

锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列



谭振华 主编

完形填空

高二

适合各种教材版本



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

第7版

完形填空



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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”《完形填空 高二》分册。书中重点介绍了做完形填空题的九个锦囊,并附例题进行详细说明。书中精讲5个体裁的15篇完形填空文章,并精选了15个单元75篇完形填空备考训练题。这些试题题材广泛,从易到难,目的在于通过训练,拓展高二学生的做题思路,使他们学到正确的解题方法。本书适合高二年级学生使用。

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请认真阅读《锦囊妙解中学生英语系列》丛书！

本丛书聘请国内部分教学一线的资深特、高级教师撰稿，按中、高考必考的题型科学规划，分为完形填空和阅读理解两大系列，融趣味性与实用性于一体，根据新课标对词汇和惯用语的分级要求，分成七年级至高考各分册，全套丛书共12册，是一套历经12年用智慧与爱心精心铸造的英语备考专用书。

本丛书具有以下特点：

名师指点 指点迷津

名师指导英语阅读理解和完形填空的学习方法与技巧，剖析知识学习的重点与难点，解读中、高考的考点和热点。

选文前沿 着眼实践

文章均选自英文图书、报刊、网络媒体，注重生活实际和欧美文化背景，语言地道，原汁原味，让你的英文与时代同步，视野与世界联网。同时，“阅读理解”分册还依据教学大纲以全国各主流教材为依托（如人教版、沪教版、苏教版等），整理出数十个阅读话题，从而使学生能熟悉考试中各种话题的文章。

精彩真题 高效训练

专家引领你总结历年中、高考命题特点，体味更为高远的知识空间，全国各地最新中、高考真题回放，最新模拟试题快速、严格地对应中、高考命题方向，让你感悟中、高考最新的命题趋势。

由于时间有限，本丛书难免会有瑕疵，敬请读者不吝赐教。

编者

2014年4月



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第一章

概 述

完形填空题是英语考试中的一种综合测试形式。在高二年级英语考试中,它被列为一项考查同学们全面运用所学词汇和语法知识能力的重要题型。它主要测试同学们的综合运用语言的能力,也可以考查同学们的阅读理解能力,还可以看出同学们写作技能的高低。高二学生在完形填空题上丢分平均达到40%,对其普遍感到头疼。本书详细分析了完形填空题的特点,解答完形填空题需要具备的几种能力,完形填空题的解题步骤及时间分配,并给出了许多解题锦囊妙计,帮助同学们提高语篇层次的阅读理解能力以及在具体语境中词语的运用能力,为高考完形填空做好充分的准备。

一、完形填空题的特点

1. 完形填空题选材一般是一定故事情节的记叙文,极少采用其他题材。但往往不按时间顺序平铺直叙,有插叙或倒叙,有时还夹有描述和议论。短文难度基本稳定,与教材课文难易基本相当。

2. 文章长度约250词左右。

3. 空与空之间的距离一般是9至10个词。

4. 20个题的备选答案主要是单个的词。

5. 对词组的考查仅两三个。

6. 备选答案以实词为主,主要是动词、形容词和名词。

7. 有4项考查重点(缺词阅读、词语辨析、写作能力、逻辑分析)。

8. 主要考查对文章内容是否理解,而不是仅仅考查语法知识。

9. 4个备选答案几乎都是可行的,但只有一个选项是最恰当的。

10. 具有后线索的特征,即对该题判断的提示存在于该空的下文,而不是在已读的材料中。

11. 具有连环题的特点,即是否答对一个空可能会影响对多个空的判断。

二、解答完形填空题需要具备的几种能力

完形填空题要求学生在语篇层面上综合运用已

经学过的语法和词汇知识。那种把单项语言知识简单地“对号入座”式的解题方法已经很难解决完形填空题中的问题,因为英语的综合运用所涉及的解题活动是一种复杂的、高层次的思维活动,它必须具备以下能力要素:

1. 语法和词汇知识扎实牢固

完形填空题是测试考生对语法、词汇知识和简单表达形式的掌握情况,因此掌握语法知识的能力是解答完形填空题的基础。词汇知识的掌握尤其重要。完形填空题各题的设置以单个词为主,且以实词为主,即名词、动词、形容词和副词等。掌握好这些词汇的意义、词性、搭配等知识,解题也就会更加得心应手。

2. 具备较强的阅读理解能力

解题时,考生必须首先通读短文,大致了解短文主旨,事件发生的线索或所说明事物的基本情况等,进而领悟短文的语言基调(如客观、幽默等),以及作者的意图或态度等。考生应该能在缺少若干词的情况下仍能把文章读懂。

