第一部分

一解密完形填空与解题技巧一

一、解密完形填空

在高考英语科目中,做好完形填空是取得高考高分的关键之一。完形填空满分 30 分,占高考试题总 分的四分之一(不包括听力分数),而且最能考查考生的理解能力、逻辑推理能力、综合运用语言以及驾 驭语言知识的能力。但是完形填空往往是考生们的短板。那么应该如何做好完形填空呢?

完形填空是要求由"已知"推导"未知",所以,考生要做到对文章整体理解、通篇考虑。要牢记以下六个解题步骤:①速读全文;②上下求索;③左右关照;④抓准题眼;⑤先易后难;⑥首尾呼应。要注意上下文的联系,通篇理解,不能把完形填空当成单选题来做,而要在理解文章主旨大意的基础上, 对每一个考点字斟句酌。

完形测试(cloze test)起初称完形程序(cloze procedure)。其理论依据是"格式塔"心理学(Gestalt Psychology)关于场的原理(即 cloze,相当于英语的 closure)。Gestalt 是德语,意思是"完形""经验的整体",因而又称完形心理学。

该理论的观点是人们观察物体形状时,往往下意识地把不连贯的空缺部分填补上,然后把它们看成 一个完整的形状。

完形测试最初用于测试智商,具体做法是,让被试者看一些画面不完整的图画,检查他们能否根据 常识和想象力发现画面的规律性特点,辨认出画面的内容。也就是,根据掌握的知识,经过分析和推理, 然后作出判断,在脑海中将不完整的画面补全,以获得完整的信息。

随着心理学和语言学研究的发展,完形测试被引入语言教学领域。语言学家们认为,完形填空可用 于检查学生外语学习的综合水平。在知识层次,它可以检查词汇、语法知识;在应用层次,它可以检查 结合背景知识理解全文主题大意和作者意图的能力、根据上下文运用语言知识猜测生词词义的能力,以 及全面驾驭语篇、获取信息的能力。

那么,如何运用格式塔心理学做完形填空呢?

(1)先整体后部分。人们感知事物的顺序是由整体到部分,所以在做完形填空的时候应该先通读全 文,掌握全篇大意后再从头开始做题。

(2)增加储备知识。完形填空是利用已知来搭建未知图式的过程,所以头脑中的知识储备越丰富, 搭建的过程就越简单、越顺利。

(3)"瞻前顾后"。做完形填空需要充分利用一切有关信息推导未知信息,所以做题时遵循的基本原则就是要多看前后成分,利用语境解题。

二、体裁特点

近几年高考完形填空的文章选材广泛,体裁以记叙文为主,以夹叙夹议为辅,也(相对比较少的) 出现过说明文和议论文等文体。文章的时代气息越来越浓,更加贴近现实生活。

(一)记叙文型完形填空

在记叙文型完形填空中,作者在文章的开头告诉读者事件发生的时间、地点、人物,然后对事情的 发展进一步陈述。记叙文型完形填空是每年高考的一个主打体裁,命题人在选材上挖空心思,绞尽脑汁, 会涉及人物、历史、社会、家庭、科学、文化、教育等方面。近几年的高考完形填空大多具有教育意义, 或人生感悟,或心灵鸡汤,能给考生以启迪,宣扬正能量。所以,考生在答题过程中一定要"心中有大 爱"。另外,完形填空在情节的设置上也增加了曲折性和变化性,结果常常出人意料。在文章的写作风格 上,也不再是单纯的叙述某个人或某件事,而是在叙述过程中把对人物的语言行为和心理活动的描写都 融入文章的叙述中,所以增加了理解的难度。因此,对于考生来说,应当厘清故事发展的脉络,根据人 物的语言行为及心理活动等了解作者的写作意图,对故事的发展和结局做出合理的想象和预测。

