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第一章 命题特点

第一节 考纲解读

完形填空试题被认为是达到语言测试目的的理想题型之一,能够比较客观地反映考生运用英语的能力,尤其是对于语言知识(language knowledge)的综合能力和建立在此基础上的策略能力(strategic competence)。

近年高考完形填空题主要考查理解上下文语境的能力,在此基础上兼测词语辨别、词语搭配、语法知识等内容,其中对上下文意义和词语辨别的考查占主导地位,而纯搭配和语法的考查则很少。请看下表:

	NMET1999	NMET2000	NMET2001	NMET2002	NMET2003	NMET2004(1)
上下语境	18 个小题	23 个小题	19 个小题	19 个小题	18 个小题	19 个小题
词语搭配	2 个小题	1 个小题	1 个小题	1 个小题	2 个小题	0 个小题
语法知识	1 个小题	1 个小题	0 个小题	0 个小题	0 个小题	1 个小题

解题过程中,既要求考生熟练运用所掌握的词汇(词义、用法、搭配)及语法知识(knowledge of vocabulary and syntax),更要求他们具备较强的阅读能力,具备相应的篇章知识(textual knowledge),能够通过上下文线索通篇考虑,并且结合个人所具备的常识(包括话题及功能等方面的背景知识)以及逻辑推理等与语言运用相关的经验作出判断和最佳选择。

第二节 命题透视

【文章选择】

完形填空选材时通常考虑以下几点:

1. 所选文章几乎全是叙述文体的小故事。
2. 难度低于阅读理解中的材料,词数一般在 260~300 词之间。
3. 包含希望考查到的词汇、语法结构等语言项目。

4. 上下文结构紧凑、层次分明、逻辑性强。

5. 语言地道、纯正,有一定的内容情节。不选专业性太强的文章,以免考生因受知识障碍和心理因素的干扰而影响语言水平的正常发挥。此外,还会回避那些对部分考生来说较为熟悉,而对其他考生来说可能较为生疏的材料,防止造成不公平。

【空格设置】

完形填空题挖空时一般会遵循这样一些原则:

1. 文章的第一句通常不挖空。短文的第一个句子是观察全文的窗口,起着让学生尽快熟悉语境、推测文章大意的作用。文章的第一句给学生一个完整的信息可以让许多对完形填空题存有畏惧心理的学生很快安定下来,增强答题的信心。如果第一句很长,前半部分已提供了一定的信息,可以考虑在后半部分挖空。但不管怎样,第一句的第一词绝对不会挖空,如果那样会使一些考生一开始就陷入茫然。除了首句一般不挖空外,文章的尾句也较少挖空。

2. 设空方式多样。从答题信息在篇章中的范围来看,设空方式可分句子层次、句组层次、语篇层次三种,而从信息所处的位置来看,设空方式可有前制性设空、后制性设空和语篇性设空之分。如果一篇完形填空题中句组层次和语篇层次的设空所占比例超过三分之二,尤其是语篇性设空所占的比例超过三分之一,或者后制性设空,尤其是语篇层次的后制性设空较多,该篇完形填空题的难度就会很大。

3. 空格在短文中均衡分布。绝大多数空格之间的距离大致相当,空格与空格之间的平均词距约为 11 个。请看近几年高考题中的空格设置情况:

试卷	文长 (词)	设空数 (个)	阅读量 (词)	参考时间 (分钟)	读速 (wpm)	最大间 格(词)	最小间 格(词)	平均间 格(词)
NMET1999	274	25	357	18	19.8	24	3	9.8
NMET2000	287	25	381	18	21.2	24	1	10.2
NMET2001	261	20	326	18	18.1	17	6	12.1
NMET2002	272	20	327	18	18.2	33	6	12.5
NMET2003	238	20	329	18	18.3	24	6	11.9
NMET2004(1)	240	20	336	18	18.7	38	1	12

4. 考点分布符合考查目的。完形填空题通常以名词、动词、形容词和副词等信息词汇为考查重点,淡化对介词、连词、冠词等结构词的考查,以检测考生在具体情境中灵活运用所学知识的能力。因此,所挖空白处,名词、动词、形容词和副词这几类词一般会占 80% 以上。



请看近几年高考完形填空题中的考点分布情况：

试卷	动词	形容词	副词	名词	代词	介词	连词
NMET1999	8	4	2.5	6.5	1	1	2
NMET2000	8	4.5	5	6.5	0	1	0
NMET2001	5	4	6	4	0	0	1
NMET2002	9	2	3	4	1	0	1
NMET2003	3	6	2	6	0	0	2
NMET2004(1)	5	1	3	5	3	1	2

5. 尽力避免相互依存的试题。命题时通常会设法避免挖空两个关系过于密切的单词或短语,否则答错一个题即意味着两个题全错,反过来,答对一个题亦意味着两个题全对。下面两句中的画线部分就属于这种情况：

If you agree(同意), please say “yes”. If you don't agree, please say “no”.

