

高中英语

完形填空 2000题

ENGLISH CLOZE



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丛书主编/金光辉 许小明 本书主编/徐 新

高中生一定要做的2000道题

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EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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前 言

为配合广大高中学生迎接高考,根据国家教育部颁布的《中学英语教学大纲》、《全日制高级中学英语教科书》以及近几年全国各地高考英语试卷,我们精心编写了这本《高中英语完形填空2000题》。

完形填空这个考试项目几乎是全国各地高考英语试卷中的必考项目。这个考项是对学生英语学习整体水平的一个检测,它不仅涵盖了词汇测试,还隐含着语法测试,学生在做完形填空这个类型的题目时,需要运用自己的阅读理解、逻辑分析等综合能力。

全书由100篇精选短文组成,每篇短文设置了20道完形填空题目,共计2000题,难易程度达到大纲要求,书末附有参考答案。编者在挑选短文时,力求将时尚与传统、知识与趣味有机地结合起来,学生在阅读、理解这些短文的同时,无意中拓宽了自己的知识面,增长了见识,可谓一举两得。

由于编者水平有限,书中不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和同仁批评指正。

编 者

2012年1月



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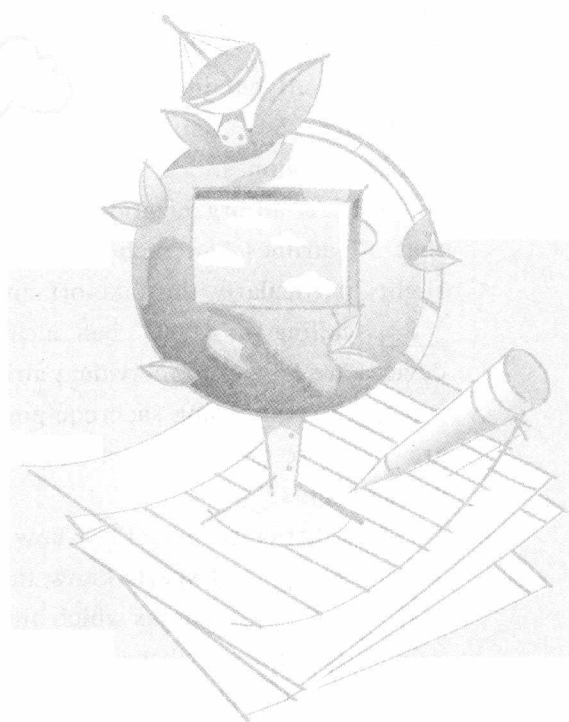


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Passage 1

The biggest safety threat facing airlines today may not be a(n) 1 with a gun, but the man with the portable computer in business class. In the last 15 years, pilots have 2 well over 100 incidents that could 3 by electromagnetic interference. The source of this interference remains unconfirmed, but increasingly, experts are pointing the 4 at portable electronic 5 such as portable computers, radio and cassette players and mobile telephones.

RTCA, an organization which advises the aviation industry, has 6 that all airlines ban such devices from 7 during "critical" stages of flight, particularly the take-off and the landing. Some experts have gone 8, calling for a 9 ban during all flights. 10, rules on using these devices are left up to individual airlines. And although some airlines 11 passengers from using such equipment during taking off and landing, most are 12 to enforce a total ban, given that many passengers want to work during flights.

The difficulty is 13 how electromagnetic fields might affect an aircraft's 14. Experts know that portable devices emit radiation which 15 those wavelengths which aircraft use for navigation and 16. But, 17 they have not been able to 18 these effects in a laboratory, they have 19 of knowing whether the 20 might be dangerous or not.





1. A. enemy B. bird C. terrorist D. fighter
2. A. reported B. found C. heard D. seen
3. A. cause B. be caused C. being caused D. have been caused
4. A. mistake B. blame C. reason D. brief
5. A. tools B. devices C. watches D. radios
6. A. recommended B. told C. announced D. declared
7. A. use B. used C. being used D. have used
8. A. far B. further C. near D. nearer
9. A. half B. sudden C. final D. total
10. A. Newly B. Especially C. Currently D. Particularly
11. A. stop B. exhibit C. prohibit D. suggest
12. A. willing B. pleased C. active D. reluctant
13. A. predicting B. suffering C. providing D. finishing
14. A. flights B. computers C. pilot D. aviation
15. A. makes B. causes C. contains D. affects
16. A. flights B. aviation C. communication D. landing
17. A. as long as B. because C. after D. ever since
18. A. produce B. reproduce C. use D. reuse
19. A. no way B. no function C. every way D. every function
20. A. connections B. computer C. interference D. performance





Passage 2

The human brain 1 10 thousand million cells and each of these may have a thousand 2 . Such enormous numbers used to 3 us and cause us to dismiss the possibility of making a machine with humanlike ability, but 4 we have grown used to moving forward at such a 5 we can be less sure. Quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to 6 a machine as complex as the human brain. It may then take us a long time to render it intelligent by 7 in the right software.

