

(高中卷)

根据高考英语试题题型编写

英语完形填空演练

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主编 尹福昌

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前 言

完形填空是一种综合测试的能力题。它把短文填空和选择填充两种形式的优点结合起来,既考查学生的词汇、句型、语法基础知识,又考查学生的阅读能力、理解能力、判断能力,因此它比识记、理解、分析、应用都要高一层次,在国内外各类考试中广泛被采用。

上海和全国各地高校入学考试试题中也一直采用这种题型。大家一致认为这种试题是比较好的一种客观性的、标准化的、综合性的测试形式。对学生来说,提高完形填空的解题能力,是准备高考的重要一环。

本书所选的完形填空材料难度相当于高考英语试卷,题型适用于上海和全国高考卷,所选文章的题材也是根据上述考试完形填空部分的要求而确定的,有政治、经济、文化、教育、天文地理、交通运输、生态环境、文史哲学、科普、社会生活、人物传记及风土人情等方面的文章。其中以自然科学、文化教育、社会风俗、心理行为等方面的文章居多。很多题材都反映了当今社会各种新的社会现象和科技新发展,有助于读者开阔视野,扩大知识面,加深对世界的了解,借鉴和吸收外国优秀的文化精华,提高文化素养。总之,所选材料集知识性、趣味性、科学性、可读性于一体,也是进行素质教育的理想读物。

本书由尹福昌老师主编。参加本书编写的还有许曼华,肖颖,李强,陈明,王丽敏,张明华,贺亮等。

由于编者水平有限,缺点在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2002年8月

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完形填空解题技巧

一、解题步骤

1. 通读全文,了解大意

一篇短文中有许多空格,使文章不完整。所以,必须先通读全文 1~2 遍,尽力做到基本了解文章的内容,找到文章的主题句。注意文章提到的人物(who)、事物(what)、时间(when)、地点(where)、原因(why)、及过程(how)。切记不要看一句,做一句。

2. 逐句分析,前后一致

着眼于篇,还得着手于句。选择每句空格中应选的正确答案时,要考虑整个句子的内容,有时要考虑词的搭配,有时要考虑时态、语态、非谓语形式、习惯用语、介词、连词、关系词以及句子的结构等。前后一致指一句句子与全文,与上下文要保持时态一致、主谓一致、单复数一致、逻辑上一致,也就是要考虑上下文,使前后意思上连贯,符合逻辑与语法要求。

3. 排除错误,确定答案

答题时应考虑一下命题人的意图,四种供选择的答案有何区别?每一小题考什么?明显错误的答案或不可能的首先剔除,这样可能一下子就化难为易了。有时也可能有两个答案一时难确定,如果近义词就要注意细微的区别,推敲琢磨一下,注意词的搭配和习惯用法。

4. 复读全文,核对答案

最后可用铅笔把选的词写在空格处,把短文从头到尾细读一遍,这时凭自己的语言知识和语感可感知全文是否流畅通顺。如有疑虑再仔细考虑一下,作必要的修改。这样一般不会有太大的问题,最后用铅笔正式填入答题纸。

二、解题基本方法

1. 从本句直接选择答案

在解完形填空题时,有时可直接通过所给选择项判断出正确的答案,

如:

While my father was an officer of the British army in south Africa, we lived in a _____ house.

A. two-storeyed B. two storeyed C. two-storeys D. two storeys

根据构词法:数词(或形容词)+连字号(-)+名词+ed 构成合成形容词,就不难看出这道题的正确答案是 A。

2. 根据语法选择答案

根据语法选择答案是解完形填空题时经常遇到的,通常涉及词法与句法的多种语法常识,如:连词,冠词,代词,介词,副词的正确使用,以及非谓语动词,虚拟语气,时态和语态,主谓一致等的用法。因此只要熟练掌握语法知识,这类题目就不难解答。如:

“Did it suffer much before death?” asked one of the officers, _____ very pleased that he had escaped a painful death himself.

A. to feel B. feeling C. felt D. having felt

这是考核非谓语动词的选择题,从选择项中不难看出正确答案是 B,即现在分词短语在句子中作伴随状语。

She rubs her teeth with her finger _____ she wants to brush her teeth.

A. when B. until C. since D. while

很明显,这是一道考查状语从句中正确使用连词的选择题。when 表示同时发生的动作,while 表示“持续”发生的动作。since 与 until 在这句中明显不适合,因此正确答案为 A。

3. 根据词的搭配选择答案

在句子中,英语单词往往与前,后的词产生某种搭配关系,如:动词与名词,形容词与介词等。因此在解完形填空题时,必须给予注意。如:

They seem to get straight to the point and are always ready to take quick, forceful _____ when they have to.

