



专题突破

专题一 记叙文



专项探析

一、记叙型完形填空的命题趋势

分析近几年全国及省市的高考试题,我们不难看出高考完形填空的体裁以记叙文为主且呈以下发展趋势:

1. 首句完整 线索清晰

一般来说,完形填空首句中会包含人物身份和事件发生的时间、地点等重要信息,并且不设空。

2. 叙述灵活 侧重语境

文章以叙述为主,人物间对话较少,绝大部分篇章都是作者在描述事件,较少加入自己的观点或评论。另外,记叙型完形填空中常会出现态度与观点的跳跃变换或语气上的差异,这就增加了情景的迷惑性和干扰性,从而突出了对语境的考查,实现了在理解上下文的基础上,通过语境来辨析词语并做出选择这一考查目的。

3. 考查以实词为主 虚词为辅

记叙型完形填空篇幅不长,行文始终紧扣中心话题,形成一个主题连续体。考查重点集中在动词、名词、形容词和副词等实词上。

二、应试技巧

1. 重视首句 开篇明义

从历年高考试题可以看出,完形填空首句一般不设空,而且它往往是整篇文章的主旨句,这就为考生理解文章的内在联系提供了一个“窗口”,所以考生应充分重视首句的提示作用,利用它为解题找到一个突破口,并据此进行拓展思维。

『典例1』 On a hot summer day in late August, I sought shade and a cool drink at a waterfront café on a Greek island. Over a hundred degrees in 36 air. Crowded. Temper(脾气) of both the tourists and waiters had 37 to meet the situation, making it a rather quarrelsome environmen(环境). (06年全国卷I)

36. A. fresh B. cool C. still D. thin

37. A. managed B. expected C. attempted D. risen

『解析』 36. C 考查语境理解。由首句可知故事背景是“一个炎炎夏日”,所以给人的感觉应该是“很热”,因此就空气而言,用“不流动的(still)”比较恰当。

37. D 考查语境理解。前句从天气的状况给人以暗示:天气热,导致人情绪不好。因此游客与服务员的脾气"上升"符合当时的情形。

2. 通读全文,把握大意

在看选项之前要先把文章通读一遍,遇到不甚明白的地方先跳过去,接着往下读,全力以赴捕捉重要信息。通读时,要重点把握文章中所叙述的人物、时间、地点和事件,同时对空格中要填入的词作试探性的猜测,为下一步选择答案做好准备。

3. 利用语境,揣摩作者的心态

高考完形填空题逐渐朝着深层化和语境化的方向发展,因此考生要借助上下文乃至全文语境揣摩作者的心态。

『典例 2』 It was a bright spring afternoon when Freda told me she wouldn't need me any more. I had just finished my four-hour work — 36 up and down the stairs of her three-storey home cleaning the floor and washing the dishes. She was 37 jeans and a sweater, sitting at the table I had just 38, a pile of papers spread around her. Her husband's 39 was going to be reduced by thirty percent, and they were trying to live as if it had 40 happened. I felt sorry for her, but I also felt a sense of 41. (06 年辽宁卷)

36. A. stepping B. coming C. jumping D. moving

37. A. hanging B. making C. wearing D. changing

38. A. cleaned B. washed C. swept D. brushed

39. A. duty B. money C. work D. pay

40. A. already B. seldom C. never D. yet

41. A. regret B. surprise C. fear D. loss

『解析』 36. D 考查生活常识。作者在打扫房间时应该是"来回走动"的,所以用 moving。

37. C 考查词语辨析。指当时 Freda 的穿着打扮。

38. A 考查语境理解。结合上一句的 "... cleaning the floor..." 可推知 A 项正确。

39. D 考查逻辑推理。男主人的"工资(pay)"即将减少 30%,所以才决定辞退作者。

40. A 考查语境理解。从"as if it had 40 happened"判断,这是一个与过去事实相反的假设,意思是说:尽管 Freda 的丈夫的工资目前还未减少,但他们已经在尽力节省了,仿佛事情"已经"发生了。

41. D 考查语境理解。后文说"我在 Freda 家工作了五年时间,与这个家的关系很好"。故可以判断在不得不离开时,作者心里有一种"失落感"。

4. 理清线索,把握方向

记叙文一般按事件发展的顺序叙述(有时也用倒叙)。答题时,通过理清人物间

的关系,把握人物各自所做的事情,从而找准作者的记叙方向,正确理解文章。



好题调研

Cloze 1 (06 年湖南卷)

I returned to Abuja, the capital of Nigeria, after college graduation. I had been there before my mother became a minister.

