

English



高中英语

完形填空直通车

(高二分册)

■ 刘菊萍 主编

浙江大學
PDG

高中英语完形填空直通车

(高二分册)

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出版前言

当前,高中阶段的新课程改革正在全国推广,课改的目的是要从根本上改变学生的学习方式,变被动学习为自主学习,变接受学习为探究学习,变个体学习为合作学习。英语作为一门语言学习科目,虽然与之前的教材大纲有共通之处,但新课程标准对学生的自主学习、语言应用能力等方面提出了更高的要求。高中生在学习英语的过程中,应通过积极尝试、自我探究、自我发现和主动实践等学习方式,形成具有自身特点的学习过程和方法,主动地、富有个性地学习,实现学习方式的变革。如何更有效地实现这些目标,是广大师生急需解决的问题,因此,我社邀请较早开展英语新课程教学的江苏省重点中学的骨干教师编写了本套丛书。

本丛书包括阅读理解训练和完形填空训练两部分,分年级编写,目的是通过一定量的阅读理解、完形填空题的训练,达到熟练应用英语、培养英语思维的目标。

本丛书选材较新,设问科学,难度与新课程标准对各年级的要求相适应,对广大学生来说是一本实用的助学读物。

目 录

一、题型分析与解题方法指导	1
二、分类训练题(100 篇)	4
三、参考答案	135



一 题型分析与解题方法指导

高中英语试题中的完形填空题型,通常为了一篇 300 词左右的文章,难易程度与高中英语教材相当,文中有 20 个空格,考点涉及词义辨析、惯用法、逻辑推理、上下文理解、整篇文章的理解等。考生必须通读全文,通篇考虑,掌握其大意,综合运用已学的词汇、语法等知识,然后从所提供的四个选项选择一个最佳答案填入空白处,使文章的意思和结构完整。

完形填空是高中英语试卷中难度较大的题目,它要求学生知识面广、基础知识扎实,而且有较强的阅读理解、逻辑思维、推理判断等多方面的能力。做完形填空题大致按以下四个步骤完成:

1. 仔细阅读文章的开头,把握文章方向。

完形填空题一般是记叙文或夹叙夹议文,它的开头很重要,可从文章开头获取“人物、时间、地点”以及其他的重要信息,为下面的阅读作好铺垫,同时考生可推测文章将要叙述的大概内容。如果忽视文章的开头,考生可能会在整篇文章的理解上偏离正确的方向,导致连续选择错误。

2. 通读全文,掌握大意及每空格的意思。

做完形填空时决不能没看完文章就选题,有的文章看起来似乎很容易,但其中有命题者有意安排的陷阱,让考生误入歧途。故一定要在通读全文,掌握文章的大意,理清文章的思路后再动手选答案,只有这样才能减少错误。在每空格的意思确定后,如出现同义词,根据空格前后的语法确定其中一项。

3. 先易后难,上下照应。

在同一篇文章中,为了兼顾到学生的水平,有利于选拔人才,通常设计的选项中有 50% 左右的较容易的题,它们可能一眼就能确定答案。30% 左右是有一定难度的题,需要考生加以考虑后才能确定答案。20% 左右是难度较大的题,需要考生仔细考虑,反复推敲才能确定答案或只能凭平时积累的语感猜测答案。考生在选题时可以先确定容易的题,把一两道难以确定答案的题放到最后,经过全盘考虑后再确定选项。

4. 复读全文,核查答案。

选好每个答案后,再把所选答案填入空格,将文章重读一遍,通读的同时核查答案,看所选答案用词是否恰当,是否符合语法要求和英语习惯表达,是否使全文通顺流畅。



经过核查,发现错误,并找到错误的依据,方可加以纠正;对于经过分析后仍然模棱两可的答案最好尊重第一印象,不改为好。

例题

As late as 1800, women's only place was in the home. The idea of women in the 1 world was unthinkable. 2 "nice" woman would dream of 3 what was strictly a "man's world". Even if she could, what would she do? 4 was the first profession open to women soon after 1800. But even that was not an 5 profession for women to enter 6 most high schools and colleges were open only to men. Oberlin College in Ohio was the first college in America to 7 women.

