

专题二 议论文



专项探析

一、议论型完形填空的命题趋势

分析近几年的高考试卷,我们不难看出高考完形填空的体裁以记叙文为主,但也有个别省市考查了议论文。

议论文是一种通过剖析事物或论述事理来提出主张或发表见解的文体。议论文分为两种,一种是夹叙夹议型,另一种是纯议论型。夹叙夹议型完形填空的基本模式是:作者首先叙述一件事,然后就此提出自己的见解或由此事引出一个深刻的社会问题。纯议论型完形填空的基本模式是:提出论点,列举论据,提出看法。

议论型完形填空有以下特点:

1. 首句制胜,论点明确

议论型完形填空的首句常常是文章的主旨句。作者一般在文章的首段提出论点,然后在各段的首句提出分论点。

2. 结构清晰,脉络有序

议论文的三要素为论点、论据和论证。论点和论据形成一体,相互印证。有时作者为了使文章脉络清楚,行文流畅,会使用一些连接词,如: on the contrary, all in all, in short, generally speaking, worse still, on the other hand, in conclusion, as a consequence 等。

3. 按一定的方法论证

议论型完形填空中的论点都是按一定的方法来论证的。常用的论证方法有:归纳法(分析个别事物,进而推断出这类事物的共同点,得出结论)、推理法(从原理出发,个别分析说明,得出结论)、对照法(正反对照,先分析说明,后得出结论)、驳论法(阐述错误观点,逐条批驳,阐明观点)。

二、议论型完形填空的应试技巧

1. "叙" "议" 有机结合

对于夹叙夹议型的完形填空要把"叙"和"议"有机地结合起来。有的考生没有注意到这一点,他们只顾选某一部分的答案,而没有注意到事件与论点之间的关系。以2006年安徽卷为例,作者首先从现象 Home shopping television networks(网络) have become a 37 (way) for many people to shop without 38 (ever) having to leave their homes 入手,最后得出结论: in the future, home shopping will 55 (exist) together with store shopping but will never entirely replac(取代) it。文章论述了电视网络购物得以流行的原因,结尾时告诉我们:电视网络购物与商场购物将会并存。

专题突破

2. 遵循“狠抓首句”原则

对于议论型完形填空,在掌握全文主旨的情况下抓住每段的首句是做好试题的关键。一项调查表明,英语中60%到90%的议论文的主旨句都是段落的首句。抓住了每段的首句,再理解文章就容易多了。

『典例1』 Many people now think that teachers give pupils too much homework. They say it is 1 for children to work at home in their free time. 2, they argue that most teachers do not 3 plan the homework tasks they give to pupils. The result is that pupils have to 4 tasks which they have already done at school.

1. A. unnecessary B. uninteresting C. unfortunate D. unimportant
 2. A. Nevertheless B. However C. Therefore D. Moreover
 3. A. considerably B. favorably C. properly D. pleasantly
 4. A. finish B. repeat C. attend D. accomplish

『解析』 分析本段我们可以看出,首句“Many people now think that teachers give pupils too much homework”就是本段的主旨句。抓住了首句,我们就很容易解答后面的题目了。

1. A 句意为:他们说没有必要让孩子们在业余时间做作业,这是对首句论点的阐述。

2. D 此题选用 moreover 进一步阐明人们对老师布置家庭作业的看法。

3. C 人们认为很多老师对于学生的家庭作业的布置没有计划好,用 properly “正确地,适当地”,与 not 连用,符合题意。

4. B 根据句意,此处应选 repeat 表示“重做(任务,作业等)”。该句为下一段做铺垫,同时与首句相呼应。

3. 理清文章的论点、论据和结论

议论型完形填空与记叙型完形填空相比,稍微难了一些。一般来说,记叙文是按时间的先后顺序进行描述的,我们只要把握事件发生和发展的过程,就能将文章脉络把握好。然而议论型完形填空就不那么简单了,如果我们不清楚文章的论点、论据和结论,就只能莽撞地答题了,其结果可想而知。所以理清文章的论点、论据和结论是做好议论型完形填空的关键。

『典例2』 When a person is curious about something, it means he is interested in it and wishes to know more about it. There is 1 wrong with curiosity in itself. Whether it is good or bad 2 on what people are curious about. Curiosity is 3 silly or wrong.

