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高考英语完形填空 题型解码

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主编 周本强

完形填空是高考英语试卷中的一项重要题型，也是考生最容易失分的地方。要想在完形填空中考得高分，考生必须掌握一定的解题技巧。本书从题型特点、解题思路、解题步骤等方面入手，对完形填空进行了全面、系统的讲解。本书可作为考生备考的参考资料，也可供英语教师参考。

1. 文章的开头部分不设置填空。（帮助考生尽快进入文章内容）
2. 文章的长度不少于近几年高考完形填空均为350个词左右（包括选项）。除选词外，文章的长度应不少于250个词。（保证20空的设置）
3. 填空之间平均有7—8个单词的距离。（保证有足够的信息供考生理解句子）
4. 不在文章的主线上设置填空。（帮助考生理解文）

崇文书局

责任编辑 丁 渝

封面设计 林 克

高中英语词汇辨析题型解密

ISBN 7-5403-1064-2



9 787540 310646 >

ISBN 7-5403-1064-2/G · 563

定价：16.00元

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崇 文 书 局

(鄂)新登字 07 号

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出版发行:崇文书局

(武汉市雄楚大街 268 号 B 座 430070)

印 刷:湖北崇阳文昌印务有限责任公司

开 本:787×1092 1/16

印 张:8.5

版 次:2006 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次:2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

字 数:160 千字

印 数:0001-5000 册

定 价:16.00 元

书 号:ISBN7-5403-1064-2/G·563

前 言

尽管高考英语试题的题型经历了多次变化,但是完形填空题一直是高考的必考题,并且出现难度逐年增大的趋势,具体表现为:文章的话题越来越广泛,其选项的设置也越来越刁钻。为什么国内外的各类英语考试都十分钟情于完形填空题呢?其原因有三:第一,完形填空能够考查词汇。每空的四个选项无论是什么类型的词都必然会涉及词的辨义问题;第二,完形填空能够考查阅读能力。在一篇文章里设置 20 个空格必然会增加阅读的难度,可以更好地测试考生的英语理解能力;第三,完形填空能够考查学生对英语句子的整体感知能力。考生必须学会依靠文章内容理解每一句的语境,依靠语境来推测单词。多年来,完形填空题不知考倒了多少学生。英语教学工作者也在绞尽脑汁地研究破解这种题型的办法,但是,迄今为止,大家还没有找到应付完形填空题的万全之策。

本书作者长期执教高三毕业班,所带班级的高考英语平均成绩一直稳定在 125 分以上,其中每年有不少学生考出 140 以上的高分,这是教师长期运用本书所介绍的解题招术对学生进行训练的结果。在本书中,作者避开“通读全文,把握大意,仔细推敲”这种对付完形填空题的常规,以全新的视角和独到的见解将完形填空题的选项通过词语辨义、阅读理解和句子的整体感知,运用六种办法(六大绝招)对选项的四个类别进行逐一破解。

本书分析精辟、讲练得当、讲解生动。但愿本书能够成为学生对付完形填空题的杀手锏,也希望被更多英语教学的同行参考研究。作者将以最大的诚意同广大师生合作,争取早日攻克完形填空题难关。

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一、完形填空题型概述

完形填空(Cloze)又称综合填空,其命题原理是格式塔心理学。格式塔心理学强调整体感知,因此完形填空测试的是考生结合上下文语境(context)对英语的整体感知能力。一篇完形填空测试考生的什么能力,与短文的空格设计密切相关。有命题专家将完形填空分为四种类型:词内项、词间项、句内项、句间项,并通过确定各项的构成比例进行命题。上述四项试题的难度依次递增,其中后两项特别是最后一项为近年来高考完形填空考查的重点。

