GAOKAOYINGYU WANXINGTIANKONG
ZHITONGCHE

高考英语
完形填空直通车

准确把握考点 强化能力训练 提升应试成绩

主编 曹越宇

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主　　编　曹越宇
副 主 编　李莎莉
编 写 者　唐永福　陈　达　陈维维
　　　　　朱　瑾　孙　耿　李金龙
　　　　　郭秀英　周美芳　高　虹
策划、主审　宓风

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出版者言

高考英语完形填空考试旨在考查高中学生阅读理解英语短文的能力和词汇应用能力。

为了能有效地提高学生阅读理解英语短文的能力和词汇应用能力,提高高考英语完形填空考试成绩,由上海部分市重点中学具有指导高考英语丰富经验的中学高级教师编写了这本《高考英语完形填空直通车》。本书为高中生提供了大量的高考英语完形填空试题,这些试题为指导学生在解答高考英语完形填空、提高阅读理解英语短文的能力和词汇应用能力方面提供了一条通向成功的捷径,能有效地提高高考英语完形填空考试成绩。

本书根据高考考纲要求,编集的高考英语完形填空考试试题包括了高考英语完形填空考试要求的各个知识点,对提高学生的高考英语完形填空考试成绩,及阅读理解英语短文的能力和词汇应用能力能起到积极有效的作用。

本书不仅可以作为高三年级学生提高能力的参考用书,也可以作为高中其他年级提高能力的参考用书,还可以作为英语教师教授英语完形填空的教学参考用书。

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附录

2003 年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试

如何提高高考完形填空考试成绩

   完形填空考试是考查考生英语阅读理解能力和词汇运用能力的一种综合考试形式。完形填空考试要求考生具有较强的阅读能力，在较短的时间里能够跳过空格去读懂文章。同时，要求考生能熟练地运用高考考纲中要求考生掌握的词汇，根据文章空格中需要填入的语义或习惯搭配的词汇，准确地填入文章空格中，使短文得以恢复原貌，以求文意通顺、结构完整。

   怎样才能出色地达到完形填空的考试要求，考出好成绩呢？

   首先，考生要注意完形填空考试的整个短文语境。因为完形填空考试的各个小问题统一在一篇上下连贯、融为一体的短文中，考生应善于根据不同的文体读懂全篇短文。如果是一篇记叙文，考生要会分析故事发生的情景及故事发展的情节。如果是一篇说明文，考生则应该注意文章的观点和说明观点的论据。

   其次，考生答题时要做到先易后难。在通读短文的过程中，可以把一些容易做的空格就手填好。这样便降低了读懂短文的难度，有利于理解全文，便于重点突破。

   然后，考生要读懂全文，推理判断，前后照应，选出正确答案。在初读的基础上，再带着问题复读全文。根据文章中给予的"暗示"或"提示"，如同位语、定语从句、插入语、关联词及上下文的意思，选出正确答案。

   请看以下两个例子：

例1（全国卷）

   What is *intelligence*（智力）anyway？When I was in the army I ___36___ an intelligence test that all soldiers took，and，against ___37___ of 100，scored 160.

   I had an auto-repair man once，who，on these intelligence tests，could not ___38___ have scored more than 80. ___39___，when anything went wrong with my car I hurried to him — and he always ___40___ it.

   Well，then，suppose the auto-repair man ___41___ questions for some intelligence tests. By every one of them I'd prove myself a ___42___. In a word，where I have to work with my ___43___，I'd do poorly.

36. A. failed   B. wrote   C. received   D. chose
37. A. an average   B. a total   C. an exam   D. a number
38. A. always   B. possibly   C. certainly   D. frequently
39. A. Then   B. Thus   C. Therefore   D. Yet
40. A. fixed   B. checked   C. drove   D. changed
41. A. answered   B. practiced   C. designed   D. tried
42. A. teacher   B. doctor   C. winner   D. fool

43. A. brains   B. effort   C. hands   D. attention

（答案为：36. C 37. A 38. B 39. D 40. A 41. C 42. D 43. C）

例2　（上海卷）

Have you ever <u>regretted</u> doing something you shouldn't have done or something you didn't do which you should have? At one time or another we probably all have. There's no ___51___ in getting depressed about in now — it's no ___52___ crying over *spilt* （溢出的） milk. However, there may be some gain in thinking about exactly what happened and why ___53___ we might be able to draw some conclusions for the future.

One thing we all do now and again is to lose our ___54___ with a friend or close relative，The odd thing is that we more often display great ___55___ towards someone we are fond of than towards ___56___. The explanation may be that we see friends and relatives as a kind of safety net，an opportunity to ___57___ a bit of steam in a safe environment，while the *consequences* （后果） of ___58___ a stranger could be far more serious.