【选项命制】

命制选项时一般会考虑以下几点：

1. 以语篇为载体,测试语言知识和语言能力。试题突出在语篇的基础上考查考生对短文的整体理解能力,同时兼顾对运用语法知识、词汇知识的能力以及对事物的逻辑推理、分析判断能力的考查。从每个小题的设计来看,需要通过整篇文章的上下文来考虑答题的题数一般占 70% 以上,而属于只需理解空格所在句子便可确定答案的句子层次的题目则不是太多。请看下表：

试卷	句子层次		篇章层次(句组 + 语篇)	
	题量	所占比例	题量	所占比例
NMET1999	4	16 %	21	84 %
NMET2000	3	12 %	22	88 %
NMET2001	6	30 %	14	70 %
NMET2002	6	30 %	14	70 %
NMET2003	7	35 %	13	65 %
NMET2004(1)	4	20 %	16	80 %

具体以 2003 年全国夏季高考卷完形填空题为例,经过局部判断能找到答案的有 7 小题:第 37、43、44、49、50、51、54 小题;需要通过前后句子才能找到答案的有 7 小题:第 38、39、41、42、48、52、53 小题;需要通过通篇理解才能找到答案的有 6 小题:第 36、40、45、46、47、55 小题。

2. 以意义填空为主。试题在着重考查学生阅读理解能力的前提下,兼顾对语言知识、常识、逻辑推理能力的考查。所设选项一般都符合语言规范,都属于同一个语义范畴,且词类基本相同。比如说,当答案是过去式 *went* 时,另三个干扰项也为动词的过去式,而不是动词 *go* 的其他形式。

3. 降低对单词本身词义的考查要求,注重考查对全文意义的理解。备选项中所涉及的词汇基本上都是常见的初级词汇。

4. 正确答案通常是从短文中挖掉的那个词或短语,而干扰项则应是正确答案的干扰项,绝不允许干扰项成为干扰项的干扰项。

5. 备选项的构成以单个词为主,词组或短语较少。

6. 各个选项中的词汇基本不重复,从而保证了较高的覆盖面。

第三节 能力要求

完形填空是一种具有一定难度的障碍性阅读理解题,要做好该题,必须具备:

1. 良好的阅读习惯,善于从整体上把握文章的意义和结构。
2. 词语意义和用法的辨析能力。
3. 固定搭配和习惯用法方面的知识。
4. 基本的语法知识。
5. 在特定语境中综合运用语言知识的实践能力。
6. 较强的逻辑推理能力和分析判断能力。

事实表明:完形填空的解题能力是与一定量的实践练习密切相关的。只有通过训练,才能提高应试能力。训练时,应特别注意以下几个方面:

1. 注意选用那些质量较高(以意义填空为主,与高考题特点相一致)的练习作为训练材料。

2. 注意在把握全文意义的基础上再去考虑各个空格的答案。要明确每道题的答题依据,即弄清根据文中什么信息确定了某一题的答案,可以将依据简要地记下来,也可将依据的信息与相关空格用线连起来。初始训练时,不一定光做标准的完形填空练习,可从缺词填空练起,看看自己能否仅仅根据上下文判定每空的答案。也可将标准完形填空题的选项部分用纸遮起来,逼着自己先通读全文,预测可能的答案,然后到选项中去验证自己预测的答案,如果预测的答案与某一选项完全相符,则可断定该选项就是答案。

3. 注意在阅读中分析文章的主旨大意和行文逻辑,培养对语言结构和语言情境的敏感性。下面让我们通过几个例子来看看语言结构和语言情境的变化对答案的影响:



I did it _____.