通常完形填空中,文章的开头部分不会设定空格,只对所选的体裁和可能涉及的内容作简单的介绍或提示。因此切记:单纯的语法题几乎从该题型中消失;如果一味按照语法规则来选择答案,就会陷入答题误区,因为你很快会发现几乎每一题的四个选项都符合语法规则。理解文章的大意并结合语言结构对每个空格做出正确的判断,方为上策。从近几年的高考原题来看,近义词或词组的辨析正逐渐成为完形填空的热点。四个选项要么都是词义相近的名词单数或复数,要么都是近义词的同一形式等,只能根据上下文的语境做出正确的选择。如果提供的四个选项词义相关,则上文或下文肯定有答题提示,有时一个空格要读完全文后才能回答。考生答题的正确步骤应该是:先利用选项中同义词进行补空阅读,尽可能多地了解短文的大意及文章的体裁,然后可以按照本书介绍的几种方法,对选项仔细地进行比较,将文章大意、句子特点和词义结合起来理解,方能找出正确答案。

完形填空的命题原则

1. 文章的开头部分不设置填空。(帮助考生尽快进入文章内容)
2. 文章的长度不少于近几年高考完形填空均为350个词左右(包括选项)。除去选项,文章的长度应不少于250个词。(保证20个填空的设置)
3. 每空之间平均有7—8个单词的距离。(保证有足够的信息供考生理解句子)
4. 不在文章的主线上设置填空。(帮助考生理解全文)
5. 没有实际意义的虚词不作选项,考查以实词为主。(保证短语和句子之间的连贯性)
6. 不在选项中设置纯语法的内容。(不让完形填空变成单项选择填空题)

完形填空选项分类

1. 四个同义词、近义词或词组。

四个选项的词义基本相同或相近,如:idea, view, suggestion, opinion 都表示“观点”的意思。

2. 四个同一范畴的词或词组。

四个选项的词义既不相反也不相同,但同属于一个范畴,如:bread, sandwich, hamburger, cake 都是表示“食品”的名词。

3. 四个意义相对独立的词或词组。

四个选项的词义既不相反也不相同,也不属于一个范畴,如: eat, take, run, cry。

4. 意义相同或相反词义混杂的词或词组。

四个选项中出现相同或相反的现象,如: troubles, difficulties, pleasure, ease(其中, troubles 和 difficulties 意思相同,但它们与 ease 意义相反,而 pleasure 的意思又和 ease 不相干)。

二、完形填空解题绝招

完形填空尽管有不在文章主线上设置填空等这样的命题原则,但它的短文毕竟多为不连贯的故事或传递比较破碎的信息,这样致使文章读起来非常费劲。针对这个问题,有专家提出“跳空阅读”的方法,这种方法简单地说就是不理睬 20 个选空,快速阅读全文,尽量做到掌握大意。但是由于缺乏 20 个词的信息,用这种方法往往做不到准确把握短文的全貌。经过研究,笔者认为采取“补空阅读”的方式更好。“补空阅读”就是要尽量利用选项中同义词、近义词或同一范畴词来弥补短文信息之不足。这样就可以提高把握文章全貌的准确度。

补空阅读方法操作起来十分简便:

- (1) 在阅读短文之前,先扫一眼 20 个选项,随手在同义词、近义词或同范畴的词的选项上做上记号(这个工作大约花 1—2 分钟)。
- (2) 在阅读的过程中,遇到做记号的同义词或近义词选项就按自己理解的方向随便挑一个选项补在空内,再继续往下阅读。记住:不要顾忌所挑的选项是否正确,因为此时只是“利用”而不是“确定”。
- (3) 对同一范畴的选项要谨慎利用(视这类词在文章中的位置而定,如果它们处在文章的细节部分则可以大胆利用)。

例 1

She attended the test of TOEFL as a middle-school student and 42 it with a good mark, which shows us her great 43 in English learning.