(二) 夹叙夹议型完形填空

夹叙夹议型完形填空往往是最容易丢分的一种文章体裁。在夹叙夹议型完形填空中,作者首先叙述 一个事件,然后就此事件提出自己的见解或引出一个深刻的社会主题。所选文章蕴含着深刻的人生哲理, 耐人寻味。鉴于这一点,考生不但要理解文章的字面意思,更重要的是要挖掘文章的主旨大意和中心思想, 要通过现象看本质,把握作者意图,推断文章内涵。另外,夹叙夹议型的完形填空还会把叙和议有机结 合起来,有的考生没有注意到这一点,把叙述和议论分隔开,"只见树木,不见森林"。考生需牢记:作 者所叙述的事情是为思想内涵而服务的,要做到"叙"和"议"的完美结合。

(三)说明文型完形填空

在说明文型完形填空中,作者往往一开始就告知说明的对象,然后再从不同的角度说明。对考生而言, 最重要的是要抓住作者说明的中心。这类文章的每一段往往就是其中的一个角度或侧面,所以考生一般 要注意概括每一个段落的主旨大意,尤其要关注文章每一段的开头或结尾,作者往往对说明的话题概括 说明。

(四)议论文型完形填空

议论文型完形填空,一般直接提出论点,通过论据论证,最后作者提出自己的看法。解答这类题要 遵循下列原则。① 在掌握全文主旨的情况下,抓住每段的首句是非常重要的。有一项调查表明,英语 中 60% ~ 90% 的议论文主旨是文章首句,抓住了文章主旨也就"牵住了牛鼻子",再理解文章就不难了。 ② 厘清文章的论点、论据和结论。一般来说,能说明论点主要内容的答案可以在论据里得到印证,且某 些答案也可以与论据有机结合,论点论据相辅相成,使整篇文章内容上下一致。如果我们所选的答案前 后矛盾,论点与论据相悖,那就说明我们对文章的把握还欠条理性和系统性,需要重新来理顺文章中的 各部分,直到条理清晰为止。

完形填空解码箴言:	
框架主旨定方向,	习语搭配不能忘;
平行对比关联词,	背景常识记心上;
词语复现辨假真,	顺势承接看原因;
上下求索寻答案,	逆向推导顺主线;
行文逻辑符常理,	语境推测合逻辑。

高考真题是备战高考的风向标,在命题思维、命题方式和选材上具有极强的规律性,做好近几年高 考真题,总结规律方法,寻求命题思路,有利于更好地把握考试方向,取得事半功倍的效果。

三、解题技巧

(一) 首句法

完形填空的第一句,通常为主题句,一般不设题目。把握主题句对理解全文和解题很有帮助。

Larry works with Transport Drivers, Inc. One morning in 2009, Larry was ______ along 165 north after delivering to one of his _42 (customers) . Suddenly, he saw a car with its bright light on. ______ 43 (As) he got closer, he found ______ 44 (another) vehicle upside down on the road. One more look and he noticed _______ 45 (flames) shooting out from under the ______ 46 (disabled) vehicle. Larry pulled over, set the brake and 47 (got hold of) the fire extinguisher (灭火器) .

41. A. walking B. touring C. traveling D. rushing

(2016年全国卷一)

答案 C 根据 "Larry works with Transport Drivers, Inc."以及文章标题 "A Heroic Driver", 可知 Larry 是一名司机, 且根据下文 "Larry pulled over, set the brake"可知, 他是在路上驾驶车辆前行, 而 travel 除了具有"旅行"的意思外,还可以表达"(朝某方向)行进"的意思,故C项正确。walk 意为"走"; tour 意为 "旅游"; rush 意为 "匆忙行事, 迅速移动"。

(二)上下文语境法

近几年完形填空的命题特点是"突出语篇"。因此,考生做题时要有全局观念,要把每一个空白处的 含义与前后句的意思联系起来理解,进行合乎逻辑的推理判断。近几年的试题都遵循"实词为主,虚词 为辅,名动为主,形副为辅"的原则,所以答案均需根据语境和上下文进行选择。

One agent <u>17 (recommended)</u> a house in particular. Although her description sounded wonderful, the price was <u>18 (beyond)</u> our range, so we declined. But she kept urging us to have a look <u>19 (at least)</u>.

