



高中英语经典 完形填空 150篇

(2012 版)

刘决生 主编

内容趣味新颖 难度循序渐进
同样的训练时间 别样的高分回报



系统阐述命题

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示例与指导

精选各地最新高中英语完形填空经典试题

按选材特点分为亲身经历篇、事件描述篇、介绍说明篇与话题谈论篇

典型的试题 权威的命题 明确的导向

上海科学技术出版社

中学英语经典试题 150 系列

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前 言

2011 年高考, 全国各地共有 19 份高考英语试题各展风采。

综观全国各地的高考英语试题, 我们不难发现, 完形填空大多是一篇短文, 设置 20 道题, 分值大多在 20~30 分之间 (2011 年上海卷与湖南卷各考查了两篇完形填空), 在高考英语试题中占有一定的比重。教育部考试中心对历年考试数据分析表明, 考生在完形填空上的得分率一直不高。由此可见, 完形填空题的得分情况, 直接影响到高考英语学科能否获得高分。

未雨绸缪, 为了满足广大高中学生尽快熟悉高考英语完形填空的选材范围与试题设计特点的迫切需求, 本书精选了全国各地最新高中英语完形填空各种题型的模拟试题 150 篇, 按文章内容分为亲身经历篇、事件描述篇、介绍说明篇与话题谈论篇四大类, 力图全面地反映出高考英语完形填空命题的最新动态。同时, 本书编者深入研究、参照了教育部考试中心对近年高考英语完形填空命题的权威分析, 撰写了一篇详细的高考英语完形填空应试指导文章, 力图简明扼要地系统阐述高考英语完形填空命题特点, 并结合不同体裁文章进行完形填空的答题示例与指导。全国各地不同年级的高中学生都可以结合自己的实际情况选用。

本书编者既有毕业于华东师范大学外语学院从事高考英语测试专业研究的英语教育硕士, 又有多年奋战在高三英语教学一线的名师。李艳、杜文生、计风、吴静、唐珊、李冰、王冰燕、李玉明、张晴、张咏梅、黄娟、李丽、罗梅、向先群、汪金花、张四海和夏琼等同志参与了本书资料的收集和编写。

作为《中学英语经典试题 150 系列》丛书中的一种, 本书是对 2012 版真题《高考英语经典完形填空 150 篇》的拓展。上海科学技术出版社的编辑们为这本书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动, 在此致谢。

由于编写时间有限, 书中不足之处还望读者不吝指出, 以便再版时及时修正。

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2011 年 6 月

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第一章

高中英语完形填空命题特点与答题指导

完形填空 (Cloze) 又称综合填空, 是当前各级各类英语测试普遍采纳的题型。在 2011 年各地高考英语试题中, 完形填空一般都以一篇短文形式出现, 设置 20 题, 分值为 30 分(2010 年开始, 湖南卷改成两篇, 题量仍为 20 题, 第一篇 12 题是传统的四选一多项选择题, 第二篇 8 题是根据文章直接填单词; 上海卷一直考查两篇, 2008 年开始将原来在语法与词汇题中考查的四道词汇题改为完形填空题, 设置了十选九的新题型, 题量增加为 24 题, 分值增为 24 分; 广东卷虽然只有一篇 10 题, 但分值设置为 20 分), 是对考生英语语言运用能力的综合考查。教育部考试中心对历年高考英语试题分析数据表明, 考生的完形填空题失分率一直很高(近几年全国卷完形填空题难度系数始终在 0.45~0.50 之间波动, 即考生的平均得分只有该题总分的 45%~50%)。历年高考英语试卷与大量的模拟测试都表明, 考生由于对所选材料中某一部分的意思理解失误, 可能会导致相邻的几题同时出错。那么, 如何从高一开始就有意识地培养完形填空答题能力、确保较高的答题准确率呢? 毫无疑问, 从英语测试学的角度来了解高考英语完形填空的命题特点, 以此为基础进行循序渐进的答题训练, 是广大高中生备考高考英语完形填空的最佳方法。

一、高考英语完形填空的命题特点

完形填空题型的命题原理是格式塔心理学(Gestalt Psychology)。Gestalt 的德文意思是“形状”“完形”, 所以格式塔心理学又称完形心理学。其基本理论是, 人们不是孤立、个别地去感知外部事物的, 而是把事物知觉为统一的整体, 强调整体感知。换句话说, 我们不能孤立、片面地理解具体的事物, 而应该把它看成整体环境中的某一部分。英语完形填空题型测试的就是考生联系上下文对英语篇章整体意思的理解能力, 考生必须整体把握阅读材料所提供的语境, 并以此为依据, 把文章中有意挖去的空格部分补充完整。