Hospital nursing became 8 work for women only after Florence Nightingale became 9. Because she was a wealthy and educated woman, as well as a 10, people began to believe it was possible for women to care for the 11 and still be "ladies". Miss Nightingale opened England's first training school 12 nurses in 1860.

The invention of the typewriter in 1867 13 to bring women out of the home and into the business world. Because women had quick 14, they learned to operate typewriters quickly and well. Businessmen found that they had to 15 women for this 16 kind of work.

By 1900, thousands of women were working at 17 jobs in schools, hospitals, and offices in both England and America. Some women even 18 to become doctors or lawyers. The 19 that "nice" women could 20 in the business world had been accepted.

解题步骤

(一) 用两分钟时间通读全文,了解到文章的大意是讲十九世纪前,妇女只是家庭主妇,不会走出家门,进入商业世界。当时人们认为不出家门的妇女才是好女人。但随着时间的推移,妇女也逐渐摆脱世俗的束缚,走出家门,进入各行各业。到了二十世纪,人们也接受了妇女能走出家门进入商业世界这一观点。

(二) 确定每空格上的意思。

1. A. future B. present C. business D. English-speaking

通读全文后可知此空格根据下文中的 business 选择,故选 C 项。

2. A. A B. No C. The D. Every

此空格根据上文中的 unthinkable(难以想象)可知是“没有”的意思,故选 B 项。

3. A. knowing B. entering C. studying D. building



此空格根据下文中的 a “man’s world” 及 bring women out of the home and into the business world 可知是“进入”的意思, 故选 B 项。

4. A. Cooking B. Farming C. Nursing D. Teaching

根据此段谈学校可知此空格上的意思是“教书”, 故选 D 项。

5. A. easy B. exciting C. important D. admiring

此空格根据下文中的 most high schools and colleges were open only to men 可知妇女没受过高中和大学教育, 教书这一职业对妇女来说也是不容易的, 故选 A 项。

6. A. if B. though C. unless D. because

此空格根据上下文可知表示因果关系, 意思是“因为”, 故选 D 项。

7. A. fire B. teach C. accept D. refuse

此空格根据上文中的 the first college in America 可知是第一所接受女学生的大学, 故选 C 项。

8. A. hard B. heavy C. part-time D. respectable

此空格和第 9 空格一起考虑, 意思是在富家小姐 Florence Nightingale 也当护士之后, 医院的护理工作才开始受人尊敬, 故选 D 项。

9. A. tired B. clever C. famous D. disappointed

此空格是个常识题, 众所周知 Florence Nightingale 是国际上有名的护士, 为人类的护理事业作出了巨大贡献, 故选 C 项。

10. A. nurse B. doctor C. teacher D. secretary

此空格与第 9 题呼应, 故选 A 项。

11. A. old B. poor C. rich D. sick

此空格根据第 9 和第 10 题可知护士是照顾病人的, 故选 D 项。

12. A. of B. for C. about D. among

此空格上的意思是“为了某人办学校”, 介词 for 意为“为了”, 故选 B 项。

13. A. had B. needed C. helped D. happened

通读全文后可知此空格的意思是“打字机的发明有助于把妇女带出家门, 进入商业世界”, 故选 C 项。

14. A. eyes B. ears C. minds D. fingers

此空格是个常识题, 打字用手指, 故选 D 项。

15. A. thank B. hire C. reject D. praise

此空格根据上文可知女人的手指细巧, 适合打字, 所以男人不得不雇用妇女, 故选 B 项。

16. A. old B. new C. best D. rough



此空格根据上文可知打字机刚刚发明,所以打字是一项新的工作,故选 B 项。

17. A. fat B. hard C. real D. worst

此空格上的意思是“真正的工作,而不是想象的工作”,故选 C 项。

18. A. liked B. promised C. wished D. managed

根据常识可知医生和律师是社会地位比较高的职业,妇女也设法成为医生和律师,managed 意思是“设法做到”,故选 D 项。

19. A. idea B. research C. position D. suggestion

此空格与文章的第二句中的 idea 呼应,故选 A 项。

20. A. live B. study C. work D. speak

根据全文都在讲妇女参加社会工作的情况可知应选 C 项。

(三) 通读全文,核对答案。

三 分类训练题(100 篇)

(1)

When he had just moved into the street, Robert felt strange and that he was not wanted. He knew that 1 the other boys were trying to 2 what kind of boy he was.

