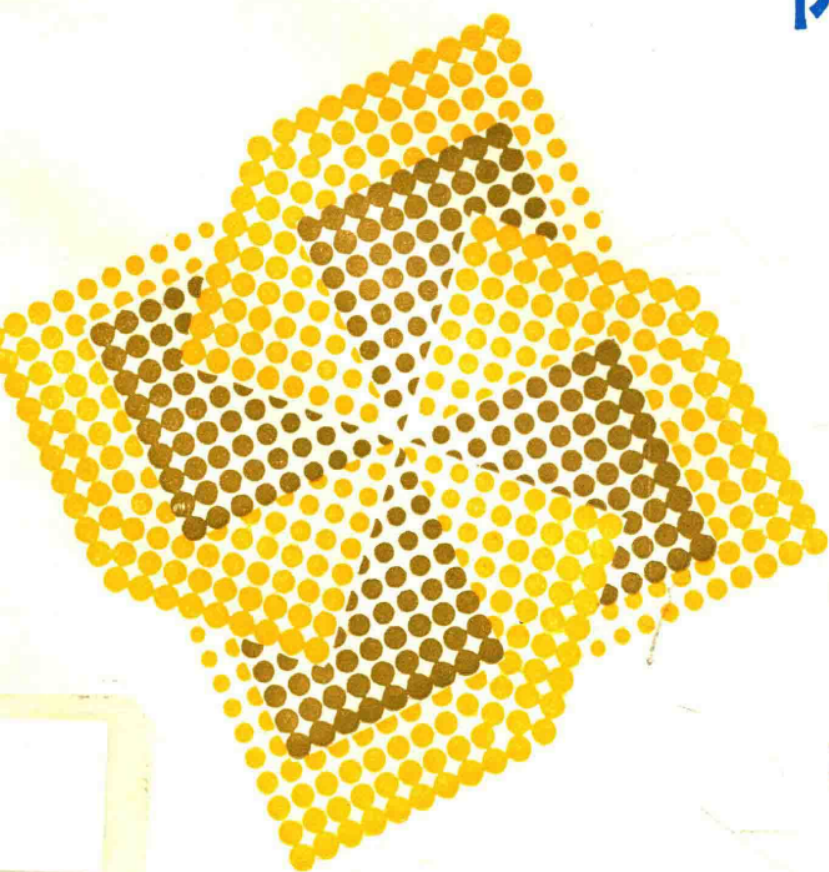


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高中英语系列丛书之一

● 郑时恒 主 编
● 张凤英 副主编

高中英语 能力训练——完形填空 和 阅读理解



复旦大学出版社

高中英语系列丛书

高中英语能力训练

——完形填空和阅读理解(一)

主编 郑时恒

副主编 张凤英

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内容提要

完形填空和阅读理解在高中英语会考和高考中分别占总分 31% 和 46.6%, 这说明了完形填空和阅读理解在英语中所占的重要位置. 故从基础开始有计划地进行这方面的训练十分必要. 据此我们组织了一批富有经验的英语教研员和教师编写了这套训练丛书, 全书分三册, 分别供高一、高二、高三学生使用, 本书为第一册. 本套教材按教学大纲要求, 课文难易适中, 选材广泛, 内容生动有趣, 完形填空排版新颖、科学; 便于学生操作. 相信通过这一严格训练你的英语会有较大提高.

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高中英语能力训练——完形填空和阅读理解(一)

郑时恒 主编

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前言

完形填空和阅读理解，历来是高中英语考查题型中区分度和难度最大的项目。它们在高中英语会考和高考中分别占 31% 和 46.67%，无论是教师和学生都对这两个题型予以极大的关注。

完形填空和阅读理解均属能力测试题，主要测试学生对语言的理解程度和综合运用语言的能力，这种能力的培养决非一日之功，只能采用细水长流和持之以恒的训练方法。为此，我们邀请了本市富有经验的英语教研员和部分教师编写了《英语能力训练——完形填空和阅读理解》一书，共三册，分别供高中一年级至三年级使用。

本书的主要特点是：

1. 配合课本，难度适中。
2. 排版新颖、科学，短文和选择项同排一页，使用方便，必要时可按课本化整为零。
3. 选材广泛，内容生动有趣。

本册为第一册，由郑时恒主编，张凤英副主编，参加编写的有：

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书中不足之处，恳请读者批评指正。

编者

1994.9

前言

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高中英语能力训练——完形填空和阅读理解(一)