高考完形填空题要求考生在阅读设置了 20 个空格的一篇(或两篇)文章后, 从每题的备选项中选出一个正确的答案或者直接填写单词, 使补全后的文章结构完整、意思通顺。一篇完形填空测试考生哪方面的能力, 与短文的空格设计密切相关。如果空格要求考生填入介词、连词、冠词等, 则这类空格只有一个正确答案, 为功能性空格; 如果空格要求填入名词、动词、动名词、形容词、副词、代词等实义词, 则这类空格的答案可能不止一个, 为语义空格。当然, 在设计试题时, 多项选择题只会提供一个正确答案。从最近几年各地的高考完形填空试题看, 完形填空试题的设计以语义空格为主, 重点测试考生排除空格干扰的篇章阅读

能力和语义理解水平。上海市也有英语测试专家将完形填空分为四种类型：词内项（根据所填单词本身意思确定答案）、词间项（根据所填单词前后的单词意思与用法确定答案，如固定搭配等）、句内项（根据所填单词所在句子的意思确定答案）、句间项（根据所填单词所在句子的前后意思乃至全文意思提示确定答案）。显而易见，四类试题的难度依次递增。从近年来高考完形填空的真题来看，对句内项和句间项的测试已成为高考英语完形填空测试的热点。

其实，完形填空命题的方式分为主观题型与客观题型两种。主观题型在近年课改实验区的中考试题中经常出现，如填写单词（含已经提供了首字母的单词填空）的形式；客观题型就是多项选择题。目前，除了上海市有一篇十选九和湖南卷有一篇直接填写单词的题型外，全国各地高考英语完形填空基本上都还在采用四选一的客观题型。

那么，高考英语完形填空的试题设计究竟有什么具体特点呢？

所选短文的首句一般不设置空格。首句通常是文章的主题句，或是提示文章所要涉及的相关领域与体裁。试题设计以考查实词为主，例如动词、名词、副词、形容词等。试题选项的设计思路清晰，充分反映出本题型的命题倾向：单纯的语法试题很少出现，每小题所给出的四个选项一般都是相同词类，意思相近；错误选项也多半可以和空前、空后文字形成某种搭配，有一定的干扰与迷惑作用；选项中的词汇不重复，尽可能增加考查的词汇量。尤其值得广大考生关注的是，近年来高考完形填空试题考查趋势正在由对单词与单句的局部理解向对段落与篇章的整体理解转移：根据单词和单句本身设计的试题数量明显减少，根据语篇理解的试题数量显著增加，突出了对上下文乃至全篇意思理解的考查。

近年来高考完形填空试题的选材很有特色，所选材料基本能够贴近考生实际生活，内容积极、时尚，融知识性、教育性与趣味性为一体；材料难度适中，强调语篇分析和理解的连贯性，尽量符合高中英语新课程标准所倡导的选材要求。

当然，由于我国各地中学英语教育水平的差异，在高考英语完形填空的选材上，也存在着文章体裁方面的差异。以第一人称形式出现的亲身经历篇是近年来各地高考英语完形填空试题的主体，占了试题总量的一半左右，尤其以全国卷与中西部自主命题省份试题为代表；以第三人称出现的事件描述篇所占比例也不小。由此可见，记叙文体裁已经构成了高考英语完形填空选材的主体。但在东部发达地区，如上海卷一直倾向于说明文与议论文的结合，每年高考的两篇完形填空短文通常是说明文与议论文各选择一篇。值得广大考生关注的是，高考单独命题的省份，已经开始注意文章体裁的变化与阅读难度的提升。体裁与题材的多样化以及由此导致试题难度的增加，是高考英语完形填空的发展趋势。本书的四大板块分类标准就是根据全国各地最新高考英语完形填空真题的体裁特点确定的。

二、高中英语完形填空的训练策略与答题指导

高中英语完形填空试题一般要求考生在 15~20 分钟内完成 20 道题，考生既要通读全文，从整体上把握短文的大意，又要能准确理解具体细节意思，做出正确选择，因此该试题难度较大。那么，高中学生怎样才能稳扎稳打地训练、切实答好完形填空试题呢？

首先，充分阅读并形成良好的语感是答好高中英语完形填空题的基本前提。

完形填空源于阅读但又高于阅读。完形填空题都由阅读文章改编而来，考生必须能跳过空格初步了解文章的结构与大意，然后再凭借已有的语法与句法知识，去挑选最合适的选项。在拿不准最后答案时，良好的语感有助于考生准确答题。“得阅读者得天下”，这句话放在完形填空领域也不例外。平时完形填空训练时要以意群、语义为单位读，不要逐词逐句地认；要从头至尾、一气呵成地读，不要频繁回读；要利用上下文和构词法猜测生词、推测出句意，