This did not help to make him less 3. He was new and he had to be 4. Still, proving himself would not be all that 5. He did not want to run with bad boys or 6 something against the law to prove that he was strong. No! He must 7 what he was made of in a more 8 way. That's when he got the idea.

The next day was 9. He knew that most of the boys would be down on the 10 and choose up sides for the Saturday game. Robert knew he could 11 well and that just might be 12 to prove he was strong and to make 13 with them.

He arrived early and did his 14 exercises. He shot the ball several 15 and did some other exercises, the most 16 and most wonderful in basketball. Then the 17 came. Robert went through what he had done before the game and showed what he could do. 18 said a word. The boys just looked at each other and thought



about it. 19, when it was all over, the biggest of the group just smiled and shook his 20. Robert knew he had done it.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. hardly | B. perhaps | C. really | D. finally |
| () 2. A. be sure of | | B. get an idea of | |
| | C. make a plan | D. take a look at | |
| () 3. A. lonely | B. sorry | C. worried | D. hopeless |
| () 4. A. examined | B. searched | C. tested | D. studied |
| () 5. A. important | B. possible | C. necessary | D. easy |
| () 6. A. look for | B. try out | C. carry on | D. get into |
| () 7. A. say | B. tell | C. explain | D. show |
| () 8. A. helpful | B. useful | C. funny | D. strange |
| () 9. A. Monday | B. Saturday | C. Friday | D. Thursday |
| () 10. A. street | B. yard | C. playground | D. square |
| () 11. A. work | B. study | C. play | D. do |
| () 12. A. right | B. good | C. enough | D. full |
| () 13. A. friends | B. jokes | C. boats | D. plans |
| () 14. A. maths | B. English | C. P.E. | D. step |
| () 15. A. hours | B. times | C. seconds | D. days |
| () 16. A. difficult | B. different | C. interesting | D. careful |
| () 17. A. boys | B. children | C. men | D. people |
| () 18. A. Someone | B. Anyone | C. No one | D. Everyone |
| () 19. A. At first | | B. In the end | |
| | C. Above all | D. Generally speaking | |
| () 20. A. hand | B. finger | C. arm | D. head |

(2)

When a student reaches his senior year in high school, he is likely to believe that he is an expert in reading. No matter how 1 he is, he can still improve. How do you read an article in a textbook? Do you have a certain 2 of doing it or do you just 3 at the beginning and keep reading 4 you come to the end?

5 students say that they use the "slow and sure" method. By this they mean they read every sentence slowly and 6. Every time they come to an 7 word they stop 8 what it means and, if necessary, looking it up in the 9. In this



method a person 10 has no time left for 11 what he has read, for he has used all his 12 in trying to get the meaning of each word to 13 that he 14 everything.

Other students use what has been 15 the "review" method. Here a person tries to arrange his time 16 he can read his lesson 17 twice. This type of reading is 18 than the "slow and sure" method, for the lesson 19 be read rapidly or there will not be 20 time left for a second reading. Which method do you think is better?