A. act B. move C. action D. movement

这道题目的正确答案为 C,因为动词 take 与 action 是固定的搭配,take action 意为“采取行动”,其余各项都不能与 take 构成搭配,故被排除。

4. 根据惯用法选择答案

所谓惯用法,即英语的特定的现象,很难用词法和句法解释清楚。掌握

惯用法主要靠平时多听,多读。语言知识积累多了,也就学会了。如:

She is too fat _____ a girl of five.

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

这道题涉及介词的用法,正确答案为B。根据英语惯用法,介词for表示“就……而言”。这个句子可译为“就一个五岁的女孩而言,她长得太胖了。”其余各项在用法与意义上均不适合,故被排除。

5. 根据上下文选择答案

在选完形填空的空格时,须通读全文,了解大意。有的空格还应借助上下文提供的信息,这就是根据上下文选择答案的原则。如:

It was 4 o'clock when the front doorbell rang. Mrs. Clarke was making tea at the time. The bell rang again, and the next moment she heard her letter-box being pushed open. _____ the kettle of boiling water, she moved quietly towards the door. A piece of wire appeared through the letter-box, and then a hand. The wire turned and caught around the knob on the door-lock. Mrs. Clarke raised the kettle and poured the water over the hand.

A. Putting down B. Laying aside C. Picking up D. Taking away

读完这段文字,我们不难看出 Mrs. Clarke 是“提起水壶”(Picking up the kettle),走向门口,因此正确答案为C。

6. 根据基本常识选择答案

这种选择题需要学生平时积累丰富的常识或生活经验,了解本国或外国的风俗与文化,同时也应该掌握一些基本的科普常识与专业知识,也就是说要做到见多识广。如:

The Card is welcome at major airlines or _____ rentals. And you can buy what you want without carrying cash.

A. bus B. motorbike C. car D. boat

汽车出租业(car rentals)在世界各大城市已应运而生,因此旅游者到了一个城市,租一辆汽车已习以为常,通常不会去租 motorbike(摩托车), bus(公共汽车), boat(船)。因此正确选项是C,其余各项均被排除。

It was an early morning in summer in the streets, sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly, heading towards their _____.

A. jobs B. homes C. buses D. offices

不难看出人们是早上刚起床,按生活常识,他们是准备“上班”,而不可能“回家”,因此排除选项 B;既然上班,有可能“挤公共汽车”,“自己开汽车”或“步行”,因此选项 C 不适合;上班的人们中有“白领”,也有“蓝领”,因此不一定都去“办公室”,这样选项 D 也被排除,剩下最佳答案只能是 A。

7. 根据单复数一致原则选择答案

单复数一致涉及名词的可数与不可数,名词的单复数与代词,冠词取得一致关系,名词的单复数与谓语动词在数上保持一致关系等。因此解完形填空题时,须给予重视。如:

When _____ colder, it becomes smaller in size.

A. solids get B. the solids get C. solid gets D. a solid gets

通读全句,主句的主语是 it,因此选择项不可能是 A 与 B;solid 作为名词是可数的,表示不同种类,因此正确选项应是 D。

8. 使用排除法选择答案

使用排除法,即在提供的四个选项中,明确判断三项是错的,则余下的,即使自己不甚了解,也必然是正确无误的。通常在判断空格是句子的某种成分,明确其该用那种词性单词,或利用冠词判断所需名词等场合,使用排除法往往是容易找到正确答案。如:

“It is very _____ that, in many schools, they are going to spend less time in the classroom than they used to,” he said.

A. possibly B. probably C. lovely D. likely

根据所给句子,可以判断空格处所缺是句子的表语,而表语一般较多使用形容词。所给选择项 A, B 是副词,因此被排除。C 项尽管是形容词,但词义不适合句子,因而也被排除。这样剩下的 D 无疑是正确答案。

三、解题举例

Why is a space left between the rails of a railway line where one piece joins the next? The space 1 to let the rail expand when it gets 2. On a hot day, the metal expands and if it 3 to do this, the rails would bend 4 shape. This caused railway 5 in the past.

6 solids expand much less than liquids or gases, the 7 increases

can add up to a lot, when there are long 8 of rail. For example, the difference in length of rail, in summer and winter, 9 the distance between London and Edinburgh, is about 1/4 mile.

We 10 keep in our minds and must not forget the expansion of metal when we build a very long metal bridge 11. So spaces are left in the places 12 the metal is joined.

When 13 colder, it becomes smaller in size. We can make use of the 14 that solids expand when they are heated, and become smaller in size when they get colder, and 15 they do it at different 16.