We finally did and it was 20 at first sight. It was Our Home, small and charming, overlooking a quiet lake. Walking through the rooms and talking with the owners, a nice elderly couple, we felt the warmth and 21 (happiness) of the marriage within that home.

20. A. reliefB. concernC. loveD. curiosity(2015 年天津卷)

答案 C 根据上下文语境,当"我们"在房间里穿行,和房主聊天的时候,"我们"感受到了这幢房子里的幸福和温暖。所以,第一次见到这幢房子,就一下子喜欢上它了,故C项是正确的。relief 意为"减轻,宽慰"; concern 意为"担心,忧虑,关心"; curiosity 意为"好奇心"。

(三)逻辑推理法

在完形填空题中常常有表示结构层次、因果关系、递进关系、时间关系及转折关系的关键词,如果 能充分利用这些关键词,就可以迅速厘清文章脉络,弄清上下文关系。如表示结构层次的关键词有 firstly, secondly, thirdly, finally 等;表示因果关系的关键词有 thus, therefore, so 等;表示递进关系的关键词有 besides, what's more, furthermore 等;表示时间关系的关键词有 before, so far, meanwhile, later 等;表示转折 关系的关键词有 but, yet while, on the other hand, although 等。逻辑推理法主要适用于关联词和关联副词的 选择。

My daughter plays on a recreational soccer team. They did very well this season and so 45 (entered) a tournament, which normally was only for more skilled club teams. This led to some 46 (painful) experiences

on Saturday as they played against teams <u>47 (better)</u> trained. Through the first two games, her <u>48 (team)</u> did not get one serious shot on goal. As a parent, I <u>49 (hated)</u> seeing my daughter playing her best, <u>50</u> still defeated.

50. A. if B. or C. but D. as

(2015年全国新课标Ⅱ)

(答案 C) 根据本句中 "playing her best"和 "still defeated" 互为反义,得出前后逻辑关系是转折关系。

(四)词汇复现法

完形填空中,常常会出现一些与选项意思紧密相连的原词,如同义词、近义词或反义词,有时甚至 出现同义反复。考生要学会充分利用这些词提供的有效信息,合理地推测判断,选出正确答案。

In the store, I asked each of my kids to <u>45 (pick)</u> something they thought our "friend" there would <u>46 (appreciate)</u>. They got apples, a sandwich and a bottle of juice. Then my 17-year-old suggested giving him a <u>47</u>. I thought about it. We were <u>48 (low)</u> on cash ourselves, but...well, sometimes <u>49 (giving)</u> from our need instead of our abundance is <u>50 (just)</u> what we need to do! All the kids <u>51 (declared)</u> something they could do away with for the week.

When we handed him the bag of $52 \pmod{600}$, he lit up and thanked us with $53 \pmod{900}$ eyes. When I handed him the gift card, saying he could use it for $54 \pmod{900}$ his family might need, he burst into tears.

47. A. dollar	r B. job	C. hot meal	D. gift card
			(2015年全国新课标卷)
答案 D	因为下一自然段中提到	"我们"给他买了一袋食物,	同时又递给他一张礼品卡(handed
him the gift card))、所以正确答案是 D。		

(五)常识法

完形填空中,有时渗透着相关的科学文化、历史地理、风俗民情等方面的常识。考生在做题时,若 能积极调动自己的文化背景知识和生活常识,巧妙地运用,特别是注意中西文化的差异,将会大大简化 复杂的分析与判断过程,节省宝贵时间,顺利沿着作者的思路理解全文。

Dario and his mother loved their new apartment. The living room was large enough for their piano. That night, the two of them 36 (sat) side by side at the piano. They played jazz music to celebrate their new home. The loud 37 (music) filled the room and made them feel very happy.

The next morning, <u>38 (however)</u>, their happiness disappeared. Someone had left a <u>39 (note)</u> under their door during the night. One of their neighbors 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 <u>40 (nice)</u> people and he couldn't imagine any of them had done that. Later that morning, Dario suggested that they write a letter to their <u>41</u> and apologize for their playing.

