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BEST SMART METHOD

中学生英语学习方略及提高训练丛书

高中英语 完形填空300篇

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CLOZE TESTS

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前 言

《中学生英语学习方略及提高训练》丛书,编写前我们认真分析、研究并归纳了近几年各地的高考试卷,将英语考试中出现的新题型及其精髓融会贯通于本套丛书之中,本套丛书的编写目的是帮助同学们迅速提高应试能力,在英语考试中取得优异成绩。

新近颁布的《课程标准》十分强调语言材料输入的重要性。听和读是输入,只有达到足够的输入量,才能保证学生具有较好的说和写的输出能力,为此,国家教育部在扩大阅读量方面提出了量的指标。

众所周知,在英语学习中完形填空作为一种测试形式,历来是学生感到困难的项目。原因主要是:其一,完形填空,不仅考查对所学词汇、语法等基础知识的综合运用能力,而且考查学生的阅读能力;其二,学生在学习中未掌握要领而且缺少一定数量较系统的训练。本书为学生精选了 300 余篇完形填

空试题,并进行了系统的分类,使学生们能够进行针对性的集中训练,迅速提高完形填空此项测试的应试能力,在综合考试中做到不丢分。

期盼教师和同学们能喜爱并使用本套丛书,特别希望本套丛书能使广大考生获益,在考试中取得高分,书中凡有疏漏不当之处,敬请指正为盼。

编 者

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Part A

根据短文内容和首字母提示,补全所缺单词,使短文内容完整、通顺。



Charles and I used to hang out all the time, together with a few other guys, but he seemed too cool for us lately. We couldn't understand the 1, and we didn't ask him for an explanation. Instead, We decided to 2 him a lesson in the way he treated us.

Once we started giving Charles the cold shoulder, almost everybody was taking no notice of him. He looked so 3, especially at lunchtime when he sat alone in the cafeteria. Now and then he nodded and said, "Hey!" when someone passed his table, but all he got in return were mean looks and silence.

At first I was glad my plan had 4, but Charles' unhappiness made me upset. I only wanted him to know what it felt like to be blown off, but I hadn't thought about how badly my "lesson" would 5 him.

During one lunch period, I 6 as Charles repeatedly glanced at his watch, obviously 7 the minutes until he could leave the cafeteria. I suddenly realized I had done wrong.

"Hey! man. I'm terribly sorry." I called out.

Charles turned around slowly, clearly wanting to avoid eye contact.

"Oh, so you are talking to me now?" he asked.

"I'm so sorry, but I had thought that you wanted to end our friendship." I said.

"What?" he nearly shouted, looking much 8. "I've left you alone because I thought that was what you wanted."

"Oh, my God! Why would I want that?" I shouted, completely puzzled.

Clearly, we both had been 9 each other wrong.

At first Charles couldn't accept my 10, I knew he needed time to get over all the hurt I'd caused him. But eventually, he did forgive me. We even started hanging out together again. And our friendship wasn't destroyed at all.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. situation | B. change | C. action | D. appearance |
| 2. A. take | B. teach | C. give | D. attend |
| 3. A. sad | B. angry | C. happy | D. high |
| 4. A. helped | B. operated | C. worked | D. done |
| 5. A. worry | | B. touch | |
| | C. hurt | D. disappoint | |
| 6. A. imagined | B. listened | C. recalled | D. watched |
| 7. A. counting | | B. guessing | |
| | C. waiting | D. checking | |
| 8. A. interested | B. pleased | C. surprised | D. moved |
| 9. A. understanding | | B. regarding | |
| | C. knowing | D. treating | |
| 10. A. explanation | | B. attitude | |
| | C. suggestion | D. apology | |

2

When we think about people who are leaders, we often get a mental picture of someone who is older, smarter, and wiser than ourselves. Studies of leadership, though, have usually found that there is almost no relationship between skill as a leader and traditional measures of 1.

Some recent research suggests that both intelligence and experience may be important—but just 2 important depends upon how stressful the work situation is and what kind of task is to be 3. The researchers obtained measures of intelligence, experience, performance, and stress. 4, these variables (变量) were not related to one another. Men with high and low intelligence were 5 likely to give good performance, as were men with more and less experience, or more and less stress with their bosses. However, when you look

6 at those men who have high stress with their bosses, the 7 changes.