- ()42. A. passed B. got C. learned D. took
 ()43. A. skills B. talent C. mind D. experience

答案: 42. A 43. B。在第一遍阅读时,不要推敲谁是答案,按自己理解的方向挑一个选项就可以了。四个选项都是同义词或近义词,这说明挑选它们中间任何一个词都不会改变句子的大意,也不会改变文章的发展方向。比如:如果第 42 空填 B 项,就句子的基本意思看, A 项(答案)和 B 项在翻译时似乎没有什么区别。填 C 项或 D 项,句子的意思似乎也可以理解。第 43 空可以如法炮制。

例 2

So it is foolish for 46 to extend their living 47 by destroying or 48 animals and plants living conditions.

- ()46. A. people B. mankind C. humans D. persons
 ()47. A. space B. place C. room D. area
 ()48. A. reducing B. narrowing C. spending D. destroying

答案: 46. B 47. A 48. B。这句话不算太长,却设置了三个选空,如果采取“跳空阅读”的方法而不理会它们的选项是很难准确理解句子意思的。但我们注意到第46空是同义词、第47和第48两空是近义词,如果将三题选项中任何一个词放入空内,句子的意思就立刻清晰了,即“对人类来说,用缩小(减少、花费、毁掉)动植物的生存条件来扩大自己的生活空间(地方、空地、地区)是十分愚蠢的”。只从句意来看,两道题中的四个选项都可以接受。

对付四个同义词、近义词或同一范畴词的招数

在完形填空题中用同义词、近义词、同一范畴的词以及四个意义相对独立的词或词组等来设置选项已在各类考试中成为趋势。2004年高考英语试题的完形填空20个选项中有10个空是属于这一类词。因此,掌握了破解这类选项的办法,解答完形填空便得心应手。

第一招 看涵盖,比大小

在同义词或近义词中找答案,不能指望上下文里提供某个信息或证据来帮你。即便是有信息,这种信息一般也只出现在选项所在的句子里,所以对付这样的选项,“上下求索”只会浪费时间。四个选项的意思虽然相同或相近,但它们所涵盖的内容有大有小,考生可以根据情况加以选择。

注意:从第一招开始至第六招,例题中只提供与本招数有关的答案,如不提供,旨在让读者在上下文信息不完整的状态下独立用该招数理解或完成该题。

例1 2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 英语(辽宁卷)

Scott and his four companions were terribly disappointed. When they got to the South Pole, they found the Norwegians(挪威人) had 36 them in the race to be the first ever to reach it.

()36. A. hit B. fought C. won D. beaten (同一范畴的词)

答案:D 除C项 won 之后不可以接 sb. 作宾语外,其他几个词均可以与 them 搭配。D项 beaten 有打败之意,既有动作也有结果。hit 和 fought 只强调了动作“打”,而没有结果。

例2 2004年湖北省高考英语试题完形填空

The 22-year-old student 37 to stop her car by the side of the road in the winter night and opened the trunk.

()37. A. afforded B. wanted C. allowed D. managed (同一范畴的词)

答案:D 从本句后面的“and opened the trunk 打开(汽车的)行李箱”这个信息可以知道:这个学生确实成功地把车子停下来了。A项 afforded, B项 wanted, C项 allowed 三个动词只表示“想做,但还未付诸于行动”。managed to do 等于 wanted to do and did successfully。显然,managed 涵盖了其他三个词的意思,并最符合题目的句意。

例3 2003年高考英语试题完形填空

When the game finally ended, both of us were lying flat on our backs, too tired to 54 .

()54. A. play B. start C. sleep D. move (同一范畴的词)

答案:D 这一空在上下文里是找不到答案的。此句意为“最后比赛结束了,我们两个人躺在地板上,累得动弹不得。”D项 move 明显包涵了其他几个选项的意思。A. play B. start C. sleep 三个都是 move 范围内的动作。如果填 A,即可以填 B,亦可以填 C。

例 4

We consider that Miss Zhou's 49 to Canada is very important and necessary for our school to 50 to open the courses of China-Canada Double-Record of Formal Schooling.