I think it certain that in 8 , not centuries, machines of silicon will arise first to 9 and then exceed their human ancestors. Once they 10 us they will be capable of their own design. In a real sense they will be able to reproduce 11 . Silicon will have ended carbon's long control. And we will 12 be able to claim ourselves to be the finest intelligence in the 13 universe.

As the intelligence of robots increases to 14 that of humans and as their cost 15 through economies of scale we may use them to expand our frontiers, first on earth through their 16 to withstand environments harmful to ourselves. Thus, deserts may bloom and the ocean beds 17 . Further ahead, by a combination of the great 18 this new age will bring and the 19 it will provide, the construction of a vast, man-created world in space, home to thousands or millions of people, will be 20 our power.





Passage 2

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. holds | B. grasps | C. melts | D. contains |
| 2. A. works | B. relations | C. connections | D. ways |
| 3. A. persuade | B. discourage | C. encourage | D. suggest |
| 4. A. now that | B. ever since | C. soon after | D. long before |
| 5. A. car | B. run | C. pace | D. walk |
| 6. A. set | B. find | C. assemble | D. buy |
| 7. A. saving | B. loading | C. copying | D. deleting |
| 8. A. decades | B. centuries | C. days | D. months |
| 9. A. watch | B. fight | C. omit | D. rival |
| 10. A. store | B. design | C. match | D. exceed |
| 11. A. themselves | B. ourselves | C. our brains | D. our bodies |
| 12. A. no longer | B. no need | C. as long as | D. as soon as |
| 13. A. present | B. past | C. known | D. unknown |
| 14. A. beat | B. fit | C. match | D. repair |
| 15. A. rises | B. declines | C. devotes | D. erects |
| 16. A. mind | B. brain | C. activity | D. ability |
| 17. A. mine | | B. be mined | |
| | C. being mined | D. have been mined | |
| 18. A. wealth | B. rich | C. desire | D. value |
| 19. A. skill | B. science | C. traffic | D. technology |
| 20. A. beyond | B. within | C. out | D. off |





Passage 3

When coffee was first introduced in France during the second part of the 17th century, there were a great many of 1 about it. Many “learned doctors” announced that coffee was a strong 2 and should be forbidden. Others insisted it was not 3 to drink coffee, and “coffee houses” 4 everywhere.

Coffee can actually act as a poison when it is given in large doses to 5 in laboratory tests. It can also produce 6 effects in small children. 7 for adults who drink it in moderation, it is clearly not a poison.

The coffee bean 8 one percent of a substance 9 caffeine, which is always combined with acids. Most people believe 10 is the caffeine that produces all the 11 that coffee has on the body, but the other substances 12 the coffee bean are involved too.

Here are some of the things that happen 13 someone drinks coffee. The smell of the coffee itself produces stimulating effects in various parts of the 14. Coffee increases the pulse rate, which means it 15 the heart. Coffee makes the gastric glands secrete (分泌) more 16. For healthy people, this is desirable, especially after a 17 meal. But for others it may 18 “heartburn”(胃灼热, 烧心).

Coffee actually produces 19 effects on the body at different times of the day! Afternoon coffee acts on the muscles and helps us feel less tired. And coffee taken in the evening seems to stimulate the 20 and the imagination.





- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. arguments | | B. agreements | |
| C. disadvantages | | D. advantages | |
| 2. A. food | B. drink | C. taste | D. poison |
| 3. A. good | B. bad | C. wise | D. foolish |
| 4. A. spread out | | B. sprang up | |
| C. brought about | | D. burst out | |
| 5. A. people | B. beasts | C. animals | D. birds |
| 6. A. poisonous | B. strong | C. clear | D. small |
| 7. A. Besides | B. Also | C. Therefore | D. But |
| 8. A. holds | B. keeps | C. contains | D. includes |
| 9. A. acted as | B. known as | C. attended to | D. served as |
| 10. A. such | B. that | C. this | D. it |
| 11. A. power | B. results | C. effects | D. efforts |
| 12. A. with | B. by | C. in | D. on |
| 13. A. when | B. before | C. after | D. unless |
| 14. A. heart | B. body | C. chest | D. head |
| 15. A. guards | B. protects | C. stimulates | D. helps |
| 16. A. actively | B. seriously | C. badly | D. necessarily |
| 17. A. heavy | B. rich | C. big | D. light |
| 18. A. affect | B. find | C. produce | D. make |
| 19. A. important | B. valuable | C. useful | D. different |
| 20. A. spirit | B. mind | C. heart | D. brain |