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UNIT ONE

Cloze Test

(A)

When I got back to my hotel room at 7:30 last night, there was a 1 that a Mr. Frank Smith had telephoned at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The message said that Mr. Smith would appreciate (感激) my 2 the call as I had no 3 who he was or what he wanted, but I thought I'd better 4 him. I noticed that there was no telephone number, and I wondered 5 the hotel operator (电话员) would 6 an important message like this for me without writing down the 7 number. So I 8 up the phone and told the operator that I had a message to telephone somebody but that it was 9 to make the call because the operator forgot to write down the number. She told me that she was the one 10 took the message, but that Mr. Smith had not 11 a number. She said it was an overseas (海外的) call and that she had talked 12 the overseas operator, not with Mr. Smith. I thanked her for the information and 13 to forget the whole thing. I knew there was 14 way I could find out who Mr. Smith was or what he wanted 15 he decided to make the call again.

1. a. message b. letter
c. postcard d. notice
2. a. taking b. answering
c. turning d. returning
3. a. idea b. way
c. name d. news
4. a. remind b. visit
c. telephone d. refuse
5. a. when b. why
c. how d. what
6. a. put b. forget
c. take d. announce
7. a. hotel's b. caller's
c. operator's d. room
8. a. held b. picked
c. put d. looked
9. a. necessary b. unnecessary
c. possible d. impossible
10. a. who b. whom
c. which d. whose
11. a. got b. found
c. written d. left
12. a. of b. about
c. with d. over
13. a. allowed b. decided
c. remembered d. happened
14. a. any b. some
c. no d. a
15. a. if b. as
c. while d. unless

(B)

The simplest way of putting an idea down on paper is to 1 a picture. That was 2 men first began to write, six thousand years ago 3 more. All 4 scripts (文字) have been developed from picture-writing of some sort. The English alphabet (字母表) we now use 5 to us over a long period of time from the 6 of ancient Egypt.

Picture-writing, called hieroglyphics (象形文字), could be used to express 7 as well as objects. 8, a drawing of a man would mean the object "man", while 9 of a man lying on the ground 10 a spear in him would mean the idea "death". Later, some drawing came to stand 11 sounds as well. 12 in Egyptian hieroglyphics the 13 of a house stood 14 for the object "house" and for the sound "pr", 15 in spoken Egyptian meant "house".

16 the Egyptians, the Chinese and the American Indians also developed their own kinds of picture-writing. however, with picturewriting, only 17 much could be said, much more 18 to be left unsaid. It would have 19 hundreds of thousands of pictures to express all that people wanted to express 20 a person could ever hope to learn in a lifetime.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. write | b. draw |
| c. paint | d. read |
| 2. a. when | b. why |
| c. what | d. how |
| 3. a. and | b. but |
| c. or | d. for |
| 4. a. ancient | b. modern |
| c. past | d. future |
| 5. a. comes | b. was coming |
| c. came | d. has come |
| 6. a. art | b. picture-writing |
| c. buildings | d. picture-drawing |
| 7. a. ideas | b. stories |
| c. subjects | d. things |
| 8. a. At least | b. By the way |
| c. Indeed | d. For example |
| 9. a. that | b. body |
| c. sight | d. such |
| 10. a. with | b. taking |
| c. without | d. striking |
| 11. a. of | b. to |
| c. for | d. with |
| 12. a. However | b. Although |
| c. Thus | d. Even |
| 13. a. building | b. drawing |
| c. idea | d. plan |
| 14. a. both | b. either |
| c. also | d. only |
| 15. a. what | b. which |
| c. as | d. so |
| 16. a. Together with | b. Except |
| c. Such as | d. Besides |
| 17. a. not | b. very |
| c. so | d. too |
| 18. a. was | b. had |
| c. happened | d. supposed |
| 19. a. drawn | b. used |
| c. done | d. taken |
| 20. a. just enough for | b. many more than |
| c. much less than | d. as much as |

Reading Comprehension

(A)

One day a heavy storm hit a village. Nothing was destroyed, but a rock fell from a nearby mountain. The rock rolled down from the mountain and stopped in the middle of the main road in the village. It was very big and shaped more or less like a ball. The village decided to move it since it was blocking (阻塞) the street. Several of the strongest men in the village came to try to lift it out of the road. No matter how hard they tried though, they couldn't move it.