1. A. something B. nothing C. much D. none
 2. A. keeps B. puts C. takes D. depends
 3. A. always B. sometimes C. seldom D. never

『解析』 1. B 2. D 3. B 读完这一段我们可知这篇文章的中心论点是“There is 1 (nothing) wrong with curiosity in itself. Whether it is good or bad 2 (depends)



on what people are curious about"。我们接着往下看,"Curiosity is 3 (sometimes) silly or wrong"是本段的主旨句,它同时又是本篇文章中心论点的分论点。

4. "三论"结合推出答案

一般来说,能说明论点主要内容的答案可以在论据中得到印证,且论点里的某些答案也可以与论据有机地结合起来,使论点和论据形成相辅相成的关系,从而使整篇文章结构清晰,主题鲜明。

如果我们所选的答案前后矛盾,那就说明我们对于文章的把握尚缺乏条理性和系统性。此时,我们需要回过头去,重新理顺文章,直到结构清晰为止,然后再依据自己对全文的把握及各部分的逻辑关系选出答案。



好题调研



Cloze 1 (06年浙江卷)

One man was to meet his wife downtown and spend some time shopping with her. He waited 1 for 15 minutes. Then he waited impatiently for 15 minutes more. After that, he became 2. When he saw a photograph booth (照相亭) nearby, he had 3. He wore the most unhappy expression he could manage, which was not 4 in the situation. In a few moments, he was holding four small prints that 5 even him.

He wrote his wife's name on the back of the photos and handed them to a 6 behind the desk in the booth. "7 you see a small, dark lady with brown eyes and an apologetic expression, obviously 8 someone, would you please give her this?" he said. He then 9 his office in Morrison Building, 10 that if a picture is worth a thousand words, then the four photos must be a good 11! He sat down with a smile.

His wife 12 those pictures. She carries them in her purse now and shows them to

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. proudly | B. respectfully |
| C. patiently | D. curiously |
| 2. A. angry | B. hungry |
| C. frightened | D. thirsty |
| 3. A. a question | B. a reason |
| C. an opinion | D. an idea |
| 4. A. serious | B. difficult |
| C. regular | D. convenient |
| 5. A. hurt | B. encouraged |
| C. attracted | D. shocked |
| 6. A. clerk | B. secretary |
| C. passer-by | D. friend |
| 7. A. Since | B. Before |
| C. As | D. If |
| 8. A. looking for | B. working for |
| C. sending for | D. paying for |
| 9. A. called up | B. returned to |
| C. visited | D. left |
| 10. A. worried | B. disappointed |
| C. satisfied | D. surprised |
| 11. A. description | B. preparation |
| C. excuse | D. lecture |

anyone who asks if she is married ...

How are you with 13 ? One person calls it "wait training". It seems that there is always something we are 14 . We wait on traffic and we wait in lines. We wait to hear about a new job. We wait to complete school. We wait for someone to change his or her mind.

Patience is an important 15 of a happy and rewarding life. 16 , some things are worth waiting for. 17 presents many opportunities for wait training.

We can hate waiting, 18 it or even get good at it ! But one thing is 19 — we cannot avoid it. How is your 20 coming along ?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 12. A. tore | B. saved |
| C. developed | D. destroyed |
| 13. A. your wife | B. your family |
| C. patience | D. determination |
| 14. A. hoping for | B. waiting for |
| C. ready for | D. fit for |
| 15. A. lesson | B. experience |
| C. purpose | D. quality |
| 16. A. For example | B. After all |
| C. Right now | D. So far |
| 17. A. Every age | B. Every shop |
| C. Every day | D. Every office |
| 18. A. accept | B. control |
| C. change | D. improve |
| 19. A. certain | B. interesting |
| C. precious | D. easy |
| 20. A. photo taking | B. job hunting |
| C. decision making | D. wait training |



