      | C. lived       | D. has lived |
| (3)  | A. died        | B. has died  |
|      | C. dead        | D. was dead  |
| (4)  | A. since       | B. for       |
|      | C. in          | D. during    |
| (5)  | A. none        | B. any       |
|      | C. no          | D. not       |
| (6)  | A. must        | B. must to   |
|      | C. had to      | D. has to    |
| (7)  | A. of          | B. at        |
|      | C. in          | D. on        |
| (8)  | A. You haven't | B. Not       |
|      | C. Don't       | D. Better no |
| (9)  | A. outside     | B. without   |
|      | C. in front    | D. out of    |
| (10) | A. always      | B. still     |
|      | C. yet         | D. already   |

花一、二分钟通读此短文后,你会知道:1. 此文主要叙述 how

Mrs Jackson lived and lives after her husband's death. 2. 所填内容主要是些搭配关系。3. 生词不多, 难度不大。这样心里有个底后你便可以大胆尝试了。(1)处, “表示旧房子里的一个小间”, 填 A。(2)处, 表示“自 1964 年以来一直住在那里, 填 D。(3)处, 需要动词(过去时)作谓语, 则选 A。(4)处, 表示“……达一段时间”, 用介词 for 表达。(5)处, 从整体推测: Mrs Jackson 丧偶后身无分文, 故选 C。(6)处, 表示“不得不”之意, must 无过去式, 则用 had to 表达。(7)处, 是习语表示早上, 填 C。(8)处, 根据文中线索, 医生劝她不要太辛苦, 则填 C。(9)处, B, C, D 均不适, 只有 A 在意义上、语法上通顺。(10)处, 表示“仍没多少钱”, 所以选 B。

## 二、边读边酌 初选试填

答题时, 每看一句或默读一句后, 不要急于在提供的四个选择项中挑答案, 而应充分依靠自己平时所积累的英语语言知识, 根据文中语义、语法、逻辑和搭配上的需要来推测应填什么词。考虑成熟后, 再对照四个选择项。若 A、B、C、D 中有一答案与你想的相仿, 则该答案正确度较大。当然不能排除其余三个选择项的正确的可能性, 应逐个进行分析。例如:

Dear Sally,

Thank you very much for your letter. I am (1) that you've had such bad weather. Perhaps it'll be better when the spring (2). We have had good weather. (3) week it was very hot and on Sunday I (4) the garden all day. Now it is 8 o'clock (5) but I (6) outside to write this letter.

Yesterday I went to the cinema. The film (7)

Red River. It was about a place in the south of England  
 (8) the river became red, but (9) was  
 able to explain it. Then a reporter came and found that a  
 company (10) some chemicals into the river. The  
 film wasn't very good.

I hope you are very well.

Yours,

Jimmy

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) A. sadly            | B. sorry            |
| C. unpleasant           | D. unhappy          |
| (2) A. is coming        | B. will come        |
| C. is going to come     | D. comes            |
| (3) A. The last         | B. In the last      |
| C. On the last          | D. Last             |
| (4) A. was in           | B. have been in     |
| C. was on               | D. have been on     |
| (5) A. in the afternoon | B. in the evening   |
| C. on the afternoon     | D. on the evening   |
| (6) A. am sitting still | B. am still sitting |
| C. sit still            | D. still sit        |
| (7) A. was calling      | B. has called       |
| C. called               | D. was called       |
| (8) A. where            | B. there            |
| C. in that              | D. from which       |
| (9) A. none             | B. no people        |
| C. nobody               | D. no person        |

(10) A. had thrown

B. was thrown

C. did throw

D. throwing

本段第二句中(1)处,若不先看四个选择项,你也可以从 that you've had such bad weather 中推测空白处应填入表示“遗憾”之类的词语。根据此句语法结构上的需要应填入的词是形容词。对照选择项后可确定该词是 sorry。(2)处,从题干部分的时间状语从句上判断:这里应用现在时表示将来,则选 D。(3)处,表示“上周”,又是句子开头,填 D。(4)处,从 on Sunday 上看出本句在描述过去事实,则用 A。(5)处和(6)处,从全文线索看,写信人似乎要对方知道自己写信时多么真诚,连天晚了也顾不得,则填 A 和 B。(7)处,需要填入一个完整的谓语来表达,根据惯用法填 D。(8)处,不先看选择项,也可从题干部分判断空白处需要填一引导定语从句的关系副词,则 A 适合。(9)处,应填入 C。因为其余选择项的含义在本处不适。(10)处,强调公司先将废水排入河中,记者后来发现真相。本处使用的是宾语从句,则选 A。

### 三、前后照应 寻觅启示

在试填过程中常常会碰到这样的情况:由于某一空白处所提供的四个选择项是同义词或存在某些相似部分,所以虽绞尽脑汁仍难以定夺。对付办法:从上下文中找线索——看文中其它地方是否有类似情况可供参照。例如:

The houses outside London are (1) . Even a small flat in London without a garden (2) a lot of rent. With (3) money, one can get a little house in (4) with a garden of one's own. (5) , in the country one (6) rest from the noise of the

town. (7) one has to get up earlier and spend (8) time in trains or buses, he can sleep better at night. (9) one likes gardens, he can spend (10) time doing some jobs there.