Two weeks later, I told my mother I was bored. She said, "Here 're the car keys. Go and buy some fruit." 1, I jumped into the car and speeded off.

Seeing me or rather my 2, a boy sprang up(跳起来), 3 to sell his bananas and peanuts. "Banana 300 naira. Peanut 200 naira!"

Looking at his black-striped bananas, I 4 to 200 total for the fruit and nuts. He 5. I handed him a 500 naira note. He didn't have 6, so I told him not to worry. He was 7 and smiled a row of perfect teeth.

When, two weeks later, I 8 this same boy, I was more aware of my position in Nigerian society. I should 9 this country as the son of a 10. But it was hard to find pleasure in a place where it was so 11 to see a little boy who should have been in school selling fruit.

"What 's up?" I asked. He answered in 12 English, "I... I no get money to buy book." I took out two 500 naira notes. He looked around 13 before sticking his hand into the car 14 the bills. One thousand naira means a lot to a family that 15 only 50 000 each year.

The next morning, security officers told me, "In this place, when you give a little, people think you 're a fountain of opportunity(机会)."

16 it 's right, but this happens every-

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. Encouraged | B. Disappointed |
| C. Delighted | D. Confused |
| 2. A. car | B. mother |
| C. driver | D. keys |
| 3. A. willing | B. afraid |
| C. eager | D. ashamed |
| 4. A. got down | B. bargained down |
| C. put down | D. took down |
| 5. A. explained | B. promised |
| C. agreed | D. admitted |
| 6. A. change | B. notes |
| C. checks | D. bills |
| 7. A. troubled | B. regretful |
| C. comfortable | D. grateful |
| 8. A. ran after | B. ran into |
| C. ran over | D. ran to |
| 9. A. protect | B. enjoy |
| C. help | D. support |
| 10. A. minister | B. headmaster |
| C. manager | D. president |
| 11. A. lucky | B. amazing |
| C. funny | D. common |
| 12. A. old | B. broken |
| C. traditional | D. modern |
| 13. A. proudly | B. madly |
| C. curiously | D. nervously |
| 14. A. for | B. with |

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where in the world. I wondered if my little friend had actually used the money for 17.

After six months' work in northern Nigeria, I returned and saw him again standing on the road.

"Are you in school now?"

He nodded.

A silence fell as we looked at each other, then I 18 what he wanted. I held out a 500 naira note. "Take this."

He shook his head fiercely and stepped back 19 hurt.

"It's a gift." I said.

Shaking his head again, he handed me a basket of bananas and peanuts. "I've been waiting to 20 these to you."

C. at D. upon

15. A. spends B. pays

C. makes D. affords

16. A. Possibly B. Actually

C. Certainly D. Fortunately

17. A. joys B. nuts

C. books D. bananas

18. A. asked B. imagined

C. reminded D. realized

19. A. when B. as if

C. even if D. after

20. A. send B. provide

C. sell D. give



语篇定位

这是一篇记叙型完形填空,作者通过描写自己与一位小男孩的偶然相遇以及对他的帮助告诉世人,爱是相互的,有付出就有回报。



思路引导

作者通过描写买水果、资助小男孩上学及小男孩回报这三件事,把整篇文章串起来。



答案与解析

《试题调研》(第三辑)