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41. A. neighbors
B. friends
C. relatives
D. audience

(2015 年北京卷)

答案 A
主人公搬新居,半夜弹钢琴,肯定是打扰到了邻居,因此是给邻居写道歉信。这是一道

生活常识题,同时也是上下文语境问题。
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(六)词组搭配法

在完形填空中,命题人常常在具体的语境中,考查词组搭配和习惯用法,所以考生平时要有意识地加强记忆,活学活用,形成思维定式。另外,近五年高考完形填空还有一个特点,即每小题的四个选项, 一般都属于相同的词类,且属于同一范畴,干扰项也多半可以和前后的词语构成搭配,从而起到一定的 干扰和迷惑作用。所以,考生要提高逻辑辨析能力,通过现象看本质,避免落入"陷阱"。

It <u>57</u> me that playing against the other team was a great <u>58 (learning)</u> moment for all the girls on the team. I think it is a general principle. <u>59 (Experience)</u> is the best teacher. The lessons they learned may not be <u>60 (different from)</u> what they would have gotten in school, but are certainly more personal and meaningful, because they had to work them out on their own.

57. A. confused B. struck C. reminded D. warned (2015 年全国新课标 II)

答案 B "It strikes sb that..." 意为"让某人突然想到……"为固定用法。

It seemed that something clicked with the <u>51 (girls)</u> between Saturday and Sunday. When they <u>52</u> for their Sunday game, they were <u>53 (completely)</u> different. They had begun to integrate (\mathbb{R}) \mathbb{A}) the kinds of play and teamwork they had <u>54 (seen)</u> the day before into their <u>55 (game)</u>. They played aggressively and <u>56 (even)</u> scored a goal.

52. A. dressed B. showed up C. made up D. planned

(2015 年全国Ⅱ)

答案 B show up 意为"显现出来,看得见"这是一道错误率较高的题,因为很多同学会根据"plan for sth"这一常见用法,直接选D,而命题人恰恰利用了词组搭配法,反其道而行之。究其原因,考生们忽视了故事情节的合理发展,后文描写的是周日比赛场上的情景"play aggressively and scored a goal",所以不可能是"plan for the game (计划比赛)"。此外,这道题错误的另一原因是考生们对 show up 记忆不准确。所以,学生们对词汇知识要多记、多用,记准、用准。

(七) 归纳概括法

在近几年的高考中,完形填空选材以记叙文为主,但在写作风格上,作者不再单纯叙述某人某事, 而是情节曲折,信息量大,结尾往往出人意料。因此,对于考生来说,应当厘清故事发展的脉络,根据 人物的语言、行为及心理活动等了解作者的写作意图,对故事的发展和结局做出合理想象、归纳和概括。

It <u>57 (struck)</u> me that playing against the other team was a great <u>58 (learning)</u> moment for all the girls on the team. I think it is a general principle. <u>59</u> is the best teacher.

59. A. ExperienceB. IndependenceC. CuriosityD. Interest(2015 年全国新课标 II)

答案 A 这是归纳概括题。这篇文章讲述作者的女儿参加一项娱乐性足球赛,并进入锦标赛,周 六在与水平更高的球队比赛时,输掉了比赛,但她们的球队善于学习,周日比赛时表现完全不同,居然 还进了一球。作者由此感慨:实践出真知,经验是最好的老师。所以,正确答案是A。

(八)长难句主干分析法

近几年的完形填空加大了对考生长难句分析能力的考查。考生们可以采取"去枝叶,留主干"的方 法分析理解长难句。

We were <u>48 (low)</u> on cash ourselves, but...well, sometimes <u>49</u> from our need instead of our abundance is <u>50</u> what we need to do! All the kids <u>51 (declared)</u> something they could do away with for the week.

