

考点定位 ➤

完形填空

难度星级 ➤

★★★★★

命题可能 ➤

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【命题说明】

（一）选材角度

体裁上，以叙为主，叙议结合。选材多为具有一定故事情节的短文，一般按照时间线索行文，逻辑清晰，层次分明。

题材上，选用贴近考生实际生活的语言材料，文章均富有思想性和教育性，常常通过生活琐事来预示人生哲理与人性，可读性较强。

（二）挖空角度

首先，文章首句通常不设空，目的是让考生熟悉语言环境，迅速进入主题，对文章有宏观和整体性的把握。

其次，挖去的词汇以实词为主，虚词为辅。

最后，具体挖空的时候遵循“重复原则”，即挖去的词通常都在保留的上下文中给出解题的线索。

（三）选项角度

同一空格所对应的四个选项一般是同一词性，或在句子中充当同样的语法成分，这是拟选项时所应遵循的最基本的原则。在完形填空题中，具体的语法规则不再是考查重点，而主要考查考生对上下文的理解，要求考生通过具体的语言环境来做出选择。所以，所拟出的四个选项往往在语法方面都能成立，错误选项多半可以和空前、空后的文字形成某种考生非常熟悉的固定搭配，具有很强的干扰和迷惑作用。

(四) 考查角度

完形填空主要考查 5 个角度：上下文语义理解、语法结构及逻辑关系、习惯搭配及固定结构、词义辨析和生活常识及文化背景。

精确解读 >

非谓语动词的核心考点

1. 通过“主旨大意”解题

在完形填空的解题中，考生对主旨大意的理解十分重要，记叙文中情节发展的走向始终体现文章的中心思想。因此，对主旨大意的正确把握有助于考生对文章细节的正确理解，特别是对长难句的分析和突破，从而提高解题的正确率。

[典例] From my second grade on, there was one event I feared every year :the piano recital (独奏演唱会). A recital 36 I had to practice a boring piece of music and perform before

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strangers。 Each year

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I 37 (would) ask my father if I could skip the recital "just this once". And each year he'd shake his head, muttering (嘀咕) 38 (something) about building self-confidence and working towards a 39 (goal).

36. A.reflected

B. explained

C. meant

D. proved

[剖析] 该段一开头就提出了作者许久以来一直担心的事情是独奏音乐会，可见“From my second grade on, there was one event feared every year:the piano recital。”是主题句。根据句中的 feared 可知，独奏音乐会意味着作者需要演奏令人厌烦无聊的音乐曲目,这个意思需要和该段的首句所表达的意思保持一致.这样，联系主题句是该题解题的关键所在。

[答案] C

2. 通过“文化背景”解题

完形填空的语篇信息常交织渗透着各类相关的文化背景知识：有些选项的设置与文化背景有关,这就要求考生有较宽的知识面，同时具备一定的文化意识，特别要有对英语国家文化的敏感性和鉴别力,只有这样才能既快又准确地解题。

[典例] 25 (Unfortunately), Canadian medical schools did not 26 women students at the time. Therefore, Charlotte went to the United States to study 27 (medicine) at the

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Women's Medical

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College in Philadelphia. It took her five years to 28 (earn) her medical degree.

26. A.hire

B. entertain

C. trust

D. accept

[剖析]英语本身就充满了与众不同的语言文化，利用其文化特征解题通常是很好的一个切入点。27空前

后提到加拿大医科学学校不招收女学生是当时的一种社会文化，了解这个背景，再联系文中 **unfortunately**, **therefore** 等信息就可以选出该题的正确答案。

[答案]D

3. 通过“顾后信息”解题

众所周知，完形填空的命题不是“天马行空”，更不是“独来独往”，所以正确领会和下文情节的发展发生这样或那样的关系，这就成为寻找正确项的根据。因此，考生需要“顾及”空后的相关信息，从而做出正确的选择。

[典例]Joe Simpson and Simon Yates were the first people to climb the West Face of the Siula Grande in the Andes mountains. They reached the top 21, but on their way back conditions were very 22 (difficult). Joe fell and broke his leg. They both knew that if Simon 23 (continued) alone, he would probably get back 24 (safely).

21. A.hurriedly

B. carefully

C. successfully

D. early

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[剖析] 从空后信息寻找解题根据是完形填空题中最常用的解题方法之一。该题空前谈到他们登山，特别是空后谈到他们返回，只有他们成功地到达山顶才有返回的可能。另外考生需要注意，利用空后信息解题通常指偏靠前面的题目。

[答案] C

4. 通过“瞻前信息”解题

这种情况多出现在文章展开之后,这时前文已经含有丰富的语境信息,设空和前文有逻辑或语境的联系,这样空前的信息就成为解题的根据。解题时一定要善于捕捉这些重要的信息,以达到解题的目的。

[典例] **[2016·全国 I]** Once fire and emergency people arrived, Larry and the other man 56 (backed off) and let them go to work. Then, Larry asked the 57 if he was needed or 58 (free) to go. They let him and the other man go.

