



中学英语星级题库丛书

主编 刘 弢 吕春昕

提高篇

高中英语 星级完形



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· 提高篇 ·

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内 容 提 要

本书采用难度分级的形式,将所选篇目编为3章。所选材料60%来源于各地高考试卷,40%来源于原版材料,兼顾了阅读材料的原汁原味和试题设计的权威性。编者不仅对文中所有疑难单词和词组详加注释,而且提供了准确、流畅的译文,是广大高中生和英语爱好者提高阅读能力、加强完形填空训练的首选读物。

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前 言

从目前高考英语来看,阅读理解和完形填空是其中分值比重最大的两项,每套试卷通常有4到5篇文章,题型也从过去单一的选择題转向多种题型并存。这些无疑为高中英语的教学指明了方向。

然而,英语教学中却存着一种割裂的情况:一方面是对课文的学习过精,另一方面是对课外阅读的要求过粗。每一篇课文教师都要反复讲、仔细讲,甚至要求学生背诵,而课外阅读的很多文章学生却读得囫圇吞枣,甚至根本没有看明白,就急急忙忙去做题。这样看上去似乎有了阅读量,实际上读的效果却很一般。为了让学生完全读懂这些文章,提供详尽的注释和完整的译文无疑是最好的方法。因此,我们查阅了大量资料,不仅对文中的所有疑难单词和词组详加注释,而且在仔细揣摩文章意思的情况下,尽力提供最为准确、流畅的译文,力求使学生读一篇就彻底消化一篇,以真正达到提高英语水平的目的。

从总体上看,本书材料70%选自于各地历届高考题,30%来源于原版材料,这样就兼顾了阅读材料的原汁原味和试题设计的权威性。

在编写上,我们采用了难度分阶的形式,将所有文章由浅



入深编为三章,学生只需循序渐进,高考时自可得心应手。

正文后注释的单词在正文中统一为黑斜;少数词为不求掌握用法的,直接在正文中以白斜注出。正文中加线、练习中问到的问题,练习部分统一为黑斜。

本书译文由刘弢提供,错谬之处在所难免,敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

目 录

第一章 难度等级★ (1)

Cloze Test 1 (1)

Cloze Test 2 (11)

Cloze Test 3 (22)

Cloze Test 4 (30)

Cloze Test 5 (40)

Cloze Test 6 (50)

Cloze Test 7 (60)

Cloze Test 8 (68)

Cloze Test 9 (77)

Cloze Test 10 (87)

第二章 难度等级★★ (97)

Cloze Test 11 (97)

Cloze Test 12 (107)

Cloze Test 13 (117)

Cloze Test 14 (128)

Cloze Test 15 (138)

Cloze Test 16 (148)

Cloze Test 17 (158)

Cloze Test 18 (167)

Cloze Test 19 (176)

Cloze Test 20 (185)



第三章 难度等级★★★	(194)
Cloze Test 21	(194)
Cloze Test 22	(203)
Cloze Test 23	(212)
Cloze Test 24	(222)
Cloze Test 25	(233)
Cloze Test 26	(244)
Cloze Test 27	(254)
Cloze Test 28	(263)
Cloze Test 29	(275)
Cloze Test 30	(286)
参考答案	(298)

Cloze Test 1

!



高中英语星级完形(提高篇)

1. A. have B. had C. having D. have had
2. A. seemed B. struck C. sank D. showed
3. A. ago B. after C. before D. now
4. A. standing B. sitting C. talking D. dying
5. A. thinking B. persuading C. deciding D. learning
6. A. increase B. reduce C. improve D. raise
7. A. wash B. repair C. drive D. leave
8. A. sick B. tired C. foolish D. excited
9. A. on B. into C. from D. for
10. A. discussion B. question C. pollution D. operation
11. A. but B. yet C. still D. and
12. A. life B. mind C. human beings D. plants
13. A. see B. start C. enjoy D. pay
14. A. few B. any C. more D. no
15. A. situations B. states C. soils D. places