- A. myself B. yesterday C. carefully D. again

乍看上去,四个选项都可成为答案。因为从试题的形式来看题干是一个孤立的、无其他情景限制的句子。但我们由 did 可知,该句是过去时,一个孤立的句子使用过去时态,就必须有表示过去的时间状语,否则,句子就不成立。虽然我们平时说话也使用这样的句子(并不说出时间状语),但那仍是有说话情景限制的,即听话人是明白的。因此,从语法结构分析,该题答案应为 B。否则,句子缺少过去时间的限制,用过去时就无时间依据了。

让我们再看看增加了某些情景的句子的情况:

She said I was not strong enough but I did it _____.

- A. myself B. yesterday C. carefully D. again

这句话加了 but 及其前面说话的情景,再选 yesterday 就不是最佳答案了。这时只有 myself 与前面所说的话和与 but 转折的意境相符合。这说明增加了上下文情景就会使一些词的使用条件产生变化。再看下例:

Failure(失败)told me that I was not too careful then, so I did it _____ to see the result.

- A. myself B. yesterday C. carefully D. again

答案为 C。这种语境中选项 D 对同学们干扰最大,因为大家可能这样理解:从前一次失败可以得出这样的结论——又做了一次。如果同学们把“曾经太粗心”这一情境也加以考虑的话,相信一定会认为 carefully 是最佳答案了。因为选用 carefully, again 的意境同时可以体现出来。又如,如果语境是这样的:

Failure is the mother of success. The famous saying encouraged me. I did it _____.

- A. myself B. yesterday C. carefully D. again

从前文的语境看,主语 I 是受到了名言力量的鼓舞,克服了灰心丧气又干了起来,这样就应当填 again,而 A、B、C 均与此语境不符。

由此可见,完形填空之难,在于光懂得一些语言规则是不能答好题的,还必须读懂文章,弄清语境,并依据上下文进行合理的分析、判断,只有这样才能作出恰当的选择。上面举的几个例子充分说明了这一点。

第二章 应试必备

第一节 基本知识与技能

【题型突破】

根据上下文意义设空是多年来高考完形填空题的命题特点之一,试题着重考查同学们对文章的整体理解能力,所选文章上下文之间逻辑上有着密切的联系,某一部成立的答案如果放到全文中去考虑也许就不能成立。答题时,只有抓住全篇文章的主旨,才能选出既合乎语言规范,又合乎文章内容的答案来。然而,不少同学在做完形填空题,特别是在做选择型完形填空题时,都不愿意或不习惯于先去领会全文大意,他们往往是结合选项提笔就填,结果常由于“见木不见林”而事倍功半。要改变这一不良现象,就必须在弄清道理的同时进行一些针对性的训练。如拿到试题后,可先用两三分钟时间浏览一下全文,以便把握文章大意,答题时,要设法找到每个答案的信息源,此外,还可做一些以意义填空为主的自由完形填空练习和首字母提示完形填空练习,以便增强依据文章整体答题的意识,养成在把握全文意义基础上再去逐空推敲答案的答题习惯。下面分类编选若干例题,以帮助同学们学会分析解题思路,提高应试技能。

一、自由完形填空

自由完形填空题也称短文填空题或非选择短文填空题。这种题型重在处理解篇章、把握句子结构、判断词性词形能力的考查,它与首字母提示完形填空一样,是训练同学们选择型完形填空答题能力的有效途径。

解答这一类完形填空题首先得通读全文,了解大意,然后再根据行文逻辑,句子结构、词语搭配、语法形式一一填妥答案。

值得一提的是,目前关于 2005 年新增的填空题这一题型的结构形式有多种版本,其中一种形式就类似于这里所介绍的自由完形填空。

请看下面的例题:

(1)

Mark Twain, a famous American writer, was once traveling in France. He went by 1 to Dijon. He was very 2 and wanted to sleep. He therefore asked the



3 to wake him up when the train came to Dijon.

But first he 4 that he was a very heavy sleeper. “ I may possibly protest(抗议)loudly 5 you try to wake me up ! ”he said to the conductor. “ 6 don't take any notice of what I 7 . Just 8 me off the train anyway. ”

Then Mark Twain went to 9 . Later , when he woke up it was night time and the train had reached Paris already. He 10 at once that the conductor had forgotten to call him at Dijon. He was so 11 that he ran up to the conductor and began to 12 at him.

“I have never been 13 angry in all my 14 ,”Mark Twain said.