3. 有较强的逻辑推理能力

由于完形填空题型的特殊性,即它是“残缺”的短文,在解题时,要在理解短文的基础上,根据短文的已知内容推断未知内容,并能把握句子间的内在关系,上下文的联系,短文的结构、层次,前后出现的提示语和关键词等。因此,要学会观察、分析、推理、判断和想象。

4. 会逆向思维

在完形填空题的备选项中,“合适”选项与“最佳”选项并存。针对“合适”选项,要想到有无“最佳”的选项;针对“最佳”选项,要区别“合适”选项。这需要更好地把握语境,全面分析,比较各选项间的细微差别,运用逆向思维,找出最佳选项。

5. 会灵活运用各项知识

完形填空题难在对英语知识的运用,既涉及语法、词汇等基础知识,又涉及英语语境、习俗、文化背景等综合知识的具体应用。那么在解题中分析句子结构,辨析选项用法,结合文意语境,了解固定搭配,准确判断文章主题就是解题的关键。具体问题具体

分析,不能照一个固定的模式去解题。

6. 能够运用英语思维并具有一定的鉴赏能力

每门语言都有其特定的表达形式和文化背景等,英语也不例外。具备了一定的英语思维鉴赏能力,就能依据英语的语言特点,更好地区别“最佳”与“合适”选项,避免母语的干扰,误选较生硬的“合适”选项。

三、完形填空题的解题步骤及时间分配

- (1)通读全文,领会大意(2~3分钟);
- (2)逐句阅读,选出答案(6~7分钟);
- (3)猜测难点,整体复查(2~3分钟)。

1. 跳过空格,通读全文,把握大意。先跳过空格,通读试题所给的短文,获得整体印象,弄清文脉,抓住主旨,较好地把握短文大意。要在阅读理解短文意思的基础上判定选择,切忌仓促下笔。

2. 结合选项,综合考虑,初定答案。在理解全文意思的基础上,再结合所给备选项细读全文,联系上、下文内容,注意从上、下文的语法结构和词语

搭配及备选项中寻找解题的提示,以词、句的意义为先,再从分析句子结构入手,根据短文意思、语法规则、词语固定搭配等进行综合考虑,对备选项逐一进行分析、比较和筛选,排除干扰项,初步选定答案。

3. 瞻前顾后,先易后难,各个击破。动笔时要瞻前顾后,通篇考虑,先易后难。比较明显的、直接的、自己最有把握的,一下子不能确定答案的,先跳过这一空格,继续往下做,最后回过头来再集中精力解决难点。这时可结合已确定答案的选项再读一遍短文,随着对短文理解的深入,可以降低试题的难度,提高选择的正确率。

4. 复读全文,逐空验证,弥补疏漏。完成各道题后,把所选的答案代入原文,再把全文通读一遍,逐空认真复查。看所选定的答案是否使短文意思前后连贯,顺理成章,语法结构是否正确,是否符合习惯表达法。如发现错误答案或有疑问的,应再次推敲,反复斟酌,做出修正。



第二章

完形锦囊

完形填空是一种集知识和能力考查为一体的综合性试题,它既考查学生的语言知识,又考查学生的阅读能力和逻辑思维能力,因此它是学生普遍感觉有难度的一类题型。但是再巧妙的题目都有“懈”可击,有“章”可循,有“法”可依,下面是常用的完形锦囊:

1. 答题前务必略读全文,记住细节,理清文脉,以便了解大意。
2. 细读、慢读第一句,充分发掘语篇的背景,了解故事的人物、事件、时间、地点。
3. 做第一遍时争取填出有把握的空,约占三分之一。
4. 做第二遍时则逐个解决,只留下个别不会的题。
5. 充分注意文中连接词语的含义与作用,细心品味全文脉络。
6. 有时可根据动作顺序来判断。
7. 时间关系是判断的又一依据。
8. 借助上下文中的同义词来确定答案。
9. 借助上下文中的反义词来确定答案。
10. 利用构词法知识理解文中的陌生词。
11. 注意后线索的现象,答案的提示不一定在前边。
12. 谨防连环题,各题答案之间有一定的联系。
13. 答案不但要在单句中合理,从全文看也要合理。
14. 实在不会的要猜,切忌不填。
15. 短文结尾常常是点睛之笔,说明全文的中心,应认真体会。

锦囊一 细读、慢读第一句

完形填空题的选材大多数是故事,且第一句不设空,目的是为读者提供一个了解语篇故事的窗口,因此要细读第一句,慢读第一句,充分发掘语篇的背景,了解故事的人物、事件、时间、地点,为做后面的题目打下基础,为后面的水到渠成做好准备。

例

A big tree in front of my house fell down in my yard due to the snowstorm last night. The mess that the 36 made—blocking the front door with its trunk, 37 my fence and handmade gate—was mostly buried in snow.