() 49. A. journey B. trip C. tour D. travel (同义词)

答案:B 这四个选项的意思太接近了,而且在上下文里找不到任何信息,不过通过比较它们的涵盖量,就可以马上找出答案。四个选项中 trip 的涵盖量最大,指整个访问活动,它包括往返的行程和在目的地逗留的时间。显然,We consider ... 所指的应该是 trip, A 项 journey 只指两地之间的行程;C 项 tour 指在目的地期间的旅游活动;D 项 travel 本意为 to go from one place to another。

例 5

First of all, people should know that the world is formed by different 42 including human beings.

() 42. A. animals B. birds C. creatures D. plants (同一范畴的词)

答案:C 相比之下,C 项 creatures(动植物生命的总和)涵量最大,它包含了其他三项的内容。A. animals B. birds D. plants 分别是 creatures 中的某一个方面。再看看句子中的 including human beings 这个信息,说明 human beings 应是所填词的一个组成部分,选择 creatures 当然正确。

例 6

I can speak to the 44 that Lin Chen works hard and has a good method in studies. She is able to 45 independently and analytically,...

() 45. A. write B. think C. read D. speak (同一范畴的词)

答案:B B 项 think 是思考和分析能力,其他几种能力都含有思考能力,因此,think 最能反应学习的综合能力,另外,应注重空格后的两个副词提供的信息,“独立自主”和“善于分析”。

注意:不能把这一招理解成“谁的涵盖量最大就填谁”。根据需要选择是关键。

例 7

I think the skills (not advice) for reading comprehension should be based on the knowledge of English 48.

() 48. A. speaking B. writing C. learning D. listening (同一范畴的词)

答案:B 四个选项中 C 项最大,但如果填 C 项,等于没有回答问题,因为前面的 the skills (not advice) for reading comprehension 本身就是 learning 的一部分。应该看到文中的 reading 和选项中 speaking, writing, listening 三个选项是同等涵量的单词,这里只是要看看哪一个同

reading 联系得最紧。因此 writing 最合适。

例 8

Her quick 47 in class, unique answers to the teachers' questions and good understanding to the lessons often 48 the students to have further discussions or debates on the text 49.

()47. A. actions B. responses C. speeches D. expressions (近义词)

答案: B A 项 actions(行为,行动)应该包含后面几个选项的内容,但是用在 in class 这个具体的范围内就觉得大词小用了。C. speeches D. expressions 两项是 responses 的两种形式,而 responses 和后面的 answers 几乎是同一个意思。因此 B 项最好。

例 9 2006 年普通高等学校招生统一考试英语(湖北卷)

Most of what she knew about American 37 was from the textbooks she had read.

()37. A. way B. life C. education D. spirit

答案: B 近义词。A 项是“方式、方法”的意思。如选 A 的话,关于什么的“方式、方法”句子表达不清,需要和其他词搭配,才能表达准确的意思,因此不予考虑。CD 两项过于片面,只有 life 才有概括性。

第一招 看涵盖,比大小 演练

根据选项单词的涵盖量,结合句子意思,选择正确选项。(本完形填空练习不需要上下文的帮助)

1. Chinese people called _____ “yu” and time “zhou”.
A. place B. stars C. the sun D. space
2. So people first have to know about the earth for a better _____ and development.
A. family B. job C. living D. lesson
3. Humans will have to develop new space to increase and develop more social _____.
A. activities B. exercises C. problems D. discussions
4. Anybody running a company knows that a well-planned meeting can greatly help improve the performance of that _____.
A. employment B. jobs C. business D. sale
5. Years ago while lying in my hammock (吊床) and _____ soft drinks from the bottle, I felt happy.
A. having B. drinking C. eating D. making
6. By this, students not only display their _____, but also learn and practise English with great fun.
A. work B. plan C. ability D. exercise
7. ... but give them some background in _____ and history as well.
A. geography B. culture C. arts D. science
8. He says it is by far the _____ thing he has ever done in his life.
A. best B. easiest C. biggest D. greatest
9. My mother remarried shortly afterwards, and this man was my dad until I was nineteen. I called him Dad and used his name all through _____.