57. A. woman

B. police

C. man

D. driver

[剖析] 在完形填空的解题中,运用空前信息解题是最常用的解题方法之一。从上文“Once fire and emergency people arrived”可知警察赶到现场。

[答案] B

5. 通过“逻辑关系”解题

虽然高考完形填空越来越淡化对语法的考查,但一个语意连贯的语篇必须通过省略、指代、时间、地点、条件、方式、原因、让步等语法关联手段来实现,命题人常利用这些关联制造语境,设置考点。考生解题时可利用这些语法关系对句子进行分析、判断并推理出最佳选项。

[典例] [2016·全国 I] They told her to stay 52 (still) until the emergency personnel arrived, 53 she thought the car was going to 54 (explode) . Larry told her that he had already put out the fire and she should not move 55 (in case) she injured her neck.

53. A. for

B. so

C. and

D. but

[剖析]他们告诉她要保持不动直到救援人员到达。且由下句的“Larry 告诉她火已经扑灭了”可知这位女士怕汽车着火后爆炸.可知53 空前后表转折关系。

[答案] D

6. 通过“固定搭配”解题

在语言学习中,掌握词组和短语的用法是一项重要的技能要求。在高考完形填空的命题中,通常会涉及短语,以动词短语为主,偶见介词短语等.考生需要运用所学词汇知识,结合综合语言运用能力来

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解题.

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[典例] At this store, a 42 (sight) like this is not normal. My 10-year-old noticed him and made a 43 on how bad it must be to have to stand 44 (outside) in the cold wind.

43. A. suggestion

B. comment

C. decision

D. call

[剖析] make a comment on“对……做出评论”,为固定搭配.

[答案] B

7. 通过“生活常识”解题

完形填空题所选的文章多是具有一定故事情节和教育意义的记叙文, 这些语篇都非常贴近学生的生活, 涉及日常生活常识的试题就在所难免. 所以考生在解题时, 可以根据这些常识做出正确选择。

[典例] By now medical staff had arrived, and were 40 the injured woman. We gave the flower to the woman's husband and I told him it was 41 (from) my son. At that, the old man started crying and said, "Thank you very much, " He then turned to me, "You have a 42 (wonderful) son. Happy Mother's Day to you."

40. A. checking with

B. looking after

C. operating on

D. praying for

[剖析] 救护人员已经到场了, 正在照顾这位受伤的老人。联系生活常识可知, 救护人员来了, 他们来当然是为了照顾受伤的老人。

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[答案]B

8. 通过“先易后难”解题

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完形填空中的 20 个小题总是有难易之分,建议考生先易后难.这样做的好处是:当大部分试题完成之后,文章的情节就基本完整,这样把握主旨大意,进而突破细节理解就成为可能,从而突破试题中相对较难的题目。

[典例]Arriving in the Sunshine State was rather tiring,but I 38 (managed) to catch a taxi to my 39 and settle in.Next morning , I took another 40 (taxi) to the shopping centre to buy a few souvenirs。

39. A.hospital

B. company

C

university

D. accommodati

on

[剖析] 作者先是设法租了一辆出租车,第二天早晨又租了另一辆出租车去购物中心,我们把该题前后相对容易的问题解决,那么该题也就水到渠成了,也就是乘出租车到达住宿的地方。当然文中的 **settle in** 和 **next morning** 等信息也起到了提示作用。

[答案] D

9. 通过“排除错项”解题

在掌握文章大意和细节的前提下,考生可以通过试填试题中的选项选出和语境最吻合、语义最衔接的一个选项,这种解题方法被称为“排除错项”。

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[典例]For almost four years , my mother would call us from
Brazil

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every day。 Every evening I'd 21 (eagerly) wait for the phone to ring and then tell her every detail of my day。 A phone call, however, could never replace her 22 and it was difficult not to feel lonely at times。

22. A. patience

B. presence

C. intelligence

D. influence

[剖析] 句意：虽然我每天都和妈妈通电话，但是仅仅一个电话是完全不能代替妈妈在场的。说明我很想妈妈在我身边。选项中 **patience** 意为“耐心”；**intelligence** 意为“智力”；**influence** 意为“影响”。这些意思和语境无关，均能予以排除。

[答案]B

10. 通过“平行结构”解题

文章中的意群总是会通过一定的逻辑关系纽带连在一起，特别是并列平行的结构。这些结构要么通过标点符号体现，要么通过并列连词连接。一般说来，这些平行并列的结构所表达的语境是一致的，考生解题时要注意这一点。

[典例]The first time I saw Suzy Khan, I knew I had to help her. She was really small for her age of 12。 The boys in my class often 36 about her and laughed their heads off。 She would open a book, pretending to read, with tears dropping on the open page。

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36. A. joked

B. cared

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C. forgot

D. worried

[剖析] joke 表示“取笑”，可由该句中 and 后的动词 laugh 推知此处为近义词，班上的男孩经常取笑她。

从句子结构而言，并列连词 and 之后的 laughed their heads off 的意思对该题的选择非常重要，我们依据与之平行的语境可以推出正确答案。

[答案] A

精准剖析 >

(一)句内层次题

句内层次类题目是指通过阅读空格所在的那一句话即可找出答案的题目。命题角度通常有上下文语义理解、词义辨析、生活常识和文化背景、习惯搭配及固定结构、语法结构及逻辑关系等五种。

[典例 1] [2016·四川] On a family car trip, her Aunt Dede pulled out a copy of *Harry Potter*, as a surprise for her 42.

