

# 第一章

## 完形填空题型分析和 答题秘籍

# 1



## 第一节 完形填空的能力要求和题型特点分析

完形填空是全国各个省市高考题中必考的题型，它是一种综合性的题型，集词语辨析、词的用法及搭配、语法、单句理解、语篇理解的考查于一体，既考查考生的语言知识水平，又检测他们的分析判断能力和综合运用语言的实践能力。因此，考生需具备快速阅读理解的能力和扎实的语言辨析能力。除此之外，考生还需要具备理解归纳全篇的主旨要义、推理推断和理解句子、段落之间逻辑关系的能力，以及灵活运用语言知识与其他相关学科的基本常识相互融合的分析能力。由此，该题型难度大，区分度高，是考生们容易“拉开距离”的题型。

完形填空题材广泛，涉及日常生活、文史知识、科技小品、政治、经济、人物、社会、故事等。体裁主要是记叙文、说明文和议论文或夹叙夹议的文章。它的命题原则是“以实词为主，虚词为辅，突出词汇语境化”。

近年来的高考英语完形填空试题有以下几个方面的特点：

### (1) 文章短，挖空多。

综观全国各省市完形填空题，其中以北京卷的文章最长，通常约 350—400 词，其余各个省市的完形填空文章均为 300 词左右。

一般说来，文章越短，挖空密度越大，失去的语言信息就越多，理解文章的难度就越大，解答时难度就会加大。

### (2) 试题挖空以情景意义选择为主，淡化语法考查。

完形填空是一篇形式上残缺而意义上完整的文章，这就要求考生根据文章的整体内容、层次结构和内容的逻辑关系，去选择符合文章情节的答案，也就是说“完形”须“完义”，因此这就决定了试题考查须以情景意义选择为主。几乎每一个小题的四个选择项放在单句中去理解，从词法上说都是正确的，但根据上下文的情景意义发展，仅有一个答案能恰如其分地把这个情景体现出来。近年来，完全根据语法知识加以选择的题目在高考完形填空中已经非常少了，几乎不作为完形填空的考查内容了。

### (3) 备选答案干扰性强，意义和用法上区分度小。

一般说来，试题四个备选答案中，以实词考查为主，四个备选项又设置同一词类，这就增加考生对文章的理解难度和题目的选择难度，因为考生对文章主旨大意的理解是通过实词提供的信息来完成的。有两个较容易排除，剩下的两个词语，在意义和用法上十分接近，干扰性强，迷惑性大，要在这两个选项中加以取舍，需考虑到词语意

义和用法的细微辨析。

#### (4) 文章题材丰富。

完形填空可选题材非常广泛，涉及日常生活、文史知识、科技小品、政治、经济、人物、社会等方方面面。但是由于高考题的特殊性，试题所选的文章也不会是偏的、怪的文章。文章多围绕中学生所关注和熟悉的话题，有亲切感，能引起学生的共鸣。

#### (5) 文章体裁多样，夹叙夹议的文章成为命题人新宠。

高考完形填空文章的体裁通常有记叙文、议论文和说明文。综观 2010—2025 全国各个省市的高考题，完形填空的文章体裁多为记叙文，个别省份采用议论文或说明文。但是近三年夹叙夹议类的文章成为各个省市高考和历次模考题命题者的新宠。