- A. school B. lessons C. classes D. terms
10. I am twenty now and no longer _____ at home, ...
A. sleeping B. playing C. staying D. living
11. This was their last exam then on to the _____ ceremony and jobs.
A. education B. school C. graduation D. opening
12. With all they studied during the four years of college, they felt ready and able to conquer the _____.
A. nations B. world C. nature D. earth
13. There are still many things about the _____ you don't know.
A. class B. lesson C. unit D. subject
14. You will all pass this course, but remember even though you are now college graduates, your _____ has just begun.
A. education B. job C. career D. course
15. We, the Iraqi people, who have _____ so much, feel helpless when we see these things.
A. suffered B. injured C. died D. wounded
16. In the last three months, there have been several attacks in Iraq causing heavy damage. Not only were US troops _____, but also UN buildings and workers.
A. against B. aimed C. targeted D. pointed at
17. Such is human _____, that a great many people are often willing to sacrifice higher pay for the privilege of becoming white-collar workers.
A. quality B. personality C. nature D. ability
18. He will be _____ half as much as he used to, but he feels that his rise in status is well worth the loss of money.
A. taking B. having C. making D. earning
19. The city at one time must have been prosperous, for it enjoyed a high level of _____.
A. education B. introduction C. industry D. civilization
20. Experts confirmed that a puma would not attack a human unless it is _____.
A. cornered B. threatened C. frightened D. hunted
21. The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered, for she went down on her first _____ with heavy loss of life.
A. sail B. voyage C. journey D. tour
22. Customs Officers are quite tolerant these days, but they can still stop you when you are going through the Green Channel and have nothing to _____.
A. say B. report C. declare D. claim
23. She tried to explain the _____, saying "It's only me", but it's too late.
A. case B. situation C. occasion D. chance
24. The bridge is so long that the _____ of the earth had to be taken into account by its designer.
A. shape B. size C. outlook D. structure
25. Above the _____ of the water, the towers rise to a height of nearly 700 feet. They support the

- cables from which the bridge has been suspended.
- A. line B. level C. surface D. height
26. Certainly, during examinations teachers and students are expected to _____ like machines.
A. learn B. read C. answer D. act
27. He found that cool weather is much more favorable for creative _____ that ...
A. mind B. idea C. thinking D. mood
28. You may only want to take good photographs of _____ and places. If so, we can help you to get better results.
A. faces B. heads C. appearances D. bodies
29. We are writing a descriptive essay when we describe the _____ of an object.
A. size B. shape C. weight D. appearance
30. An argumentative essay tries to make the 1 agree with its point of view and support it, to persuade him to change his mind or 2 , and to approve a policy or a course of action that it proposes.
1. A. people B. writer C. reader D. audience
2. A. behavior B. movement C. action D. work

第一招演练答案及详解:

1. D 从宇宙的涵义看,“宇”代表空间。space(空间)包括了其他选项的内容。
2. C 和 development 对等的词只能是 living。
3. A 人类拓展空间的目的应该是进行一切活动,因此 activities 是最佳答案。
4. C business 应该包括公司的一切事务。
5. B 从 from the bottle 和 soft drinks 等信息来看,此题的选项不能涵盖太大,应该具体。
6. C ability 应该是指各方面的能力。它包括工作能力、组织能力等。
7. B 文化和历史常常是一并出现的。
8. D biggest 和 greatest 虽然意思相同,但 greatest 可以指多方面的内容,可以表示“最重大,最重要”。
9. A through school 指整个上学期间,它包括在校期间的全部活动。
10. D 从句意看,说话者在前 20 年是住在家里的,而现在不住在家里了。living 应该包括其他几个选项的内容。
11. C 从 ceremony 看,此处应该具体一些,用 graduation 比较好。另外 last exam 及 jobs 也起到暗示作用。
12. B 用知识来征服世界是通常的说法,其他选项的涵盖过偏、过大。
13. D 或 B 此题要看上下文而定,若大则填 D,若小则填 B。
14. A career, job, course 都可以是一段时间的,但教育应该是终生的。
15. A B、C 和 D 都是受苦的某个方面。
16. C attack“攻击”或“袭击”,应该是指多方面的。aim 和 shoot 搭配较好;attack 和 target 搭配较好。
17. C 宁可成为白领受到尊敬而不要高薪受人鄙视,这是人的天性,这是人的本质的概括。