1. C 考查语境理解。从后句"I jumped into the car and speeded off"可知"我"非常高兴,用 delighted。

2. A 考查语境理解。上文提到"我"开车去买水果,所以当小男孩看到"我",更确切地说是看到"我"的汽车,他跳了起来。

3. C 考查词语辨析及上下文语境。从上文小男孩的动作可知他非常渴望把香蕉和花生卖给作者,此处用 eager。

4. B 考查生活常识。作为买主,在与小商贩打交道时,通常需要砍价。用 bargain down"讨价还价"符合语境。

5. C 考查词语辨析及逻辑推理。双方讨价还价,卖方最后同意买方所出的价钱时,

- 才可能成交,买方也才可能给他钱。
6. A 考查语境理解。上句说“我”递给他一张 500 奈拉的纸币,但是前文告诉我们作者买他的香蕉和花生共需要 200 奈拉,所以小男孩应该找给作者零钱(change)。
7. D 考查语境理解。根据“他找不开我的钱,我安慰他,不让他着急”以及后文的“smiled a row of perfect teeth”可以判断小男孩很“感激”。
8. B 考查固定搭配。句意为:“我”又与他不期而遇了,四个备选项中只有 run into 有此意义。
9. B 考查语境理解。从第一段提到作者是部长的儿子和第五段的“But it was hard to find pleasure...”可知作者应该是喜欢自己的国家(享受眼前的生活)的,但是卖水果的小男孩的遭遇(支付不起学费)让他感觉不到快乐。
10. A 考查语境理解。上文中提到“I had been there before my mother became a minister”,由此可知答案为 A。
11. D 考查词语辨析。此处说的是男孩因家庭贫困无法接受教育,为了生计不得不在外卖水果,这种现象很普遍。前面“it was hard to find pleasure in a place”也有暗示。
12. B 考查词语辨析。从小男孩的答复可知他说话结结巴巴。broken“不流利的”符合题意。
13. D 考查生活常识。如果一个人在做某件事情前先四下看一下,说明他“紧张不安,恐怕被他人看到”。答案为 D。
14. A 考查介词搭配。男孩向车里伸手,其目的就是拿作者给他的钱。for“为了得到”。
15. C 考查词语辨析。一千奈拉对于每年收入仅仅五万奈拉的家庭来说意味着很多。本题所给四个选项中,只有 make 有“获得,挣得”之意。
16. A 考查行文逻辑。but 引出的句子表示转折,由此我们可以推测作者认为“security officers”所说的“可能”是对的。答案为 A。
17. C 考查语境理解。上文提到小男孩说没钱买书,“我”资助了他 1000 奈拉。现在“我”想知道他是否真的用这些钱买书了。
18. D 考查词语辨析。短暂的沉默之后,作者以为小男孩又来要钱,却不好意思开口。用 realize“意识到”符合题意。
19. B 考查行文逻辑。作者掏出 500 奈拉给小男孩,而他却往后退,好像受到了伤害似的。
20. D 考查词语辨析。小男孩受过作者的恩惠,想把水果和花生“送给”作者作为报答。A 项通常指“不面给”,所以不能选。答案为 D。

Cloze 2 (06 年湖北卷)

In the city of Fujisawa, Japan, lives a woman named Atsuko Saeki. When she was a teenager, she 1 of going to the United

1. A. learned	B. spoke
C. dreamed	D. heard

States. Most of what she knew about American 2 was from the textbooks she had read. "I had a 3 in mind : Daddy watching TV in the living room , Mummy 4 cakes and their teenage daughter off to the cinema with her boyfriend. "

Atsuko 5 to attend college in California. When she arrived , however , she found it was not her 6 world. "People were struggling with problems and often seemed 7 ," she said. "I felt very alone. "

One of her hardest 8 was physical education. " We played volleyball , " she said. "The other students were 9 it , but I wasn't. "

One afternoon , the instructor asked Atsuko to 10 the ball to her teammates so they could knock it 11 the net. No problem for most people , but it terrified Atsuko. She was afraid of losing face 12 she failed.

A young man on her team 13 what she was going through. " He walked up to me and 14 ; Come on. You can do that. "

" You will never understand how those words of 15 made me feel. . . Four words : *You can do that*. I felt like crying with happiness. "

She made it through the class. Perhaps she thanked the young man ; she is not 16 .

Six years have passed. Atsuko is back in Japan , working as a salesclerk. " I have 17 forgotten the words , " she said. "When things are not going so well , I think of them. "

She is sure the young man had no idea how much his kindness 18 to her. " He probably doesn't even remember it , " she said. That may be the lesson. Whenever you say something to a person — cruel or kind — you have no idea how long the words will 19 . She 's all the way over in Japan , but still she hears those four 20 words : *You can do that* .