- |      |              |                |
|------|--------------|----------------|
| (1)  | A. large     | B. small       |
|      | C. cheaper   | D. comfortable |
| (2)  | A. takes     | B. wants       |
|      | C. pays      | D. costs       |
| (3)  | A. their     | B. more        |
|      | C. the same  | D. different   |
| (4)  | A. London    | B. the city    |
|      | C. the town  | D. the country |
| (5)  | A. Still     | B. And         |
|      | C. Otherwise | D. However     |
| (6)  | A. shall     | B. can         |
|      | C. might     | D. ought to    |
| (7)  | A. But       | B. Then        |
|      | C. Since     | D. Even though |
| (8)  | A. more      | B. less        |
|      | C. little    | D. his spare   |
| (9)  | A. As        | B. If          |
|      | C. Unless    | D. Even if     |
| (10) | A. much      | B. one's       |
|      | C. the free  | D. the working |

本短文因为选择项间区别不大,令人难以下笔。如若从前句和后句中善于寻找启示,则可一目了然。(1)处,如果将选择项代

入题干似乎都适合,但从后句“在伦敦一套小房子,连花园都没有却要付出昂贵的租金。”得到启示:伦敦城外的情况则相反,所以应选用 C。(2)处,填 cost 惯用句型,排除 A,B 和 C,填 D。(3)处,A 无所指,与 one 不对应。B 和 D 意思不明。C 才是城内外找房对比的参照量。(4)处,若从上文 outside London 和下文 in the country 上联想分析,不难决定本处正确答案为 D。(5)处,是表达递进关系,加述一项优越性,则填 A。(6)处,填 B 表示可能性。(7)处,撇开前后句似乎是非填 A 不可了,但若运用前后照应,寻觅启示的方法,可看出 D 为最佳答案,表示让步,说明有得也有失。(8)处,填 A,住在乡下,乘车时间多。(9)处,用一假设条件句引出另一种情况,选 B。(10)处,表示“空闲”时间,选 C。

#### 四、回顾全文 校核答案

填完所有答案之后,还需要做最后一步的校核。答试卷时,校核这一步最好放在做完其它试题之后。这是因为刚解完完型填空题,你的思路仍属原来的模式,如略过一些时间或插做一些其它事情,回头再验证做过的试题会使你从另一角度审视一切,从而进一步提高答题的正确度。例如:

...

Bill walked around the house (59) he found an open window. It was a small window, but he (60) to get through. He went into the hall. There he was almost stumbled over Mrs. Carter, who (61) unconscious(失去知觉)at the foot of the stairs. Realizing that he (62) get help, he rushed out of the house...

(59) A. unless

B. until

- |      |               |                  |
|------|---------------|------------------|
|      | C. once       | D. if            |
| (60) | A. tried      | B. managed       |
|      | C. was forced | D. liked         |
| (61) | A. was lying  | B. was lain      |
|      | C. was laying | D. was laid      |
| (62) | A. needed to  | B. need to       |
|      | C. needs to   | D. was needed to |

若不顾上下文而孤立地看第一句话, (59)处, 选择项 A、B、C、D 均适用。但结合全文不难看出本处应填 B, 表示“绕房子转一圈才找到一扇敞开的窗户。”A 和 D 均表示条件假设, 本处无此意。C 意思不符。同样, (60)处, 在本文表达“设法从窗户进去, 且成功了。”只有 B 合此意。其它选择项虽在语法上适用, 但意义上讲不通。(61)处, 可从 lay 一词的基本词形变化和用法上较易确定, 应填 A。(62)处, 需要特别斟酌。A、B、C、D 四个选择项在意思上均妥, 但语法上 B 和 C 都不适。起初答题时, A 和 D 均可试填。如从惯用法角度分析, need 不常带宾补, 则选 A。

## 2. 模拟题组(1~23)

### Practice One

Have you ever heard the story of Ali Baba? He lived  
1 in a country called Persia(波斯). He was a poor  
 man. Every day he took his three horses to a wood to collect  
 firewood. He sold the wood 2 a few cents.