夹叙夹议类的文章往往是在一个平淡的叙述中蕴涵着深刻的人生哲理。因此，考生不仅要理解文章字面的意思，更要去挖掘文章的内涵。

这类文章通常有以下三种写作手法：

① 作者提出一种观点或见解，然后用一个事例来阐述这个观点，最后再进一步总结或升华；

② 作者提出一种观点或见解，然后用一个或几个事例来阐述这个观点；

③ 作者先讲述一个发生在自己身上或者自己听闻的故事，然后根据这个故事提出自己的观点或见解，或者揭示生活中的一个哲理。



## 第二节 完形填空关键问题分析

| 问题类型   | 具体原因                                          | 示例                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 词汇方面   | 词汇量不足，未掌握《普通高中英语课程标准》中的词汇及派生词和短语，影响对文章和选项的理解。 | 在一篇关于环保志愿者活动的完形填空中，句子“Our efforts are aimed at raising public awareness of environmental conservation.”里，若不认识“conservation”（保护），就难以理解志愿者努力的目标，影响对相关题目的判断。                                                            |
| 语法方面   | 分析句子结构能力弱，难以理解长难句逻辑和含义。                       | 句子“Students who are actively involved in extracurricular activities, which can broaden their horizons, usually have better comprehensive qualities.”是包含定语从句的复合句，若学生分不清两个“which”引导的从句分别修饰什么，就会影响对句子的理解，导致在相关题目上出错。    |
| 语篇理解方面 | 缺乏整体意识，未通读全文把握主旨。                             | 一篇完形填空文章讲述作者学习新技能的经历，开头提到“I always had a strong desire to learn a new skill. Finally, I decided to take up painting.”，若学生没读开头，在后面做到关于作者选择绘画原因的题目时，就可能因不了解主旨而选错。                                                      |
|        | 不能准确判断句子、段落间的逻辑关系。                            | 题目“He worked hard; _____, he failed the exam. A. however B. therefore C. besides D. otherwise”，这里前后是转折关系，正确答案是A“however”，若学生不能准确判断这种逻辑关系，选成表示因果的“therefore”等就会出错。                                                    |
| 解题技巧   | 没有完整的解题过程，缺乏解题技巧，不会利用上下文线索答题。                 | 在一篇叙述校园生活的完形填空中，前文提到“Every morning, I would meet my classmates in the classroom.”，后面题目为“_____ we would have different classes according to our schedules.”，根据前文“每天早上在教室碰面”的线索，可知这里填“Then”，但学生若不懂得利用这个线索，就可能随意选择其他选项。 |
| 心态方面   | 考试紧张焦虑，遇到难题或生词慌乱，影响思考。                        | 在考试中遇到一篇有较多生词的科技类完形填空文章，学生因紧张无法冷静分析文章内容，看到生词就心慌意乱，导致后面简单的根据上下文判断的题目也出错。                                                                                                                                              |

第三节 完形填空答题秘籍

| 关键点  | 内容                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 例句或事例                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 设空数量 | 全国甲卷 20 个空；新课标卷 15 个空；北京卷 10 个空；天津卷一般 20 个空。                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 2025 年全国卷完形填空设 15 个空；2024 年全国甲卷完形填空设 20 个空；北京卷完形填空设 10 个空。                                                                                                                                              |
| 文体特征 | 记叙文：有完整六要素，情节曲折，注重人物描写。<br>夹叙夹议文：先叙事后议论或先提观点再举例，含人生哲理。<br>说明文：直白性强，脉络清晰，较少掺入感情因素，递进性词汇和名词设题较多。<br>议论文：对人、事等评论或表达看法，作者态度较难预知。                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 2025 年全国 I 卷完形填空为记叙文，讲述了作者在搬家过程中通过分享而减少浪费，获得快乐的故事。<br>2025 年全国 II 卷完形填空也是记叙文，讲述了老奶奶坚持健身，成为励志网红的故事。                                                                                                      |
| 出题特点 | 选材方面：取材于英美正规网站、主流书刊等，涉及多方面，体现育人功能。<br>设空方面：以实词为主，动词、名词、形容词考查最多，首句通常不设空，设空平均间距为 10 至 15 词。<br>选项方面：四个选项多属同一词类或范畴，代入文章均没有语法错误，只是语义不同。                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 2024 年全国乙卷完形填空文章为生活故事，体现邻里互助主题。设空上，考查动词在语境中的准确运用。选项都与情境相关，需结合语境判断。                                                                                                                                      |
| 考查内容 | 动词：4—8 个，考查词义辨析（如 “won” “hated”）、固定搭配（如 “turn to” “dream of”）、时态等。<br>短语：1—2 个，考查动词短语（如 “turn to” “gave up”）、介词短语、形容词短语等。<br>名词：3—7 个，考查词义辨析（如 “achievement” “reason”）、单复数、名词所有格等。<br>形容词：1—3 个，考查词义辨析（如 “appealing” “matured”）、形容词作定语 / 表语等。<br>副词：1—2 个，考查词义辨析（如 “regularly”）、副词修饰动词 / 形容词 / 句子等。<br>连词：1 个左右，考查并列连词（and/but/or 等）和从属连词（although/because/while 等）引导从句。 | 以 2024 年新高考 I 卷为例<br>动词：41 题 “won”，43 题 “training”，44 题 “hated” 等 7 个。<br>短语：47 题 “turn to” 1 个。<br>名词：45 题 “achievement”，46 题 “reason” 等 5 个。<br>形容词：53 题 “appealing” 1 个。<br>副词：42 题 “regularly” 1 个。 |