The conductor looked at him calmly. “ You are not half so angry as the 15 whom I pushed off the train at Dijon ,” he said.

【答案与提示】

1. 填 train。由 to wake him up when the train came to Dijon 可知。
2. 填 tired 或 sleepy。根据 wanted to sleep 和后来一直睡到火车到达终点才醒可以推知。
3. 填 conductor。由第 5 个空格后的 he said to the conductor 可以推知。
4. 填 explained。根据行文逻辑判断。
5. 填 when 或 if。凭语感。
6. 填 But。与前文意思形成转折。
7. 填 say。根据 protest 即可选定。
8. 填 push。根据文章最后一句选定。
9. 填 sleep。由下一句可以推知。
10. 填 realized。火车已到巴黎,可他还在车上,所以他“意识到”乘务员忘记叫他了。
11. 填 angry。从下一节以及 you are not half so angry 中可以得到足够的启示。
12. 填 shout。因为气愤而冲着列车员“嚷”,合乎情理。
13. 填 so。凭语感。另从 you are not half so angry as 中亦能得到暗示。
14. 填 life。凭语感。另根据副词 never 和现在完成时的用法也可选定。
15. 填 American。列车员以为他已按那位“美国人”(即 Mark Twain)的要求在 Dijon 将其推下了火车。该空格处若填 man , person , gentleman 或 passenger 等词,虽也可以,但明显不及 American 一词含义准确,也反映不出文章的幽默之处。

(2)

Jenkins was a jeweller who had made a large diamond ring worth \$ 57 ,000 for the Silkstone Jewellery Shop. When it was ready , he made a copy of it which looked

1 like the first one but was worth only \$ 2 000. This he took to the shop , which
2 it without a question.

Jenkins gave the much more 3 ring to his wife for her fortieth birthday.
Then , the husband and wife 4 to Paris for a weekend. As to the 5 ring , the
shop sold it for \$ 60 000.

Six months later the buyer 6 it back to Silkstone's office. "It's a faulty
diamond ,"he said . "It isn't worth the high 7 I paid." Then he told them the
8 . His wife's car had caught fire in an 9 . She had escaped , 10 the ring
had fallen off and been damaged in the great 11 of the fire.

The shop had to 12 . They knew that no fire on earth can 13 damage a
perfect diamond. Someone had taken the 14 diamond and put a faulty one in its
place. The question was : who 15 it ?

A picture of the ring appeared in the 16 . A reader thought he 17 the
ring. The next day , another picture appeared in the papers which 18 a famous
dancer walking out to a plane for Paris. Behind the dancer there was a woman 19
a large diamond ring. "Do you know the 20 with the lovely diamond ring ?" the
papers asked their readers. Several months later , Jenkins was sentenced to seven years
in prison.

【答案与提示】

1. 填 exactly. 从下文假戒指已达到乱真的地步 ,可知它“完全”像第一枚戒指。
填 just 也可接受 ,只是其语气没有 exactly 强。

2. 填 accepted. 商店未看出任何破绽 ,自然是毫无疑问地“接收”了戒指。填
received 不太妥 ,因为它只表示客观上收到 ,而不暗示在收到的同时可能还做了审
视或是检验。填 sold 不太合逻辑 ,因为到第二节末才提到商店“出售”了戒指。

3. 填 valuable 或 expensive. Jenkins 留下的戒指当然更“有价值” ,更“贵” 。填
real 不可接受 ,因为在两枚戒指的真实性上是不能作比较的。

4. 填 flew 或 went. 从最后一节 walking out to a plane for Paris 可以推知 ,
Jenkins 夫妇是乘飞机去巴黎的。这里 flew 是最佳答案。

5. 填 second 或 faulty. 第 1 空前后的信息告诉我们珠宝店的那枚戒指是根据
第一枚戒指仿造的 ,与 first 相对应 ,珠宝店的那枚戒指应是两枚中的“第二”枚。
当然 ,也可以说第二枚戒指是“假的” ,因为它是仿制的。