18. D earning money 具体指赚钱,它和后面的 loss of money 相一致。
19. D civilization 社会文明应该包括人的一切活动。
20. A “被逼得走投无路”应该包含后面的选项内容。
21. B 从 sinking 和 went down 可以看出,这是一次海上航行,因此用 voyage 最具体。
22. C 在海关,declare 一词是最具针对性的,意为“申报(纳税)”。
23. B 从后面的引号内容看,此时要解释的是情况或情形。
24. A 桥的跨度太大,因此地球表面的弧度应该计算在内。shape 一词最具体。
25. C 露出水面的部分,用 surface 比较合适。其他几个选项意思不明确。
26. D act 包含人的一切活动。
27. C 寒冷的天气有助于人的创造性思维。此处用 thinking 具有一定的概括性。
28. A places 指照风景;faces 指照人物。
29. D appearance 涵盖其他几个选项。
30. 1. C 2. A 第一空:essay 是供人读的,阅读的人叫 reader。第二空:mind and behavior 指人的言行举止。

第二招 看主语,比宾语

有些词,特别是及物动词或短语,谈不上谁涵盖谁,如:have, make, do, take; invent, create, produce, make; say, talk, speak, tell; trust, believe, think, consider; spend, cost, take, use; reply, answer, response, explain; allow, admit, let, permit 等。采取比较意义涵盖大小的方式来区别这类词是不行的,比较灵验的办法是通过观察它们的主语或比较它们的宾语来确定正确选项。

例 1 2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 英语(辽宁卷)

After 37 the British flag at the Pole, they took a photograph of themselves 38 they started the 950 mile journey back.

()37. A. growing B. putting C. planting D. laying (同一范畴的词)

答案:C the British flag at the Pole 显然不能作为 B. putting(放置)D. laying(搁放)的宾语和状语,而 planting 有“栽、插”之意,它比较符合后文意思。

例 2 2004 年湖北省高考英语试题完形填空

Two weeks later she 52 to find her old car cleaned inside and out with three new tires and the radio 53.

()53. A. loaded B. fixed C. tied D. rebuilt (同一范畴的词)

答案:B 在 with sth. done 结构里,three new tires and the radio 是指短语中的 sth.,是动词的宾语。从轮胎和收音机这两种东西看,它们的动词应该是“fixed(安装)”。故 B 项正确。

例 3 2003 年高考英语试题完形填空

So when Ed 45 for our game not only with the bottom of his shirt gathered inside his trousers but also with a stomach you could hardly 46,...

()46. A. notice B. admire C. believe D. measure (同一范畴的词)

答案:A 此空只要能看出 a stomach 是这四个词的宾语,再结合本句内的信息:with the bottom of his shirt gathered inside his trousers 就不难找出正确选项 A. notice。B、C、D 三个选项中任何一个词和逻辑宾语 a stomach 相搭配都会十分可笑。

例 4

For example, the modern buildings, the chemical fertilizer use, the vehicles 37 petrol and man-made reservoirs and dams play great important roles in people's 38 .