语篇定位

这是一篇议论型完形填空。作者叙述了这样一个故事：一个人等候妻子一同去购物，但是由于妻子迟迟未到，他感到十分不满，于是愤然离去。作者通过自己的亲身经历告诉人们耐心是获得快乐和回报的一种重要品质。



思路引导

作者通过描述等候、拍照和送相片等情节把文章连接起来，最后通过议论得出自己的结论。

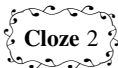


答案与解析

1. C 考查词语辨析。proudly"骄傲地"；respectfully"尊重地"；patiently"耐心地"；curiously"好奇地"。根据下文"Then he waited impatiently for 15 minutes more"可知开始时他"耐心地"等了15分钟。
2. A 考查语境理解。根据后文可知"他生气了"。
3. D 考查语句理解。看到照相亭后他想出了"一个主意"。
4. B 考查语境理解。由上文可知他等了妻子很久，已经生气了，此时拍照，要流露出最不高兴的表情应该是"不乐的"。
5. D 考查逻辑推理。上文提到"He wore the most unhappy expression he could manage"，可推断此处用D，表示他对这四张照片的效果很满意，甚至让自己感到震惊。
6. A 考查生活常识。货摊或柜台后面的人，应该是"店员"。
7. D 考查行文逻辑。这里表示一种假设。
8. A 考查逻辑推理。妻子赶到的话一定会寻找丈夫的。
9. B 考查词语辨析。由题意可知，他"回到"了自己的办公室。其他选项均不合题意。
10. C 考查语境理解。由下文的"He sat down with a smile"可知此处是丈夫对自己想出的主意感到很"满意"，故选C项。
11. D 考查语境理解。联系上文可知，如果一张照片相当于一个词的话，那么四张照片就是一篇精彩的"演讲"了。lecture还有"训斥"之意。
12. B 考查语境理解。下文说"She carries them in her purse now and shows them to anyone who asks if she is married..."，由此我们可知她"保留了"那些照片。
13. C 考查语境理解。根据后文的one person calls it "wait training"可知本句话问的是"耐心"。
14. B 考查语境理解。根据下文可知，我们经常为了某事而"等候"。
15. D 考查生活常识。根据常识判断耐心应该是一种重要的"品质"。



16. B 考查副词词组。此句的意思是 我们应该有耐心, 毕竟生活中总有些东西是值得我们等待的。故选 B。
17. C 考查词语辨析。生活中的" 每一天" 人们都有体验等候的机会。
18. A 考查语境理解。由下文中的" we cannot avoid it" 可知, 只有 accept 符合题意。
19. A 考查行文逻辑。根据连词 but 以及后面的句子可知此处意为: 但是有一件事是确定无疑的。
20. D 考查语境理解。本文论述的中心内容与 waiting 有关, 所以选 D。



Cloze 2 (06 年安徽卷)

Have you ever had to decide whether to go shopping or stay home and watch TV on a weekend? Now you 1 do both at the same time. Home shopping television networks(网络) have become a 2 for many people to shop without 3 having to leave their homes.

Some shoppers are 4 of department stores and supermarkets — 5 the crowds, waiting in long lines, and sometimes having slight 6 of finding anything they want to buy. They'd rather sit quietly at home in front of the TV set and 7 a friendly announcer describe a product 8 a model shows it. And they can 9 around the clock, buying something 10 by making a phone call.

Department stores and even mail-order companies are 11 to join in the success of home shopping. Large department stores are busy 12 their own TV channels(频道) to encourage TV shopping in the future. 13 can ask questions about products and place 14, all through their TV sets.