6. 填 brought. 从商店角度讲 ,顾客是将戒指“拿来” ,而不是“拿去(took)”。

7. 填 price. pay 的宾语可以是价格 ,也可以是钱 ,但由于前面的 high 的修饰 ,



故只能填 price 因为英语“价格”是论高低的。

8. 填 fact(s)。从上下文可知,顾客告诉店家的是事情的经过,即“事实”。也可以填 story(经历)。

9. 填 accident。catch fire 这一现象足以让人想到车子出了故障,发生了事故。

10. 填 but。人逃走了,戒指却掉在了火中,前后意义明显形成了转折。

11. 填 heat。因为真金不怕火炼,所以假的也就被火的“热度”给损坏了。

12. 填 agree。从本节后三句来看,店家“认同”了顾客所述的经历。

13. 填 ever。no...ever 意为 never,确实世上没有过真钻石被火烧坏的先例。填 completely, fully 等词不可接受,因为它们是以承认火能部分烧坏钻石为前提的。

14. 填 real。与该空后面的 faulty 相对。

15. 填 took 或 did。took 重现了第 14 空前的 taken 一词。为避免重复,也可用代动词 did 来替代 took。该空最佳答案为 did,因为它既能替代 took 又能替代 put。

16. 填 papers 或 newspapers。第 18 空前的 papers 是一个重要的信息。

17. 填 recognized。recognize 的意思是 be able to identify somebody or something that one has seen before(辨认出)较为符合文意。而 saw, knew, found 等词在此说明的意思比较含糊,不能视作最佳答案。

18. 填 showed。报纸上的照片“显示”了某一情景。

19. 填 wearing。“戴”什么常用 wear 来表示。

20. 填 woman。这里明显指的是前一句提到的那个“女人”。填 person 也可接受。

(3)

Jack Baines is a self-made millionaire but his beginnings were very slow. He was the youngest of eight children. His father had a 1 in the cotton mills(纱厂) of Blackburn, Lancashire in the 1920s, but he was often 2 to work because of poor health. The family couldn't 3 to pay the rent(租金) and the children often went 4. After leaving school at the age of 14, Jack was wondering 5 to do when Mr Walker, his old teacher, offered to lend him £ 100 to start his own 6.

It was just after the war. Raw materials were not plentiful, and Jack (without taking his parent's 7) saw a future in scrap metal(金属切屑). He 8 bits of metal and stored them in an old garage. When he had built up a sizeable amount, he sold it and 9 plenty of money.

Jack enjoyed working hard. After one year he succeeded in repaying the £ 100 and he also 10 to give Mr Walker 100% interest to 11 him for his generosity(慷慨).

By the time Jack was 30 years old he had made his first million ,and he wanted to celebrate this progress 12 doing something “great”. With all his money it was possible to build a beautiful 13 for himself and his parents. In 1959 ,“Baines Castle” was built in the heart of the Lancashire 14 . It was one of the finest buildings in the country.

Jack has recently sold“Baines Castle” for £ 500 million , 15 Jack still can't get used to living the 16 life. He can often be found drinking with the locals(当地居民)at the local pub(小酒店).

“I remember being very 17 as a child ,but 18 unhappy as a child ,”says Jack ,“and I will never forget 19 I came from and who I am. ”

Lancashire people are 20 of their local hero(英雄).

(根据 1999 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛初赛高二组试题改编)

【答案与提示】

1. 填 job 或 position。由后半句可知 ,父亲在当地的纱厂是有工作的。
2. 填 unable。因体弱而经常“不能”上班。
3. 填 afford。由前后句意义和前后搭配不难推知。
4. 填 hungry。家里穷 ,孩子们自然要经常“挨饿”。
5. 填 what。在得到老师资助前不知该干“什么”。根据结构也不难弄清此处应填连接代词 what。
6. 填 business。由下文可知 ,他用这 100 英镑做起了“生意”。
7. 填 advice。根据首句的 self-made millionaire 可以推知 ,他是自己慢慢闯出来的 ,开始可能并未向父母讨教。
8. 填 bought。与下一句的 sold 相对应。
9. 填 earned 或 got。卖掉金属切屑 ,便“挣”了许多钱。
10. 填 offered。除了还款外 ,100% 的利息是他主动给予 Walker 先生的。
11. 填 thank。多付利息显然是为了表达自己的谢意。
12. 填 by。by 意为“通过” ,表示方式、手段。
13. 填 home。为自己和父母而建 ,且以其家族的姓来命名的城堡式建筑其实就是他们的“家”。
14. 填 countryside。下一句末尾再现了 countryside 一词。
15. 填 but。前后意义形成转折。
16. 填 good ,wonderful 等。由 Jack 在下文的所做所言可以看出 ,他并不习惯过这样的“好生活”。