【生词】

emission *n.* 排气, 排放物: U. S. emissions of carbon dioxide are still increasing. 美国的二氧化碳排放量仍在增加。



【参考译文】

这个世界是否真的疯了? 有一天, 我坐在一家小餐馆里静静地喝着饮料, 与几个朋友聊着天, 这时, 我突然发现, 几乎餐馆里的每个人都在吸烟。不一会儿, 整个房间就充满了烟雾。我抱歉地请求允许我打开一扇窗户, 以免自己被呛死。

现在的空气污染问题我们几乎不再关心。然而, 当我走在任何一个大城市的街道上, 我都不能不想到人们正在遭受空气污染的折磨。现在该是全世界的政府部门采取措施的时候了, 它们应该控制所有汽车的尾气排放, 并改善公共交通体系, 以鼓励人们把汽车留在家里。

我的一个朋友每天早上都要上飞行课, 当他驾驶飞机爬升到烟雾层的上方并向下看时, 他就会想: “我呼吸的就是这些东西。”这真让他感到恶心。这种污染源



自对资源的管理不善。废物能够而且应该受到妥善处置。房屋建设、道路施工和工业开发都是些把土挖来挖去的过程,这就改变了数百万年来大自然创造的生态平衡。我希望能看到这些大型工程在开工之前经过审慎的研究。同时,我们也应该建立更多的国家公园,以使这些最美丽的地方能保持它们的本来风貌。



Many people want to become famous, but don't know how. Here I'd like to tell about how to become known or get closer to people.

There are certain qualities that you have to remember while 1 people, be it a friend, a neighbour or anybody 2 you. The first thing is to remember their names and birthdays and never 3 them if you want to get closer to them, because this is 4 you start getting closer to people. You will have to reduce 5 about yourself and start listening a lot. One of the important 6 which can be used to get closer to people is to listen to them. 7 in today's management studies, listening is a very basic necessity in 8 such as business *negotiations* and international exchanges. 9 people to speak about themselves and be 10 interested in them.

Another quality you will have to 11 is to appreciate people because everybody needs appreciation, but do not 12 it too far. If you are appreciating, let it be from the 13 of your heart. Everybody has got some good qualities or other which can be 14. So appreciate the good qualities. *See to it* that they don't feel 15.

Always remember to have a smile 16 your face whenever you meet people, because people don't like crying faces. Develop a good 17 of humour. Most important of all is to be 18. So by all these you must know the 19 to reach people. Try those *essentials* 20 you will see people getting closer to you.



1. A. treating B. introducing C. handling D. greeting
2. A. around B. beside C. before D. except
3. A. overlook B. lose C. remember D. disturb
4. A. when B. what C. where D. why
5. A. worrying B. doubting C. caring D. boasting
6. A. techniques B. standards C. resources D. functions
7. A. Even B. Only C. For D. Though
8. A. circumstances B. consultations
C. correspondences D. communications
9. A. Advise B. Allow C. Encourage D. Enable
10. A. obviously B. naturally C. genuinely D. certainly
11. A. adopt B. develop C. establish D. improve
12. A. move B. give C. carry D. bring
13. A. bottom B. core C. essence D. faith
14. A. discovered B. estimated C. imagined D. recognized
15. A. disappointed B. dissatisfied C. embarrassed D. excited
16. A. across B. in C. on D. over
17. A. sense B. habit C. concept D. meaning
18. A. self-confident B. self-oriented
C. self-conscious D. self-satisfied
19. A. benefits B. lines C. directions D. ways
20. A. and B. for C. or D. then



【生词】

negotiation *n.* 谈判; Peace negotiations are still going on. 和平谈判仍在进行。
see to it that 要注意使……, 务必使……; Would you see to it that the children get a hot meal after their swim? 孩子们游泳后, 请务必让他们吃顿热饭好吗?
essential *adj.* 非常重要的, 必不可少的; Discipline is essential in an army. 在军队里纪律是必不可少的。