续表

| 关键点  | 内容                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 例句或事例                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 解题过程 | <p>第一步：<br/>通读全文：略读、跳读首尾句和段落关键句，把握主旨、体裁、结构和情感基调。</p> <p>第二步：<br/>做出选择：<br/>①寻找线索：利用原词、同义词、反义词复现，关注褒贬语境；逻辑推理：分析句间、段间因果、转折、并列等逻辑关系。<br/>②先易后难：先填确定的答案，借助已填信息解难题。</p> <p>第三步：<br/>检查确认：将答案代入原文，检查语法、逻辑和语义是否与整个文章的主题一致。</p> | <p>第一步：<br/>通读全文：文章首句表明他人成就对自己的影响，可初步判断主题。</p> <p>第二步：<br/>做出选择：文中“boredom of jogging”与44题“hated”相呼应。46题根据上下文逻辑判断作者放弃跑步的“reason”。</p> <p>先易后难：先填描述简单动作的空，如41题“won”，再解决涉及情感、态度的空。</p> <p>第三步：<br/>检查确认：检查“seem small”（45题）等表达是否符合逻辑和语法等。</p> |
| 知识储备 | <p>词汇：牢记掌握《普通高中高中英语课程标准》中的词汇及衍生词和短语，掌握其词义、用法、搭配及派生词。重点记忆动词、形容词、介词短语，像“turn up”“turn down”这类，熟悉含义与用法。关注熟词僻义。</p> <p>语法：熟练掌握和运用句子结构以便能准确理解句意。</p>                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 能力提升 | <p>阅读：广泛阅读不同体裁和题材文章，提升理解能力、把握文章主旨细节，增强语感。</p> <p>逻辑：学会分析句子、段落间因果、转折等逻辑关系，借助关联词、过渡句把握文章脉络。</p>                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 练习策略 | <p>真题：通过做真题熟悉题型特点、命题规律和难度，分析答案与解析，掌握常考知识点与设空方式。</p> <p>限时：模拟考试环境限时做题，提高答题速度与效率，训练在规定时间内准确答题的能力。</p> <p>错题：整理错题，剖析错误原因，针对词汇、语法、逻辑等问题强化复习。</p>                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

# 第二章 完形填空解题攻略

# 2



完形填空题是一种集知识和能力为一体、立意新、要求高的综合性语言测试题。它是一种高难度的障碍性阅读题，此题旨在测试考生的综合应用语言能力，同时又检测他们的分析判断能力和连贯性思维能力。

本章尝试把相互交叉的各种能力分解为以下 8 种解题能力，并逐一进行能力探究和训练，从而实现同学们做完形填空题综合语言运用能力的提升。

- ① 快速浏览挖空后的文章，概括文章大意的能力；
- ② 识别文章体裁的能力；
- ③ 根据已知故事预测故事后续发展的能力；
- ④ 把握故事整体发展脉络的能力；
- ⑤ 把握作者情感线走向的能力；
- ⑥ 理清文章的论点、论据和论证的能力；
- ⑦ 理清文章句子之间逻辑关系的能力；
- ⑧ 在语境中正确选词的能力。

## 攻略 1 快速浏览挖空后的文章，概括文章大意

同学们在做完形填空题的时候通常会先通读一遍文章，能在挖空的情况下概括文章的大意，将会对后面的再次阅读和选择起着重要的作用。

以下面这篇文章为例，请同学们认真阅读以下文章，用一两句话归纳出文章大意，限时 3 分钟。

### A Welcome Gift

Dario and his mother loved their new apartment. The living room was large enough for their piano. That night, the two of them \_\_\_\_\_ side by side at the piano. They played jazz music to celebrate their new home. The loud \_\_\_\_\_ filled the room and made them feel very happy.

The next morning, \_\_\_\_\_, their happiness disappeared. Someone had left a \_\_\_\_\_ under their door during the night. One of their neighbor had written to complain (抱怨) about the sound of the piano. Dario's mother asked the building superintendent (管理员) if he knew anything about it. But he said that they were all \_\_\_\_\_ people and he



couldn't imagine any of them had done that. Later that morning, Dario suggested that they write a letter to their \_\_\_\_\_ and apologize for their playing.