17. 填 poor。孩提时代是贫穷的。

18. 填 never 或 not。孩提时代虽然贫穷,但从来都很快乐。

19. 填 where。本句意为 我要牢记自己生在农村,是农家子弟。由 who I am 这一结构也可得到启示。

20. 填 proud。对家乡如此的英雄人物,乡亲们自然感到自豪。另分析 be... of 这一结构,也有助于尽快明确答案。

(4)

John Clark was a postman. He was fond of 1. However, when he was delivering(投递) letters, he found that not all dogs were his friends. One particular dog called 2 who lived at No. 108, Turner Road was one of John's 3. Whenever John came near his 4 house, Spot would lie in and 5 out on John, barking(吠叫) and trying to bite his ankles.

After a heavy snow 6 was freezing that morning. The road was covered with 7. John was afraid of 8 down, so he 9 his bike and walked with 10 steps. Unfortunately, John slipped on a patch of ice, which was opposite to No. 108, Turner Road. Spot 11 this as John together with his bike made such a big noise. Spot jumped onto John's shoulders and tried to bite his neck. Quick as a flash, John, whose hands were full of letters, bit 12 on the leg.

John Clark said later, "It was the 13 thing I could do. I don't approve of (赞成) cruelty to animals, but that dog 14 had it coming. Since that day I've had no 15 at No. 108. Spot always hides round the back of the house when he hears me coming."

【答案与提示】

1. 填 dogs。由下句可知。

2. 填 Spot。由下文可知 这条狗被叫作 Spot。

3. 填 enemies。由上下句可推知。

4. 填 master's。狗所看守的自然是在“主人”的房子。

5. 填 jumped。由前后动作之间的逻辑关系和第 11 空后的 jumped 一词可知。

6. 填 it。“天气”极冷。

7. 填 ice。由 John slipped on a patch of ice 可知。

8. 填 falling。由于路上结着冰,所以害怕“跌倒”。

9. 填 pushed。由 walked 可知,他是“推”着车走的。

10. 填 slow。在结有冰的地面上行走,要防止跌倒,就得“慢”行。

11. 填 heard。由...made such a big noise 可推知。
12. 填 Spot。“咬”这一动作的执行者是 John, 故承受者应为 Spot。
13. 填 only。显然那是 John“惟一”能做的事, 否则就会被狗咬伤。
14. 填 obviously 或 really。那条狗“显然”或“真的”是伴着残忍来对付他的。
15. 填 trouble。因为狗被治服了, 所以 John 没再遇到“麻烦”。

二、首字母提示完形填空

首字母除了更多地具备提示作用, 有时也会有限制作用。解答这一类完形填空题与解答自由完形填空题一样, 首先要通览全文, 把握大意, 在此基础上再去分析句子结构和前后搭配, 最终填入意思恰当、形式规范的单词。请看下面的例题:

(1)

Walking down the street the other day, I happened to notice a small purse. It was lying on the sidewalk(人行道). I picked it up and opened it to 1. s_____ if I could find out the owner's name. There was nothing inside it 2. e_____ some change and an old photo. I took the purse to the police station and handed it to the desk sergeant. Before I 3. l_____ the sergeant took down my name and 4. a_____ in case (以防) the owner might want to write and 5. t_____ me.

That evening I went to have dinner with my aunt and uncle. A young woman had also been 6. i_____ so that there could be 7. f_____ people at the table. Her face was familiar to me, but I could not 8. r_____ where and how I had seen her. In the course of conversation(谈话), however, the young woman happened to mention (提及) that she had lost a 9. p_____ with some change and an old photo, and that she had the photo taken in her childhood. All at once I 10. r_____ where I had seen her. She was the young girl in the photo, though she was now much 11. o_____. She was very 12. s_____ of course, when I was able to tell her all about the purse. Then I explained that I had 13. r_____ her from the photo I found in the purse. My uncle insisted on going to the police station immediately 14. f_____ the purse. As the police sergeant handed it over, he said that it was an amazing coincidence(惊人的巧合) that I had not only 15. f_____ the purse but also the person who had lost it.