All of this time a young boy was watching the men trying to move the rock. "Excuse me," he said, "but I think I could move the rock".

"You?" they shouted. "What are you talking about? All of us have just tried, and even together we can't move it a bit." They all laughed at the boy.

The next morning some villagers came into the street. To their great surprise, the rock was gone! More people ran out to see for themselves. It was true the rock wasn't in the road any more.

The little boy stood in the street, smiling. "I told you I could move it" he said. "I did it last night." Then he walked over to where the rock had been and uncovered some dirt with a shovel (铁锹). "you see," he said, "I dug a deep hole next to the rock, and the rock rolled down into the hole of itself. Then I covered it with dirt."

1. The villagers decided to move the rock because _____.
 - a. it was big and heavy
 - b. it was completely useless
 - c. it was more or less badly shaped
 - d. it was in the middle of the road
2. When the young boy said that he could move the rock, the villagers _____.
 - a. were pleased with him
 - b. didn't understand him
 - c. didn't believe him
 - d. got angry with him
3. The young boy worked at night so as to _____.
 - a. give the villagers a surprise
 - b. work faster and better
 - c. dig a hole for himself
 - d. find a way to move the rock
4. The boy removed the rock by _____.
 - a. pulling it out of the road
 - b. burying it in a hole
 - c. breaking it with a shovel
 - d. lifting it out of the road
5. This story shows that _____.
 - a. a heavy object is hard to move
 - b. a big rock can be easily moved
 - c. a child is sometimes cleverer than his elders
 - d. you should listen to what a child says

(B)

Although I can laugh about it now, what happened last Friday was quite embarrassing (为难). As part of my duties as a policeman, I was required to give drivers examinations. It was hot mid-July afternoon that passed slowly, but finally I gave my last test — to a woman. The lady failed the exam because she had driven her car up a pavement (人行道). I took time to explain to her that I could not possibly pass anyone who drove a car up a pavement during a test. She said nothing and followed me into the exam centre where I wrote "Did Not Pass" on her card. The disappointed woman then stepped outside to wait for her husband. By this time, it was going to be late. So I hurried from the building to my car and started it. I drove back a few feet, turned the wheels to the left and then started to drive away, but suddenly, I heard a loud noise. Much to my surprise, I had driven the car over the pavement and the front end hit a letter-box. To make things worse, the woman I had failed was standing about twenty feet away and laughing at me wildly. I felt greatly embarrassed. I quickly left and hoped that I would never meet my lady friend in the exam centre again.

1. This story took place in _____.
a. winter b. spring c. autumn d. summer
2. "I took time to explain to her...." means "I explained to her _____".
a. patiently b. hurriedly c. anxiously d. excitedly
3. The woman was _____ because she had failed to pass the exam.
a. angry b. sad c. happy d. nervous
4. Which of the following is TRUE?
a. The policeman was very angry with the woman.
b. The woman refused to accept her failure.
c. The woman's car hit a letter-box.
d. The policeman was in a hurry to leave the centre.
5. When he thinks of his experience, the policeman finds it _____.
a. exciting b. upsetting c. funny d. pleasant

UNIT TWO

Cloze Test

(A)

The United States covers a large part of the North 1 continent.

When this land first became a nation, after 2 its independence (独立) from England, it had thirteen states. Each of the states was represented (代表) on the American flag 3 a star the nation 4, new states were added and new stars 5 on the flag. 6 a long time, there were 48 states. In 1959, however, two 7 stars were added 8 the flag, representing the new states of Alaska and Hawaii. 9 were the first inhabitants (居民) of the land. 10 who came first and in greatest numbers to make their homes 11 the eastern coast (海岸) or North America were 12 from England. It is 13 that reason that the language of the United States is English and 14 its culture (文化) and customs (习惯) are more 15 those of England than any other country in the world.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|
| 1. | a. America | b. America's |
| | c. American | d. American's |
| 2. | a. win | b. won |
| | c. winning | d. have won |
| 3. | a. by | b. with |
| | c. to | d. for |
| 4. | a. grew | b. grows |
| | c. growing | d. is wrowing |
| 5. | a. appear | b. was appearing |
| | c. have appeared | d. appeared |
| 6. | a. IN | b. From |
| | c. For | d. Through |
| 7. | a. another | b. many |
| | c. extra | d. more |
| 8. | a. on | b. to |
| | c. into | d. in |
| 9. | a. India | b. Indias |
| | c. Indian | d. Indians |
| 10. | a. Man | b. These |
| | c. Those | d. persons |
| 11. | a. on | b. to |
| | c. in | d. at |
| 12. | a. more | b. most |
| | c. mostly | d. much |
| 13. | a. due | b. for |
| | c. because | d. because of |
| 14. | a. that | b. why |
| | c. many | d. all |
| 15. | a. as | b. like |
| | c. same | d. as if |

(B)

Tom and Bob go to the same university. They 1 needed some new clothes for school and they decided to go 2 together 3 the new department store.