49. A. giving	B. saving	C. spending	D. begging
50. A. yet	B. even	C. still	D. just
			(2015 年全国新课标 I)

49. 答案 A

50. 答案 D 我们的现金不是很充足, 但是, 有时候把我们需要的而不是富余的东西赠予别人恰恰

就是(just)我们所需要做的。49题考查动名词短语作主语。just 有"恰好就是"的意思,所以本题答案 是 D。

这句话是这篇文章中最难理解的一句话, 难点在于如何找到句子的主干。长难句是高考的重 难点, 突破口是找出长难句的主干。在 "sometimes giving from our need instead of our abundance is <u>50</u> what we need to do!" 这句话中有 give, is, need 和 do 四个动词。那么哪一个词才是这句话的谓 语呢?显然是 is。一切就豁然开朗了! is 之前的肯定是主语, sometimes giving from our need instead of our abundance 是动名词短语做主语, is 之后的是表语, what we need to do 就是表语从句了。

以上就是破解完形填空的八大解题技巧,但是掌握了解题技巧还远远不够,考生们要学会在复习训 练中有效地运用解题技巧,反复练习,使其更具有实用性和实效性。



Passage 1

Every year about 40,000 people attempt to climb Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. They ______ Here are disappearing, changing the ______ A3___ of Kilimanjaro.

Hearing these stories, I'm <u>44</u> about the place — other destinations are described as "purer" natural experiences.

However, I soon <u>45</u> that much has changed since the days of disturbing reports of <u>46</u> among tons of rubbish. I find a <u>47</u> mountain, with toilets at camps and along the paths. The environmental challenges are <u>48</u> but the efforts made by the Tanzania National Park Authority seem to be <u>49</u>.

The best of a Kilimanjaro ______50 ___, in my opinion, isn't reaching the top. Mountains are ______51 ____as spiritual places by many cultures. This ______52 ____ is especially evident on Kilimanjaro as ______53 ____go through five ecosystems (生态系统) in the space of a few kilometers. At the base is a rainforest. It ends abruptly at 3,000 meters, ______54 _____ lands of low growing plants. Further up, the weather ______55 _____ low clouds envelope the mountainsides, which are covered with thick grass. I ______56 _____ twelve shades of green from where I stand. Above 4,000 meters is the highland ______57 _____: gravel (砾石), stones and rocks. ______58 _____ you climb into an arctic-like zone with ______59 _____ snow and the glaciers that may soon disappear.

Does Kilimanjaro <u>60</u> its reputation as a crowded mountain with lines of tourists ruining the atmosphere of peace? I found the opposite to be true.

41. A. keep	B. mix	C. connect	D. bring
42. A. stories	B. buildings	C. crowds	D. reporters
43. A. position	B. age	C. face	D. name
44. A. silent	B. skeptical	C. serious	D. crazy
45. A. discover	B. argue	C. decide	D. advocate
46. A. equipment	B. grass	C. camps	D. stones
47. A. remote	B. quiet	C. tall	D. clean
48. A. new	B. special	C. significant	D. necessary
49. A. paying off	B. spreading out	C. blowing up	D. fading away
50. A. atmosphere	B. experience	C. experiment	D. sight
51. A. studied	B. observed	C. explored	D. regarded

高考英语技巧全归纳: 🔶 完形填空

52. A. view	B. quality	C. reason	D. purpose
53. A. scientists	B. climbers	C. locals	D. officials
54. A. holding on to	B. going back to	C. living up to	D. giving way to
55. A. changes	B. clears	C. improves	D. permits
56. A. match	B. imagine	C. count	D. add
57. A. village	B. desert	C. road	D. lake
58. A. Obviously	B. Easily	C. Consequently	D. Finally
59. A. permanent	B. little	C. fresh	D. artificial
60. A. enjoy	B. deserve	C. save	D. acquire

【短文简介】

这篇完形填空是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要讲述了作者听说乞力马扎罗山的环境被游客破坏后,亲 自感受了那里环境的巨变,彰显出人们环保意识的提升。

(必备考点)