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 2. A. way | B. life |
| C. education | D. spirit |
| 3. A. photo | B. painting |
| C. picture | D. drawing |
| 4. A. baking | B. frying |
| C. steaming | D. boiling |
| 5. A. hoped | B. arranged |
| C. liked | D. attempted |
| 6. A. described | B. imagined |
| C. created | D. discovered |
| 7. A. tense | B. cheerful |
| C. relaxed | D. deserted |
| 8. A. times | B. questions |
| C. classes | D. projects |
| 9. A. curious about | B. good at |
| C. slow at | D. nervous about |
| 10. A. kick | B. pass |
| C. carry | D. hit |
| 11. A. through | B. into |
| C. over | D. past |
| 12. A. after | B. if |
| C. because | D. until |
| 13. A. believed | B. considered |
| C. wondered | D. sensed |
| 14. A. warned | B. sighed |
| C. ordered | D. whispered |
| 15. A. excitement | B. encouragement |
| C. persuasion | D. suggestion |
| 16. A. interested | B. doubtful |
| C. puzzled | D. sure |
| 17. A. never | B. already |
| C. seldom | D. almost |
| 18. A. happened | B. applied |
| C. seemed | D. meant |
| 19. A. continue | B. stay |
| C. exist | D. live |
| 20. A. merciful | B. bitter |
| C. simple | D. easy |



语篇定位

日本有一位女士 Atsuko Saeki 年轻时一直梦想去美国,对将来有着美好的憧憬。然而当她到达加利福尼亚时却发现一切并非想象中的那样。



思路引导

故事的发展可分为三个阶段:打排球表现不佳→受到年轻人的鼓励→鼓励对她后来的影响。



答案与解析

1. C 考查词语辨析。她从小就“梦想”去美国,故选 C。其他选项均不符合语意。
2. B 考查行文逻辑。根据后面引号中的内容可知此处是指她想象中的“生活”画面,故选 B。
3. C 考查词语辨析。此处指女士脑海中的“生活画面”,A 指“照片”,不合适;B、D 两项均表示“绘画、图画”,指的是有形物体,因此不正确。故答案为 C。
4. A 考查生活常识。此处只能用 bake 与 cake 搭配,意为“烘蛋糕”。
5. B 考查语境理解。从下文可知,她是到美国加利福尼亚求学,这是事先安排好的行为。故选 B。
6. B 考查行文逻辑。她发现一切并非她想象中的那样,下文引号中的内容也有暗示,与第一段引号中的内容形成对比。
7. A 考查词语辨析及逻辑推理。从前半句“大家都在苦苦奋斗”可推断此处应该用 tense“紧张”,其他选项与前半句逻辑关系不符。
8. C 考查语境理解。从后面的 education 及第七段中的“*She made it through the class*”可知此处指“课程”。
9. B 考查行文逻辑。从后句 *but I wasn't* 及下文内容可知其他同学“擅长”打排球,而“我”打得很糟。
10. D 考查生活常识。根据常识可知,排球比赛中,通常要把排球“击”到空中,由其他人将球打到对方场地。所以答案为 D。
11. C 考查生活常识。通过球网上方把球打到对方半场,不是穿过、经过或打进球网。故选 C。
12. B 考查行文逻辑。她担心“如果”失败会当众丢脸。
13. D 考查词语辨析。一个年轻男子“察觉到”她当时的困境。用 sense“察觉到”比较贴切,其他选项均与语境不符。
14. D 考查语境理解。此处用 *whisper* 表示他小声地对她说。前三项分别意为“警告”、“叹息”和“命令”,均不符合语境。



15. B 考查语境理解。由"Come on. You can do that"可知此处指的是"鼓励"。
16. D 考查行文逻辑。她自己不"确信"是否向对方表达了谢意。本句中的 perhaps 一词提供了暗示。
17. A 考查行文逻辑。根据下一句可知她"永远"没有忘记那句话。
18. D 考查行文逻辑。她坚信那个年轻人不知道他的善意对她而言"意味着"什么。
19. B 考查词语辨析。句意为:你不知道这些话会在对方心中"停留"多长时间。此处强调状态,而 A 强调动作, C 表示事物原来已经存在。故答案为 B。
20. C 考查词语辨析。那四个"简单的"词语仍然回响在她的耳边,其他选项不合语境。



强化闯关

Cloze 1

★总词数 303

★难度系数 0.50

★解题限时 16 分钟

The story happened in Vietnam during the war. A bomb landed in an orphanage(孤儿院) and several children were 1, including an 8-year-old girl.