不要频繁查阅词典；要纵式快速阅读，不要横式赏析细读。

其次，在答完形填空题时，一定要遵循下面“三步走”的答题策略：

1. 快速通读全文，掌握文章大意。

考生正确答题的第一步应该是根据短文开头不设空格的句子提示，跳过空格快速通读全文，了解所选文章的主题，做到通篇考虑，掌握大意。有的考生在没有通读全文、理解大意的基础上，就匆匆忙忙边阅读边依照空格顺序选择，这是非常不好的答题习惯，因为错误的答案通常会在考生的大脑中先入为主，检查时一般很难发现。而且，考生最常见的失误情况是，由于对所选文章的某一部分信息理解错误，导致后面连续几题同时出错。

2. 答题先易后难，提倡“瞻前顾后”。

在通读文章之后，就进入了答题的关键阶段，先易后难是考生答题的基本原则。考生在通读全文，掌握大意的基础上，首先要将自己一眼就能看出答案的几道题答出，减少对整篇文章理解的障碍；然后采用迂回答题的策略，切忌按题号顺序答题，不能确定答案的空格先跳过去，在答完容易的题后再回过头来思考那些难题，根据上下文提供的语境与提示语，一题一题地去推敲；答题的同时要把已经确定过的答案恢复到原文，加深自己对文章意思的理解。此时考生必须要抓住结构、语义和逻辑三条线索：首先要注意所选的答案填入空格后，整个句子的语法结构是否合理；其次，看填入选项后句子的语义是否通顺，尤其是上下文之间是否连贯、呼应；最后，如果几个选项填入空格后，结构与语义都不存在问题的话，就要从上下文的逻辑关系上考虑哪项填入最为合理。很多测试专家都说做完形填空时要做到“瞻前顾后”，确实是很形象化地说出了完形填空题的答题要领。

3. 最后浏览全文，复查核定疑问。

考生在答完后必须快速浏览一遍全文，看看所选答案与文章的整体是否吻合，文章的上下文之间是否意思通顺，重点检查并修正与全文语境不相称的疑问选项，最后核定答案。

另外，在答完形填空题时，考生应记住，单纯的语法题几乎已经从该题型中消失，如果一味地按语法规则来选择答案，就容易陷入答题误区；先理解文章的大意，并结合语言结构对每个空格做出正确判断，方为上策。从近几年的高考原题来看，近义词、词组的辨别正成为考试的热点，四个选项要么都是词义相近的名词单数或复数，要么都是近义词的同一时态等，只能根据上下文的语境(context)做出正确的选择。如果提供的四个选项词义相差悬殊，则上文或下文肯定有答题提示。有时第一个空格要读完全文才能回答。

高中英语完形填空虽然不再单纯考查语法，但对语法的要求更高，考生必须具备语法、句法知识，同时要积累词汇、辨别近义词的词义与用法，并自觉扩大阅读量，提高阅读理解的能力。当然，熟悉高考英语完形填空的命题特点后，再结合各地历年高考真题与模拟试题进行适当题量的完形填空训练，是取得完形填空题高分的必要保障。

第二章

高中英语完形填空答题示例

Passage 1 (亲身经历篇)

It was a cold winter morning. Half asleep at the train station, I stared into the distance, ___1___ for the train to take me to my ___2___ in Boston. The world was quiet. The very few people on the street kept to themselves, ___3___ their steaming cups of coffee.

Reaching into my pocket as the ___4___ was approaching, my numb hand searched for the \$20 bill to pay my fare. The pocket was ___5___! I searched through my bag and then I felt ___6___. Unless the money dropped from the sky, I'd be ___7___ there.

"What's the matter?" A short, elderly man stood before me.

"Oh, nothing... Well, I ___8___ my money and now I can't pay for the ticket. I'm going to ___9___ my math class and the train is leaving."

"Here, use this."

The man held a \$20 bill. I looked up, ___10___. People just didn't do that any more. Everyone worried about their own ___11___, rarely stopping to think about others, especially teenage strangers.

"Thank you, but no, I can't."

"___12___ it — go!" The man pushed me ___13___ the train. I bought a round-trip ticket, and he refused the change I ___14___ to give him back. I did not know what to say — a million thoughts raced through my mind, yet I stood ___15___.

For the train ride I was silent. I began to see the world through ___16___ eyes. That man made a difference with such a simple ___17___.

A week later I was at the train station again, with an extra \$20 ___18___ I saw the man. And there he was.

"Excuse me, sir, I believe I owe you this." I ___19___ the money into his hand.