36. A. tree B. snow C. weather D. storm

37. A. supporting B. breaking
C. covering D. throwing

析

这是一篇文章的首句,交代出了故事的背景,“因为昨晚的暴风雪,我家房子前面的一棵大树倒在院子里”。考生读这一句时要细读、慢读,抓住大树倒在院子里、昨晚、暴风雪等故事的要素。第二句讲到大树造成的混乱都被大雪盖住了。第36题填 tree 应该是水到渠成的答案,接下来说大树树干挡住了大门,砸坏了篱笆……,第37题填 breaking 也是情理之中的答案。

技巧小试

Everyone would say, “The bravest man in the whole tribe(部落) is Manute.” He would 36 to the ground from amazing heights and he would fight snakes with 37 hands.

36. A. fly B. walk C. jump D. drop
37. A. empty B. small C. warm D. clean

答案:36. C 37. A

锦囊二 熟记固定搭配和各种句型

词汇的习惯用法或固定搭配,特别是动词、名词、形容词、介词等的搭配,以及各种句型在完形填空题中出现的比例很大。如果考生在备考时对常用的习惯用法或固定搭配能牢固掌握,并在解题时灵活运用,就能达到事半功倍的效果。

例

... Manute was showing Pontoma a snake he had just caught 39 suddenly it began to rain.

39. A. after B. when C. while D. as

析

... was doing... when... 是一个句型,表达的是某人在做某事时,突然一个崭新的并列信息出现了,故答案选 B。

例

Java began to enjoy one of the year's greatest

event: "The Night of The Full Moon", a festival(节日) that is especially popular 44 young people.

44. A. for B. to C. with D. in

析

be popular with 为固定词组,意为“受……欢迎”。其他选项均不能和 popular 构成固定搭配,故答案为 C。

技巧小试

① He tried to 31 a telephone call, but was unable to 32 .

31. A. make B. fix C. use D. pick

32. A. get on B. get up

C. get through D. get in

② He got good grades in the school, especially 43 biology and chemistry, which was a great comfort.

43. A. in B. about C. of D. for

答案:① A; C ② A

锦囊三 明确文章语境,搞清词语差异

高考完形填空题选项的设置一般均属于同一类别,有的甚至在意义上也非常接近。为了顺利解答此类问题,考生在平时记忆单词时,要在例句中把握其用法,并能在考试中结合语境,比较四个选项的细微差别,推敲出最佳答案。

例

I felt the 48 of a lifetime had come.

48. A. moment B. period

C. while D. date

析

四个选项均有“日期,时期”之意,但仔细辨析可知,moment 意为“时刻,契机,转机”;period 意为“时期,阶段”;while 意为“一会儿”;date 意为“日期”。根据 of a lifetime had come(一生的……到了)设置的语境,可知 moment 为最佳选项。

例

... the lady didn't take a bite. She sat there 34 her husband eat, and taking turns (轮流) sipping the drink.

34. A. seeing B. noticing

C. watching D. finding

析

四个选项都有“看”之意。see sb. do sth. 意为“看见某人做了某事”,notice sb. do sth. 意为“(无意中)注意到某人做了某事”,watch sb. do sth. 意为“注视/观看某人做某事”,find 后不接动词原形作

宾补。通过语境可知,女士自己不吃,只是看着丈夫吃,因此 C 项正确。

技巧小试

① The doors had been shut. They 30 be opened from the inside. He was trapped(被困) in a library.

30. A. wouldn't B. shouldn't

C. couldn't D. needn't

② I was so nervous that my hands shook, and I 47 a cup into pieces.

47. A. damaged B. destroyed

C. broke D. ruined

答案:① C ② C

锦囊四 探究前后逻辑,确定连接词汇

连接词是构成语篇的纽带,也是相关语句信息的结合点。命题者常在这些“关节”上设置题目,考查学生的语言运用能力。因此,考生在解题时,要仔细分析,推理前后的逻辑关系,确定最佳选项。

例

She had excellent grades, 24 she always thought that something was missing.

24. A. or B. so C. for D. but

析

根据空前的 excellent grades 及空后的 always 和 something was missing,可推知“她”成绩虽然突出,可仍不满足,故选择转折连词 but,答案为 D。

例

... "Would you mind telling me when you are thinking of leaving? 40 are you going to sit in your car all day?"

40. A. For B. Or C. But D. So

析

根据空前的 leaving 和空后的 sit in your car all day,说明对方在询问并让“我”做出选择,从而推知答案为表示选择关系的连词 or。

技巧小试

① My body had long since used up all its energy 50 it went on running just the same.

50. A. so B. but C. or D. as

② I told her I would mess it up 37 I had never worked at the bar before.

37. A. because B. though

C. until D. while

答案:① B ② A

锦囊五 利用语法关联,推理最佳选项

虽然高考完形填空题越来越淡化对语法的考



查,但一个语义连贯的语篇必须通过省略、指代、时间或地点关联等语法关系来实现。因此,命题者常利用这些关联“制造语境”,设置考点。考生解题时可利用这些语法关系对句子进行分析、判断并推理出最佳选项。

例

I was too busy 55 the restaurant I would open one day.