First, 4 friends went to the men's department to see the suits 5 were on sale. The salesman 6 them find the right size and they 7 tried 8 several suits. Tom found a black suit right away and he bought it. Bob 9 make up his mind 10 one to buy, but he 11 selected a blue suit.

Next, they went to the shoe department. The clerk measured their feet and 12 each of them several pairs of shoes to 13 on. It didn't 14 them very long to get their shoes.

Tom had to get some shirts and Bob wanted to get a sweater. While Tom went to the shirt department, Bob went to buy his sweater. It only took Tom 15 minutes to select his shirts, and then he went to the sweater department to meet his friend. Bob tried on every sweater 16 his size. but 17 of them looked good on him. The salesman said he would come back then.

The boys intended to go to the movies before 18 home. But after they paid 19 all their new clothes, they had 20 money to ride home on the bus.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------------|
| 1. | a. every | b. both |
| | c. each | d. either |
| 2. | a. to shop | b. to shopping |
| | c. shopping | d. shop |
| 3. | a. in | b. into |
| | c. to | d. on |
| 4. | a. two | b. the two |
| | c. two of | d. two of the |
| 5. | a. these | b. they |
| | c. that | d. those |
| 6. | a. made | b. helped |
| | c. had | d. wanted |
| 7. | a. each | b. every |
| | c. both | d. either |
| 8. | a. of | b. on |
| | c. by | d. in |
| 9. | a. can't | b. shouldn't |
| | c. couldn't | d. wouldn't |
| 10. | a. any | b. whose |
| | c. what | d. which |
| 11. | a. first | b. immediately |
| | c. slowly | d. finally |
| 12. | a. bought | b. brought |
| | c. carried | d. took |
| 13. | a. try | b. be try |
| | c. trying | d. tried |
| 14. | a. cost | b. pay |
| | c. spend | d. take |
| 15. | a. much | b. many |
| | c. a few | d. a little |
| 16. | a. by | b. at |
| | c. on | d. in |
| 17. | a. none | b. many |
| | c. some | d. one |
| 18. | a. coming | b. driving |
| | c. going | d. riding |
| 19. | a. for | b. to |
| | c. in | d. on |
| 20. | a. little | b. few |
| | c. enough | d. some |

Reading Comprehension

(A)

In a small town far away, a new policeman was asked to take a thief to the city prison.

"You must go there by train, and it leaves very soon. Don't be late".

The policeman and the thief set out along the road to the railway station. On their way they came to a shop where bread was sold.

"Would you please wait here for me? I haven't had breakfast yet", said the thief. "I think I should have something to eat. It's a long way to the city prison and it will take a long time to get there. I'll go into the shop and buy some bread. Then you and I can enjoy ourselves on the train. Wait here for me, will you?"

After a moment's hesitation (犹豫) the policeman agreed. "I'll have some food on the train," he thought. "Be quick," he shouted at the thief. "We haven't much time left".

The thief went into the shop, and the policeman waited outside. He waited and waited, but the thief didn't come out. Then he went into the shop himself.

"Excuse me, sir," the policeman asked the shopkeeper politely. "Where's that man who came in to buy some bread just now?"

"Oh he went through the back door," said the shopkeeper.

The policeman ran out of the back door, but he could not find the thief. Then he ran as fast as his legs could carry him, hoping to catch the thief. Again he couldn't find him. In the end he had to go back to the police station.

All the policemen in the town hurried out to look for the thief and soon they caught him.

"Now," said one of them angrily to the new policeman, "Take the thief to the city prison. And this time take care not to let him escape (逃跑) again!"

The policeman and the thief set out again along the same road to the station, and again they came to the same shop.

"Would you mind waiting for me outside?" asked the thief. "I'd like to go into the shop and buy some bread for our journey."