【答案与提示】

1. 填 see。打开钱包的目的就是要“看看”是否内有失主的姓名。
2. 填 except。nothing except(but)意为“只有”。
3. 填 left。根据行文逻辑推断。
4. 填 address。为便于联系, 除了要记下姓名外, 当然还应记下“住址”。



5. 填 thank。失主写信给拾者自然是为了“致谢”。
6. 填 invited。请人做客应用 invite。
7. 填 four。四人是 the young woman ,my aunt , my uncle and I。
8. 填 remember。由转折连词 but 的用法可以推理。
9. 填 purse。从下文可知她丢失的是“女用钱包”。
10. 填 realized。从下一句可知作者已“意识到”在哪儿见到过那位女人。
11. 填 older。与照片中年轻的时候相比,那位女人当然“老”多了。
12. 填 surprised。发现捡到钱包的人就在眼前,她一定会感到“惊讶”。
13. 填 recognized。从照片中“辨认出”她。
14. 填 for。for 表示目的。
15. 填 found。find 表示“(偶然)发现”。

(2)

In the middle of the night , Peter's wife suddenly fell ill. She rolled from side to side crying , “ Oh , my stomach ! Get the 1. d _____ ! ”

Peter , awaking from a deep sleep , thought his wife was only having a 2. t _____ dream.

“Stop that noise ,” he said to her. He turned over and tried to go to 3. s _____ again , but his wife still cried out , “Oh , help ! help ! I'm 4. d _____ . ”

Peter got out of bed and started dressing , but he could not find his clothes.

“Where is my shirt ?” he asked. His wife was 5. t _____ ill to tell him , and she could only cry. “Oh my poor stomach ! ”

As soon as he had put his clothes on , he said , “Now , my dear , are you quite 6. s _____ that you need the doctor ? Surely you can wait 7. t _____ morning , can't you ? ”

“No , I can't. Go go go ,” his wife shouted , “ 8. o _____ you will find me dead in the morning. ”

So Peter went out into the dark street. He had only gone a few steps when he heard his wife 9. c _____ him again.

“I'm 10. w _____ again now , and I shall not want the doctor ,” she said , softly.

Hearing this , he started running as 11. f _____ as he could towards the doctor's house. When he arrived there , he knocked at the door with his stick , loudly enough to wake 12. e _____ around.

The doctor put his sleepy head out of the bedroom window and said , “Er ? Who's there ? ”

"Oh doctor," Peter called up to him, "I've very 13. g _____ news for you. My wife fell ill with a terrible stomachache. I was on my way to bring you to her, but she called me back to say that the trouble had suddenly 14. l _____ her. So you need not come. Go back to 15. b _____ now, and sleep well!"

【答案与提示】

1. 填 doctor。根据常识,有急病时应找“医生”诊治,从下文可知, Peter 的妻子确实是让他去请医生。

2. 填 terrible。睡梦中的 Peter 听到妻子的惊叫声真以为她是在做一场“噩”梦。

3. 填 sleep。根据本节 Stop that noise, turned over 以及 again 等信息可推测 Peter 又“睡”了。

4. 填 dying。根据她急促的呼救声以及第 7 节中 you will find me dead 一句可以推知。

5. 填 too。根据本句句子和 she could only cry 选定。

6. 填 sure。从下一句话中可以得到暗示。

7. 填 till。从下一节他妻子的回答中可以判断 Peter 希望她能一直坚持到早晨。

8. 填 or 或 otherwise。前后是选择关系。

9. 填 calling。从最后一节的 but she called me back to say 一句中可以得到暗示。

10. 填 well。从 I shall not want the doctor 可知, 她的身体又好了。

11. 填 fast。他飞跑的目的是为了尽快将这一好消息告诉医生。在表示运动速度快时,一般用 fast。

12. 填 everyone 或 everybody。敲门声太大了,足以将“每个人”弄醒。

13. 填 good。他妻子转危为安,不再需要请医生了,这可谓是“好”消息。

14. 填 left。从 So you need not come 可知,疾病已“离”她而去。

15. 填 bed。由 Go back to 和 and sleep well 可以推知。

(3)

Getting plenty of exercise is very important. I enjoy swimming very much. Last summer I went to the 1. s _____ every day. I plan to go there 2. t _____ summer too, but I may not be able to. I have a new 3. j _____. Sometimes I have to work until 4. l _____ at night. Although I now work 5. m _____ hours than I used to, 6. y _____ I do receive a larger salary. I didn't receive much pay on my 7. o _____ job. I like my new job, 8. b _____ if I had known that it would take up so much of my 9. f _____ time, I would not have taken it. I prefer 10. s _____ to making more



money.