In high stress situations, there was no association between intelligence and performance, but there was between experience and performance. In 8 words, in difficult situations, it was 9 to "know the ropes" (知道做事的程序和规则). In low stress situations, the findings were just the opposite: Experience was not related to good performance, but 10 was. That is, when things are going wrong, intelligence is very useful in leadership.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. moral | B. loyalty |
| C. qualification | D. intelligence |
| 2. A. how important | B. in what way |
| C. in which respect | D. for what reason |
| 3. A. accomplished | B. entitled |
| C. required | D. loaded |
| 4. A. Furthermore | B. Overall |
| C. Similarly | D. Possibly |
| 5. A. necessarily | B. equally |
| C. eventually | D. apparently |
| 6. A. extremely | B. directly |
| C. differently | D. separately |
| 7. A. leadership | B. measure |
| C. picture | D. result |
| 8. A. In a word | B. By the way |
| C. In other words | D. All together |
| 9. A. helpful | B. convenient |
| C. meaningful | D. reasonable |
| 10. A. stress | B. challenge |
| C. responsibility | D. intelligence |

3

Walking, rather than jogging, is probably best after 40. If you suffer from back problems, choose an activity with aerobic (有氧健身的) 1 that also strengthens back muscles. If an exercise

seems too 2 at first, resist the urge to 3 quickly. Instead of hiring someone for yard work, do it yourself. For short-distance errands, take a walk instead of a car. Skip the elevator at work and use the stairs. With such life-style 4, you'll burn more calories naturally and wind up feeling good too.

Exercises boost (增强) energy and can head off depression, because you have to concentrate on the 5 and you forget about the worries.

To function at your peak, mentally and physically, your body needs the right 6. The issue is not "how little can I eat" but "how well can I eat". The most 7 fuel for the body is carbohydrates (碳水化合物) (bread, potatoes, etc.). The data suggests a low-fat, highfibre (高纤维) 8 is best, lowering 9 of heart disease and some kinds of cancer. It is also an effective way to control weight. When you eat healthily, you feel better and live better—and that's what 10 is all about.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. benefits | B. promises |
| C. interests | D. factors |
| 2. A. imaginary | B. challenging |
| C. resistant | D. aggressive |
| 3. A. take on | B. drop in |
| C. set out | D. give up |
| 4. A. procedures | B. schedules |
| C. changes | D. cycles |
| 5. A. problem | B. result |
| C. activity | D. work |
| 6. A. fuels | B. facilities |
| C. ways | D. directions |
| 7. A. accessible | B. fashionable |
| C. demanding | D. feasible |
| 8. A. formula | B. menu |
| C. diet | D. resource |
| 9. A. pressure | B. risk |
| C. case | D. expense |
| 10. A. exercise | B. jogging |
| C. life-style | D. fitness |

It was my first performance in front of audience that was coming up soon.

I tried as hard as I could to remain 1, but my heart was racing. I stared down at my sweat-covered, 2 hands.

I looked up again at the audience, realizing that these were 3 people. They were not just my Mum and dad, who 4 say, "Good job!" even if I messed up(弄乱) the entire piece.

What if I had the wrong music? What if I played the wrong notes? As it 5 I was never able to answer the questions because the spotlight was 6 for me. I grasped my hands tightly together, drying off the sweat.

Slowly I walked to the mud-brown piano in the 7 of the room. It contained 88 demanding keys, which were waiting impatiently to be played. I swallowed the golf-sized lump(隆起部分) in my throat and sat down. 8 I opened the music book. Next, I rested my still shaking hands on the ivory(乳白色) keys.

As my fingers played across the keys, I was becoming more 9 of my preparation for this moment. But the memory of my years of training came flooding back. I knew that I had 10 this piece so many times that I could play it backwards if requested.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. A. unknown | B. still | C. calm | D. quiet |
| 2. A. shaking | B. moving | C. waving | D. old |
| 3. A. true | B. real | C. young | D. old |
| 4. A. will | B. can | C. could | D. would |
| 5. A. turned out | | B. turned up | |
| | C. turned back | D. turned away | |
| 6. A. looking | | B. searching | |
| | C. expecting | D. waiting | |
| 7. A. corner | B. cross | C. center | D. back |
| 8. A. Slowly | | B. Happily | |
| | C. Quickly | D. Suddenly | |

9. A. sure B. unsure C. certain D. confident
 10. A. mastered B. appreciated
 C. heard D. practised



We should not be surprised if Americans do not shake hands with us. They often just nod or smile 1. A "Hi", or "Hello" often 2 a formal handshake. Americans at a party or in the office are not likely to circulate (走来走去) about a group and give each one a (n) 3 farewell. Instead they just wave a "good-bye" or say something 4 to the whole group such as "Well, see you tomorrow" or "So long everybody". Then they will disappear, no handshakes, for Americans have different 5 of timing and pace from us.

