



英 语

# 依据考点突破完形填空题

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高考英语北京卷完形填空题既注重基础知识的考查,又强调语境的创设,在选项的设置上淡化语法结构,重在文意的干扰,全面考查考生在上下文语境中准确运用语言知识的能力。

## 结合考题分析考点

北京卷完形填空题型凸显了实词运用的语境依赖性。以2025年高考英语北京卷为例,该部分60%的考点聚焦动词、名词的语境化运用,例如第10题:

With my father's support, I learned a valuable lesson: 10 cannot be forced; true recognition comes from honourable acts.

10. A. tolerance B. gratitude
- C. sympathy D. attention

**分析:**该题指向“attention”与语篇开端“stand out”的语义场关联,要求考生结合故事背景和语境进行判断,答案为D。

又如第4至6题:

Instantly, eyes turned to me with newfound interest and curiosity. It was a rush I had never experienced before. Enjoying all the eyes on me, I 4 how to open the lock.

Little did I realize that single moment would ruin everything.

The following day, called to the headmaster's office, I found myself accused of stealing the missing parts. “I didn't do it, sir,” I argued, but suspicion 5 his eyes. His repeated 6 intensified, pushing me to the edge of fear and tears.

4. A. discovered B. recommended
- C. demonstrated D. imagined
5. A. caught B. clouded
- C. hurt D. brightened
6. A. questioning B. reminding
- C. complaining D. requesting

**分析:**第4题考查动词词义辨析。考生结合语篇主线“获得关注与认可”可以理解作者“享受着所有人的目光,我演示了如何开锁”,符合语境逻辑。A. discovered发现; B. recommended推荐; C. demonstrated演示; D. imagined想象。根据前文“It's possible to open that lock with another key”和“Instantly, eyes turned to me with newfound interest and curiosity”,考生可知作者知道如何用其他钥匙开锁,在大家的关注下作者演示了开锁方法,故选C项。

第5题也考查动词词义辨析。考生根据前文“I found myself accused of stealing the missing parts”可知,虽然作者有所争辩,但校长眼中充满了怀疑。A. caught抓住; B. clouded使显得阴沉(或恐惧、愤怒等); C. hurt伤害; D. brightened使明亮。显然,校长怀疑作者,眼中显露出怀疑的神色。该题须结合语境判断cloud的词性变化,要求考生理解其熟词生义,故选B项。

第6题考查名词词义辨析。考生结合故事线索,尤其根据后文“pushing me to the edge of fear and tears”可知,校长反复逼问作者,使其害怕,把他逼到了恐惧和流泪的边缘。A. questioning质疑,盘问; B. reminding提醒; C. complaining抱怨; D. requesting请求,故选A项。

通过分析考题和考点,考生要明确在学习英语词汇时不仅要学习词汇的词形、词义、搭配,更要灵活掌握词汇在语篇、语境中的功能和意义。完形填空题考点层次可分为四类:单词层次,词组层次,句子层次与语篇层次。该题型强调对语篇的整体理解,突出文化背景。选项的干扰项设计严密,一般四个选项的词性均相同或属于同等或对等范畴,干扰项填入后在语法上并不存在错误,但对考生有很大的迷惑作用。

## 完形填空题复习建议

### 一、丢分原因及应对方法

考生在做完形填空题时丢分主要有以下三方面原因。

- 1.时间分配不合理,考生在没有弄清语篇中心和文章情节线索的情况下匆忙答题,随意做出选择。
- 2.罔顾语境线索,考生只看设空的一句,忽视上下联系。
- 3.考生未能理解体会作者的情感、意图,以“我”为主,先入为主。

考生在做完形填空题时要先读三遍文章。第一遍快速阅读,掌握文章结构和主旨。考生可以采用跳读法阅读文章,跳读段落首、尾、关键词句等,预测文章主题,把握文章结构,了解主旨大意。第二遍仔细阅读,考生可结合选项阅读语篇,根据语境推敲上下文,然后选出最佳的选项。最后一遍复读核查答案。

### 二、基于语篇分析优选答题策略

#### 1. 词汇策略:重视语境词汇

考生可利用语境中的词汇提示来答题,词汇的提示包括同一词语的原词重现,以及其同义词、近义词、同根词等在同一语境中重复出现。具体包括以下几种。

**(1)原词重现:**指上下文中的某个句子重复出现了所填词,对所填词所在句子起到诠释和照应的作用。例如:When I was 8 years old, I once decided to **run away** from home. With my suitcase packed and some sandwiches in a bag, I started for the front door and said to Mom, “I'm leaving.”