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| 1. A. must | B. should |
| C. shall | D. can |
| 2. A. programme | B. way |
| C. reason | D. purpose |
| 3. A. ever | B. never |
| C. still | D. once |
| 4. A. proud | B. fond |
| C. tired | D. careful |
| 5. A. fighting | B. striking |
| C. treating | D. stopping |
| 6. A. sense | B. doubt |
| C. hope | D. feeling |
| 7. A. see | B. watch |
| C. let | D. notice |
| 8. A. until | B. since |
| C. if | D. while |
| 9. A. shop | B. wait |
| C. turn | D. deliver |
| 10. A. suitably | B. cheaply |
| C. simply | D. hardly |
| 11. A. nervous | B. lucky |
| C. equal | D. eager |
| 12. A. putting up | B. making up |
| C. setting up | D. looking up |
| 13. A. Guests | B. Assistants |
| C. Managers | D. Customers |
| 14. A. orders | B. goods |
| C. books | D. answers |

Will shopping by television 15 take the place of shopping in stores? Some industry managers think so. 16 many people find shopping at a 17 store a great enjoyment. And for many shoppers, it is still important to 18 or try on dresses they want to buy. That's 19 specialists say that in the future, home shopping will 20 together with store shopping but will never entirely replace (取代) it.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 15. A. lastly | B. finally |
| C. especially | D. fortunately |
| 16. A. Then | B. Yet |
| C. However | D. Therefore |
| 17. A. general | B. popular |
| C. real | D. true |
| 18. A. design | B. make |
| C. wear | D. touch |
| 19. A. how | B. why |
| C. what | D. when |
| 20. A. exist | B. practise |
| C. follow | D. appear |



语篇定位

这是一篇议论文,作者论述了电视网络购物得以流行的原因,并得出电视网络购物与商场购物将并存的结论。



思路引导

文章以"Have you ever had to decide whether to go shopping or stay home and watch TV on a weekend"开篇,引出电视网络购物这一主题,接着陈述电视网络购物的优点,最后指出电视网络购物与商场购物这二者的发展前景。



答案与解析

- D 考查语境理解。网络购物时代,人们购物和看电视两不误,"能"同时做到。
- B 考查生活常识。一般情况下人们购物要去商店,而网上购物只需在家就可以进行。说明电视网络购物也是人们购物的一种"方式"。
- A 考查行文逻辑。这里用 ever 表示强调"甚至,曾经",句意为:甚至不用离开自己的家就可以购物。
- C 考查语境理解。破折号后面的内容是人们不愿意做的,所以用 be tired of "厌烦"。
- A 考查词语辨析。fight the crowds 指"人群熙熙攘攘"。
- C 考查词语辨析。have slight hope of... 意为".....的希望很渺茫"。
- B 考查生活常识。人们通过看电视(watch TV)选择自己喜欢的产品。
- D 考查行文逻辑。用 while 表示"主持人介绍产品"是和"模特展示产品"同时发



生的。

9. A 考查语境理解。around the clock 表示“昼夜不停,持续一整天”。根据后面的“buying something 10 by making a phone call”可知这里是说电视购物可以在一天中的任何时间进行。
10. C 考查词语辨析。不出家门,只是打一个电话就可以把商品买到手,这里用 simple 强调客户需要做的仅仅是打个电话。
11. D 考查语境理解。由于电视购物成为一种潮流,百货商场和邮递公司都希望加入进来。be eager to do sth.“急于做某事”。
12. C 考查词语辨析。句意为:建立自己的电视购物频道。应用 set up“建立,设立”来表示。put up“显示出,表现出”,make up“形成,构成”,look up“查阅”。
13. D 考查生活常识。询问产品的有关事宜,之后进行订购的应是“顾客”。
14. A 考查固定搭配。place an order“订货”为固定搭配。
15. B 考查词语辨析。句意为:电视购物最终会代替商场购物吗?lastly“最后一点”,指按顺序的最后,finally“最后,未了”,可以指按时间的最后,也可以指按顺序的最后,especially“尤其,特别地”和 fortunately“幸运地”不合题意。
16. B 考查行文逻辑。结合上下文可以判断出前后句子含有转折意味。如果用 however,后面需用逗号隔开。
17. C 考查语境理解。把电视或网上虚拟的购物与“真正的”商场购物进行比较,所以用 real。
18. D 考查生活常识。句意为:人们买衣服时总喜欢“摸一摸”或试穿一下。
19. B 考查语句结构。why 引导的是一个表语从句,that's why...意为“那就是……的原因”。
20. A 考查逻辑推理。从空后内容可以判断,二者将“并存”,所以用 exist。