People from the village requested 2 help from the nearby American forces. Soon, a(n) 3 doctor and a nurse arrived in a jeep. They found out the girl was the 4 seriously injured. Without quick transfusion(putting new blood into a person's body), she would die of shock and loss of 5. A quick

test showed that neither the two American had the correct 6, nor several of the uninjured 7 had. Speaking poor Vietnamese, the doctor tried to 8 to their frightened audience that unless they could 9 some of the girl's lost blood, she would certainly die. Then they asked if anyone would be 10 to give blood to help. The request was met with 11. After several moments, a small hand 12 went up, dropped back down, and then went up

1. A. wounded B. examined

C. encouraged D. fooled

2. A. chemical B. medical

C. nutrient D. mental

3. A. Chinese B. Vietnam

C. American D. Australian

4. A. bitterly B. positively

C. least D. most

5. A. conflict B. food

C. courage D. blood

6. A. view B. supply

C. type D. collection

7. A. soldiers B. orphans

C. nurses D. peasants

8. A. explain B. refer

C. stick D. devote

9. A. replace B. operate

C. store D. freshen

10. A. anxious B. willing

C. surprised D. opposed

again. He was Heng.

Heng was quickly 13 on a bed , a needle inserted in his arm. After a moment , he let out a 14 quickly covering his face with his free hand. When the doctor asked him if the 15 hurt , he shook his head. But soon his occasional sobs gave 16 to a steady , silent crying. Something seemed unexpected. At this point , a Vietnamese nurse arrived to 17 . She spoke to the boy rapidly in Vietnamese and after a moment , the boy stopped 18 and a look of happiness spread over his face.

Glancing up , the nurse said to the Americans , " He thought he was dying. He 19 you. He thought you had asked him to give all his blood — so the little girl could live. "

" 20 why would he be willing to do that ? "

The Vietnamese nurse repeated the question to the boy , who answered simply , " She 's my friend. "

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 11. A. argue | B. queue |
| C. silence | D. danger |
| 12. A. quickly | B. joyfully |
| C. mysteriously | D. slowly |
| 13. A. laid | B. took |
| C. thrown | D. sliced |
| 14. A. surprise | B. sob |
| C. secret | D. pain |
| 15. A. wound | B. test |
| C. needle | D. leg |
| 16. A. hope | B. message |
| C. excitement | D. way |
| 17. A. advise | B. prevent |
| C. threaten | D. help |
| 18. A. quarrelling | B. seeking |
| C. crying | D. shaking |
| 19. A. hurt | B. misunderstood |
| C. blamed | D. praised |
| 20. A. But | B. So |
| C. And | D. Still |

Cloze 2

★总词数 325

★难度系数 0.55

★解题限时 17 分钟

Audrey Hepburn(奥黛丽·赫本) was born on May 4 , 1929 in Brussels , Belgium. Her father was a wealthy English banker. After her parents divorced she went to London with her mother , 1 she went to a private school. While vacationing with her mother in Holland , Hitler 's army suddenly 2 over the town. It was there that she fell on 3 times during the Nazi occupation. After the 4 , Audrey went to a ballet school in London on a scholarship and 5 began a modeling ca-

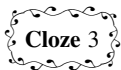
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. where | B. when |
| C. which | D. whom |
| 2. A. looked | B. took |
| C. went | D. turned |
| 3. A. happy | B. solo |
| C. hard | D. tense |
| 4. A. recovery | B. shelter |
| C. guide | D. liberation |
| 5. A. firstly | B. gently |
| C. secretly | D. later |
| 6. A. model | B. actress |

reer. As a 6, she was graceful and, it seemed, she had found her 7 in life — until the film producers came calling. After being spotted modeling by a 8, she was signed up for a bit part in the European film *Netherlands in 7 lessons* in 1948. Later she headed to 9 to try her luck there.

Audrey gained immediate prominence(出名) in the US with her 10 in *Roman Holiday* in 1953. This film turned out to be a big 11 as she won an Oscar as Best Actress. This 12 her enormous popularity and more important roles. *Roman Holiday* was followed by another similarly 13 performance in the 1957 classic *Funny Face*. In 1959, she 14 yet another nomination for her role in *Nun's Story*. Audrey 15 the top of her career when she 16 Holly Golightly in the film *Breakfast at Tiffany's* in 1961. For this she received 17 nomination. One of Audrey's 18 roles was in the fine production of *My Fair Lady* in 1964. Her co-star Rex Harrison once was 19 to identify his favorite leading lady. Without hesitation, he replied, "Audrey Hepburn in *My Fair Lady*."