- () 1. A. high B. weak C. good D. well
- () 2. A. idea B. way C. wish D. plan
- () 3. A. stop B. read C. do D. start
- () 4. A. after B. before C. until D. unless
- () 5. A. Few B. Some C. No D. All
- () 6. A. carefully B. carelessly C. correctly D. eagerly
- () 7. A. useful B. important C. unknown D. old
- () 8. A. thinking B. to think C. to know D. to understand
- () 9. A. textbook B. grammar book C. English dictionary D. dictionary
- () 10. A. always B. nearly C. almost D. probably
- () 11. A. learning B. reviewing C. preparing D. considering
- () 12. A. time B. energy C. mind D. money
- () 13. A. think B. be sure C. believe D. answer
- () 14. A. wants B. remembers C. forgets D. understands
- () 15. A. called B. said C. given D. known
- () 16. A. because B. but C. as D. so that
- () 17. A. at most B. only C. at least D. no more than
- () 18. A. shorter B. faster C. nicer D. more important
- () 19. A. can B. may C. must D. need
- () 20. A. some B. no C. little D. enough

(3)

When I was six, I went to a local grade school. In grade school, I was 1 the other children because of my speech and reading 2. All the children would shout,



"You are a dummy, you are a dummy," and so on. I thought they were 3 because all my grades showed it. I had no self-confidence.

Through the first five years of grade school, I was small and very clumsy. I would 4 cups and trays in the café, and sometimes 5 myself and fall onto the floor when I walked. In the sixth grade, I became interested in 6. The class had its annual field day. Each class would have its own teams 7 against each other. I went out for all of the 8. I was not the best, 9 I was not bad. The thing that I could do was to run and run fast. This 10 the other children because I was so clumsy, and then 11 a lot more calling from the children. When somebody else won a race, the children told how 12 he was. When I won, they called me 13; I did not know why they were doing this. I think that it was unfair, and it 14 me.

Between seventh and eighth grade, I started to 15. In three months, I grew seven inches. At the start of eighth grade, I began to play football. I was much bigger than everybody else. I was 16 than most of the blacks we played against. The other team would not 17 the ball towards me, so I just ran them 18. It was the first time in my life that I was really good at something and 19 it. It was a new feeling of 20.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. above | B. before | C. behind | D. among |
| () 2. A. materials | B. questions | C. skills | D. problems |
| () 3. A. right | B. smart | C. rude | D. foolish |
| () 4. A. clean | B. drop | C. collect | D. serve |
| () 5. A. trip | B. help | C. enjoy | D. injure |
| () 6. A. studies | B. sports | C. books | D. talks |
| () 7. A. stand | B. fight | C. quarrel | D. compete |
| () 8. A. teams | B. subjects | C. tests | D. grades |
| () 9. A. because | B. if | C. but | D. and |
| () 10. A. interested | B. shocked | C. delighted | D. disappointed |
| () 11. A. happened | B. continued | C. made | D. came |
| () 12. A. famous | B. good | C. happy | D. strange |
| () 13. A. names | B. numbers | C. classmate | D. leaders |
| () 14. A. frightened | B. ashamed | C. hurt | D. worried |
| () 15. A. progress | B. change | C. grow | D. play |
| () 16. A. faster | B. taller | C. cleverer | D. harder |



- ()17. A. push B. run C. hand D. catch
()18. A. back B. down C. off D. away
()19. A. judged B. recognized C. decided D. knew
()20. A. courage B. sadness C. pride D. regret

(4)

When listening to the lyrics of "Take Me Home, Country Roads" from John Denver, one gets a sense of the American singer's 1. The listener goes on a journey through the singer's 2 as he drives to his home in the State of West Virginia, a land 3 of mountains and trees. The 4 seems dark and the mountains often look like 5 when seen through the mists.

The 6 remembers the people back home as being 7 and uncomplicated. They have never 8 the mountains and have never seen the sea. Many of them 9 moonshine, a kind of homemade alcohol. 10 about these sights and the 11 of moonshine, the singer begins to cry. 12 he is driving home through the night, in the early morning, he hears on the radio the 13 and accents of the people who live in West Virginia. The sounds make him 14 like he is being called home.

The lyrics of Denver's song are simple yet 15, much like life in the country. A feeling of 16 can also be drawn from this writing, as the singer 17 out that he should have been home "yesterday" and that he really 18 in the country.

"Take Me Home, Country Roads" is American music at its 19. Slow and steady, Denver's voice and the speed of the song show a 20 country feel.