强化闯关

Cloze 1

★总词数 273

★难度系数 0.60

★解题限时:15分钟

You must have heard these words like "how happy it is to be a child". But would you honestly change places with a child? Think of the years at 1: the years spent living in 2 fear of examinations and school reports. Every movement you

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|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. home | B. school |
| C. table | D. hand |
| 2. A. content | B. forgetful |
| C. absurd | D. constant |
| 3. A. observed | B. disturbed |
| C. stopped | D. appreciated |
| 4. A. pleasure | B. goods |

made was 3 by some adults. Think of the 4 that you had to go to bed early, you had to eat 5 thing that was supposed to be good for you. Remember how "gentle" 6 was given to you with words like "If you don't do as I say, I will. . ." I'm sure you will 7 forget!

8, these are only part of children's trouble. No matter how kind and loving parents may be, children often 9 from some terrible and illogical fears since they can't understand the world around them. They often have such 10 in the dark or in the dream. 11 can share their fears with other adults while children have to face their fears 12.

But the most 13 part of childhood is the period when you begin to go out of it, the period when you go into 14. Teenagers start to be 15 their parents and this causes them great unhappiness. There is a complete 16 of self-confidence during this time. Adolescents pay much attention to their appearance and the 17 they make on others. They feel shy, awkward and clumsy(笨拙的). 18 are strong but hearts easily broken. Teenagers 19 moments of great happiness or black despair. 20 through this period, adults seem to be unkind than ever.

- C. times D. fun
- 5. A. delicious B. nutritious
- C. tasty D. hateful
- 6. A. pressure B. care
- C. issue D. exploration
- 7. A. ever B. never
- C. still D. somewhat
- 8. A. Thus B. As a result
- C. Even so D. Above all
- 9. A. suffer B. free
- C. die D. view
- 10. A. views B. fears
- C. regrets D. spirits
- 11. A. Children B. Experts
- C. Adults D. Teenagers
- 12. A. regularly B. alone
- C. doubtfully D. comfortably
- 13. A. painful B. reliable
- C. inspiring D. imaginary
- 14. A. school B. adolescence
- C. stage D. work
- 15. A. in B. through
- C. for D. against
- 16. A. standard B. direction
- C. lack D. pair
- 17. A. jokes B. achievements
- C. progress D. impression
- 18. A. Bones B. Feelings
- C. Wills D. Ideas
- 19. A. ensure B. indicate
- C. experience D. comfort
- 20. A. And B. But
- C. Even D. Instead

Cloze 2

★总词数 318

★难度系数 0.58

★解题限时 18 分钟

Living and dealing with kids can be a | 1. A. discussion B. dependence
C. transportation D. communication

专题突破

tough job , but living and dealing with parents can be even tougher.

If I have learned anything in my 16 years , it is that 1 is very important , 2 when you disagree. With any relationship , you need to let other people know how you 're 3 . When you 're mad at your parents , or anyone else , not talking to them doesn 't 4 anything.

Communication begins with the 5 of another. It means that you can 't 6 come home from school , go up to your room and ignore everyone. 7 you just say "Hi" , and see how their day was for five minutes , it is better than nothing.

When 8 with parents , you always have to make them feel good about how they are doing 9 " parents. If you are 10 to make them see something as you see it , tell that you 'll listen to what they have to say , but ask them 11 to listen to you. Shouting or walking away only makes the situation 12 .