Failing to refuse, he said, "Just remember to do the same for someone in your shoes some day." I smiled, ___20___.

The elderly man is my hero. For many, heroes are famous, but my hero is a stranger who taught me a lesson in life. I will never forget his kindness.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. watching | B. looking | C. reaching | D. arranging |
| 2. A. home | B. class | C. office | D. factory |
| 3. A. serving | B. carrying | C. minding | D. making |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 4. A. chance | B. crowd | C. driver | D. train |
| 5. A. deep | B. empty | C. messy | D. tight |
| 6. A. hopeless | B. useless | C. relieved | D. dissatisfied |
| 7. A. blocked | B. drawn | C. stuck | D. tied |
| 8. A. wasted | B. counted | C. spent | D. lost |
| 9. A. miss | B. skip | C. fail | D. stop |
| 10. A. frightened | B. disturbed | C. surprised | D. concerned |
| 11. A. problems | B. complaints | C. positions | D. challenges |
| 12. A. Seize | B. Get | C. Catch | D. Take |
| 13. A. in | B. beyond | C. toward | D. on |
| 14. A. offered | B. managed | C. happened | D. attempted |
| 15. A. unconsciously | B. silently | C. seriously | D. uncomfortably |
| 16. A. curious | B. changed | C. bright | D. widened |
| 17. A. task | B. act | C. example | D. performance |
| 18. A. so that | B. even if | C. now that | D. in case |
| 19. A. dropped | B. pushed | C. pressed | D. placed |
| 20. A. content | B. scared | C. annoyed | D. excited |

答案与分析:

1. A. 在一个寒冬的早晨,作者在火车站等车。结合上下文,作者看着远处,肯定是在等候火车到达。比较四个选项,只有A项“观察”合适。B项中look与后面的for构成搭配,即“寻找”的意思;C项“到达”与D项“安排”均不符合语境。其实,本题填入waiting也可以。
2. B. 根据下文 my math class and the train is leaving 的提示,看出作者是准备去 Boston 上数学课。
3. C. 寒冬早晨的街头,很少的几个人,“关注”的是他们的冒着热气的咖啡杯,故选择C项。A项“服务”、B项“携带”与D项“制造”均不符合语境。
4. D. 承接上文,应该是“火车”进站,作者开始掏钱买票。
5. B. 根据下文 now I can't pay for the ticket 的提示,作者口袋是“空的”,没有买车票的钱。A项“深的”、C项“乱的”与D项“紧的”均不符合语境。
6. A. 作者没钱买车票,情形自然很“无助”,所以选择 hopeless。B项“无用的”、C项“释放的”与D项“不满意的”填入后句子意思均不通顺。
7. C. 结合作者没钱买车票的语境,除非天上掉下钱,否则作者会被“陷在”车站,故选择 stuck (陷入)。A项“堵塞”、B项“绘画”、D项“系”均不符合语境。
8. D. 与下文 now I can't pay for the ticket 相对应,作者因为“丢失了”钱,所以没钱买车票。A项“浪费”、B项“计算”与C项“花费”均不符合语境。
9. A. 作者因为要赶去 Boston 上数学课,此时没钱买火车票,所以要“错过”数学课,故选择 miss。B项“跳过”、C项“失败”与D项“停止”填入后句子意思均不通顺。
10. C. 承接上文,素昧平生的老人提供20美元给作者买票,作者感觉应该很“惊奇”,故选择 surprised; A项“恐惧的”、B项“干扰的”与D项“关心的”均不符合语境。
11. A. 根据常识,与下文 rarely stopping to think about others 相对应,一般人都只关心自己的事情。四个选项中,只有A项“问题”符合语境, B项“抱怨”、C项“位置”与D项“挑战”填入后句子意思均不通顺。

12. D. 承接上文, 作者感谢后拒绝拿钱, 老人说完话把作者推向火车, 可以推测出要求作者接过钱, 故选择 D 项“拿走”。A 项“抓住”、B 项“得到”与 C 项“抓”均不符合语境。
13. C. 老人把作者推向火车, 只有 C 项“朝向”意思合适。
14. D. 作者买了往返票后, “试图”把剩余的钱还给老人, 事实上老人拒绝了。A 项“提供”、B 项“设法干成”与 C 项“碰巧”填入后句子意思均不通顺。
15. B. 与上文作者不知道说什么相对应, 只能“无声地”站着。A 项“无意识地”、C 项“严肃地”与 D 项“不舒服地”均不符合语境。
16. B. 在乘车过程中, 作者一直沉默不语, 应该是开始“换”个角度看世界。A 项“好奇的”、C 项“明亮的”与 D 项“拓宽的”均没有 B 项“被改变的”合适。
17. B. 老人这一简单的“行为”与众不同。A 项“任务”、C 项“例子”与 D 项“表演”均应该被排除。
18. D. 一周后, 作者额外怀揣 20 美元的钞票乘车, 就是“假使”会在车上遇见老人好还钱。D 项“假使”符合语境, A 项“以便”、B 项“即使”与 C 项“既然”填入后句子意思均不通顺。
19. C. 比较四个选项, 只有 C 项“按、压”合适, 意思是把钱按进老人手中。A 项“落下”、B 项“推”与 D 项“放置”均不符合语境。
20. A. 作者成功还钱后, 笑得很“满意”。B 项“受惊吓的”、C 项“恼火的”与 D 项“激动的”填入后句子意思均不通顺。