- 1. destination n. 目的地, 终点
- 2. be described as 被描述为……
- 3. disturbing reports 令人不安的报告
- 4. abruptly adv. 突然地, 忽然间
- 5. envelop vt. 包住, 盖住, 裹住

- 6. spiritual adj. 精神的
- 7. evident adj. 清楚的,显而易见的
- 8. at the base 在底部
- 9. an arctic-like zone 像北极的地带
- 10. ruin the atmosphere of peace 破坏宁静的氛围

【 答案详解 】

41. D 考查动词词义辨析。

根据上文 "Every year about 40,000 people attempt to climb Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa." 可知,每年大约有4万人试图攀登非洲最高的山,乞力马扎罗山。由此可推知,他们带来了大量的垃圾。 bring sth with sb = bring with sb sth,意为 "带来某物"。bring 意为 "带来"。A 项意为 "保持";B 项意为 "混合";C 项意为 "联系"。故选 D。

42. C 考查名词词义辨析。

根据上文可知,这些登山的人可能会破坏这个地方的美丽景色。crowds代指上文提到的40,000 people,意为"一伙人,一帮人"。A项意为"故事";B项意为"建筑物";D项意为"报告"。故选C。

43. C 考查名词词义辨析。

根据本句中的"The glaciers are disappearing, changing..."可知,冰川正在消失,改变了乞力马扎罗山的面貌。face 意为"表面,面貌"。A 项意为"位置,地方";B 项意为"年龄,年龄段";D 意为"名字"。故选 C。

44. B 考查形容词词义辨析。[难点,失分题]

根据上文和空格后的 "other destinations are described as 'purer' natural experiences." 可知,其他目的地 被描述为 "更加纯净的"大自然经历。所以作者对这里环境被破坏持怀疑态度。be skeptical about... 意为 "对……怀疑的"。skeptical 意为 "怀疑的"。A 项意为 "沉默的,少言寡语的";C 项意为 "严肃的,严重的";D 项意为 "疯狂的"。故选 B。

45. A 考查动词词义辨析。

根据本句中的"that much has changed"可知,作者很快就发现,情况已经发生了很大的变化。 discover 意为"发现"。B项意为"争论,争吵";C项意为"决定,对……做出抉择";D项意为"拥护,提倡"。故选A。

高考链接——discover

vt. 发现;找到;发觉;了解到;查明

discover+(that)/ 从句

如: You'll discover what interests you by taking courses in many subjects. 通过学习多门科目的课程, 你会发现你的兴趣所在。(2009 四川卷)

Did you know when Columbus discovered the New World? 你知道哥伦布何时发现新大陆的吗? (2017 江苏卷改编)

46. C 考查名词词义辨析。

根据下文中的"at camps and along the paths"可知,此处指营地在成吨的垃圾中。camp 意为"营地, 度假营"。A 项意为"装备"; B 项意为"草, 草地"; D 项意为"石头"。故选 C。

47. D 考查形容词词义辨析。

根据本句中的"with toilets at camps and along the paths"可知, 营地和路边都有厕所。所以可推断是 a clean mountain。clean 意为"干净的"。A 项意为"偏远的, 偏僻的"; B 项意为"安静的"; C 项意为"高的, 高大的"。故选 D。

48. C 考查形容词词义辨析。[难点,失分题] 根据上文可知,此处指环境方面的挑战是显著的。significant 意为"显著的,相当数量的"。A 项意为"新的"; B 项意为"特殊的"; D 项意为"必需的,必要的"。故选 C。

49. A 考查动词短语辨析。[高频考点]

根据 "The environmental challenges are significant but the efforts made by the Tanzania National Park Authority seem to be ______." 可知,尽管环境方面的挑战是显著的,但是坦桑尼亚国家公园管理局所付出的努力似乎取得了成效。paying off 意为 "成功,奏效,达到目的"。B 项意为 "散开"; C 项意为 "爆发,爆炸"; D 项意为 "逐渐消失"。故选 A。

深度拓展——pay off 一词多义

(1) 还清(欠债等)