【参考译文】

许多人都想成名,但不知道怎样才能成名。这里,我要告诉你们一些成名或接近他人的方法。

对待别人,无论是朋友、邻居或身边的任何人,你都得记住要具备某些品质。第一要记住他们的名字和生日,如果你想走近他们,就永远不要忽略这些东西,因为这是你靠近他们的开始。另外,少自吹、多倾听。走近他人的最重要的技巧之一是倾听。即使在现代管理学中,倾听在商务谈判和国际交流之类的场合中也是非常基本的必要条件。鼓励他人谈谈自己,并真诚地表现出感兴趣的样子。

你必须培养的另一个品质是欣赏他人,因为每个人都需要欣赏,但不要做得过分。当你欣赏别人时,一定要发自内心。每个人都有这样那样的优秀品质等待挖掘,那你就欣赏这些优秀品质吧。但要注意别让他们感到尴尬。

始终要记住:和别人见面时面带微笑,因为人们不喜欢哭丧着的脸。培养良好的幽默感,最重要的是保持自信。如果具备了这些,你就掌握了接近他人的方法。试试这些必备的技巧,你会发现人们正向你走来。



The two-year study at the business school was really a big investment. Not only did I 1 all my savings for it, but I also had to borrow a **chunk** of money from others. The anxious expectation for a return for the investment 2 me all the way till I graduated at last. The various plans for a rosy future aside, I needed money, first of all, to pay off the debt I owed. Therefore, unlike many of my friends going on a grand tour around the globe after 3, I started to work, right after I left Cornell, with my 4 company in Louisville, Kentucky.

I 5 my first pay **stub** after working in the company for fifteen days. Our company pays out salary twice a month, which is the practice of most companies in the States. Since I had filled in the paperwork on the first day at work, giving 6 to our **payroll** department to deposit the



paycheck 7 into my bank account, what I received was just a detailed statement. When I went through the statement, I was **appalled** at what I saw—the net pay I received was much less than I had 8 and the tax I had to pay was eye-popping. On the left side of the statement were my 9 for the two weeks and on the right side were the **deductions** of different taxes, which included federal **withholding** (i. e. federal tax), Kentucky state withholding (i. e. state tax) and Louisville municipal withholding (i. e. city tax). All those taxes 10 30% of my paycheck. What was more 11 was the withholding on my signing bonus. When I accepted the offer from this company, it gave me a certain amount of money as a 12 for doing that. My signing bonus was taxed at the rate of 45%.

Dismayed, I called one of my friends working in Chicago and 13 about the high tax rate. After I **vented** all out to her, she told me that, 14 with her, I ought to have nothing to **gripe** about. As she was single, her tax bracket was higher than mine. In addition to the federal tax, state tax (Illinois has a higher state tax than Kentucky) and city tax, she had to pay the county tax, which added up to 35% of her paycheck. Plus, the cost of 15 in Chicago was much higher than in Louisville. Now it turned out that her 16 was even worse than mine. I offered her all the understanding and **solace** that I intended to 17 from her.

1. A. give out B. put out C. hold up D. use up
2. A. accompanied B. attended C. entertained D. shielded
3. A. graduation B. movement C. separation D. vacation
4. A. primitive B. modern C. current D. initial
5. A. accepted B. received C. refused D. rejected
6. A. arrangement B. warning C. reason D. permission
7. A. directly B. surprisedly C. proudly D. sadly
8. A. hoped B. discovered C. expected D. checked
9. A. dates B. earnings C. health D. spirits



10. A. made out B. added up to C. built up D. set aside
 11. A. untouched B. unexpected
 C. unfamiliar D. unbelievable
 12. A. respect B. praise C. benefit D. reward
 13. A. quarrelled B. puzzled C. explored D. complained
 14. A. discussed B. set C. compared D. studied
 15. A. playing B. living C. learning D. working
 16. A. danger B. hope C. turn D. case
 17. A. seek B. stimulate C. shape D. secure