42. A. daughter

B. niece

C. student

D. friend

[剖析] 根据“her Aunt Dede”可知，Dede 是 Lainey 的姑姑，Lainey 是 Dede 的侄女，故选 niece。

[答案] B

[典例 2] My father had longed to play music since childhood, but his family was poor and couldn't 43 lessons.

43. A. miss

B. afford

C. select

D. understand

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[剖析] 本题为句内层次题。由本句中的“his family was poor”可推知,不能负担起(afford) 钢琴课的费用.

[答案]B

(二)句组层次题

句组层次类题目是指通过阅读空格所在的那一句话不能找出正确答案, 需要结合题目所在句子以外的句子(句组)才可找出答案的题目。命题角度通常有上下文语义理解、词义辨析和逻辑关系等三种。

[典例] [2016·天津] Cathy suffered some terrible 16 in her early childhood。 After years of regular treatment,she 17 (finally) became healthy。

16. A. failure

B. pressure

C. loss

D. illness

[剖析]由下一句中的 After years of regular treatment(经过多年定期的治疗)可知, 该句的含义为: 凯西在很小的时候患有严重的疾病。failure “失败”; pressure “压力”; loss “损失”; illness “疾病”。

[答案] D

(三) 语篇层次题

语篇层次类题目是指无法在句内或句组确定答案, 需要结合整个语篇才能找到正确答案的题目.这类题目主要考查考生的篇章分析能力。命题角度通常有上下文语义理解和逻辑关系两种。

[典例] [2016·四川]“How can you say it's 48 (boring) ?

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Have

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you read it?"asked Aunt Dede。

"No, it's too long and it doesn't have any 49, "complained Lainey.

"Oh, that's where you are 50 (wrong) ;there are lots of pictures.Every page is full of pictures ; you just have to read the words to 51 (see) them.It's like magic。 ”

49. A.pictures

B. stories

C. adventures

D. conversations

[剖析]根据 50 空后 Dede 的回答“。 .。 there are lots of pictures.Every page is full of pictures。 .。 ”可知,Lainey 抱怨书中没有图片。

[答案]A

典例呈现

【江西省百所名校 2018 届高三第一次联合考试】 阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 **A**、**B**、**C** 和 **D** 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项.

In 1988, I began to work as a flight attendant. 41 my wings was my childhood dream that I had set for myself after my first plane ride at the age of five. Like so many others before me, I fell in love with the romance of airplanes and 42 others.

I have flown hundreds of flights since graduation, but one 43 among them. We were flying from Los Angeles to

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Washington, D.

C。 , when I found a young mother _____44_____ with her baby. Everything was a _____45_____, and the mother told me that she had no more diapers (尿布) or other _____46_____ on the aircraft. Through her tears, she _____47_____ me that they had missed their flight the _____48_____ night in Los Angeles. Since she hadn't _____49_____ to miss the flight, she was _____50_____ to use up most of her _____51_____ and whatever money she had to _____52_____ herself and her baby. As she stood in front of me, crying, I could see the hopelessness on her face. I _____53_____ rang the flight attendant call button and asked for _____54_____ from the other flight attendants. They brought cloth towels from first _____55_____ to assist in cleaning up both mom and the baby. I gave her a sweater and a pair of pants.

As she thanked me for all I had done she said _____56_____, "You're not the flight attendant, but you're a sky angel. " Touching my flight attendant wings, she _____57_____, "And those are your angel wing. "

Though I am no longer a flight attendant, my "angel wings" are _____58_____ on display in my office. And each time I see them, I am _____59_____ of that young woman, her son and the _____60_____ that she gave me on that special day.

41. A. Producing B. Designing C. Imagining
D. Earning

42. A. calling B. guiding C. helping D. rescuing

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43。 A. goes away

B. stands out

C。 comes up

D。 sets off

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44. A. struggling B. playing C. communicating
D. competing
45. A. mess B. mistake C. trick D. joke
46. A. friends B. fortune C. clothing D. baby
47. A. suggested B. informed C. persuaded
D. confirmed
48. A. previous B. dangerous C. extra
D. remaining
49. A. remembered B. regretted C. managed
D. expected
50. A. warned B. forced C. able
D. likely
51. A. wealth B. supplies C. food D. souvenirs
52. A. raise B. teach C. support D. defeat
53. A. suddenly B. actually C. immediately
D. generally
54. A. assistance B. advice C. permission
D. understanding
55. A. airport B. aid C. number D. class
56. A. elegantly B. quickly C. eagerly
D. patiently
57. A. repeated B. explained C. recalled
D. continued

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58. A. seldom B. still C. even
D. just

59. A. accused B. approved C. reminded
D.

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