"Oh, no," said the policeman. "This time I'll go into the shop. You wait here for me".

1. The thief when he asked the policeman to let him go into the shop.
 - a. wanted to have breakfast
 - b. really meant to buy some bread
 - c. wanted to have a word with the shopkeeper
 - d. was trying to run away
2. The thief asked the policeman to let him go into the shop, and the policeman .
 - a. had some hesitation before he agreed
 - b. had no hesitation before he agreed
 - c. had no hesitation after he agreed
3. The policeman went into the shop and found that the thief .
 - a. had bought some bread

- b. was running out of the back door
 - c. had already escaped
 - d. was running down the road
4. After the thief was caught again, the new policeman was told _____.
- a. not to let the thief escape a second time
 - b. not to go along the same road
 - c. not to buy any bread this time
 - d. to go to the shop himself
5. This time, if the policeman went into the shop, the thief would surely _____.
- a. wait in the street patiently
 - b. run away as fast as he could
 - c. follow him immediately
 - d. set off for the prison by himself

(B)

I was in a strange city and I didn't know the city at all, and what is more, I could not speak a word of the language. After having spent my first day in the town-center, I decided to lose my way on my second day, since I believed that this was the surest way of getting to know the strange city.

I got on the first bus that passed, rode on it for several stops, then got off it and walked on. The first two hours passed pleasantly enough. Then I decided to turn back to my hotel for lunch. After walking about for some time. I decided I had better ask the way. The trouble was that the only word I knew of the language was the name of the street in which I lived and even that I pronounced badly.

I stopped to ask a friendly-looking newspaper-seller. He smiled and handed me a paper. I shook my head and repeated the name of the street and he put the paper into my hands. I had to give him some money and went on my way. The next person I asked was a policeman. The policeman listened to me carefully, smiled and gently took me by the arm. There was a strange look in his eyes as he pointed left and right and left again. I nodded politely and began walking in the direction (方向) he pointed.

About an hour passed and I noticed that the houses were getting fewer and fewer and green fields were appearing on either side of me. I had come all the way into the countryside. The only thing left for me to do was to find the nearest railway station.

1. The writer believed that if you wanted to get to know a strange city, _____.
- a. you should go everywhere on foot
 - b. you should ask people the way
 - c. you should have a map
 - d. you should get lost
2. The newspaper-seller _____.
- a. could understand what he said
 - b. didn't know what he said
 - c. laughed at him
 - d. didn't want to take the money

3. The writer's real trouble was that _____.

- a. he couldn't speak the language
- b. he followed the policeman's direction
- c. he took the wrong bus
- d. he left the town-center

4. The policeman _____.

- a. didn't help him
- b. pointed at him.
- c. didn't understand what he really meant
- d. didn't know the way

5. Towards the end of the story, the writer _____.

- a. got closer to his hotel
- b. found that he was much farther away from the hotel
- c. got to the hotel with the help of the policeman
- d. found the hotel in the direction the policeman pointed

UNIT THREE

Cloze Test

(A)

At a country house in India, there once lived a young elephant which was a pet (宠物) to the people. It used to come into the dining-room after dinner and asked 1 food from the visitor. One day, when a large party of visitors were 2 at the table, the elephant came round and put its trunk 3 the visitors, begging for fruit or bread. One gentleman, however, 4 putting any food into the trunk, took his fork and 5 the little elephant away with a stab (戮). The animal left him quietly and went to 6 visitors, one after another, who treated it 7, because they thought a gentleman should not treat an animal in such a rude way. When it had finished its round of the table, it went out into the garden, 8 a large branch off a tree, returned with it to the room again. The animal went 9 to the gentleman who had stabbed its trunk with a fork and shook the 10 over his head. In a moment he was covered with ants (蚂蚁) which came down from the branch. The ants 11 his hair, some running down his neck. Hard as he tried, he couldn't get rid 12 the ants. All the other visitors 13 when they saw the gentleman in such a difficult situation 14 they thought since he had been rude to the animal he should be 15 in this way.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|
| 1. | a. about | b. of |
| | c. on | d. for |
| 2. | a. sitting | b. smiling |
| | c. looking | d. arriving |
| 3. | a. behind | b. beside |
| | c. by | d. between |
| 4. | a. in stead | b. in stead of |
| | c. instead | d. instead of |
| 5. | a. brought | b. took |
| | c. pulled | d. sent |
| 6. | a. other | b. another |
| | c. some? | d. any |
| 7. | a. seriously | b. badly |
| | c. kindly | d. easily |
| 8. | a. fetched | b. cut |
| | c. struck | d. broke |
| 9. | a. by | b. straight |
| | c. away | d. out |
| 10. | a. fork | b. food |
| | c. branch | d. tree |
| 11. | a. worried | b. played |
| | c. moved | d. filled |
| 12. | a. off | b. of |
| | c. to | d. from |
| 13. | a. cried | b. shouted |
| | c. agreed | d. laughed |
| 14. | a. until | b. although |
| | c. because | d. unless |
| 15. | a. kicked | b. punished |
| | c. beaten | d. rejected |