This is an 13 : one night , Sophie went to a street party with her friends. She knew she had to be home by 14 , but she didn 't feel she could just 15 to go home. That would be rude. 16 , they had been nice enough to make her along with them. Needless to say , she

was late getting home. Her parents were 17 at first , but when Sophie explained why she was late , they weren 't as mad and let the incident go. Communication was the key factor here. If Sophie 's parents had not been willing to 18 , Sophie would have been in a lot of trouble.

Communication isn 't a(n) 19 way deal , it goes both ways. Just remember , if you get into a 20 like Sophie 's , tell the other person how you feel — listening is a key factor in communication.

2. A. especially B. highly
C. luckily D. strangely
3. A. recovering B. feeling
C. enjoying D. hating
4. A. mean B. hold
C. solve D. shock
5. A. concerns B. senses
C. favors D. successes
6. A. yet B. just
C. rather D. even
7. A. Ever since B. Once
C. Even if D. Even so
8. A. agreeing B. arguing
C. going D. dealing
9. A. for B. through
C. like D. as
10. A. managing B. trying
C. encouraging D. affording
11. A. specially B. entirely
C. politely D. rudely
12. A. worse B. better
C. harder D. narrower
13. A. experience B. example
C. operation D. outline
14. A. supper B. noon
C. midnight D. morning
15. A. cheat B. threaten
C. need D. ask
16. A. After all B. At first
C. At once D. In all
17. A. mad B. anxious
C. natural D. mild
18. A. obey B. listen
C. scold D. tolerate
19. A. new B. unique
C. honorable D. double
20. A. position B. stage
C. view D. situation

Cloze 3

★总词数 294

★难度系数 0.55

★解题限时 17 分钟

Be careful of those who use the truth to deceive(欺骗). When someone tells you something that is true , but 1 important information that should be included , he can create a false 2 .

For example , a man once told me , " I just won a hundred dollars on the 3 . It was great. I 4 that dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in 5 one hundred dollars ! "

This guy is a winner , right ? Maybe , maybe not. Then 6 I discovered that he bought two hundred tickets , and only one was a 7 . He was 8 a big loser !

He didn ' t say anything that was false , 9 he left out important information 10 . That ' s called a half-truth. Half-truths are not technically 11 , but they are just as dishonest.

Untrustworthy candidates(候选人) in political campaigns often use this 12 . Let ' s say that during Governor Smith ' s last term , her 13 lost one million jobs and gained three million jobs. Then she sought another 14 . One of her opponents(对手) put an ad saying , " During Governor Smith ' s term , the state lost one million jobs ! " That ' s 15 . However , an honest statement would have been quite different.


Advertisers will sometimes use half-truths. It ' s 16 the law to make false claims , so they 17 to mislead you with the truth. An

1. A. makes out B. leaves out
C. tries out D. puts out
2. A. chance B. expression
C. impression D. translation
3. A. spot B. lab
C. competition D. lottery
4. A. took B. turned
C. went D. looked
5. A. with B. as
C. like D. for
6. A. later B. formerly
C. hardly D. generally
7. A. loser B. winner
C. shame D. surprise
8. A. wrongly B. usually
C. really D. right
9. A. since B. what ' s more
C. therefore D. but
10. A. on purpose B. by accident
C. in time D. at first sight
11. A. chats B. lies
C. failures D. consequences
12. A. fair B. court
C. trick D. entry
13. A. company B. fellow
C. country D. state
14. A. term B. cooperation
C. election D. service
15. A. boring B. shocking
C. true D. wrong
16. A. for B. against
C. through D. across

ad 18 blow its own horn, "Nine out of ten doctors lend Yucky Pills to cure nose pimples." It fails to mention that they only asked ten 19, and nine of them work for the Yucky Corporation.

This kind of deception happens too often. It's a(an) 20 fact of life: Lies are lies, but sometimes the truth can lie as well.