55. A. imagining B. preparing
C. examining D. describing

析

如果不看下文时态,很难确定选项。但空后 would 表明“我”将在未来某一天开自己的饭馆,从而推知现在只是在忙着“想象”将来的情景,故答案为 A。

例

That day, he (Lang Lang) told his father 45 he had been waiting to hear—that he wanted to study with a new teacher.

45. A. that B. what C. which D. when

析

解答此题的关键在于确定第二个 he 的指代对象。如果他指 Lang Lang,则句子不但在语法上错误,而且在语义上也讲不通。可见此空要选一个既能引导宾语从句,又能在从句中充当 hear 的宾语的词。在四个备选项中只有 what 才能胜任,所以应选 B。破折号之后的 that 从句是 what 的同位语从句。

技巧小试

①... he would say, “If you want them, make the money and buy them 39 .”

39. A. themselves B. ourselves
C. yourself D. myself

②In dealing with many challenges that friendship will bring to you, try to see them for 50 they are; small hurdles you need to jump...

50. A. what B. who C. where D. which

答案:① C ② A

锦囊六 联系生活常识,再现相关情景,还原生活画面

完形填空题所选的文章多是具有一定故事情节和教育意义的记叙文或叙议结合、富有哲理的论说文,这些语篇都非常贴近学生生活。考生在解题时,可以根据生活常识充分地想象当时的情景,从而达到去“伪”存“真”的目的,所以,做完形填空题的过程实际上就是体验生活的过程。

例

The tiger 47 Manute with its paws(爪子), throwing him to the ground. But Manute's spear(矛), in the hands of Pontoma, 48 the tiger's attack. The tiger 49 , but the spear was moving as fast as lightning, and the tiger was killed in the end.

Manute 50 all this while lying on the 51 , shocked at Pontoma's calmness and strength.

47. A. broke B. burnt
C. hurt D. cut
48. A. changed B. missed
C. helped D. stopped
49. A. turned away B. turned off
C. turned on D. turned down
50. A. felt B. ignored
C. understood D. saw
51. A. surface B. ground
C. floor D. space

析

根据常识,老虎用 its paws(爪子)伤到了 Manute,不可能是烧到了或是砍到了 Manute。接下来考生一定要再现相关场景,老虎把“他”摔到地上,但此时 Manute's spear(矛)在 Pontoma 手中,(他用矛)阻止了老虎的进攻,老虎想跑,但是, Pontoma 将矛飞速射向老虎,老虎最后被杀。躺在地上的 Manute 看到了这一切,对 Pontoma 的沉着冷静和巨大的力量感到震惊。做这篇完形填空题,考生要发挥丰富的想象才对。(47. C 48. D 49. A 50. D 51. B)

技巧小试

①Well, less than a week after my arrival in Manila, I was already carpeted with a 43 of mosquito bites. I took many measures to keep myself from being 44 , but they all proved useless.

43. A. shade B. pile
C. cloud D. blanket
44. A. touched B. bitten
C. defeated D. discovered

②By midnight, the fireworks had stopped shooting up from the 55 city in the valley below them. But during the night, the sound continued to be heard from the distance.

55. A. clean B. gray C. peaceful D. empty

答案:① D; B ② B

锦囊七 突破句子的束缚,捕捉篇章信息

每篇完形填空题都围绕一个主题展开,其结构严谨,上下文互为映衬,前后照应,所以解题时考生不要只局限在句子层面上,而要从段落或整篇文章入手,整体把握文章的内容,结合上下文,寻找解题的线索。

例

In the clinic, I asked if Michael could be retested, so the specialist tested him again. To my 36, it was the same score.

Later that evening, I 37 told Frank what I had learned that day. After talking it over, we agreed that we knew our 38 much better than an IQ(智商) test.

... After the ceremony, we told Michael about the 47 IQ score he got when he was six. Since that day, Michael sometimes would look at us and say jokingly, "My dear mom and dad never told me that I couldn't be a doctor, not until after I graduated from medical school!"

... We went to the same clinic where he had received the test eighteen years before. This time Michael scored 126, an increase of 36 points.