Americans are often seen working at office desks in short-sleeves, sometimes without ties. They may 6 far back in their chairs and even put their feet on the desk while they talk on the telephone. For us Chinese this could be very rude, but Americans do not think so! American manners 7 to be cheerful!

The American pace is 8, either totally hurried, competitive or else totally at ease, relaxed, "laid back" and informal. They tend to swing (改变) between these 9. We need to understand this pendulum (钟摆), if we are to understand America and its 10.

1. A. otherwise B. rather C. though D. instead
 2. A. replaces B. substitutes
 C. resembles D. simplifies
 3. A. private B. personal
 C. selfish D. independent
 4. A. sincere B. specific C. special D. informal
 5. A. arrangement B. reference
 C. sense D. estimate
 6. A. fall B. step C. lean D. lie
 7. A. expect B. tend C. proceed D. prepare
 8. A. absolute B. total C. universal D. one-sided

9. A. extremes B. terminals C. arguments D. intervals
 10. A. leisure B. history C. practice D. people



The memory of my years of training came flooding back. I knew that I had practised this piece so many times that I could play it backwards if 1.

Although at one point I accidentally played two keys instead of the intended one, I continued to move my 2 automatically(自动地).

My eyes burned holes into the page in front of me.

There was no 3 that I was going to lose my concentration. To keep this 4 to myself, I leaned forward and focused carefully on the music.

5 I came to the end of the page, a warning 6 inside my head: DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE WHEN YOU TURN THE PAGE!

Needless to say, I 7 myself with all my heart and mind. And, proud of my "page-turning" feat(技艺) I finished the 8 of the piece without making a single mistake.

After the final note died away, a celebration went into action 9 my head. I had finished. I had mastered the 10.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. requested | B. told | C. demanded | D. asked for |
| 2. A. eyes | B. fingers | C. notes | D. sweats |
| 3. A. way | B. need | C. use | D. sense |
| 4. A. work | B. promise | C. book | D. memory |
| 5. A. Then | B. Next | C. When | D. While |
| 6. A. went off | | B. went out | |
| | C. went on | D. went down | |
| 7. A. told | B. asked | C. obeyed | D. refused |
| 8. A. other | B. part | C. left | D. rest |
| 9. A. inside | B. outside | C. out of | D. on |
| 10. A. musical | B. piece | C. impossible | D. possible |

In modern Britain, fewer babies are born in November than in any other month of the year. The weather may be partly 1 as in New Zealand something similar happens, but with a 2 of six months. Five hundred years ago things were quite different, the 3 number of births occurring in June, later 4 to August and in the end to the present November 5.

The reason for this may be found in the 6 of marriage, which in earlier times reached a 7 in November with fewest marriages taking place in February and March. This pattern seems to have 8 the calendar of medieval (中世纪的) religious festivals, with most marriages taking place in the holidays before the Christmas period and fewest in the period of abstinence (绝禁食物) before Easter.

The 9 seems to have changed gradually as the religious festivals of the medieval church lost their importance as punctuation points in the working year and thus 10 to determine the pattern of marriage and the related pattern of births.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. influential | B. responsible | | |
| C. probable | D. inevitable | | |
| 2. A. length | B. extent | C. difference | D. stretch |
| 3. A. lowest | B. highest | C. medium | D. average |
| 4. A. postponing | B. delaying | C. arranging | D. shifting |
| 5. A. minimum | B. minority | | |
| C. maximum | D. population | | |
| 6. A. occasion | B. pattern | C. fashion | D. ceremony |
| 7. A. crossroads | B. goal | C. peak | D. point |
| 8. A. changed | B. followed | | |
| C. confirmed | D. constructed | | |
| 9. A. cycle | B. calendar | C. pattern | D. marriage |
| 10. A. continued | B. tended | C. aimed | D. ceased |

Advertising has been among England's biggest growth industries since the war. Perhaps the reason is that advertising saves the producers from having to think about the 1. At the stage of designing and developing a product, there is quite enough to think about 2 worrying over whether anybody will want to buy it. The designer is busy enough without 3 customer-appeal (要求) to all his other problems. So they just 4 and make the thing and leave it to the 5.