如: Only another six months and the house will be paid off. 只要再过6个月,房款就能全部还清。

(2) 取得成功;得到好结果

如: He studied hard before the examination, and it paid off. He made an A. 他在考试前努力学习,并 且得到了回报,他得了个A。

The athlete's years of hard training paid off when she finally won the Olympic gold medal. 她最终获得 奥运金牌,多年的辛苦训练得到了回报。(2012 安徽卷改编)

(3) 付清工资后解雇; 遣散

如: Over 1,000 workers will be paid off if this factory closes. 如果这家工厂关闭, 会有1000多名工人被解雇。

- Dad, I don't think Oliver the right sort of person for the job.
- I see. I'll go right away and pay him off.
- 一爸爸, 我认为 Oliver 不是这项工作的合适人选。
- 一我明白了。我马上解雇他。(2014 江苏卷改编)
- 50. B 考查名词词义辨析。

根据下文中的"in my opinion, isn't reaching the top"和第四段内容可知,在作者看来,在乞力马扎罗 山最棒的体验不是在山顶,而是一路上风景的变化。experience 意为"经历"。A 项意为"大气,大气层"; C 项意为"实验,尝试";D 项意为"视力,视觉"。故选 B。

51. D 考查动词词义辨析。[高频考点]

根据本句"Mountains are... as spiritual place by many cultures"可知,在许多文化中山都被视为精神圣地。 regard... as... 是固定短语,意为"把……视为……", regard 意为"将……认为,注视"。A 项意为"学 习,研究"; B 项意为"观察,看到", C 项意为"勘查,探索"。故选 D。

52. A 考查名词词义辨析。

根据上文可知,这种观点在乞力马扎罗山尤为明显。view 意为"观点"。B 项意为"质量,品质"; C 项意为"理由,原因";D 项意为"目的,意图"。故选 A。

53. B 考查名词词义辨析。

根据本句中的"go through five ecosystems"和下文可知,登山者在几千米的空间内经历了五个生态系统。climber 意为"登山者,攀登者"。A 项意为"科学家":C 项意为"当地人,本地人";D 项意为"要员,官员"。故选 B。

54. D 考查动词短语辨析。

根据上文中的"At the base is a rainforest. It ends abruptly at 3,000 meters."可知,山脚处是热带雨林, 在海拔 3 000 米的地方热带雨林突然消失了。可推测,取而代之的是低矮的植物。giving way to 项意 为"为……代替"。A 项意为"抓紧,不放开"; B 项意为"返回,追溯到"; C 项意为"不辜负"; 故 选 D。

55. A 考查动词词义辨析。

根据破折号后面的解释 "low clouds envelope the mountainsides, which are covered with thick grass"可知, 再往上走,天气就变了——低矮的云层笼罩着长满青草的山坡。envelope 意为 "包住,裹住,盖住"。 根据语境, change 为最佳选项,意为 "改变"。B 项意为 "移走,清除";C 项意为 "提升,改善"; D 意为 "允许,准许"。故选 A。

56. C 考查动词词义辨析。

根据下文中的"twelve shades of green from where I stand"可知,作者在自己站着的地方数出十二种 绿色。twelve shades of green 意为"十二种深浅不同的绿色"。count 意为"(按顺序)数数"。A 项意为 "般配,相匹";B 项意为"想象,设想";D 项意为"增加,添加"。故选 C。

57. B 考查名词词义辨析。

根据本句中的"gravel, stones and rocks"可知,海拔4000米以上是高原沙漠,有砾石、石块和岩石。 desert 意为"荒漠,荒原"。A项意为"村庄";C项意为"路,道路";D项意为"湖,湖泊"。故选B。 58. D 考查副词词义辨析。

根据下文中的 "you climb into an arctic-like zone"并结合上文中的 "At the base... at 3,000 meters... above 4,000 meters..." 可知,最后到了一个类似北极的地带。finally 意为 "最后,最终",是指时间顺序的词。A 项意为 "显然,明显地";B 项意为 "容易地,轻易地";C 项意为 "因此,所以"。故选 D。