36. A. joy B. surprise
C. dislike D. disappointment
37. A. tearfully B. fearfully
C. cheerfully D. hopefully
38. A. student B. son
C. friend D. doctor
47. A. high B. same
C. low D. different

析

这篇完形填空题以第一人称讲述了如何对待孩子的成长问题。开头就提到 Michael 的智商测试,随之设置的几个题目都与此有关,可是在这几段都没有线索。但读到文章最后, "This time Michael scored 126, an increase of 36 points.", 我们才茅塞顿开,原来 Michael 是“我们”的儿子(38. B), 6 岁时接受了一次智商测试,分数很低(47. C), “我”很失望(36. D), 所以“我”眼含泪水告诉丈夫 Frank 测试结果(37. A)。

技巧小试

①(首段) Carolyn Stradley is the founder of C & S Paving In C. (铺路公司) in Atlanta, USA. In the following account, she recalls the job that challenged her 36 and skill but left her flying high.

(尾段)... "The key to our success was having the courage to take on any job and then being creative in our approach to getting it done."

36. A. kindness B. patience
C. imagination D. experience

②(首段)... All you need is a webcam and your pretty face to access your PC.

(尾段)... If the system 29 to recognize your 30, you can recall the Windows user name and password by using a hot-key combination.

29. A. begins B. tries
C. fails D. stops
30. A. account B. name
C. password D. face

答案:① C ② C; D

锦囊八 了解文化背景,排除错误选项

完形填空题的语篇信息常常交织渗透着各类相关的文化背景知识。有些选项的设置与文化背景有关,这就要求考生有较宽的知识面,具备一定的文化意识,特别要有对英语国家文化的敏感性和鉴别力,只有这样才能既快又准确地解题。

例

We arrived in Spain for the first time a few weeks ago. I decided to buy a car because we had sold the one we had in England... But when I turned into the main road I suddenly saw a lot of cars racing 31 me.

31. A. after B. with C. around D. towards

析

从语篇提供的信息看,“我”来自英国。在英国开车要靠左行驶,那么可以推知作者来到西班牙后,行驶方向出了问题,以至于造成一系列的错误。如果了解此文化知识,对全文的把握就会更加准确。答案为 D。

技巧小试

① Now she was Portia, a strong-willed 17 in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*...

17. A. member B. actress
C. player D. character

②... On the day of the audition(选拔试演), she 34 two of Portia's famous speeches for the auditors. When she had finished, the head of the Drama Club announced the 35 was hers.

34. A. practiced B. planned
C. performed D. delivered



35. A. part B. play
C. speech D. position

答案:① D ② C; A

锦囊九 利用逻辑关系语,定位相关选项

逻辑关系语指表示各种逻辑意义的连句手段。主要有:(1)词(包括连词、副词和少数介词),如 and, but, or, because, though, however, yet, therefore, otherwise, despite 等;(2)短语,如 in other words, or rather, in addition, as a result, so that, on the contrary, instead of 等;(3)分句和独立结构,如 that is to say, what is more, all things considered 等。逻辑关系语对准确理解语篇意义能够起到很强的提示作用。完形填空题中有很多题目都围绕它们而设。考生在解题时要充分利用这些逻辑关系语,找到与文中某些词、短语有密切关系的选项,如,其同义词、近义词或反义词等,有时这些词、短语甚至重复出现在文中。

例

The girl became increasingly worried about this, both when 46 and in her dreams.

46. A. asleep B. away
C. around D. awake

析

本句的逻辑关系语是 both... and..., 它表示并列关系。and 后出现了 in her dreams, 故此空必定和其有关。选项中只有 awake 和 in her dreams 构成反义关系, 因此 D 项正确。

例

Before leaving, I had turned the heater 48 in the roadhouse, so that when we went in, it was

nice and 49.

48. A. on B. off
C. in D. over
49. A. neat B. hot
C. warm D. attractive

析

本句的逻辑关系语是 so that 和 and。连词 and 表示并列关系, 但要注意, nice and 后应接形容词或副词, 大多意为“很”, 如: The room is nice and warm. (这个房间很暖和。) / The breeze is nice and cool. (这阵微风很凉爽。) / The car is going nice and fast. (这辆轿车跑得很快。) 加热器只能使房间变暖或变热, 因此 49 选 C; so that 表示因果关系, 根据句意“为了我们进来时室内很温暖”, 只有 turn on the heater 才合乎逻辑, 因此 48 选 A。

技巧小试

①... those challenges are the very things that 37 us and make us who we are...

37. A. design B. promote
C. direct D. shape

②It's a little funny seeing friends in clean shoes and trousers or colorful 36, instead of the usual school uniform.

36. A. shapes B. dresses
C. flowers D. pictures

③“You need 36,” his father said. “But if you don't work hard, no fortune will come.”