One day, when he was in the wood, he saw forty men  
3. He climbed up a tree and hid. The men 4

thieves. They were carrying heavy bags of gold. They stopped 5 a big rock and the Captain said, 'Open Sesame!' Sesame was a magic word. A door opened in the rock. The men took the gold 6 and the door shut.

Ali Baba waited for a long time. Then the men came out and 7. The door shut. Ali Baba climbed 8 and went to the rock. 'Open Sesame!' he said. The door opened and he went inside. The place was full of golden coins and jewels.

'These men aren't honest,' 9 Ali Baba. 'They are thieves. They have stolen these coins and jewels.'

He filled some bags 10 coins and put them on his horses. He said, 'Shut Sesame!' and the door shut.

He quickly took the gold 11 to his wife.

'Look at all this gold,' he said. 'There is a very large amount(数量). We cannot count 12. We must 13 it. Go to my brother Cassim and borrow his scales(秤)to weigh the gold.'

When Ali Baba's wife 14 the scales, Cassim's wife thought.

'15 does she want the scales? What does she want to weigh? I will put some butter(黄油)on the bottom of the scales.'

Ali Baba's wife took the scales home and weighed the gold. Then Ali Baba 16 a hole in the ground and

buried it. His wife took the scales back to Cassim's wife. There was a piece of gold 17 the bottom of the scales. When Cassim's wife saw this, she showed her husband.

He went at once to Ali Baba and asked him 18 the gold. Ali Baba told him about the door in the rock and the magic 19.

Cassim felt 20 when he heard about the gold. He quietly took ten horses and put big boxes on their backs. When he reached the door in the rock, he said, 'Open Sesame!' and the door opened. Cassim went inside and filled his boxes with gold and 21. Then he tried to get out. But he forgot the magic word 22 he was excited. He could not get out.

23 the thieves came back. When they saw Cassim, they felt very angry and they killed him. Then they went away.

That night Ali Baba went 24 Cassim. When he found him, he felt very sad. He took Cassim's body home on his horse, and 25 him in the morning.

1.     A. not very long ago     B. many years ago  
       C. long, long time ago     D. thousands of years before
2.     A. about     B. on  
       C. for     D. with
3.     A. on the horse     B. at horses

- |     |                     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|
|     | C. on a horse       | D. on horses        |
| 4.  | A. seemed to like   | B. looked to be     |
|     | C. seemed that were | D. looked like      |
| 5.  | A. in front of      | B. in the front of  |
|     | C. between          | D. among            |
| 6.  | A. inside           | B. outside          |
|     | C. beside           | D. aside            |
| 7.  | A. ran away         | B. walked off       |
|     | C. rode away        | D. fled             |
| 8.  | A. up               | B. down             |
|     | C. on               | D. in               |
| 9.  | A. said             | B. saying           |
|     | C. thinking         | D. did say          |
| 10. | A. by               | B. of               |
|     | C. in               | D. with             |
| 11. | A. to home          | B. towards his home |
|     | C. home             | D. at home          |
| 12. | A. it               | B. them             |
|     | C. the bags         | D. the number       |
| 13. | A. weight           | B. weighty          |
|     | C. weigh            | D. weighed          |
| 14. | A. asked            | B. asked about      |
|     | C. wanted           | D. asked for        |
| 15. | A. What             | B. How              |
|     | C. Why              | D. Which reason     |
| 16. | A. dug              | B. digged           |

- |     |                |                  |
|-----|----------------|------------------|
|     | C. had dug     | D. dug for       |
| 17. | A. stuck to    | B. sticking to   |
|     | C. sticking at | D. sticking out  |
| 18. | A. for         | B. about         |
|     | C. with        | D. on            |
| 19. | A. word        | B. saying        |
|     | C. speech      | D. name          |
| 20. | A. moving      | B. moved         |
|     | C. excited     | D. exciting      |
| 21. | A. jewel       | B. jewels        |
|     | C. jewelrys    | D. jewelries     |
| 22. | A. so that     | B. that          |
|     | C. because     | D. when          |
| 23. | A. After       | B. Before        |
|     | C. Later       | D. As            |
| 24. | A. to look for | B. to see        |
|     | C. to search   | D. to look after |
| 25. | A. left        | B. leaving       |
|     | C. burying     | D. buried        |

### Practice Two

Most dog owners feel that their dogs are their 1 friends. Almost everyone likes dogs because they try hard 2 their owners. One of my favorite stories is about a dog who wanted 3 owner to please him.

One of my friends has a large dog 4 Jack. It is often very clever. Every Sunday afternoon, my friend takes