- ()1. A. responsibility B. success C. homesickness D. humour
()2. A. memories B. experiences C. excitement D. admiration
()3. A. fond B. full C. sort D. aware
()4. A. car B. thing C. place D. village
()5. A. swords B. walls C. clouds D. paintings
()6. A. singer B. driver C. listener D. passenger
()7. A. swift B. simple C. silent D. smart
()8. A. climbed B. changed C. covered D. left
()9. A. make B. eat C. drink D. sell
()10. A. Thinking B. Talking C. Worrying D. going
()11. A. taste B. price C. meaning D. making



- ()12. A. Since B. Although C. After D. As
()13. A. news B. story C. voice D. music
()14. A. look B. feel C. sound D. seem
()15. A. easy B. powerful C. slow D. plain
()16. A. happiness B. forgiveness C. regret D. anger
()17. A. points B. turns C. comes D. sticks
()18. A. lives B. belongs C. works D. sings
()19. A. highest B. slowest C. best D. least
()20. A. disappointed B. simplified C. lonely D. relaxed

(5)

It was 1933. I, who was the eldest son in the family, lost my job and could no longer make a contribution to the family. Our only 1 was what my mother could make by making dresses for others. Then my mother got sick for a few weeks and couldn't 2. Soon, we had very little money. The electric company 3 the power. The gas company stopped the gas. Then came the water company, 4 the Health Department made the water company turn the water back for sanitation 5. The cupboard became very 6. Luckily, we had a vegetable garden and we able to cook some of its 7.

One day, my younger sister, Eva, came home from school. She said, "We are 8 to bring something to school tomorrow and give it to the poor."

9 said loudly, "Do you know anyone who is 10 than us?" My grandmother, who was 11 with us at that time, stopped her with a 12 on her arm and a frown.

"If you 13 a child the idea that she is a 'poor person' at her age, she will be 'poor' for the 14 of her life. There is one 15 of home-made jelly left. Eva, take it to school."

Grandmother 16 out some paper and a bit of pink ribbon with which she 17 our last jar of jelly. Eva walked off to school the next day 18 carrying her gift to the poor. After that, if there was a 19 in the community, she just 20 assumed that she was supposed to be part of the solution. She always said, "It is my pleasure to help others."

- ()1. A. income B. achievement C. performance D. favor
()2. A. speak B. move C. work D. request
()3. A. cut in B. cut off C. cut away D. cut down



- () 4. A. and B. because C. but D. so
() 5. A. aspect B. results C. question D. reasons
() 6. A. single B. bare C. dirty D. full
() 7. A. produce B. fruit C. material D. meat
() 8. A. forced B. suggested C. supposed D. advised
() 9. A. Eva B. I C. Grandmother D. Mother
() 10. A. bitterer B. poorer C. better D. happier
() 11. A. joking B. agreeing C. comparing D. living
() 12. A. blame B. look C. nose D. hand
() 13. A. give B. show C. recommend D. introduce
() 14. A. rest B. later C. part D. principle
() 15. A. bottle B. jar C. kilogram D. glass
() 16. A. broke B. carried C. took D. pointed
() 17. A. sent B. wrapped C. donated D. presented
() 18. A. seriously B. proudly C. sadly D. disappointedly
() 19. A. problem B. comedy C. justice D. cycle
() 20. A. naturally B. accidentally C. impossibly D. unluckily

(6)

Carolyn Stradley who is the founder of C & S Paving Inc. (铺路公司) in Atlanta, USA recalls the job that challenged her 1 and skill but left her flying high:

When the Atlanta Airport was under 2 in 1979, we were a new company struggling to make it. National Car Rental wanted to have 2,500 square meters of dirt paved 3 the cars could be on site 4 the airport opened, and the official opening was only ten days away! 5 other local paving company wanted to do the job, 6 it couldn't be done in such a short time.

Because we were new and really needed the work, we were 7 to try harder. We gave National Car Rental our offer and 8 our best effort to get the job finished within ten days. We also 9 them that if we failed, they would be no worse off, 10 they had plenty to gain if we succeeded.