For example, when an iron band has to fit tightly 17 a wooden wheel, first we make it 18 than the wheel, then we 19 it, so that it goes on easily. When it gets colder, it becomes smaller in size and 20 the wheel very tightly.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. leaves | B. is left | C. left | D. has left |
| 2. A. hot | B. wet | C. cold | D. dry |
| 3. A. is not allowed | B. is allowed | | |
| C. were not allowed | D. were allowed | | |
| 4. A. in | B. off | C. out of | D. with |
| 5. A. incidents | B. happenings | C. trouble | D. accidents |
| 6. A. Although | B. If | C. Because | D. After |
| 7. A. more | B. some | C. bit | D. small |
| 8. A. differences | B. lengths | C. railways | D. ways |
| 9. A. on | B. in | C. over | D. from |
| 10. A. have to | B. can | C. may | D. need |
| 11. A. either | B. again | C. else | D. too |
| 12. A. that | B. which | C. where | D. when |
| 13. A. solids get | B. the solids get | C. solid gets | D. a solid gets |
| 14. A. reason | B. fact | C. cause | D. way |
| 15. A. which | B. where | C. that | D. so |
| 16. A. speeds | B. expansions | C. conditions | D. lines |
| 17. A. on | B. round | C. with | D. within |

18. A. a little smaller B. a little larger C. much smaller D. much larger
 19. A. cool B. heat C. warm D. wash
 20. A. carries B. makes C. keeps D. holds

编号	答案	解题要点	解 析
1	B	语法题	考查被动语态。The space is left... 意为“留出空隙”。
2	A	词汇题	it gets hot 意为“铁轨变热”。
3	C	语法题	考查虚拟语气。在非真实条件状语从句中,表示与将来事实相反,主句用了 would bend,因此根据句意从句应该用 were not allowed。
4	C	词的搭配	out of shape 是个固定搭配,意为“变形”。
5	D	词汇题	accident 作“意外事故”解。因此 railway accidents 表示“铁路事故”。
6	A	语法题	本句考查状语从句中连词的使用。Although 引导了一个让步状语从句。
7	D	词汇题	句中 increases 是个名词,前面缺少一个定语。small increases 表示“少量的增加”。
8	B	词汇题	lengths 作“长度”解,lengths of rail 意为“铁轨的长度”。
9	C	词的搭配	over 可作“遍及”解,over the distance 意为“整个距离”。
10	A	语法题	这里考查情态动词的使用。根据句意,have to 是正确答案,意为“必须,不得不”。
11	D	根据上下文	根据上下文,副词 too 在句中作“也”解。
12	C	语法题	本句考查定语从句中关系副词的使用。where 在定语从句中作地点状语,修饰 the places。
13	D	单复数一致	主句主语为 it,因此从句主语必定是单数名词。由于 solid 是可数名词,因此 a solid gets 是唯一的正确答案。

(续表)

编号	答案	解题要点	解 析
14	B	词汇题	通读全句,不难看出连词 that 引导的是一个同位语从句,因此四个选项中只有 fact 适合句意。
15	C	语法题	句中 that 引导了一个由 and 连接的并列同位语从句(作 fact 的并列同位语从句)。
16	A	词的搭配	at different speeds 意为“以不同的速度”,这是一个固定的介词词组。
17	B	词汇题	介词 round 可作“环绕”解,因此“round a wooden wheel”解释为“环绕一个木轮”。
18	A	根据上下文	根据上下文意思,先将木轮的铁箍弄得小一些,因此 a little smaller 符合句意。
19	B	词汇题	根据句意,先将木轮的铁箍弄小,然后加热,使之膨胀。heat it 意为“将铁箍加热”,因此 B 是正确答案。
20	D	词汇题	动词 hold 可作“扣住,箍住”解,因此 hold the wheel very tightly 意为“将木轮紧紧箍住”。

Part One

Directions: For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Step One

(1)

There are times when you find yourself unable to work out a problem. It is at this 1 that the way in which you use your teacher is important. With a good teacher, such times should be less 2 than with a bad one; so the worse the teacher, the more responsibility you have for your 3! Whatever your luck in this 4, one thing is most significant and stays the same, whatever the quality of teaching you 5: if there is something you don't understand, you must ask again and again if necessary, until you do understand it — fully. 6 though this may seem, it is almost unbelievable how many people would rather sit in silent 7 than admit not understanding. To behave in such a way is the only truly 8 thing a student can do: it's a false form of pride, which is the most useless, damaging quality anyone can have, to say nothing of a student! 9, regard your teacher as a guide or even a friend and do not sit 10 wondering what he's going on about.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. course | B. point | C. thought | D. opportunity |
| 2. A. lucky | B. remote | C. frequent | D. comfortable |
| 3. A. mood | B. image | C. intention | D. success |
| 4. A. field | B. period | C. respect | D. direction |
| 5. A. offer | B. describe | C. arrange | D. receive |
| 6. A. Likely | B. Obvious | C. Difficult | D. Suitable |
| 7. A. ignorance | B. depression | C. nervousness | D. disapproval |
| 8. A. safe | B. simple | C. strange | D. stupid |
| 9. A. Otherwise | B. Furthermore | C. Therefore | D. Nevertheless |
| 10. A. quietly | B. honestly | C. separately | D. gently |

(2)

The 28-year-old had spent six years working nights while she gained her