Passage 2 (事件描述篇)

Two old beggars were sitting on a busy street corner. They watched helplessly as scores of people walked by, some purposely ___1___ them and others too caught up in their own cares to even notice their ___2___. Every so often, a kind-hearted woman or a small child would drop a few coins in the ___3___ which lay in front of them.

As the crowd began to die down, they started to ___4___ their things and head for their evening shelter. Just as they were getting ready to leave, they noticed a man walking toward them. He was obviously a wealthy man — they could tell that from his finely tailored business suit.

The first beggar whispered to the second with ___5___, “He’s coming our way!”

The two tried not to look ___6___ at the man as he stepped closer to them, but they couldn’t ___7___ gazing up with anticipation as he reached into his pocket and took something out.

“Thank” was the only sound they heard as what looked like a piece of hard ___8___, wrapped in tissue paper hit each of their waiting hats. The rich man ___9___ and continued on his way, not making a backward glance.

“How insulting(侮辱人的)!” said the first beggar. “He could have ___10___ left us a few coins or a spare bill, but he mocks us with a piece of rock candy. Who does he think we are? ___11___? There’s no way we can even eat this—we have no ___12___.” He picked up the object and threw it into the gutter.

“I haven’t had anything like this for ages,” the second beggar thought. “I can’t chew it, but I can suck on it for a while, and the sugary juices will stay in my ___13___ for a long time. How nice of that man to offer me something so sweet!”

With that, he ___14___ the white tissue paper, but to his ___15___, there was no hard rock candy inside. However, into his fingers fell a shiny white pearl worth thousands of dollars.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. aiding | B. abusing | C. noticing | D. ignoring |
| 2. A. existence | B. situation | C. appearance | D. expression |
| 3. A. hats | B. hands | C. pockets | D. bowls |
| 4. A. put up | B. cover up | C. pack up | D. end up |
| 5. A. confusion | B. happiness | C. excitement | D. amazement |
| 6. A. calmly | B. happily | C. sadly | D. directly |
| 7. A. help | B. avoid | C. stop | D. prevent |
| 8. A. cake | B. candy | C. coin | D. bill |
| 9. A. quit | B. declined | C. turned | D. resigned |
| 10. A. easily | B. hardly | C. suddenly | D. finally |
| 11. A. Babies | B. Children | C. Adults | D. Old men |
| 12. A. hands | B. teeth | C. bowls | D. money |
| 13. A. pocket | B. hand | C. mouth | D. hat |
| 14. A. threw | B. undertook | C. unfolded | D. wrapped |
| 15. A. satisfaction | B. surprise | C. horror | D. disappointment |

答案与分析:

1. D. 结合两个乞丐坐在一个繁忙街道拐角、无助地看着很多路人经过的语境,再结合空格前单词 **purposely** (故意地),可以推测出有些路人故意“忽视”他们的存在。A 项“辅助”、B 项“谩骂”与 C 项“注意到”均不符合语境。
2. A. 承接上文,其他的路人太关注自己的事情也没有注意到乞丐的存在。根据意思选择 A 项“存在”。B 项“情况”、C 项“外表”与 D 项“表达”填入后句子意思均不通顺。
3. A. 根据下文 **hit each of their waiting hats** 的提示,可以看出两个乞丐是放置了帽子来乞讨。
4. C. 人流平息后,两个乞丐开始收拾他们的东西准备回去了。比较四个选项, C 项“包扎、收拾”符合句子意思。A 项“树立”、B 项“覆盖”与 D 项“结束”均应该被排除。
5. C. 承接上文,两个乞丐注意到一个富有的人走向他们,第一个乞丐低声对第二个乞丐说话时应该带着“激动”的心情。A 项“困惑”、B 项“幸福”与 D 项“惊奇”均不符合语境。
6. D. 当富人走近两个乞丐时,两个乞丐应该努力不“直接地”看那富人。A 项“平静地”、B 项“幸福地”与 C 项“悲伤地”均不符合语境。
7. A. 本题测试固定搭配 **couldn't help doing** (禁不住) 的用法。
8. B. 根据下文 **but he mocks us with a piece of rock candy** 的提示,以及空格前“坚硬的”与空格后“包裹在纸里面”的语境选择 **candy**, 那富人施舍的东西像块硬糖。
9. C. 根据下文 **and continued on his way, not making a backward glance** 的提示,那富人施舍后“转身”就走了,没有回头。A 项“退出,辞职”、B 项“下降; 倾斜”与 D 项“辞职”均不符合语境。
10. A. 第一个乞丐认为那富人可以“轻松地”施舍他们几枚硬币或小钱,而不应该是硬糖。B 项“几乎不”、B 项“突然”与 D 项“最终”填入后句子意思均不通顺。
11. B. 第一个乞丐认为那富人施舍给他们硬糖,是把他们当作“孩子”看待。A 项“婴儿”、C 项“成年人”与 D 项“老人”均不符合语境。
12. B. 与上文 **There's no way we can even eat this** 相对应,两个乞丐吃不了糖果,因为他们老得没有“牙齿”了。其他选项填入后句子意思均不通。下文 **I can't chew it, but I can suck on it for a while** 也是提示语。
13. C. 第二个乞丐说吮舔糖果,甜味能保留很长时间,保留的地方应该是“嘴里”,故选择

mouth.

14. C. 承接上文, 第二个乞丐剥开糖果纸, C 项“解开包装”合适; A 项“扔”、B 项“着手做”与 D 项“包装”均应该被排除。
15. B. 下文提到糖果纸里是价值不菲的珍珠, 所以结果令第二个乞丐“惊奇”。A 项“满意”、C 项“恐惧”与 D 项“失望”均不符合语境。

Passage 3 (介绍说明篇)

Directions: Complete the following passage by choosing the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note there is one word more than you need.

A. the sun	B. source	C. unless	D. like	E. without
F. limited	G. renewable	H. burning	I. storable	J. sunlight

Using the power of the sun is nothing new. People have had solar-powered calculators and buildings with solar panels for decades. But plants are the real experts: they've been using 1 as an energy source for billions of years.

Cells in the green leaves of plants work 2 tiny factories to convert sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water into sugars and starches — stored energy that the plants can use, this conversion process is called photosynthesis(光合作用). Unfortunately, 3 you've a plant, it's difficult and expensive to convert sunlight into 4 energy. That's why scientists are taking a closer look at exactly how plants do it.

In a world with increasing energy needs, researchers are always looking for new ways to power everything from cars to computers 5 putting more stress on the environment. That's another reason why scientists are so interested in solar power — it doesn't pollute the air, water, or land. And since the sun lights and warms the entire planet, the ability to harness its energy could provide a clean energy 6 for everyone.

The main sources of energy that people use today are called fossil fuels, such as natural gas, oil, and coal. Unfortunately, the supply of fossil fuel is 7. Once we use all the coal and oil in the Earth, they're gone for good. The sun, on the other hand, is a 8 energy source. No matter how we tap it for energy, the sun will be around — at least for the next few billion years.

There's another problem with 9 fossil fuels — pollution. The ideal energy sources of the future will be “clean”: they won't produce carbon dioxide and other gases that pollute the environment as fossil fuels do.

答案与分析:

1. J. 根据语境, 植物使用“阳光”作为能源已经有亿万年了。下文 to convert sunlight 也是提示语。
2. D. 植物绿色叶子里的细胞工作“如同”微型工厂那样。介词 like (像, 如同) 填入后句子意思通顺。
3. C. 承接上文植物的光合作用介绍, “如果没有”植物, 把阳光转化成“可储存的”能量就很困难, 成本也昂贵。
4. I. 比较所有选项与语境, 只有“可储存的”意思合适。
5. E. 空格前是研究者在寻找新的能源, 空格后是给环境更多压力, 只有否定词 without 填入后句子意思通顺。意思是需要不给环境带来更多压力的新能源。

6. B. 太阳能是一种新的能量“源泉”，根据语境选择 source。
 7. F. 根据常识，常规的煤炭、石油、天然气等矿石原料是“有限的”。
 8. G. 与常规的矿石原料相比，太阳能是“可再生的”能源。下文提示：No matter how we tap it for energy, the sun will be around — at least for the next few billion years.
 9. H. 根据常识，常规的矿石原料“燃烧”后带来污染。

Passage 4 (话题谈论篇)

The growing opportunities for Chinese Americans in China act as a useful ruler of the country's economic progress. A few years ago, Chinese Americans were to be found 1 in the management positions in local branches of big American firms. Now, they are almost 2, including important positions in famous Chinese companies. China is really rising in economy.