36. A. exercise B. fortune
C. knowledge D. wealth

答案:① D ② B ③ B

第三章

精讲与训练

一、锦囊精讲

1. 记叙文

记叙文体裁主要是记人、叙事、写景、状物一类的文章,具体地说,它是借助叙述、描写、抒情等手段记叙社会生活中的人、事、景、物的状态及其发展过程,用以表现作者的思想,抒发作者某种情感。近几年的高考完形填空题中的记叙文主要以叙事、记人为主,如幽默故事、童话故事、历史故事、人物传记和新闻报道等。

(1)以一般过去时为主,其他时态为辅。合理使用丰富多彩的谓语动词时态,而这种复杂的时态特征在汉语记叙文中是根本没有的。正是有了动词时态的变化,才使英语文章中所叙述的动作有了层次感和立体感。

(2)广泛使用动词,特别是动态动词。由于这些动词的存在,使文章充满了“动感”,而这种让往事历历在目的“动感”正是优秀的记叙文所追求的。

(3)适当运用直接引语。直接引语的使用可以代替间接的主观叙述,简洁、生动地表达出事件发展的过程和各種人物的心理活动,充分展示人物的独特个性和人物之间的相互关系。

解答记叙文体裁的完形填空题时,应着重把握以下几点:

(1)了解文章的结构形式。通常为了叙述方便,作者会按时间先后顺序或空间顺序等来安排情节

和内容,其优点是条理清楚、层次分明,读者也较容易理解和接受。但是有时为了突出某个情节或为了增加阅读趣味,作者可能会采用插叙,甚至倒叙的写作手法。弄清了文章篇章信息的分布情况,有助于抓住文章的主线,理清文章的脉络。

(2)明确作者的写作目的。就事论事不是记叙文的唯一目的,而通过叙述阐明一个道理,则是作者必须考虑的。只有心中有了目的,在情节选择和细节描写上才会做出合理的安排。明确了写作目的,就能抓住文章的主题。

(3)知晓文章所记叙的几大要素。为了使读者清楚地了解一件事的起因、经过和结局,文中就有必要将事件、人物、时间、地点、原因和结果等要素讲清楚。这6个要素是记叙文的基本组成部分,一般不能缺少。弄清了这6个要素,基本上就可以理解整篇文章。

(4)弄清文章是以第几人称的视角展开叙述的。通常英语记叙文展开叙述的视角有两个:

第一人称和第三人称。用第一人称就是从“参与者”的角度进行叙述,读者可以从字里行间感受到作者亲切的态度和深厚的感情。用第三人称就是以“观察者”的身份展开叙述,作者的语气客观,与读者保持着一定的距离,读者的注意力会更加地集中在故事的本身。明确作者的写作角度有助于我们了解作者的思想,深入理解文章的含义。

Unit

1

A

To celebrate the end of our exams, my friends and I went to a fast food restaurant. We 1 hamburgers and Coca Cola at the counter. When our 2 came, I started walking towards an empty table. By bad luck, my purse strap(带子) got 3 on a chair and the tray(托盘) that I was holding slipped 4 my hands and went flying in the air. The tray, and its contents, 5 on a man who was just about to 6 a bite of his sandwich. I stared, greatly 7, as the drinks soaked(浸湿) his white shirt.



Then I 8 my eyes and prepared myself for his burst of 9. Instead, he said “It’s OK” to 10 me before he disappeared into the washroom.

Still shaky and unsure 11 to do next, my friends and I went to a table and sat there, trying our best to look 12. A moment later, the man came out of the washroom and 13 our table. My heart almost stopped 14. I thought he was going to ask for my father’s 15 and call him.

To my surprise, he merely smiled at us, handed us some cash and said, “16 yourself new hamburgers.” He then walked 17 without even finishing his food.

He could have made what was already an uncomfortable situation worse, 18 he chose a different way and gave us a reason to believe that there is still 19 in this world. I’ll never 20 his actions.

(2013 年陕西卷)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. ordered | B. made | C. arranged | D. demanded |
| 2. A. food | B. turn | C. bill | D. menu |
| 3. A. fixed | B. caught | C. cut | D. tied |
| 4. A. by | B. in | C. from | D. out |
| 5. A. knocked | B. fell | C. stood | D. hung |
| 6. A. take | B. taste | C. swallow | D. chew |
| 7. A. discouraged | B. disappointed | C. shocked | D. annoyed |
| 8. A. rolled | B. rubbed | C. narrowed | D. closed |
| 9. A. bitterness | B. anxiety | C. anger | D. sorrow |
| 10. A. satisfy | B. comfort | C. encourage | D. praise |
| 11. A. how | B. who | C. what | D. which |
| 12. A. mild | B. honest | C. calm | D. modest |
| 13. A. pushed | B. approached | C. drew | D. laid |
| 14. A. beating | B. breaking | C. sinking | D. trembling |
| 15. A. help | B. position | C. number | D. job |
| 16. A. Prepare | B. Buy | C. Find | D. Cook |
| 17. A. on | B. around | C. up | D. away |
| 18. A. so | B. since | C. although | D. but |
| 19. A. kindness | B. happiness | C. politeness | D. brightness |
| 20. A. forget | B. refuse | C. oppose | D. ignore |

B

Two weeks before Christmas, Mom told me we were going to my grandmother’s house for the holiday. Grandma and uncle Henry lived on a farm some 15 miles out of town. They had no electricity or running water and 1 what I considered the “good things” in life. They 2 made no plans for Christmas. When Christmas Eve arrived, Mom told me in her “I-mean-it” voice to 3 all the decorations(装饰物) from our tree. She packed those up, 4 all the things for a 5 turkey dinner.