Other producers find advertising saves them from changing their product. And producers hate change. The ideal product is one which goes on 6 for ever. If, therefore, 7 one reason or another, some change seems 8—how much better to change the 9 the package or the pitch (推销员高调) made by the product, rather than go to all the 10 of changing the product itself.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. customer | B. price | C. sale | D. designer |
| 2. A. while | B. until | C. except | D. without |
| 3. A. adding | B. directing | C. turning | D. adjusting |
| 4. A. come on | B. go ahead | C. get away | D. set up |
| 5. A. producer | B. customer | C. advertiser | D. authority |
| 6. A. uncorrected | B. untouched | C. unchanged | D. inexact |
| 7. A. in one way or another | B. for one reason or another | | |
| C. by this means or that | D. one after the other | | |
| 8. A. worked on | B. called for | | |
| C. asked about | D. thought up | | |
| 9. A. problem | B. advertisement | | |
| C. brand | D. image | | |
| 10. A. procedure | B. time | C. trouble | D. way |

The word "sharp" can be 1 to describe many different things in your home, classroom, and places of work. In this chapter,

the writer 2 sharp pencils, meaning pencils with a very fine 3. The writer does not like dull pencils.

We can also use "sharp" to describe the blades of knives. Knives also have points. We can use "sharp" to describe a 4 kind of point, 5 as the sharp points of kitchen and steak knives. Scissors have blades, too, and we can describe these blades as sharp or dull. Furthermore, the points of scissors are 6 sharp or 7. Some tools, such as saws, scrapers, and garden tools, also have blades. We can use the words "sharp" and "dull" to describe the blades of these tools, 8. Sharp knives, scissors, and tools are 9 to use. They cut things easily and quickly, without 10.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. written | B. used | C. seen | D. taken |
| 2. A. talks about | B. takes up | C. care for | D. makes up |
| 3. A. sharp | B. color | C. point | D. edge |
| 4. A. some | B. any | C. only | D. certain |
| 5. A. so | B. as soon | C. such | D. or |
| 6. A. either | B. neither | C. too | D. very |
| 7. A. blunt | B. used | C. frank | D. round |
| 8. A. too | B. even | C. either | D. ever |
| 9. A. difficult | B. easy | C. interesting | D. clean |
| 10. A. afford | B. affect | C. effort | D. effect |

10

The problem of vandalism (破坏公物的行为) in the world's major art galleries is fortunately minor, yet still a cause for 1. While most galleries take 2 precautions (预防措施) against theft, they seem to be relatively powerless to prevent senseless 3 by determined criminals armed with knives, bottles of acid or other weapons. Their security precautions in respect of 4 pale beside routine airport anti-hijacking 5—body-searches, metal detectors and X-ray machines.

Where 6 in museums or galleries are collections of priceless objects openly displayed? Indeed, many paintings are hung to provide better viewing. Soon, 7 doubt, artistically-minded terrorists will

be 8 their aims by holding to ransom (赎金) priceless and forcing weak governments into submission (屈从). Who would get the pleasure out of the awkward situation of whether to 9 a terrorist or be 10 responsible for the destruction of, say, the "Mona Lisa"? Fortunately, it hasn't come to that yet, but museums must tighten up their security.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. thought | B. doubt | C. concern | D. confusion |
| 2. A. intermediate | | B. elaborate | |
| | C. imposing | D. forceful | |
| 3. A. violence | B. invasion | C. seizure | D. criticism |
| 4. A. visitors | B. police | C. thieves | D. consumers |
| 5. A. announcements | | B. warnings | |
| | C. materials | D. measures | |
| 6. A. only | B. right | C. but | D. just |
| 7. A. nevertheless | | B. no doubt | |
| | C. hence | D. in the same way | |
| 8. A. abandoning | | B. revising | |
| | C. shifting | D. furthering | |
| 9. A. relieve | B. arrest | C. release | D. pursue |
| 10. A. personally | B. indirectly | C. primarily | D. jointly |



"Sharp" can be used to describe the edges of furniture and of some containers. For example, the edge of a table or desk can be 1. In addition; we can describe the edge of 2 open can as sharp. The top of a can is sometimes sharp 3 to cut your hand. A piece of glass from a (n) 4 jar or bottle is 5 very sharp. 6, we sometimes use "sharp" to describe people. A person who appears sharp is very well 7. A person who is sharp, on the other hand, is intelligent, smart, and 8 learn and understand.

To summarize, "sharp" can be used to describe many kinds of 9 that have blades, points, and edges. When we used it to describe people, it can mean nice looking, well dressed, or intelligent.