

# 高中英语 能力激活

完形填空 **200** 篇

主编 唐敏芳




高等教育出版社  
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**200** 篇

高中英语能力激活·

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## 前 言

《高中英语能力激活·分题型练习丛书》是依据教育部新制订的《国家基础教育阶段英语课程标准》和《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲》，针对全国大部分中学使用的英语教材，兼顾各地出版的新教材编写而成。新的课程标准把激发和培养学生学习英语的兴趣，从而提高综合运用语言的能力，提到重要的议事日程上来，在具体的要求上注重语言学习的实践性和交际功能。高中阶段培养学生的英语能力，单靠课堂教学和课本学习是远远不够的，学生还应通过大量的课外练习，开拓学习渠道、丰富学习资源。从这一意义上说，本丛书为广大高中学生提供了丰富的语言资源和广阔的语言实践空间，使他们藉此提高语言技能和综合能力，并为高考奠定良好的基础。

根据英语高考题型的分类，本丛书包含以下五册：《阅读理解 150 篇》、《完形填空 200 篇》、《词汇练习 2500 题》、《语法练习 3000 题》和《听力练习 300 题》。丛书所编练习题涵盖了现行英语教材中的全部知识点和《考试大纲》中的全部考点，是编者从近年高考试题和长期积累的大量典型例题中精选而来，具有很强的实战性、针对性和较高的预测性。

编者在安排练习内容时遵循由浅入深、先易后难、从简到繁的学习规律步步递进，以适应不同年级、不同水平以及使用不同教材的高中学生的需要，尤其适合高三毕业生在高考复习冲刺时使用。全部练习题均附有参考答案，方便读者自测自查。

完形填空是一种客观性测试题，它的考查点不仅涉及词汇、语法等基础知识，而且涉及语义、语境、语篇等较深层次的知识，能较充分

反映出考生综合运用英语的能力。《完形填空 200 篇》搜集、选编了 200 篇完形填空短文,其内容丰富,题材多样,精心设置的练习题题型与高考试题相一致,力求使读者通过本书的练习,掌握解题技巧,提高应试能力。

本书由唐敏芳主编,周文兰等参加编写。

欢迎广大读者和同行对本书提出宝贵的意见。

编 者

2004 年 3 月

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## 完形填空考试题型分析

“完形填空”是高考英语试卷中的一项重要考查内容。2004 年全国高考英语考试大纲中对“完形填空”的说明是：“在一篇 200~250 词的短文中留出 20 个空白，要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项，使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。”

完形填空题是根据人们具有使缺损结构完形的倾向与能力而设计的。它综合考查学生对词汇的基本含义、用法与活用、基础句型的结构、语法的规则、短语的搭配、修辞、逻辑等多方面的掌握程度。考生必须阅读全文，通篇考虑，掌握大意，综合运用所学的语法、词汇知识，选择最佳答案。

近两年的高考英语试卷中的完形填空题确实体现了“考试说明”的要求。请看 2002 年和 2003 年高考英语全国卷中的完形填空题：

2002 年试题：

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 my auto-repair man 41 questions for some intelligence tests. By every one of them I'd prove myself a 42. In a world where I have to work with my 43, I'd do poorly.

Consider my auto-repair man 44. He had a habit of telling 45. One time he said, “Doc, a deaf-and-dumb(聋哑) man 46 some nails. Having entered a store, he put two fingers together on the counter and made 47 movements with the other hand. The clerk brought him a hammer.

He 48 his head and pointed to the two fingers he was hammering. The clerk 49 him some nails. He picked out the right size and left. Well, Doc, the 50 man who came in was blind. He wanted scissors(剪刀). 51 do you suppose he asked for them?" I lifted my right hand and made scissoring movements with my first two fingers. He burst out laughing and said, "Why, you fool, he used his 52 and asked for them. I've been 53 that on all my customers today, but I knew 54 I'd catch you." "Why is that?" I asked. "Because you are so goddamned educated, Doc. I knew you couldn't be very 55."

And I have an uneasy feeling he had something there.