Christmas morning 6 perfectly, with the sun shining brightly across a fresh blanket of

snow. 7 I was angry silently in the backseat of the car as we made our 8 to grandma's. This was going to be the 9 Christmas ever!

Grandma was 10 to see us as we walked up to her door. "What on earth are you doing here?" she stammered. "We weren't expecting 11. It's Christmas, and I don't even have a turkey to cook for you." "I knew 12," Mom said as we set boxes of goodies on the kitchen table. "That's 13 we brought one with us." "We 14 have a tree," Mom insisted. "15, what will we do with all these decorations?"

Uncle Henry quickly caught Mom's spirit. He called me to join him, and we found a perfect Christmas tree in the woods. Soon the house 16 fresh and piney as we decorated the tree, and the house 17 a festive air. The turkey dinner was very good, too. I was actually beginning to enjoy this unusual Christmas day!

Dessert was forgotten 18 Mom came out with the final surprise—a flaming pudding! "Merry Christmas, mother," Mom said. "Dear me!" Grandma gasped. "I haven't seen a flaming pudding since I left England before I was married." Tears of 19 filled her eyes.

I could not keep the tears 20 my eyes, either. I knew then that Mom had also given me the best Christmas present ever—she had taught me what a beautiful thing it is to give.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. prepared | B. lacked | C. refused | D. desired |
| 2. A. also | B. still | C. never | D. hardly |
| 3. A. replace | B. collect | C. remove | D. show |
| 4. A. instead of | B. by the side of | C. along with | D. in spite of |
| 5. A. normal | B. complete | C. fresh | D. separate |
| 6. A. dawned | B. passed | C. broke | D. happened |
| 7. A. But | B. So | C. And | D. Then |
| 8. A. decision | B. way | C. wish | D. plan |
| 9. A. last | B. busiest | C. best | D. worst |
| 10. A. expected | B. eager | C. surprised | D. ready |
| 11. A. anyone | B. others | C. someone | D. no one |
| 12. A. you | B. it | C. that | D. this |
| 13. A. how | B. why | C. where | D. when |
| 14. A. may | B. will | C. can | D. must |
| 15. A. Meanwhile | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Otherwise |
| 16. A. improved | B. smelled | C. became | D. changed |
| 17. A. showed up | B. carried on | C. took on | D. lighted up |
| 18. A. until | B. after | C. because | D. unless |
| 19. A. sadness | B. joy | C. regret | D. worry |
| 20. A. inside | B. back | C. into | D. from |

C

A boy walked along Carver Street, singing a sad song. He walked with his head down. Once he looked up and noticed the sign across the empty street, painted on the side of an old house. On the sign a big woman with yellow hair and a five-mile smile held out a big bottle. "Coca-Cola. Drink



Coca-Cola," the sign said.

"Boy!" the silence was cut by a sudden cry. He turned around quickly to see who had called. An old woman was standing at her door. "You boy! Come here this minute!" Slowly the boy 1 onto the cold flat stones leading to the old woman's house. When he arrived at her house, she 2 out her hand and wrapped(缠住) her 3 old fingers around his arm. "Help me inside, boy," she said. "Help me 4 to my bed. What's your name?" "Joseph," he said. The old woman on the bed tried to 5 up, raising herself on her elbow(肘). Water 6 from her eyes and mouth. The sight of her made Joseph feel 7. "I am dying, Joseph. You can see that, can't you? I want you to write a 8 for me. There's paper and pencil on the table there." Joseph looked down at the 9, and then looked out the window. He saw the sign again: "Coca-Cola. Drink Coca-cola." "I want my silver pin to 10 to my daughter." Joseph bent his small body over the table and 11 the pencil slowly across the paper. "There's my *Bible*(圣经)," the old woman said. "That's for my daughter, too. I want a 12 Christian burial(基督葬礼) with lots of singing. Write that down, too. That's the last 13 of a poor old woman." The boy labored over the paper. Again he looked out the window. "Here. Bring it here so I can 14 it." Joseph found the *Bible*, and 15 the paper inside, laid it next to the bed. "16 me now, boy," she sighed. "I'm tired." He ran out of the house.

A cold wind blew through the 17 window, but the old woman on the bed 18 nothing. She was dead. The paper in the *Bible* moved back and forth in the wind. 19 on the paper were some childish letters. They 20 the words, "Coca-Cola. Drink Coca-cola."