3, looking Chinese and being American can bring some particular troubles in China. Cynthia Liu, the manager of investor relations at Baidu is an example. She says there are cultural differences that these Chinese Americans have to become 4. For instance, pointing something out 5 in people's face usually results in awkward 6 among her coworkers although they don't say a word. Liu enjoys her best days in China's growing economy by offering 7 skills. But 8 China continues to grow, the window of opportunity for Chinese Americans will begin to 9. Daniel She, a Chinese native who became a U.S. citizen in 1984 says that the days when Chinese Americans could determine their own 10 in China are going to end. China is now a much more 11 job market even for well-educated, highly 12 workers. The question to think is the additional 13 that Chinese Americans are bringing to the companies. The companies are going to hire local persons more 14 unless Chinese Americans are bringing something to the table. And with China's native 15 becoming more and more qualified, it's already happening.

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|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. mainly | B. loosely | C. closely | D. smoothly |
| 2. A. anywhere | B. everywhere | C. nowhere | D. somewhere |
| 3. A. In all | B. Moreover | C. However | D. Otherwise |
| 4. A. added to | B. devoted to | C. applied to | D. adjusted to |
| 5. A. directly | B. merely | C. hurriedly | D. quickly |
| 6. A. peace | B. quarrel | C. joy | D. silence |
| 7. A. generous | B. hopeful | C. professional | D. sensible |
| 8. A. as | B. whenever | C. until | D. wherever |
| 9. A. narrow | B. deepen | C. widen | D. limit |
| 10. A. names | B. patterns | C. pay checks | D. habits |
| 11. A. competitive | B. enjoyable | C. promising | D. negative |
| 12. A. skilled | B. inexperienced | C. unqualified | D. dissatisfied |
| 13. A. money | B. background | C. feature | D. value |
| 14. A. illegally | B. cheaply | C. socially | D. reluctantly |
| 15. A. work force | B. foreign employees | | |
| | C. university students | D. factory workers | |

答案与分析：

1. A. 根据文章意思，几年前，在中国的美籍华人“主要”是在美国大公司驻当地分公司的

- 管理层位置上。比较四个选项, A 项“主要”符合语境。B 项“松散地”、C 项“紧密地”与 D 项“光滑地”填入后句子意思均不通。
2. B. 根据语境, 与几年前相比, 在中国的美籍华人目前遍布各处。
 3. C. 第二段开始谈论在中国的美籍华人的困扰, 所以有转折的意思, 故选择 **However** (然而)。A 项“总共”、B 项“更进一步说”、D 项“否则”均应该被排除。
 4. D. 根据语境, 在中国的美籍华人不得不适应中美文化差异。比较四个选项, D 项“被调整”符合语境。A 项“被增加”、C 项“被贡献”与 D 项“被应用”填入后句子意思均不通。
 5. A. 根据常识, 在中国, 当面“直接”提出问题可能局面尴尬。
 6. D. 下文 **although they don't say a word** 提示选择 **silence** (沉默)。
 7. C. **Cynthia Liu** 曾经因为在中国提供其“专业”技能而享受了她在中国经济繁荣期最好时光, 但目前时过境迁。A 项“慷慨的”、B 项“有希望的”与 D 项“明智的”均不符合语境。
 8. A. 根据语境, 是“随着”中国经济持续增长的意思, 故选择 **as**。
 9. A. 随着中国经济持续增长, 在中国的美籍华人机遇之窗肯定变“窄”, 故选择 **narrow**。B 项“加深”、C 项“拓宽”与 D 项“限制”均不符合语境。
 10. C. 结合上下文, 在中国的美籍华人在华的“工资支票”将终结, 意思是他们的工作机遇将越来越少。四个选项中, 只有 C 项填入后句子意思通顺。
 11. A. 承接上文, 中国的人才市场已经更具备“竞争性”。B 项“快乐的”、C 项“有希望的”与 D 项“否定的, 消极的”均应该被排除。
 12. A. 与 **well-educated** 并列, 应该选择 **skilled**, 意思是“高技能的”工作者。B 项“无经验的”、C 项“无资质的”与 D 项“不满意的”均不符合语境。
 13. D. 对于在中国的美籍华人来说, 要思考的问题是他们给公司带来的额外“价值”。A 项“金钱”、B 项“背景”与 C 项“特征”填入后, 均不比 D 项“价值”更合适。
 14. B. 在华公司更愿意雇佣当地人, 因为当地人工资低, 故选择 **cheaply**。A 项“非法地”、C 项“善于交际地”与 D 项“不情愿地”均不符合语境。
 15. A. 综合全文意思, 中国本土的“劳动力”越来越有资质。其他选项填入后句子意思不通顺。

第三章

高中英语完形填空经典试题 150 篇

第一节 亲身经历篇

Passage 1

I had a week's holiday to use and I wanted to spend it in the best hotel I could find. That was why I chose The Haven. Set in a country park, I thought I would be able to escape the problems and pressures of ___1___ life. But, just twenty-four hours after arriving there, my wife and I experienced problems with the restaurant, the service and the ___2___.