17. A. regret B. forget
C. fail D. try
18. A. must B. need
C. should D. might
19. A. customers B. patients
C. reporters D. doctors
20. A. attractive B. critical
C. fair D. sad


答案与解析
Cloze 1

这是一篇议论型完形填空,主要说明孩子们在童年和青少年时期所面临的来自大人人们的压力。

1. B 考查语境理解。由后半句"害怕考试与学校的成绩报告单"可知答案。
2. D 考查生活常识。在学校,考试是经常进行的,所以如果学生害怕考试的话,他就会"不断地(感到)恐慌"。
3. A 考查生活常识。孩子在成长阶段中的一举一动都受到大人的关注。
4. C 考查词语辨析。这里用 times 指代"需要早早上床休息的时光"。
5. D 考查语境理解。从"had to eat"判断,小孩子不愿意吃,hateful"十分讨厌的"符合语境。
6. A 考查语境理解。从"If you don't do as I say, I will..."来判断,大人是在施加压力,所以用 pressure。
7. B 考查生活常识。自己印象深刻的话语或事情,是不容易忘掉的,故用 never。
8. C 考查行文逻辑。结合上下文可知,此处表示程度的加深及进一步列举事例。
9. A 考查固定搭配。suffer from"受苦,受折磨"。
10. B 考查语境理解。上句话提到孩子们遭受的那些恐惧的由来,本句作进一步强调。
11. C 考查语境理解。由下文的"other adults"可知答案。
12. B 考查行文逻辑。从连词 while 来判断,前后两句话表示对比。"share their fears with other adults"与"face their fears alone"相对应。
13. A 考查语境理解。结合上下文可知,比起童年,青春期更"痛苦"。
14. B 考查生活常识。前半句指走出童年,那么后半句应指步入青少年时期。
15. D 考查语境理解。青少年开始"反对"父母的看法。
16. C 考查固定搭配。lack of...意为"缺乏....."。

17. D 考查固定搭配。本句中 they make 充当定语,前面省略了关系代词 that/which。此处应用 impression 构成固定搭配 make impression on"给.....印象"。
18. B 考查生活常识。青少年时期孩子们的感情非常强烈,但容易受到伤害,故选 B 项。
19. C 考查词语辨析。青少年经历大喜或大悲时更能够体现他们感情的强烈。
20. A 考查行文逻辑。前面提到了青少年的状况,这里又说他们对成年人的看法,两句之间应属并列关系,所以用 and。

Cloze 2

这是一篇议论型完形填空,主要说明如何处理人际关系,尤其是子女与父母之间的关系。文章强调交流不是一方的,而是需要双方的配合。

1. D 考查语境理解。纵观全文可知,文章的议题是关于"交流"的,故此处应选 D。
2. A 考查行文逻辑。especially 表示强调,意为"尤其.....",指程度上的递进。
3. B 考查语境理解。从后文"交流开始于彼此的关注"可知,"你需要让他人知道你的感受"。
4. C 考查词语辨析。如果跟父母或别人生气,不与他们讲话是"解决"不了任何问题的。
5. A 考查语境理解。从本段后面谈到的内容可知"交流开始于对彼此的关注"。
6. B 考查语句理解。句意为:你不应该在放学回家后"只是"待在自己的房间,而忽略别人。
7. C 考查行文逻辑。even if"即使"表让步,用来强调"很短暂的交流也会起作用"。
8. D 考查语境理解。根据文章首句可知用 deal with 较为恰当。
9. D 考查词语辨析。与父母打交道时,你要经常使他们感到,"作为"父母,他们做得不错。as"作为"符合句意。
10. B 考查词语辨析。句意为:如果你"试图"让父母知道你在做什么,告诉他们无论他们说什么你都会认真听的。try"试图"符合题意。manage"设法做成....."; encourage"鼓励"; afford"提供"。
11. C 考查语境理解。由后句"Shouting or walking away only makes the situation 12"可知,不礼貌的行为是解决不了问题的。所以说请他们"礼貌地"听你讲话。
12. A 考查生活常识。我们知道,大声嚷嚷或逃避都不能解决问题,这样做只会使情况"更加糟糕",故选用 worse。
13. B 考查行文逻辑。本段叙述的是 Sophie 如何处理问题的,是针对论点而举的一个"例子"。
14. A 考查语境知理解。由下文可知 Sophie 玩到很晚才回家,而这是在"but"之后所陈述的内容,由此可知她原本是要早点回家的。四个选项中只有 supper 在时间上符合语境。
15. D 考查词语辨析。与朋友们聚会,"要求"回家是不礼貌的。