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. rushed | B. struggled | C. hurried | D. stepped |
| 2. A. reached | B. let | C. pushed | D. pointed |
| 3. A. firm | B. smooth | C. dry | D. fresh |
| 4. A. back | B. over | C. away | D. ahead |
| 5. A. sit | B. get | C. stand | D. wake |
| 6. A. rolled | B. burnt | C. burst | D. ran |
| 7. A. ill | B. sick | C. unpleasant | D. funny |
| 8. A. letter | B. note | C. will | D. message |
| 9. A. table | B. pen | C. paper | D. woman |
| 10. A. send | B. go | C. belong | D. come |
| 11. A. moved | B. drew | C. used | D. pulled |
| 12. A. great | B. merry | C. splendid | D. real |
| 13. A. hope | B. chance | C. opinion | D. wish |
| 14. A. sign | B. read | C. remember | D. copy |
| 15. A. setting | B. hiding | C. placing | D. laying |
| 16. A. Hold | B. Leave | C. Excuse | D. Pardon |
| 17. A. large | B. open | C. small | D. pretty |
| 18. A. did | B. saw | C. felt | D. knew |
| 19. A. Described | B. Printed | C. Recorded | D. Written |
| 20. A. formed | | B. spelled | |
| C. organized | | D. repeated | |

2. 说明文

说明文是以说明为主要表达方式,用来说明事物、阐明事理的一种文体。它通过揭示概念来说明事物的特征、本质及其规律,传递准确的科学知识或某种思想。

解答说明文的完形填空题时,应着重把握以下几点:

(1)开头点题。在说明文体裁的完形填空中,作者一般在文章的首句直接提出说明的对象,这是掌握说明细节的前提。

(2)结构清晰。说明文一般按一定的顺序展开。理清文章的说明顺序,对于正确把握文意和上下文的逻辑关系,选择正确答案具有重要意义。

(3)难度较大。说明文往往采用比较正式的文风,表述准确严谨,生词术语较多,句子较长,结构较为复杂。

(4)采用简练的语言,按一定的方法介绍事物的类别、性质、特点、构造、成因、关系或事物的运动变化、发展的过程及其规律。

(5)讲究条理性。一般采取时间顺序、空间顺序、逻辑顺序或认知顺序来说明事物或事理。

完形锦囊

第一,快速弄清文章大意。

对于此类文章,我们要结合备选项,先进行粗读或略读,对文章的大意有一个大体的了解。说明文往往生词较多,而题材又比较广泛,所以首先要掌握文章的大意。

第二,弄清楚说明的顺序。

把握了说明顺序,就能准确把握文章的脉络,加强对整篇文章的理解。

第三,把握文章的组织结构,理清事实细节。

把握语篇特征对理解文意与答题极为有利。说明性的文章一般都是一篇结构完整的、意思表达清楚的、逻辑比较严密的短文。在阅读这类文章时,我们一定要仔细阅读文章的开头和结尾,从主题句着手,找出支持句,然后寻找文章的结论。这时,我们还要特别注意,不要被表面的一些细节所迷惑,尤其在理解细节的基础上,还要斟酌文字的内涵,从而对文章进行深层次的理解。

第四,注重上下文语境。

应逐句精读短文,逐题分析选项,对特定的语

境作深入的理解,克服思维定势,根据全文大意和词不离句、句不离文的原则逐项排查。

第五,熟练做题方法,遵循四个原则:

(1)上下一致。每个小题必须从全文出发,从大处着手,避免孤立地分析每一空格,造成误选。

(2)语法正确。从语法的角度去考虑动词的时态、语态以及词类用法。

(3)逻辑合理。在完形填空题中,逻辑推理非常重要,有时每个备选项从语法角度讲都正确,但是有的却不符合语境逻辑。

(4)符合搭配。英语中固定搭配很多,需要熟练掌握,才能做好此类题目。

典型例题

It's a good habit to say "Thank you" when others help you or say something kind to you.

You should say "Thank you" when someone 26 you the salt on the table, when someone says you do your work well, or you buy a nice thing, or your city is very 27. "Thank you" is used not only between friends, but also between parents and children, brothers and 28, husbands and wives.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 26. A. takes | B. passes |
| C. sells | D. makes |
| 27. A. beautiful | B. bad |
| C. small | D. hot |
| 28. A. classmates | B. teachers |
| C. sisters | D. cousins |

本文开头点题,是关于 "Thank you" 这个话题的,然后说明 "Thank you" 所用的情景和氛围。在选择时一定要围绕这个话题。

26. B 在此设置了4个情景,根据合情合理原则,只有在别人 "递给" 你盐时,才应该说 Thank you.

27. A 同样4个情景,也是根据逻辑合理的原则,选 A.

28. C 根据上下一致原则。这是并列列举。