51. A. reason   B. purpose   C. point   D. result
52. A. use   B. help   C. value   D. benefit
53. A. so   B. because   C. but   D. though
54. A. mind   B. memory   C. manner   D. temper
55. A. anger   B. interest   C. love   D. respect
56. A. strangers   B. friends   C. relatives   D. colleagues
57. A. run through   B. throw away   C. give up   D. let off
58. A. inviting   B. insulting   C. speaking to   D. believing in

（答案为：51. C 52. A 53. B 54. D 55. A 56. A 57. D 58. B）

最后,考生应再次通读全文,检查答案,修正错误。等空格都填满后,再将文章通读一遍,检查一下所填的词汇是否达意,是否合乎逻辑,与文章整体是否一致。

要真正提高完形填空成绩,考生还是靠平时多看这一类型的文章和多做完形填空练习,提高英语阅读能力和词汇运用能力,提高答题的准确率。基础扎实是取得英语高考优异成绩的保障。

Cloze (1)

A

It was an early morning in summer. In the streets, sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly, heading towards their jobs. This was the beginning of another __1__ day in New York City. But this day was to be different.

Waiting __2__ the crowded streets, on top of a building 110 stories high, was Philippe Pctit. This daring Frenchman was about to walk a *tightrope*（绷索）between the two towers of the World Trade Center.

Philippe took his first __3__ with great care. The wire held. Now he was __4__ he could do it. __5__ only a balancing pole, Philippe walked his way across, a distance of 131 feet.

Soon the rush-hour crowds began to notice. What a wonder! There, 1,350 feet above the street, a __6__ figure was walking on air.

Philippe made seven __7__, back and forth. He wasn't satisfied with just walking. At times, he would turn, sit down, and even go on his knees. Once, he had the astonishing __8__ to lie down on the thin thread. And thousands of __9__ watchers stared with their hearts beating fast.

After the forty-five-minute __10__, Philippe was taken to the police station. He was asked why he did it. Philippe *shrugged*（耸肩）and said, "When I see two tall buildings, I walk."

(A) 1. A. working   B. hot   C. same   D. ordinary
(D) 2. A. for   B. in   C. by   D. above
(C) 3. A. act   B. landing   C. step   D. trip
(A) 4. A. sure   B. uncertain C. glad   D. nervous
(C) 5. A. Through   B. Against   C. With   D. On
(A) 6. A. great   B. strange   C. public   D. tiny
(A) 7. A. experiments B. circles   C. trips   D. movements
(D) 8. A. spirit   B. result   C. strength   D. courage

(B) 9. A. patient B. terrified C. pleased D. enjoyable

(A)10. A. show   B. trick   C. try   D. program

B

Basically, there are two kinds of sleep. One is Rapid Eye Movement (REM) sleep. In this, the brain waves of a sleeping person are similar to those of a waking person, and the eyes move about rapidly under the closed lids. __11__ kind of sleep is Non-rapid Eye Movement sleep. Scientists have __12__ that dreams happen mainly in REM sleep.

Everyone dreams about 20 percent of their __13__ time. Even people who say they never dream show about 20 percent of REM sleep. __14__ these "non-dreamers" do their sleeping in a laboratory where researchers can wake them up and ask them __15__ they were having dreams the moment before, it __16__ that they dream as much as others.

Events in daily life sometimes occur *symbolically* (象征性地) in dreams. __17__, a boy is having difficulties on the school playground because a bigger boy keeps *bullying* (欺负) him. He may dream at night of being alone in the playground, __18__ a lion. At other times the *dreaded* (胆战心惊的) event from daily life simply occurs in a dream in its real-life form; that is, the boy dreams of being bullied by the bigger boy.

__19__ scientific research, we have known more about the __20__ between sleep and dreams. However, why a dream will take a certain symbolic form is still a mystery.

(B)11. A. Other   B. Another C. The other D. Others

(B)12. A. seen   B. discovered C. developed D. heard

(C)13. A. sleepy B. asleep C. sleeping D. slept

(C)14. A. If   B. Although C. No wonder D. Even if

(B)15. A. when B. whether C. that   D. why

(D)16. A. shows off B. crosses out C. brings up D. turns out

(   )17. A. In general B. As a result C. For example D. In contrast

(B)18. A. chatting with B. playing with C. facing D. studying

(A)19. A. Due to B. As far as C. In spite of D. As for

(A)20. A. difference B. contrast C. relationship D. exchange

Cloze (2)

Direction: For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

A

How often one hears children say they wish they were grown-ups, and old people say they wish they would be __1__ again. Each age, however, has its pleasures and also pains, and the happiest person is the one who __2__ what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless attempts. Childhood is a time when there are __3__ responsibilities to make them difficult. A child is usually fed, looked after and loved, though he does nothing but __4__. It is impossible that he will ever again in his life be given so __5__, without having to do anything in return. Besides, life is always offering new things to him.