16. A 考查行文逻辑。由"they had been nice enough to make her along with them"可知空格处应用 after all"毕竟"来说明原因。
17. A 考查语境理解。由后文"but when Sophie explained why she was late ,they weren 't as mad and let the incident go"可知 ,此处应选 mad 来保持上下文的一致性。
18. B 考查语境理解。本句话是作者的假设 如果 Sophie 的父母不听解释的话 ,她就有麻烦了 ,这与前面"but when Sophie explained why she was late ,they weren 't as mad and let the incident go"相对应。
19. B 考查语境理解。由句子"it goes both ways" 可知此处意为"交流不是单方面的"。
20. D 考查词语辨析。前面以 Sophie 为例说明了她是如何处理问题的 ,这里总结说"如果你遇到类似 Sophie 的情况时 ,一定要告诉别人你的感受"。position"位置" ,stage"阶段 ,舞台" ,view"观点"。

Cloze 3

这是一篇议论型完形填空 ,主要论述的是一些人会用片面的正确信息进行欺骗 ,所以要提高警惕。

1. B 考查短语辨析。应该包括在内的重要信息 ,但是他遗漏了。make out"看清 ,辨认出" ,leave out"遗漏 ,缺漏" ,try out"试验" ,put out"扑灭"。
2. C 考查词语辨析。由于遗漏了重要的信息 ,所以给人造成虚假的"印象"。
3. D 考查语境理解。由下文可知 ,这里是指彩票中奖这件事情。
4. A 考查词语辨析。句意为 我把那张彩票"带"到店中。
5. D 考查词语辨析。for 在这里表示"换取 ,兑换"。
6. A 考查行文逻辑。根据上句可知"起初我没有弄清真相" ,知道真相只是后来的事情 ,所以用 later。
7. B 考查语境理解。只有一张获奖了 ,用 winner(可指"成功的事物")。
8. C 考查语境理解。买了二百张彩票 ,只有一张中奖了 ,所以说"事实上 ,他是一个输家"。
9. D 考查行文逻辑。前面提到"He didn 't say anything that was false" ,后面又说"he left out important information" ,由此可知前后两句之间含有转折的意味 ,所以选择 D。
10. A 考查固定搭配。on purpose"有意地 ,故意"。他没有说假话 ,但是"故意"隐藏了重要的信息。
11. B 考查语境理解。根据"but they are just as dishonest"可知 用 lies"谎言"比较贴切。
12. C 考查词语辨析。在政治斗争中也有人经常使用这种"伎俩"。
13. D 考查语境理解。根据后文"During Governor Smith 's term ,the state lost one million jobs"可知答案。state 在此意思是"州"。
14. A 考查语境理解。前面提到"during Governor Smith 's last term. . ." ,因此可推知"她要寻求下一个任期"。term"任期"符合题意。
15. C 考查语境理解。根据前文可知 ,此处讲述的是"事实"。

16. B 考查生活常识。不允许做虚假广告,那样是"违反"法律的。
17. D 考查词语辨析。因为做虚假广告是违法的,所以他们就"试着"用事实来误导你。
18. D 考查语境理解。后面的广告内容是作者列举的一个例子,说明"有可能"这样做广告,而并非"必须"、"需要"或"应该"。
19. D 考查语境理解。从广告内容可知答案。
20. D 考查词语辨析。根据"Lies are lies, but sometimes the truth can lie as well"可知,这种状况很令人"伤感"。attractive"吸引人的" ;critical"关键的 重要的"(另有"批评的"意思,但主要用来表示评论 报道等) ;fair"公正的" ;sad"令人悲伤的"。