(B)

One day a mother rat and her babies were out in an open field. They were playing and having a good time when 1 a hungry cat came on the scene! It hid 2 a big tree and then crawled (爬) forward 3 the tall grass 4 it could hear them talk. 5 the mother rat and her babies knew 6 had happened, the cat 7 from its hiding-place and started to run 8 them. The mother rat and her babies all 9 at once, they hurried towards 10 home, which was under a pile of large stones. 11 the baby rats were 12 scared (受了惊吓) that they could not run very 13. Closer and closer the cat came. In no time the cat would be upon 14. What was to be done? The mother rat stopped running, 15 round and faced the cat, 16, "Bow! Wow! Bowwow!" just like 17 angry dog. The cat was so surprised and 18 that it run away. The mother rat turned to her babies, "Now you see 19 important it is to learn 20 second language!"

1. a. naturally b. suddenly
c. nearly d. certainly
2. a. on b. between
c. by d. behind
3. a. through b. by
c. on d. at
4. a. before b. when
c. until d. while
5. a. Before b. After
c. Unless d. Otherwise
6. a. where b. what
c. which d. when
7. a. jumped b. started
c. jumping d. starting
8. a. over b. through
c. after d. against
9. a. fled b. fled
c. fled d. flee
10. a. to b. for
c. its d. their
11. a. Because b. But
c. Therefore d. Although
12. a. as b. much
c. so d. very
13. a. freely b. hardly
c. soon d. quickly
14. a. ahead b. down
c. that d. them
15. a. turned b. walked
c. jumped d. ran
16. a. saying b. said
c. shouting d. shouted
17. a. a b. an
c. their d. that
18. a. pleased b. excited
c. frightened d. worried
19. a. so b. why
c. what d. how
20. a. our b. their
c. a d. an

Reading Comprehension

(A)

As one of the world's oldest industries, fishing has a history of four thousand years. Today, there are over five million people in the world who make their living by working in this field. In the United States alone, about one hundred and forty thousand people catch fish, sell fish, or do some other work in the fishing industry.

The fisherman all over the world catch millions and millions of kilograms (千克) of fish a year. Today each person in the world can have seventeen kilograms of fish a year. Yet, people in some places still use small boats and old fishing methods (方法) to catch fish as they did in the past; however, some countries search for and catch fish by making full use of advanced fishing methods.

Years ago, people began building and using factory ships. Such ships can carry hundreds of workers who clean and package (包装) the fish as soon as they are caught.

With the rapid development of science, people are catching more and more fish. But sometimes, they catch too many of them, so that some types of fish have almost disappeared. To make sure that there will always be plenty of fish for mankind in the years to come, scientists throughout the world are trying to keep checking on the population of fish in different parts of the world, and many governments have taken, or are taking measures to protect (保护) the fishing resources (资源).

1. How many people are there in the world today who catch fish, sell fish, or do some other work in the fishing industry?
 - a. More than 5,000,000.
 - b. Only 5,000,000.
 - c. Less than 5,000,000.
 - d. About 140,000.
2. In "Years ago, people began building and using factory ships," the phrase "factory ship" means _____.
 - a. a factory which builds ships
 - b. a ship which carries factory workers
 - c. a factory which looks like a ship
 - d. a ship which is, at the same time, a factory
3. The word "field" in the second sentence has the same meaning as the word "field" in _____.
 - a. a field of wheat
 - b. a football field
 - c. the field of medical research
 - d. an oil-field
4. From the reading we know that some kinds of fish have almost disappeared most probably because _____.
 - a. there are so many large ships built every year
 - b. fishermen have caught too many of them
 - c. they have too small a population
 - d. scientists keep checking on their population
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. Fishing has a long history in human history.