- |                    |              |               |                |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. A. failed      | B. wrote     | C. received   | D. chose       |
| 37. A. an average  | B. total     | C. an extra   | 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. practised | C. designed   | D. tried       |
| 42. A. teacher     | B. doctor    | C. winner     | D. fool        |
| 43. A. brains      | B. effort    | C. hands      | D. attention   |
| 44. A. again       | B. as usual  | C. too        | D. as well     |
| 45. A. lies        | B. jokes     | C. news       | D. tales       |
| 46. A. bought      | B. tested    | C. found      | D. needed      |
| 47. A. cutting     | B. hammering | C. waving     | D. circling    |
| 48. A. nodded      | B. raised    | C. shook      | D. turned      |
| 49. A. brought     | B. packed    | C. sent       | D. sold        |
| 50. A. clever      | B. other     | C. right      | D. next        |
| 51. A. What        | B. How       | C. Who        | D. Which       |
| 52. A. imagination | B. hand      | C. voice      | D. information |
| 53. A. trying      | B. proving   | C. practising | D. examining   |
| 54. A. for sure    | B. at once   | C. in fact    | D. right now   |
| 55. A. clear       | B. silly     | C. slow       | D. smart       |

这是一篇夹叙夹议的短文,谈论了对“智力”这一概念的辩证认识。全文结构严谨、层次分明,20个小题中的半数需要考生逾越句子层次进行理解和推断。按词类分,从文章中省却的均为实词,其中有八个动词、两个词组、四个副词、两个形容词和四个名词。对该段短文的理解程度和对试题的完成情况,能充分反映出考生综合运用英语的能力。难度较大的几个小题为 39、41、53 和 55。

再看 2003 年试题:

I played a racquetball game against my cousin Ed last week. It was one of the most 36 and tiring games I've ever had. When Ed first phoned and 37 we play, I laughed quietly, figuring on an 38 victory. After all, Ed's idea of 39 has always been nothing more 40 lifting a fork to his mouth. 41 I can remember, Ed's been the least physically fit member in the family, and 42 proud of himself. His big stomach has always ballooned out between his T-shirt and trousers. Although the family often 43 about that, Ed refused to buy a 44 T-shirt or to lose weight. So when Ed 45 for our game not only with the bottom of his shirt gathered inside his trousers but also with a stomach you could hardly 46, I was so surprised that I was 47. My cousin must have made an effort to get himself into shape. 48, at the point in our game when I'd have predicted(预计) the score to be about 9 to 1 in my favor, it was 49 7 to 9 — and Ed was 50. The sudden realization was painful. We 51 to play like two mad men. When the score was 16 up, I was having serious 52 about staying alive until 21 years old, let alone 53 that many points. When the game finally ended, both of us were lying flat in our backs, too tired to 54. In a way, I think we both won: I the game, but cousin Ed my 55.

- |                      |                |               |                  |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 36. A. encouraging   | B. hopeless    | C. surprising | D. regular       |
| 37. A. declared      | B. mentioned   | C. persuaded  | D. suggested     |
| 38. A. unforgettable | B. unexpected  | C. easy       | D. early         |
| 39. A. exercise      | B. preparation | C. joy        | D. fitness       |
| 40. A. time-saving   | B. comfortable | C. suitable   | D. effort-making |
| 41. A. As soon as    | B. As long as  | C. when       | D. Since         |
| 42. A. strangely     | B. personally  | C. reasonably | D. eagerly       |
| 43. A. cared         | B. forgot      | C. quarreled  | D. joked         |
| 44. A. clean         | B. larger      | C. straight   | D. darker        |
| 45. A. set out       | B. got ready   | C. arrived    | D. returned      |
| 46. A. notice        | B. admire      | C. believe    | D. measure       |
| 47. A. nervous       | B. curious     | C. careless   | D. speechless    |
| 48. A. After all     | B. As a result | C. Above all  | D. At last       |
| 49. A. mistakenly    | B. then        | C. instead    | D. naturally     |
| 50. A. leading       | B. coming      | C. waiting    | D. counting      |
| 51. A. pretended     | B. stopped     | C. continued  | D. decided       |

52. A. thoughts      B. doubts      C. situations      D. problems  
53. A. scoring      B. completing      C. receiving      D. keeping  
54. A. play      B. start      C. sleep      D. move  
55. A. friendship      B. respect      C. support      D. favor

比较而言,2003年的完形填空题较2002年篇幅稍短,少30字左右。总的来说,该题体现了稳中求变的原则。变则体现在文章选材新,贴近生活,更富有现代气息。试题难度与2002年持平,同样是考查学生对语意、语境、语篇的深层次理解,并在掌握文章主旨大意的基础上,正确理解句与句、段与段之间的内在联系。如36题,只有在了解了全文要旨之后才可在选项A与C之间作出正确判断(选A)。40题亦如此。42题考查学生根据所给的语义和语境作出判断的能力。当然,也有些题是考查学生的语法、词汇和一些固定搭配的知识。如41、48、52题等。53题前的let alone这一短语也给不少不知其意义的考生顺利完成最后三题设置了不小的障碍。但是,文中出现的有些生词并不影响全篇的理解。如开头第一句中的racquetball(类似网球)这一词,学生完全有能力猜出是球类运动中的一种,丝毫不影响对文章的理解。但不少学生见到生词就乱了阵脚,失去了应有的判断能力,因而导致失分连连。