By the end of the 1960s, after getting her divorce from the actor Mel Ferrer, Audrey decided to 20 while she was on top. She died on January 20, 1993 in Switzerland. She had made a total of 31 high quality movies.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| C. banker | D. orphan |
| 7. A. wealth | B. position |
| C. hobby | D. strength |
| 8. A. director | B. writer |
| C. producer | D. musician |
| 9. A. Belgium | B. London |
| C. Europe | D. America |
| 10. A. role | B. talent |
| C. company | D. mother |
| 11. A. honor | B. success |
| C. failure | D. shame |
| 12. A. praised | B. valued |
| C. gained | D. ended |
| 13. A. extreme | B. fluent |
| C. crazy | D. wonderful |
| 14. A. received | B. made |
| C. imported | D. operated |
| 15. A. hated | B. reached |
| C. removed | D. hurt |
| 16. A. wrote | B. played |
| C. promoted | D. sang |
| 17. A. one | B. any |
| C. another | D. unexpected |
| 18. A. special | B. formal |
| C. perfect | D. remarkable |
| 19. A. asked | B. expected |
| C. advised | D. supposed |
| 20. A. survive | B. retire |
| C. continue | D. settle |



★总词数 303

★难度系数 0.53

★解题限时 16 分钟

Mrs. Lester kept on asking her husband to

1. A. hates

B. likes

take her to the ballet. Mr. Lester 1 the ballet, but when his employer invited him and his wife, he could not get out of it. As they 2 to the theatre that evening, the 3 got worse and worse. The traffic 4 down to a walking pace and almost stopped. When they 5 got to the theatre, the ballet was over. Mrs. Lester could not work out how it had taken them so 6 to get there, even taking the fog into account. The 7 was within walking distance from their house. It took her a long time to get over the 8.

A month later, Mrs. Lester 9 what had happened. Mr. Lester told a friend of his that he had taken wrong turning 10. This friend told his wife, and the wife 11 went around to tell Mrs. Lester. The two women 12 to plan revenge. One day, when Mr. Lester was not in, they broke into his 13, which he always locked.

His hobby was collecting old 14. Mrs. Lester had already worked out how much his collection was 15: \$ 850! They were taking some coins out of the case 16 they heard a car pull up outside the house. Mrs. Lester 17 switched the light off, and they waited, holding their breath. The front door opened and Mr. Lester came in. They 18 him take his coat off. He walked towards the study door and opened it. There was no 19 for the women to get away without being seen. Mr. Lester switched the light on and was 20 to see his wife standing there with a handful of valuable coins. It took both husband and wife a long time to get over this.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|
| | C. appreciates | D. inspires |
| 2. | A. rode | B. drove |
| | C. walked | D. rushed |
| 3. | A. ground | B. traffic |
| | C. fog | D. ballet |
| 4. | A. went | B. calmed |
| | C. handed | D. slowed |
| 5. | A. confidently | B. eventually |
| | C. patiently | D. nervously |
| 6. | A. long | B. swiftly |
| | C. gently | D. regularly |
| 7. | A. car | B. hospital |
| | C. theatre | D. company |
| 8. | A. anger | B. thrill |
| | C. difficulty | D. disappointment |
| 9. | A. found out | B. agreed with |
| | C. fell back | D. pointed out |
| 10. | A. by accident | B. on purpose |
| | C. in time | D. at last |
| 11. | A. occasionally | B. generously |
| | C. effectively | D. immediately |
| 12. | A. feared | B. refused |
| | C. began | D. managed |
| 13. | A. flat | B. study |
| | C. office | D. department |
| 14. | A. coins | B. paintings |
| | C. vases | D. stamps |
| 15. | A. individual | B. priceless |
| | C. unique | D. worth |
| 16. | A. while | B. although |
| | C. when | D. in case |
| 17. | A. slowly | B. quickly |
| | C. frequently | D. sensitively |
| 18. | A. observed | B. made |
| | C. heard | D. let |
| 19. | A. threat | B. panic |
| | C. consciousness | D. chance |
| 20. | A. delighted | B. astonished |
| | C. excited | D. nervous |