We should have returned to our ___3___ when we saw two policemen walking outside the hotel, ___4___ the building. One of them showed us how our room could be ___5___ in through the windows. It seems that the hotel has no ___6___ on the windows. Although we were a little worried, our concerns were ___7___ when we believed a good-sized bed, a flat-screen TV, a spa bath and more suggested a comfortable stay.

Things started to go from bad to worse the following morning when I found the restaurant only served ___8___ meals. I was disappointed and upset: six days of rabbit food and no steak and chips? What had I let myself in for? We should have been told about the food before we ___9___. I ordered my breakfast against my will ___10___, but I had to wait forty-five minutes for it to arrive. This was not the ___11___ I expected.

That afternoon, when we returned from a tour around a village nearby, we found that nearly £200 had been stolen from our room. The Haven ___12___ to refund us the money. They claimed that they could not be responsible for any loss if our ___13___ was not locked.

My holiday was then a total ___14___; I thought a "haven" was supposed to be a quiet, peaceful place. ___15___, I have experienced more stress and worry in that day than I usually do working in the office for a week.

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|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. real | B. daily | C. whole | D. holiday |
| 2. A. price | B. staff | C. luxury | D. security |
| 3. A. room | B. home | C. house | D. country |
| 4. A. admiring | B. searching | C. restoring | D. inspecting |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 5. A. viewed | B. flown | C. slipped | D. crawled |
| 6. A. locks | B. glass | C. frame | D. curtains |
| 7. A. shown | B. concealed | C. forgotten | D. overemphasized |
| 8. A. low-fat | B. high-nutrient | C. home-made | D. ready-cooked |
| 9. A. started | B. ordered | C. planned | D. booked |
| 10. A. somehow | B. instead | C. anyway | D. otherwise |
| 11. A. food | B. service | C. holiday | D. entertainment |
| 12. A. promised | B. refused | C. pretended | D. desired |
| 13. A. safe | B. room | C. door | D. window |
| 14. A. risk | B. comedy | C. failure | D. conflict |
| 15. A. In fact | B. Despite that | C. By contrast | D. At last |

Passage 2

I teach economics at UNLV three times per week. Last Monday, at the beginning of class, I ___1___ asked my students how their weekend had been. One young man said that his weekend had not been so good. He had his wisdom teeth ___2___. The young man then proceeded to ask me why I always seemed to be so cheerful.

His question ___3___ me of something I'd read somewhere before: "Every morning when you get up, you have a choice about how you want to ___4___ life that day," I said. "I choose to be cheerful."

"Let me give you an example," I continued, ___5___ all sixty students in the class. "In addition to teaching here at UNLV, I also teach out at the community college in Henderson, 17 miles down the freeway from where I live. One day a few weeks ago I drove those 17 miles to Henderson. I ___6___ the freeway and turned onto College Drive. I only had to drive another quarter mile down the road to the college. But just then my car died. I tried to start it again, but the engine wouldn't ___7___. So I put my flashers on, grabbed my books, and ___8___ down the road to the college."

"As soon as I got there I called AAA(美国汽车协会) and asked them to ___9___ for a tow truck to meet me at my car after class. The secretary in the office asked me what has happened. 'This is my lucky day,' I replied, ___10___."

"'But your car breaks down', she was ___11___. 'What do you mean?'"

"'I live 17 miles from here.' I replied. 'My car could have broken down anywhere along the freeway. It didn't. Instead, it broke down in the ___12___ place: off the freeway, within walking distance of here. I'm still able to teach my class, and I've been able to apply for the tow truck to meet me after class. If my car was ___13___ to break down today, it couldn't have been arranged in a more convenient fashion.'"

"The secretary's eyes opened wide, and then she smiled. I smiled back and headed for class." So ended my story.

I scanned the sixty faces in my ___14___ class at UNLV. Despite the early hour, no one seemed to be asleep. Somehow, my story had touched them. Or maybe it wasn't the story at all. In fact, it had all started with a student's ___15___ that I was cheerful.

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|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. seriously | B. cheerfully | C. curiously | D. coldly |
| 2. A. destroyed | B. broken | C. decayed | D. removed |