纵观2002年和2003年高考英语试卷的完形填空题,单纯从语法角度考查的份量微乎其微,其着重点在于考查学生的阅读理解能力,即上下文贯穿的理解能力、对具体语境的感受能力、对细节的理解能力和词义辨析能力。考生必须着眼于掌握阅读技巧,掌握语意、语境、语篇能力,才能进一步提高这一部分试题的解题能力。

编者根据自己指导学生的体会和经验总结了以下解题技巧:

(1) 快速通读全文,抓住文章大意。迅速弄清文章的题材、中心思想,故事中的时间、地点、因果关系和人物关系等要素,并能基本把握行文的时态、人称与逻辑等方面内容。

(2) 紧扣文意,仔细辨析。在掌握文章大意的基础上,逐个辨析每一小题的四个选项,排除干扰因素,将最佳答案填入相应的空格。切不可把这一步骤看作是浪费时间,欲速则不达。

(3) 全面检查,理清逻辑。试读后再读全文,检查每一答案是否融入整个语篇。如有牵强和明显不符逻辑之处,应及时改正。如遇到模棱两可、很难决断的,不要轻易改动,要相信自己的第一感觉。

(4) 在平时的学习中,一定要增强对英语国家的文化和风土人情、传统习俗等方面的了解,以便在解题过程中注意到东西方的文化差异,调动相关知识,并巧妙地加以运用。

(5) 加强阅读,培养语感。这是提高解题能力的根本出路。在淡化语法的趋势下,必须养成每天阅读的习惯,持之以恒,逐步培养英语语感。

## Part

# A

### Passage 1

While people often continue their education to reach personal goals, companies also want employees to keep 1. A key reason: global competition.

In these competitive times, learning never 2, especially on the job. Everyone needs to keep on top of changes to remain 3. So, when you 4 from colleges, your education does not stop. 5, your real world education is just beginning. But, you have to know just 6 kind of knowledge or skill you want to learn or what will 7 your career. Is it computer skills, English, or other language skills? These may be 8 to different individuals. Think carefully before 9 because time is 10. You have to make a plan to 11 your goal. It may include a short-term and long-term plan.

Some ways to brush 12 on your skills: Take advantage of courses and seminars 13 by professional societies in your field or by your employer. If your company or organization is looking to 14 internationally, learn an appropriate foreign language. Technology is 15 in every field. If your company does not offer technology training 16, take them 17. Companies appreciate

employees 18 understand the financial aspects of business. If it is appropriate, 19 classes in business or finance. If you are university student, you have a lot of time to 20 yourself.

- 18 1. A. learning      B. working      C. teaching      D. living  
 C 2. A. works      B. drops      C. stops      D. continues  
 C 3. A. lively      B. active      D. communicative  
     C. competitive  
 18 4. A. graduate      B. leave for      D. come into  
     C. enter  
 5. A. As a result      B. In short      D. At the same time  
     C. In fact  
 6. A. which      B. that      C. what      D. whose  
 7. A. help with      B. help in      C. lead to      D. result in  
 8. A. careful      B. useful      C. careless      D. useless  
 9. A. make decisions      B. making decisions  
     C. make plans      D. making plans  
 10. A. limited      B. enough      C. available      D. adequate  
 11. A. get      B. enter      C. watch      D. reach  
 12. A. off      B. up      C. against      D. aside  
 13. A. got      B. obtained      C. offered      D. give  
 14. A. extend      B. suspend      C. expand      D. explain  
 15. A. using      B. working      C. helping      D. advancing  
 16. A. courses      B. causes      C. subjects      D. skills  
 17. A. on your own      B. of your own  
     C. on one's own      D. of one's own  
 18. A. what      B. which      C. whom      D. who  
 19. A. think of      B. consider      C. think over      D. regard  
 20. A. offer      B. load      C. equip      D. study

## Passage 2

The idiom originated from a young American painter by the

name of Arthur Momand. He told the 1 story about himself. He began making \$125 a week 2 the age of 23. That was a lot of money in 3 days. After he got married, young Momand moved with his wife to a very wealthy 4 on Long Island, outside New York City. The rich neighbors became examples to the Momands in every 5 of their life. When Momand and his wife saw that their neighbors 6 a country club, they too joined a country club. They 7 horses every day simply because their neighbors did so too. They also employed a maid because their neighbors had 8, and then even invited their neighbors home and 9 them with festival banquets. Very soon, the Momands could no longer 10 their new way of life. They left their wealthy neighborhood and 11 a cheap apartment in New York City.