Passage 4

Children who do not get enough sleep are more likely to be 1 than those who get more, 2 a study published yesterday that tracked more than 2,000 US kids for five years. Researchers at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, used 3 diaries kept by families to examine children's sleep 4 and its relationship with weight.

"Children who get less sleep 5 to weigh more five years later," the leading researcher Emily Snell said in an interview.

Snell and colleagues Emma Adam and Greg Duncan determined that 6 hour of sleep 7 the likelihood of being overweight from 36 percent to 30 percent in children aged 3 to 8, and from 34 to 30 percent in those aged 8 to 13.

The study, published in the journal *Child Development*, involved 2,281 children 8 a nationally representative. They were aged 3 to 12 at the start of the study in 1997. Follow-up 9 was collected five years later.

The diaries 10 the number of hours the kids slept, what time they went to bed and what time they 11. Their height and weight were 12 recorded.

The researchers 13 that children who got 14 sleep were more 15 to be overweight and have higher body mass index measures 16 those who got more sleep, even when factors such as race, ethnicity and parents' income and educational level were 17.

The study 18 that sleep experts 19 that children aged 5 to 12 sleep for 10—11 hours a night and adolescents sleep for 8—9 hours. But the 20 said children in the study at age 7 on average got less than 10 hours of sleep on weekdays and at age 14 got 8.5 hours of sleep on weekdays.



Passage 4

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. starving | B. overweight | C. jumping | D. opponent |
| 2. A. such as | B. according to | C. following by | D. above all |
| 3. A. detailed | B. every | C. summary | D. outline |
| 4. A. active | B. action | C. behave | D. behavior |
| 5. A. want | B. prefer | C. tend | D. intend |
| 6. A. an | B. less | C. a more | D. an extra |
| 7. A. provided | B. gave | C. cut | D. produced |
| 8. A. taking part in | B. following up | | |
| C. leaving behind | D. coming back | | |
| 9. A. data | B. money | C. base | D. story |
| 10. A. found | B. recorded | C. sent | D. gave |
| 11. A. went to bed | B. arose up | | |
| C. woke up | D. lay in bed | | |
| 12. A. certainly | B. of course | C. too | D. also |
| 13. A. wanted | B. found | C. held | D. spoke |
| 14. A. more | B. most | C. less | D. lest |
| 15. A. or less | B. impossible | C. likely | D. interested |
| 16. A. up | B. less | C. then | D. than |
| 17. A. considered | B. included | C. intended | D. confined |
| 18. A. researched | B. noted | C. learned | D. told |
| 19. A. find | B. release | C. prefer | D. recommend |
| 20. A. parents | B. teachers | C. researchers | D. study |



Passage 5

Disposing (处理) of waste has been a problem 1 humans started producing it. As more and more people choose to 2 close together in cities, the waste disposal problem 3 increasingly difficult. During the eighteenth century, it was 4 for several neighboring towns to get together to 5 a faraway spot as a dumpsite(垃圾处理厂). Residents or trash haulers(垃圾拖运者) would 6 household rubbish, rotted wood, and old possessions to the site. Periodically some of the trash was burned and the rest was buried. The unpleasant sights and smells 7 no problem because nobody lived close 8. Factories, mills, and other industrial sites also had waste to be 9. Those located on rivers often just 10 the unwanted remains into the water. Others built huge burners with chimneys to 11 the problem.

Several facts make these choices 12 to modern society. The first problem is space. Dumps, 13 are now called landfills, are most needed in heavily populated 14. Such areas rarely have empty land 15 for this purpose. Property is either too expensive 16 too close to residential neighborhoods. Long distance trash hauling 17 a common practice, but once farm areas are refusing to 18 rubbish from elsewhere, cheap land within trucking distance of major city areas is almost nonexistent. Awareness (意识) of pollution dangers has 19 more strict rules of waste disposal. Pollution of rivers, ground water, land and air is a price people can no longer pay to 20 waste. The amount of waste, however, continues to grow.