Old __6__, on the other hand, has always been thought of as the worst age to be; but __7__ old age should come wisdom and ability to help others with advice wisely given. The old can enjoy the __8__ of seeing their sons and daughters making progress in life; they can watch their grand-children __9__ up around them, and perhaps above all they can feel the happiness of having reached a time when they can lie __10__ and rest, leaving others to continue the battle of life.

(D) 1. A. child   B. old   C. youth   D. young
(D) 2. A. has   B. needs   C. shares   D. enjoys
(C) 3. A. some   B. many   C. few   D. a few
(B) 4. A. eat   B. play   C. drink   D. cry
(D) 5. A. few   B. many   C. little   D. much
(D) 6. A. person   B. period   C. time   D. age
(A) 7. A. at   B. by   C. for   D. in
(B) 8. A. love   B. interest   C. joy   D. pleasure
(C) 9. A. getting   B. standing   C. growing   D. coming
(D)10. A. back   B. ahead   C. away   D. around

B

"The measure of a man's real character is what he would do if he knew he would never be found out."

— Thomas Macaulay

Some thirty years ago, I was studying in a public school in New York. One day, Mrs. Nanette O'Neil gave an arithmetic __11__ to our class. When the paper were marked she discovered that twelve boys had made exactly the __12__ mistakes throughout the test.

There is nothing really new about __13__ in exams. Perhaps that was why Mrs. O'Neil didn't even say a word about it. She only asked the twelve boys to leave after class. I was one of the twelve.

Mrs. O'Neil asked no questions, and she didn't __14__ us either. Instead, she wrote on the blackboard the __15__ words by Thomas Macaulay. She then ordered us to copy these words into our exercise-books one hundred times.

I don't know about the other eleven boys. Speaking for myself I can say: It was the most important single __16__ of my life. Thirty years after being __17__ to Macaulay's words, they almost seem to me the best yardstick, because they give us a way to measure ourselves rather than others.

Few of us are asked to make personal decisions about nations going to war or armies going to battle. But all of us are called __18__ daily to make a great many personal decisions. Should the wallet, found in the street, be put into a pocket or turned over to the policeman? Should the extra change received at the store be forgotten or __19__? Nobody will know except __20__. But you have to live with yourself, and it is always better to live with someone you respect.

(A)11. A. test   B. problem   C. paper   D. lesson
(C)12. A. easy   B. funny   C. same   D. serious
(B)13. A. lying   B. cheating   C. guessing   D. discussing
(D)14. A. excuse   B. reject   C. help   D. scold
(A)15. A. above   B. common   C. following   D. unusual
( )16. A. chance   B. incident   C. lesson   D. memory
(D)17. A. referred   B. shown   C. brought   D. introduced
(A)18. A. out   B. for   C. up   D. upon
(D)19. A. paid   B. remembered   C. shared   D. returned
(B)20. A. me   B. you   C. us   D. them

Cloze (3)

A

At this time the state of South Carolina was having __1__ times. Year __2__ year the soil had been planted to the same crop. It was farmed by uneducated and careless slaves, and the planters knew __3__ about soil conservation. Because the soil was beginning to wear out, crops were smaller. The younger people were not __4__ to raise cotton on the poor soil of the Old South. Many of them moved westward and started cotton plantations in Alabama and Mississippi. Moreover, so much cotton had been shipped to factories in England and New England that they had as __5__ cotton __6__ they could use. This brought the price of cotton __7__. More and more slaves were __8__ to work on the new and larger plantations, and higher and higher prices were demanded for them. Planters found their expenses __9__ and their incomes from the sale of cotton __10__. Hard times had come to South Carolina.

(( ) **1.** A. excellent   B. interesting   C. hard   D. worst
(X) **2.** A. after   B. with   C. to   D. for
(A) **3.** A. less   B. least   C. a little D. little
(B) **4.** A. surprised   B. satisfied   C. astonished D. excited
(A) **5.** A. much   B. many   C. more   D. few
(D) **6.** A. than   B. so   C. that   D. as
(B) **7.** A. up   B. over   C. down   D. off
(A) **8.** A. needed   B. looked   C. freed   D. dismissed
(X) **9.** A. falling   B. increase   C. raising   D. rising
(X)**10.** A. reduced   B. enlarged   C. changed   D. finished

B

The *output* (输出) is the last step in computer operation. It changes the computer's __11__ from machine language into a form that people can understand. There are several kinds of output devices.