We got the job and immediately went into 11. Working at night needed lights, so I rented a machine to produce electricity for the site. Our 12 challenge



was to keep the rock mixture 13 enough. All the available water wagons (洒水车) were rented out for the airport construction, and we certainly couldn't afford to buy a new one. 14, I got a special 15 to rent fire engine hoses (消防水龙带) and connect them to nearby hydrants (消防栓); then I 16 held one of those hoses to 17 down the rock.

Those ten days were filled with challenges that 18 one creative idea after another. Nine days later, the night before the airport opened, National Car Rental was the 19 company that had cars on the parking lot.

The key to our success was having the 20 to take on any job and then being creative in our approach to getting it done.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. kindness | B. patience | C. imagination | D. experience |
| () 2. A. construction | B. repair | C. control | D. development |
| () 3. A. after | B. as | C. for | D. so |
| () 4. A. while | B. since | C. where | D. when |
| () 5. A. Some | B. Any | C. No | D. Every |
| () 6. A. stating | B. reporting | C. telling | D. warning |
| () 7. A. able | B. nervous | C. afraid | D. willing |
| () 8. A. supported | B. promised | C. continued | D. improved |
| () 9. A. asked | B. surprised | C. reminded | D. demanded |
| () 10. A. though | B. but | C. as | D. unless |
| () 11. A. discussion | B. action | C. practice | D. production |
| () 12. A. next | B. first | C. past | D. previous |
| () 13. A. cold | B. wet | C. loose | D. clean |
| () 14. A. Naturally | B. Obviously | C. Meanwhile | D. Instead |
| () 15. A. excuse | B. order | C. permit | D. reason |
| () 16. A. exactly | B. personally | C. angrily | D. hardly |
| () 17. A. pull | B. knock | C. hit | D. water |
| () 18. A. required | B. mixed | C. followed | D. formed |
| () 19. A. best | B. last | C. second | D. only |
| () 20. A. courage | B. interest | C. hope | D. chance |

(7)

"According to a book by Dr. Leonard Zunin, people decide whether or not they



want to become 1 during their first four minutes' talk. In his book *Contact, the First Four Minutes*, he 2 his advice to anyone interested in starting new 3: Every time you meet someone in a social situation, give him your undivided attention for 4. A lot of people's whole lives 5 if they 6 just that."

You 7 have noticed that some person does not give his undivided attention to someone he has just 8. He keeps looking 9 the other person's shoulder, as if expecting to find someone more 10 in another part of the house. If anyone has ever done this to you, you probably do not like him very much.

When we are 11 to new people, the writer suggests, we should try to 12 friendly and self-confident. "In general," he says, "people like people who like 13." On the other hand, we should not make the other person think we are too sure of 14. It is important to appear interested and sympathetic, realizing that the other person has his own needs, 15 and hopes. Much of 16 has been said about friendship also applies to relationship with 17. For a husband and wife or a parent and child problems often appear during their first four minutes together after they have been apart. Dr. Zunin suggests that these few minutes together should be 18 with care. If there are 19 matters to be discussed, they should be dealt with 20.

- () 1. A. comrades B. classmates C. playmates D. friends
() 2. A. suggests B. offers C. writes D. tells
() 3. A. friendship B. planes C. families D. work
() 4. A. a while B. a period C. three times D. four minutes
() 5. A. changed B. will change C. change D. would change
() 6. A. have done B. will do C. did D. would
() 7. A. would B. can't C. must D. should
() 8. A. talked to B. stayed with C. met D. played with
() 9. A. on B. at C. above D. over
() 10. A. moving B. beautiful C. excited D. interesting
() 11. A. introduced B. sent C. explained D. suggested
() 12. A. seem B. pretend C. look D. turn
() 13. A. us B. them C. themselves D. ourselves
() 14. A. the thing B. the subject C. the news D. ourselves
() 15. A. lessons B. problems C. excuse D. fears