答案与解析

Cloze 1

本文讲述的是在越战期间,一所孤儿院遭到轰炸,导致几个孩子受伤,在寻找血源来救助一个失血过多的小女孩时,一个孩子挺身而出,挽救了受伤的小女孩的生命。

1. A 考查语境理解。前面提到"一颗炸弹在孤儿院里爆炸",第二段又说"人们进行医疗求助",由此可知这里是说有几个孩子"受伤"了。
2. B 考查语境理解。后面提到医生和护士匆忙赶来,所以可以判断人们要求的是医疗救助,故用 medical。
3. C 考查逻辑推理。前文说"人们向附近的美国军队寻求医疗帮助",后文又提到"两个美国人的血型都不适合",由此句判断来的医生和护士都是"美国人"。
4. D 考查生活常识。后文说如果不紧急输血,她就有可能因为休克和失血过多而死。所以可推断她伤势很严重。most 表示的程度最强。
5. D 考查生活常识。上题已有提示。
6. C 考查生活常识。输血当然需要血型匹配,blood type"血型"。
7. B 考查语境理解。前面提到孤儿院的孩子受伤,所以这里 uninjured 应该指的也是孤儿院的孤儿们。
8. A 考查词语辨析。想给受伤的孤儿输血,必须寻找血源,因此需要向人们解释。
9. A 考查词语辨析。女孩失血过多,所以需要补充。replace"替换,更换",符合题意,其他三项均不合题意。
10. B 考查词语辨析。向人们说明情况后,问是否有人愿意献血。be willing to do..."乐意....."。
11. C 考查语境理解。由下文可知起初没有人回应,因此判断"遇到了沉默"。答案为 C。
12. D 考查语境理解。从"After several moments"及"went up, dropped back down, and then went up again"之处可说明他很犹豫,体现在动作上应该是"慢"。
13. A 考查词语辨析。开始准备抽血,因此把小男孩放在床上。答案为 A, lay"搁置,放"。
14. B 考查语境理解。根据后文"But soon his occasional sobs..."可知他开始"抽泣(sob)"了。
15. C 考查语境理解。上文提到"a needle inserted in his arm",因此可以判断医生问的是"是否因为打针而造成了疼痛"。
16. D 考查固定搭配。句意为"偶尔的抽泣被哭泣所代替。这里用 way 构成 give way to"被.....代替"。故 D 正确。
17. D 考查语境理解。从后面护士所做的事可知护士是来"帮忙"的,所以用 help。

18. C 考查语境理解。由上文中提到的"a steady, silent crying"可知答案为C。
19. B 考查语境理解。由下文可知小男孩"误解"了医生的意思,以为他需要 give all his blood。
20. A 考查行文逻辑。男孩本以为要用他的生命来挽救小女孩,但还是愿意救她,进而引出了"why would he be willing to do that"的疑问,可知前后意思上存在转折关系,故用 but。

Cloze 2

Audrey 起初在伦敦学习芭蕾舞,然后开始从事模特职业,后来由于电影制片人的发现,她转向了表演,结果一炮走红,多次获得重大奖项。在事业巅峰期,她毅然退出演艺圈。

1. A 考查语句结构。where 引导非限制性定语从句,在句子中充当地点状语,修饰先行词 London。
2. B 考查语境理解。后文提到"在纳粹统治期间,她度过了一段艰难的日子",所以可以推断"希特勒的军队攻占了该城"。look over"快速查看",take over"攻占",go over"检查,复习",turn over"翻转,周转"。因此答案为 B。
3. C 考查生活常识。纳粹分子所到之处生灵涂炭,所以说"她度过了一段艰难的岁月"。故用 hard。
4. D 考查生活常识。在解放后,她重获新生。故选 D 项。
5. D 考查行文逻辑。本句是说她起初在一所芭蕾舞学校上学,后来开始了职业模特的生涯,所以用 later 比较合适。
6. A 考查行文逻辑。结合上文可知,她是一名模特。
7. B 考查词语辨析。从事一种认为很适合自己的职业就可以说找到了自己在生活中的位置。故 B 项正确。
8. C 考查语境理解。从下文看,她转向了演艺圈,成为一名演员,所以这里应该是说电影制片人的到来使她的生活发生了改变,即从模特转向演员。
9. D 考查语境理解。根据后文"Audrey gained immediate prominence in the US..."可知她去了美国发展。故答案为 D。
10. A 考查语境理解。后文谈到 *Roman Holiday* 这部影片使 Audrey 获得了奥斯卡最佳女演员奖,说明她在片中的角色使她在美国一炮走红。
11. B 考查生活常识。能够获得奥斯卡最佳女演员奖,说明这部电影是一部很成功的作品,因此选择 success。
12. C 考查词语辨析。获得奥斯卡最佳女演员奖使她更受欢迎并且得以扮演更多的重要角色。gain"获得"符合题意。
13. D 考查语境理解。前面提到 *Roman Holiday* 使 Audrey 获得奥斯卡最佳女演员奖,这里用 similarly 修饰 *Funny Face*,说明她在其中的表演也非常棒,故用 wonderful。