()37. A. having B. carrying C. burning D. using (近义词)

答案:C 这四个选项中 D. using 所用范围最宽,A、B 两项都没有 burning 那样具体,但是 D、A、B 三项在一般情况下,需要人作它们的主语。再看宾语 petrol,三个动词虽然有“用,有,装有”等意思,但它们并没有交代“把 petrol 怎么样”的意思。C. burning 不但有“使用”,而且指出具体的用法“燃烧”。

例 5

Her quick 47 in class, unique answers to the teachers' questions and good understanding to the lessons often 48 the students to have further discussions or debates on the text 49 . She also does well in physical 50 . In short, she is one of the most promising students I have ever known.

()48. A. encourages B. improves C. calls D. develops

答案:A 这四个词互不包含,但是通过观察后面的宾语 the students(sb.), 我们可以看出 B、D 两项不可能是答案,因为它们后面应该跟间接宾语(sth.)。call 要与 on 之类的介词连用才可接宾语,否则就表示“给谁打电话”。encourages 后面可跟 sb. to do sth., 因此用 A 项最好。

例 6

I hope you can do what you may be able to for Lin Chen. And I believe she will do as she is doing now in our school once she is 55 to your college.

()55. A. allowed B. admitted C. let D. permitted

答案:B 如果不知道 be admitted to school(准许……入学)这个固定用法的话,我们可以从宾语来判别这四个动词。A. allowed 和 D. permitted 的意思基本一样,表示“允许,许可某人做什么,或给某人(机会)干什么”,这些意思没有完全表达出“准许……入学”的意思。admit sb. to do 等于 permit sb. to enter ..., 从此意义上看,admit 后面的宾语以及宾语后面的补语都有别于其他几个选项。

例 7 2006 年普通高等学校招生统一考试英语(湖北卷)

In the city of Fujisawa, Japan, lives a woman named Atsuko Saeki. When she was a teenager, she 36 of going to the United States.

()36. A. learned B. spoke C. dreamed D. heard

答案:C 同一范畴的词。选项 A、B、C、D 四项都可以与 of 连用,learn of 了解到,speak of

说起, dream of doing 梦想做什么, hear of 听说到, 听别人说起。孤立地看, 四个选项都可以与“去美国”这件事相连。但结合下文看, 下文提到了她对美国的了解和向往之情, 所以句意上 C 为最佳选项。

第二招 看主语, 比宾语 演练

观察下面句中选项的主语、谓语和宾语以及它们之间的关系, 选择正确选项。(本完形填空练习不需要上下文的帮助)

- The American National Football Team says it aims to _____ for the championship (冠军) of the 2010 World Cup.
A. look B. take C. compete D. ask
- In a top players' match, the American Team _____ by one to two.
A. lost B. miss C. disappeared D. suffer
- A pen and paper were provided and the President carefully began writing down what the young man was able to _____.
A. speak B. tell C. talk D. say
- Two great towers _____ four huge cables. The towers are built on immense underwater platform made of steel and concrete.
A. help B. support C. provide D. raise
- He _____ it as “a very agreeable situation located within two small hills in the midst of which flowed a great river.”
A. painted B. told C. described D. reported
- Aleko _____ taking it and led Dimitri into his backyard.
A. denied B. refused C. rejected D. neglected
- George was not too upset by his _____ because the lady who owns the sweet shop heard about his troubles and rewarded him with a large box of chocolates.
A. story B. experience C. past D. legend
- ... that people would rather pay large sums of money than have their life work _____ by gangsters.
A. hurt B. damaged C. destroyed D. defeated
- Not wanting to _____ the poor man, Mrs. Richards quickly hid in the small storeroom under the stairs.
A hurt B. frighten C. fear D. trouble
- He had some time to _____ and he decided it would be a good idea to have a haircut.
A. spend B. kill C. use D. take
- In order to gain your degree you must _____ six passes.
A. master B. manage C. obtain D. receive
- It _____ all you need to know about choosing your course.
A. carries B. takes C. adds D. contains
- People who work in the offices are frequently _____ to as “white-collar workers” for the sim-