I have heard that riding a bike is good exercise. Maybe I will be able to 11. s_____ enough money to buy a bike. My neighbour, Mrs Wilson, has a bicycle that I could 12. b_____, but I would rather own my own bike. If I used 13. h_____, I would worry about 14. d_____ it. Since I make 15. m_____ money now, I think that I can afford to buy my own. Getting a bike is really a good 16. i_____ because while I'm riding to and from, I will be getting 17. e_____ at the same time. It's easier to get to the seaside on a bike, too. I might be able to go 18. s_____ every day after all. This new job is great! I'm very 19. e_____. This will be a summer full of 20. e_____.

【答案与提示】

1. 填 seaside。根据第 17 空和第 18 空之间的内容可以推知。
2. 填 this。与前一句的 last summer 形成对比。
3. 填 job。根据第 8 空前的 I like my new job 确定。
4. 填 late。根据本句语境和词汇搭配关系选定。
5. 填 more。从句与主句意义上有转折关系,由主句中的薪水高可以推知现在的工作时数却比以前“更多了”。
6. 填 yet。前后意义相反,这里应填入一个转折性副词。
7. 填 old。从与前一句的对比中可以推断出该空答案。
8. 填 but。根据前后分句之间的关系不难确定。
9. 填 free。由作者的后悔心理可知,长时间的工作占据了他太多的“闲暇”时间。
10. 填 swimming。由作者的后悔心理可以进一步推知他宁愿少一点收入,也要能坚持参加“游泳”。
11. 填 save。根据空格后的 enough money to buy a bike 判定。
12. 填 borrow。根据行文逻辑不难作答。
13. 填 hers。这里显然指的是 Wilson 夫人的自行车。
14. 填 destroying。借用别人的自行车所担心的要么是“丢失”要么是“损坏”。
15. 填 more。根据下一句的 can afford to buy 可以认定。
16. 填 idea。骑自行车本身就是一种锻炼,而且有了自行车还可以实现天天到海边去游泳的愿望,可见购买一辆自行车确实是一个好“主意”。
17. 填 exercise。依据常识和短文主题应为得到“锻炼”。
18. 填 swimming。天天骑车去海边为的就是“游泳”。
19. 填 excited。新工作既挣钱很多,又不耽误锻炼,我自然很“兴奋”。

20. 填 exercise。与首句相照应。

(4)

My husband had just bought a new washing machine for me. I decided to use it the 1. v _____ day, and I washed a lot of things. Everything worked 2. w _____, but I couldn't find 3. o _____ of my husband's socks though I had looked 4. e _____ for it.

The next morning, I got ready for 5. s _____ as usual. When the bell rang, the students came in. I greeted them and told them 6. w _____ we were going to do that day.

When I turned 7. a _____ to write on the blackboard, the class burst out 8. l _____. They laughed and laughed. They laughed so 9. m _____, in fact, that I was 10. a _____ the headmaster would be in to 11. s _____ all this.

I asked the class to 12. s _____, but the more I talked the more they laughed. So I thought I had better pay 13. n _____ attention to them and continue to write on the blackboard. When I 14. d _____ this, they laughed even more.

Before long, the teacher who had the room next to mine came to see 15. w _____ all the laughter was about. When he came in, he started laughing too.

"Good heavens!" I said. "Will someone please tell me what is so 16. f _____?"

"Oh, God," said the teacher, "You have a brown 17. s _____ stuck to the back of your shirt."

So that's 18. h _____ I found my husband's 19. m _____ sock.

"Oh, well," I said to the class. "Let's just say you have had an unforgettable 20. l _____ on static electricity(静电)."

【答案与提示】

1. very。由第二节开头的 the next morning 可知洗衣机买回来的当天作者就用它洗了衣服。

2. 填 well。与后一句形成对比。

3. 填 one。根据句末的 it 以及倒数第二节末句可知不见的袜子只有一只。

4. 填 everywhere。根据意义结合词的用法判定。

5. 填 school。作为教师,课前为教书做好准备是很自然的。

6. 填 what。通过分析句子结构,可知这里需填一个宾语,表示做的内容。

7. 填 around。turn around 意为“转身”。

8. 填 laughing。空格后已再现了 laugh 一词。