【生词】

chunk *n.* 大块;大量: That's a big chunk of money to have to pay every month. 这是每个月都得付的一大笔钱。

stub *n.* (砍伐或折断后剩下的)残桩,残根;存根,票根: a couple of old ticket stubs in my pocket 我口袋里的几张旧票根

payroll *n.* 工资表;工资总额: They have an annual payroll of \$ 23 million. 他们每年发放的工资总额为2 300 万美元。

appalled *adj.* 震惊的: I was appalled by his arrogant attitude. 他傲慢的态度使我感到震惊。

deduction *n.* 扣除(额): the deduction of tax from earnings 从收入中扣除的税额

withholding *n.* (= withholding tax) 代扣的所得税(雇主发工资时替政府预扣的所得税)

dismay *v.* 使沮丧,使失望: The soldier was dismayed at the sight of the enemy forces. 那名士兵看到敌军,感到很沮丧。

vent *v.* 发泄,出气: He had had a bad day at work and vented his anger on his family. 他那天工作上很不顺利,便把怒气向家人发泄。

gripe *v.* 发牢骚,埋怨: He keeps griping about having no money. 他总发牢骚说没钱。

bracket *n.* 支架;括号;类别,档次: be in the lower income bracket 在低收入人群中

solace *n.* 慰藉,安慰: He began to find solace in prayer. 他开始在祈祷中寻求安慰。



【参考译文】

在商学院两年的学习真是一笔大投资。我不仅用光了所有的积蓄,还向别人借了一大笔钱。对投资回报的急切盼望始终伴随着我,直到毕业的那一刻。除了对美好未来的各种规划,我最需要的是钱,以偿还欠下的债务。所以,与许多朋友一毕业就去环球旅行不同,我一离开康奈尔大学就去了现在这家位于肯塔基州路易斯维尔市的公司上班。

在公司工作15天后,我拿到了自己的第一张工资单。我们公司每月发两次薪水,与美国的大多数公司做法一致。上班第一天我就填好了文件,允许工资部门把工资支票直接存到我的银行账户里,所以我收到的只是一张明细单。浏览一遍之后,我惊呆了——我的净收入比预计要少得多,而要缴的税多得让人目瞪口呆。明细单的左边是两周的收入,右边是扣除的各种税款,其中包括联邦代扣所得税(即联邦税),肯塔基州代扣所得税(即州税)和路易斯维尔城市代扣所得税(即市税)。所有这些税加起来占到了工资的30%。更令人难以置信的是签约奖金的代扣所得税。当我接受这份工作,公司给了我一笔签约奖金,这笔钱要交45%的税。

我郁闷地给芝加哥工作的朋友打电话,向她抱怨高税收的事。当我一吐为快之后,她告诉我,与她相比,我根本没什么可抱怨的。因为她是单身,她的税收等级比我还高。除了联邦税、州税(伊利诺伊州的税负比肯塔基州还要高)和市税外,她还要交县税,这些税加起来要占到工资的35%。此外,芝加哥的生活费用比路易斯维尔高得多。现在看来,她的情况比我还糟。我就把本想从她那里得到的理解和安慰全都给了她。



Unwanted sound, or noise, such as that 1 by airplanes, traffic, or industrial machinery, is considered a form of pollution. Noise pollution is at its worst in ***densely*** populated areas. It can 2 hearing loss, stress, high blood pressure, sleep loss, distraction, and lost productivity.