"Maybe we could go and \_\_\_\_\_ everyone in person." his mother said.

"What if we invited them to come here for a \_\_\_\_\_ instead?" Dario asked.

They both loved the \_\_\_\_\_. Over the next few days, they sent out invitations and prepared desserts \_\_\_\_\_ their guests. They decorated the apartment with streamers (彩带) and party lights.

Finally, the day of the party \_\_\_\_\_. Some guests brought presents. Others brought flowers. Some even brought desserts to \_\_\_\_\_. One woman, Mrs. Gilbert, \_\_\_\_\_ Dario's mother with a book of piano music by Chopin.

"I heard you playing the other night," she said. "The sounds woke me out of bed. I \_\_\_\_\_ that you might play like this every night. So I wrote a short note. I hope you don't think I disliked the playing."

Dario's mother smiled at Mrs. Gilbert. "I think maybe we \_\_\_\_\_ you an apology." she said. "I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ how late it was when we were playing." Maybe we should play some quieter music at night.

"You play, you play!" Mrs. Gilbert said. "I like what you play! Just not so loud at night." She pointed to the book she had given them. "These songs are not such \_\_\_\_\_ music."

"These songs are beautiful music." Dario's mother said. "We will be \_\_\_\_\_ to play them in the evening."

"And we won't play so loud or late!" Dario said. He was already looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ the new music. More than that, however, he was happy to see the big smile on his mother's face. It gave him a feeling of \_\_\_\_\_ and made him feel that they were home at last.

由于同学们是第一次阅读，因此不需要理解所有的句子，只需要抓住文章的大意即可。

本文讲述的 Dario 一家人搬到新家第一天，由于过于兴奋而在深夜扰民遭到邻居投诉，全家人采取行动获得邻居谅解的故事。同学们的答案可以是多样化的，只要抓住“搬家”“投诉/抱怨”“谅解”等关键词就可以了。



### 训练 1：

请同学们带空阅读以下文章，并用一两句话归纳出本文的大意，限时 3 分钟。

Walking through the park one day, I passed some children selling hot chocolate. One girl, smiling, asked, “Would you like to help support our park and playground? It’s only 50 cents a cup.” Of course, I couldn’t help being extraordinarily \_\_\_\_\_ that kids this young showed great interest in \_\_\_\_\_ their community. I found that they were having great \_\_\_\_\_ pouring hot chocolate. They were feeling pride that they were \_\_\_\_\_ a local cause (公益事业). It seems that they already grasped a basic idea about reaching out to help others: It feels \_\_\_\_\_!

Teaching our children to help others benefits them a great deal.

The bottom line is that \_\_\_\_\_ brings peace of mind. Serving those in need helps children learn that they can make a \_\_\_\_\_—that they have the \_\_\_\_\_ to make a positive impact. This \_\_\_\_\_ a sense of control, helping them feel less frightened. It also reassures them that if they were ever in danger, help would be \_\_\_\_\_.

Another important \_\_\_\_\_ is that we are all dependent on each other. When children serve others, they learn to \_\_\_\_\_ someone else’s greater need and to \_\_\_\_\_ other people. In the process, they learn sympathy, kindness, and responsibility.

There are many other \_\_\_\_\_ to making charity a part of your family’s life. You’ll meet new friends and develop relationships. Running a bake sale will give your kids a chance to practice \_\_\_\_\_ such as fundraising, money management, and teamwork. Self-exploration and discovery will \_\_\_\_\_ through their choice of activities.

For a child to become a cheerful, charitable giver, consistency and commitment are key. Try different volunteer efforts, and experiment \_\_\_\_\_ you find a good fit for his or her skills and interests. When you see them enjoying the fruit of their efforts, encourage them to \_\_\_\_\_. They’ll experience the long-term benefits of \_\_\_\_\_.

Based on my own experience, I can say developing the good habit of charitable giving will become \_\_\_\_\_ to your best family memories and celebrations.

### 【解析】

本文讲述了作者亲身经历的帮助小孩子做慈善的故事，并阐述了孩子在社区做慈善事业对其成长的重要性。

**关键词：**慈善 / 义工、重要性