“If you want to \_\_\_\_\_, that's all right,” she said. “But you came into this home without anything and you can leave the same way.” I threw my suitcase and sandwiches on the floor heavily and started for the door again.

- A. drop out B. go by
- C. move around D. **run away**(原词重现)

原词重现的核心是确认前后两句话相互呼应,确保话题聚焦、逻辑一致。

**(2)同义词、近义词:**指上下文中的某个甚至是某几个句子出现了所填词的同义词或近义词,对所填词所在句子起到诠释和照应的作用。例如:

#### ● 同义词

“**We have a special award.** I'm sure you've all noticed the wonderful posters.” Everyone nodded. Mr. Brown waited a while before saying, “since this student worked so hard on the posters, she deserves a \_\_\_\_\_, too.”

- A. **prize** B. rank C. rest D. place
- 近义词

Kurt and Rita receive no \_\_\_\_\_ for their hard work. “We feel like parents,” says Rita, “and parents shouldn't expect **money** for helping their children. The love we get on the streets is our **salary**.”

- A. permission B. **payment** C. direction D. support
- 同根词

同根词是指文中的某个句子中出现了所填词的派生词。例如: It has been **argued** by some that gifted children should be grouped in special classes. The \_\_\_\_\_ is based on the belief that in regular classes these children are held back in their intellectual growth by learning situations that are designed for the average children.

- A. principle B. theory C. **argument** D. classification

**(3)词汇同现:**指围绕语篇核心话题,意义上相互关联的单词或词块在同一语篇中共同出现的现象。

#### ● 情景同现

For a moment after my father sat down at the keyboard, he simply stared down at his fingers. Has he forgotten the \_\_\_\_\_? ...But then came the beautiful melody...

- A. words B. videos C. **notes** D. lessons

**分析:**此处情景与音乐,钢琴弹奏有关,根据上下文文中的 keyboard, his fingers, beautiful melody可知文章说的是弹钢琴时的情景,因此作者担心父亲忘掉了 notes(音符)。

#### ● 修饰同现和感情色彩

指相关联的修饰词出现在同一篇章中,围绕同一主题相互影响与呼应,往往带有感情色彩。

She could see over the garden fence and across the valley a wonderful house with shining golden windows high on another hill...She was very disappointed when she found that all the windows were 1 and rather dirty. So 2 and heartbroken, she didn't go any further. She turned around, and all of a sudden she saw an amazing sight.

1. A. transported B. bright C. **plain** D. wide
2. A. anxious B. angry C. serious D. **sad**

每篇文章都有作者情感与观点的渗透,文中一定包含具有感情色彩的语言,考生可以利用这条线索找出答案。

#### 2. 结构和语篇策略:重视句型结构和主旨大意

**(1)句型结构与逻辑:**相互关联的句子或语法结构出现在同一篇章中并相互呼应。例如:But **how** could I help her fit in with us? There had to be a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. manner B. pattern C. choice D. **way**

**(2)主旨大意与篇章结构:**完形填空题注重对语篇主题的理解。一般来说,整篇文章都会围绕这条主线展开。例如: In 2012, I had just recovered from a serious illness when I received an invitation to a writer's conference in Orlando, Florida.

...next morning she was waiting at my apartment at the appointed time to take me to Disney World. She spent some time with me...At the end of the day, she returned to take me back to my accommodation. I offered her money but she refused to take any.

I'll never forget that wonderful lady who, through her \_\_\_\_\_, filled my brief holiday in Florida with wonderful memories.

- A. confidence B. dignity C. curiosity D. kindness

**分析:**文章讲述了“我”在假期中遇到了一位和善的老人。正是老人的一次善举才让作者感触颇多。因此,文章的结尾再次点明主题,再次提到了老人的这次善举“kindness”。

## 三、聚焦高频词汇,依托语境进行复习和积累

备考过程中,考生要注重高频词汇的积累,但切忌孤立学习,应坚持词汇学习的语境化原则。唯有遵循“词不离句,句不离篇”,在具体语篇中识记词汇、在真实语境中落实其交际功能,才能真正掌握词汇,这一点对于一词多义词汇的学习尤为重要。

此外,考生还需重视“词块”学习。例如,在积累2025年北京卷完形填空题的读后素材时,考生应将“cloud his eye”这类词块作为整体记忆,同时可结合该试卷阅读D篇中“cloud”一词的用法,在具体语境中理解并掌握“the silver lining behind every cloud”这一词块的含义。