Momand later said that his experience 12 a cruel awakening for him. He looked around him and 13 that many people were just like himself 14, foolishly looking for a fashionable and luxurious life 15 was equal to others. He decided to 16 a comic series entitled "Keeping up with the Joneses," which was later 17 by a newspaper in 1913. Ever since, the phrase was so 18 used in the States that it 19 into an idiom. Momand's comic series 20 in different newspaper for over 28 years.

- |                    |                |                |             |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. next         | B. following   | C. coming      | D. above    |
| 2. A. at           | B. by          | C. to          | D. when     |
| 3. A. these        | B. old         | C. then        | D. those    |
| 4. A. neighborhood | B. neighbor    |                |             |
|                    | C. childhood   | D. boyhood     |             |
| 5. A. means        | B. method      | C. system      | D. way      |
| 6. A. belonging to | B. belonged to |                |             |
|                    | C. related to  | D. relating to |             |
| 7. A. drive        | B. ride        | C. rode        | D. drove    |
| 8. A. attendant    | B. waiter      | C. servants    | D. waitress |
| 9. A. supply       | B. help        | C. fed         | D. offered  |

10. A. afforded      B. pay for      C. pay off      D. pay back  
 11. A. rented      B. hire      C. employ      D. borrow  
 12. A. was      B. had been      C. would be      D. could be  
 13. A. find      B. saw      C. noticed      D. watched  
 14. A. before      B. ago      C. then      D. since  
 15. A. what      B. that      C. in which      D. of which  
 16. A. paint      B. discover      C. make      D. invent  
 17. A. taken      B. took      C. got      D. developed  
 18. A. wide      B. broad      C. widely      D. popular  
 19. A. formed      B. developed      C. brought      D. got  
 20. A. come out      B. published      C. appeared      D. bring out

### Passage 3

Some residents in Beijing have taken to wearing white cotton masks to keep from getting the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

Others think the thin bits of cotton are just a psychological crutch. "I 1 whether it's really necessary... as many experts have said people don't need to put them 2 in their daily lives," said Wang Shuo, a 21-year-old university student, 3 he also said the news of it bothered him.

A series of moves by the government to contain the disease were 4. To prevent the 5 of it, medical stations will be set up along main railway, road, and water links near cities, government sources said Monday. Similar 6 have been taken at airports to be on the lookout for 7 of the deadly virus. Governments offices have been asked to give more 8 to hospitals, research institutes, and anyone else 9 dealing with this. This is meant to 10 better conditions for 11 patients and identifying the 12 of the disease.

In 13 to stop the spread of the disease, pharmacies in Beijing



have been developing their own 14 Chinese ways to increase immunity. "We sold our first batch of 80,000 bottles of preventive medicine in a day and over 10,000 bottles are 15," said Kong Yanping, the head of one traditional Chinese medicine outlet. On Friday, the National Tourism Administration 16 all travel agencies to halt tour group 17 to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand, which 18 put to the list of 19 infected with SARS by the World Health Organization. However, the ban does not 20 to apply to individual or business travelers, a tourism official said.

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|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. wander      | B. wonder          | C. order          | D. walk        |
| 2. A. on          | B. off             | C. down           | D. up          |
| 3. A. although    |                    | B. even           |                |
|                   | C. even though     | D. though         |                |
| 4. A. announced   | B. declared        | C. claimed        | D. cried       |
| 5. A. spend       | B. spreading       | C. enlarge        | D. spread      |
| 6. A. steps       | B. measure         | C. movements      | D. stairs      |
| 7. A. deaths      | B. survivors       | C. victims        | D. patients    |
| 8. A. back        | B. support         | C. offer          | D. information |
| 9. A. involved in |                    | B. interested in  |                |
|                   | C. look forward to | D. took charge of |                |
| 10. A. build      | B. set up          | C. create         | D. work        |
| 11. A. curing     | B. caring          | C. seeing         | D. treating    |
| 12. A. reason     | B. cause           | C. excuse         | D. resource    |
| 13. A. attempts   | B. attends         | C. efforts        | D. effects     |
| 14. A. additional |                    | B. traditional    |                |
|                   | C. national        | D. natural        |                |
| 15. A. in order   |                    | B. place an order |                |
|                   | C. give an order   | D. on order       |                |
| 16. A. asked      | B. made            | C. let            | D. ordered     |
| 17. A. trips      | B. journeys        | C. travels        | D. voyages     |
| 18. A. was        | B. were            | C. has been       | D. had been    |