14. A 考查行文逻辑。从后文中" For this she received 17 nomination"可知答案为 A。
15. B 考查语境理解。这句话是说她达到了事业的巅峰。
16. B 考查词语辨析。Audrey 应该是出演 Holly Golightly 这一角色。故用" played"。
17. C 考查行文逻辑。前面曾获得过提名,这里说再次获得提名应该用 another。
18. D 考查词语辨析。先表达看法,再举例说明。结合上下文可知 remarkable"非凡的,显著的"符合句意。
19. A 考查行文逻辑。由下文的" he replied"可知此处答案为 A。
20. B 考查语句理解。本句话的意思是:当她处在事业的巅峰时,却毅然决定退出演艺圈。

Cloze 3

丈夫不愿意陪妻子去看芭蕾舞,但是由于是雇主邀请,碍于情面,不得不去。在路上丈夫略施小计,结果使妻子没有看成芭蕾舞。妻子得知真相后,开始伺机报复。

1. A 考查行文逻辑。由 but 后的内容可知:丈夫由于雇主邀请,碍于情面才不得不去,这说明他"不喜欢"芭蕾舞。
2. B 考查语境理解。由下文内容"车流很慢,几乎都停了下来"可知他们是开车去剧场的。
3. C 考查语境理解。结合后文中的"even taking the fog into account"可知,当时雾很大。
4. D 考查词语辨析。"down to a walking pace and almost stopped"是车走得很慢的表现。故选 D。
5. B 考查词语辨析。车走得很慢,但是还是到达地方了。confidently"自信地"; eventually"最终"; patiently"耐心地"; nervously"紧张地"。故选 B。
6. A 考查行文逻辑。妻子不明白到达那里怎么花了那么长的时间"。前文中"the ballet was over"有暗示。
7. C 考查语境理解。这句话是说剧场离家很近,却花了很长时间才到。
8. D 考查语境理解。从文章首句可知妻子很喜欢看芭蕾舞,这次没有看到,她必然会感到扫兴。D 项符合句意。
9. A 考查短语辨析。由下文可知朋友之妻告诉了 Mrs. Lester 事情的真相。find out"查明,弄清"; agree with"同意"; fall back"后退"; point out"指出"。只有 A 符合题意。
10. B 考查词语辨析。正是因为丈夫是故意的,才导致妻子未能看成芭蕾舞表演。on purpose 意为"故意地",符合题意。in time"及时"; at last"最终,终于"; by accident"偶然"均不合适。
11. D 考查词语辨析。朋友的妻子得知真相后,"立即(immediately)"告诉了 Mrs. Lester。其他选项不合题意。

12. C 考查词语辨析。后文提到她们潜入书房,想拿走一些硬币,但由于报复没有成功,所以不能用 managed,同时 feared 与 refused 不符合语境。因此此处应选择 began,指两个女人开始准备报复。
13. B 考查语境理解。根据句子"He walked towards the study door and opened it"可知她们"broke into"的是书房。
14. A 考查语境理解。从下文"They were taking some coins out of the case"可知她的丈夫喜欢收集古币。
15. D 考查词语辨析。从 \$ 850 可知此处说的是这些收藏物的价值。只有单词 worth "价值"符合题意。
16. C 考查句子结构。when"正在那时",在此引导时间状语从句。
17. B 考查语境理解。想报复丈夫,但是又怕被发现,所以"立刻"把灯关掉。此外,由上下文语境也可推断出来答案。
18. C 考查常识及推理。她们两个在书房躲着,生怕被发现,所以不可能看到他脱掉上衣,只能是听到,故选 C。
19. D 考查语境理解。Mr. Lester 径直走向书房,打开房门,并开了灯,所以她们不可能不被发现。
20. B 考查词语辨析。丈夫无论如何都会对眼前的情景感到惊讶。

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,