Sounds are produced by objects that ***vibrate*** at a 3 that the ear



can detect. This rate is called frequency and is 4 in *hertz*, or vibrations per second. Most humans can hear sounds between 20 and 20,000 *hertz*, while dogs can hear high-pitched sounds up to 50,000 *hertz*. While high-frequency sounds 5 be more ***hazardous*** and more annoying to hearing than low-frequency sounds, most noise pollution damage is 6 to the *intensity* of the sound. Measured in decibels, noise intensity can 7 from zero, the quietest sound the human ear can detect, to over 160 decibels. 8 takes place at around 40 decibels, a subway train is about 80 decibels, and a rock concert is from 80 to 100 decibels. The intensity of a 9 jet taking off is about 110 decibels. The ***threshold*** for pain, tissue damage, and potential hearing loss in humans is 120 decibels. Long-lasting, high-intensity sounds are the most damaging to hearing and produce the most 10 in humans.

11 to noise pollution 12 adding ***insulation*** and sound-proofing to doors, walls, and ceilings; using ear 13, particularly in industrial working areas; 14 vegetation to absorb and screen out noise pollution; and zoning urban areas to 15 a separation between residential areas and zones of ***excessive*** noise.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. produced | B. sold | C. bought | D. invented |
| 2. A. conclude | B. force | C. make | D. cause |
| 3. A. proportion | B. hour | C. rate | D. quality |
| 4. A. measured | B. praised | C. tested | D. increased |
| 5. A. used to | B. interested in | C. like to | D. tend to |
| 6. A. related | B. adjusted | C. fixed | D. stuck |
| 7. A. differ | B. range | C. include | D. change |
| 8. A. Appetite | | B. Ambition | |
| C. Mood | | D. Conversation | |
| 9. A. nearby | B. close | C. busy | D. alive |
| 10. A. praise | B. stress | C. complain | D. protest |
| 11. A. answers | B. keys | C. solutions | D. remedies |



12. A. catch B. include C. offer D. collect
13. A. prevention B. improvement C. protection D. reaction
14. A. lifting B. putting C. planting D. laying
15. A. prove B. remain C. maintain D. continue



【生词】

dense *adj.* 密集的; The garden is dense with weeds. 园中杂草丛生。 || **densely** *adv.*

vibrate *v.* 振动, 颤动; The ship's engines caused the whole ship to vibrate. 轮船的引擎使整个船身都晃动起来。

hazardous *adj.* 危险的; These steep stairs are hazardous. 这些陡直的楼梯很危险。

threshold *n.* 门槛, 门口; Suddenly the door opened and Madame stood on the threshold. 突然门开了, 夫人站在门口。

insulation *n.* 绝缘; 隔热; 隔音; insulation from sound 隔音

excessive *adj.* 过多的; 极度的; an excessive enthusiasm for sport 对体育的过分热衷



【参考译文】

不希望听到的声音, 或称噪音, 是由飞机、来往车辆或工业机械等产生的, 它被认为是一种污染。人口稠密地区的噪音污染是最糟糕的。它能导致失聪、紧张、高血压、失眠、注意力分散及生产效率降低。当物体以人耳能听到的速率振动时, 声音就产生了。这种速率叫做频率, 是以赫兹(每秒振动的频率)为计量单位的。大多数人能听到的声音在 20 到 20 000 赫兹之间, 而狗能听到高达 50 000 赫兹的高频声音。虽然高频声音比低频声音更具危害性, 更让人心烦, 但大多数噪音污染造成的损害却与声音的强度有关。以分贝为单位, 噪音强度可以从人耳能听到的最轻的声音 0 分贝直到 160 分贝以上。交谈的声音约为 40 分贝, 地铁的声音约为 80 分贝, 摇滚乐约为 80 至 100 分贝, 一架在附近起降的飞机约为 110 分贝。人类感到痛苦、组织受损、潜在听力丧失的下限是 120 分贝。长期的、高强度的声音对听力损害最大, 给人造成的压力也最大。噪音污染的解决办法包括对门、墙和天花板进行隔音处理; 使用护耳装置, 尤其是在工业区; 种植植物以吸收和屏蔽噪音; 对城市分区, 使居住区和噪音大的地区隔绝开来。