Suppose a shoe owner wants to know which style of shoes is __12__ best, he uses a printer, which prints or types the numbers of shoes sold on a long *strip*（条）of paper. The computer print-out shows him __13__ shoes he should order.

A city planner, though, may use her computer in a different __14__. She wants to plan a new bus route to serve the largest number of people. Using a *plotter*（绘图仪）as the output, she gets a drawing, actually a __15__, showing the route chosen by the computer.

Students in many schools are taught by a computer. Some of these courses are in foreign languages. To learn a language, you must __16__ it spoken correctly. These computers have an *audio*（音响）output. They actually produce the __17__ of the language perfectly pronounced.

The modern computer is truly a wonderful machine. But it is not able to think __18__ itself. It is only as smart as the person who prepares its program. Nor can a computer produce correct answers __19__ it is fed correct information. A computer is nothing more than a human __20__. Just as you use a hammer to help you drive a nail into a wall, so you use a computer to help you work out a problem. Computers are our servants, not our masters.

( )11. A. questions   B. results   C. position   D. operation
( )12. A. fitting   B. selling   C. wearing   D. walking
( )13. A. only   B. different   C. which   D. those
( )14. A. means   B. place   C. time   D. way
( )15. A. map   B. book   C. report   D. plan
( )16. A. have   B. make   C. want   D. hear
( )17. A. sounds   B. words   C. speeches   D. rules
( )18. A. of   B. for   C. over   D. about
( )19. A. or   B. while   C. unless   D. if
( )20. A. being   B. waiters   C. tool   D. dream

Cloze (4)

A

"BYOB" is a __1__ way of saying "Bring your own bottle." The letters "BYOB" are usually found at the bottom of a __2__ invitation to a simple social event or __3__ of friends. For example, I plan a party __4__ Sunday afternoon. I want to invite friends to watch a football game on the television. I might write them a note saying, "Please come to the party and BYOB." The bottle each person __5__ is what that person wants to drink at the party. An invitation to a special event such as a wedding would never say "BYOB."

"ASAP" is often heard in business offices. My manager might say that he wants something done "ASAP." It means "__6__." He also might tell he wants something settled by "COB." Now that means he wants it finished by "close of business" or "the end of the whole day."

__7__ letters are often used to tell the name of an organization. A famous one is "MIT." It is short for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "MIT" is a world-famous university __8__ for its work in science. Another famous university is "UCLA." Almost no one __9__ says its real name "The University of California at Los Angles" because it __10__ too long.

(B) **1.** A. simple   B. short   C. different   D. long
(B) **2.** A. special   B. written   C. easy   D. serious
(B) **3.** A. gather   B. gathering   C. to gather   D. gathers
(B) **4.** A. for a   B. on a   C. next   D. to spend
(A) **5.** A. takes   B. fetches   C. brings   D. carries
(C) **6.** A. as quick as possible   B. as fast as possible
           C. as soon as possible   D. as early as possible
(C) **7.** A. To begin   B. Begin   C. Beginning   D. Begun
(D) **8.** A. written   B. done   C. used   D. known
(A) **9.** A. ever   B. never   C. even   D. can

(　)**10.** A. exists　　　B. costs　　　C. is　　　　　　D. spends

B

Jack had a small red car, and he liked driving it very ___11___. This was all right when he was in the village, but in towns and in cities driving fast was dangerous ___12___ there was always a speed limit. In Jack's country ___13___ was fifty kilometers an hour. Jack often drove faster than that ___14___ towns.

One day Jack was driving his small red car through town ___15___ a very young policeman ___16___ him and said, "You are driving more than fifty kilometers an hour, sir. Please give me your name and address."

Jack looked at the young policemen carefully for a few seconds and then said to him, "___17___ I started my trip less than an hour ago!"

The policeman was new to his work and ___18___ the answers to Jack's ___19___. He thought for a few seconds and ___20___ let Jack go.

(　)**11.** A. slow　　　　B. slowly　　　　C. fast　　　　D. fastly
(　)**12.** A. because　　B. so　　　　　　C. but　　　　D. and
(　)**13.** A. one　　　　B. there　　　　　C. it　　　　　D. which
(　)**14.** A. pass　　　　B. cross　　　　　C. through　　D. into
(　)**15.** A. while　　　　B. when　　　　　C. unless　　D. but
(　)**16.** A. waved to　　B. apologized to　C. stopped　　D. said hello to
(　)**17.** A. But　　　　　B. For　　　　　　C. And　　　　D. If
(　)**18.** A. knew　　　　B. didn't know　　C. showed　　D. said
(　)**19.** A. excuse　　　B. care　　　　　C. pass　　　　D. question
(　)**20.** A. had to　　　B. must　　　　　C. had better　D. should