

北京核心教育文化研究中心《核心英语》课题组

核心英语

*Kernel
English*

完形填空高中版

Cloze

GZ



东北师范大学出版社

北京核心教育文化研究中心《核心英语》课题组

核心英语

KERNEL ENGLISH

完形填空 / 高中版

东北师范大学出版社·长春

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

核心英语. 完形填空: 高中版/《核心英语》课题组
编. —长春: 东北师范大学出版社, 2004.5

ISBN 7-5602-3865-3

I. 核... II. 核... III. 英语课—高中—教学参考
资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 034380 号

☐责任编辑: 张鸿鹤 ☐封面设计: REC 设计中心

☐责任校对: 武晓哲 ☐责任印制: 张允豪

东北师范大学出版社出版发行

长春市人民大街 5268 号 (130024)

电话: 0431-5695744 5688470

传真: 0431-5695734

网址: <http://www.nenup.com>

电子函件: sdcbs@mail.jl.cn

广告许可证: 吉工商广字 2200004001001 号

东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版

制版热线: 0431-5680137 0431-5693036 转 2098

辽宁美术印刷厂印装

沈阳市大东区北大营街 11 号

电话: 88332520 邮编: 110044

2004 年 5 月第 1 版 2004 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

幅面尺寸: 148 mm × 210 mm 印张: 7.5 字数: 229 千

印数: 00 001-10 000 册

定价: 9.50 元

如发现印装质量问题, 影响阅读, 可直接与承印厂联系调换

主 编：郑建新

编 者：吴小晋

余九霞

李云慧

金碧玉

叶 鹏

曾敏灵

郑天安

阮水兰

陈益民

熊 辉

周珊莲

徐敬富

徐建明

刘彩华

余文祥

赵 平

吕光明

邹小梅

余立东

吕冬生

包惠文

刘性铭

梅 燕

陈正东

涂崇钊

陈志鸿

杨行彪

目 录

CONTENTES

UNIT 1	高考试题	1
UNIT 2	书 信	20
UNIT 3	故 事	32
UNIT 4	高考试题	70
UNIT 5	幽 默	85
UNIT 6	文化意识	101
UNIT 7	为人处世	116
UNIT 8	人 物	132
UNIT 9	其 他	161
参考答案	188



UNIT 1

高 考 试 题

♥ 核心目标:

从短文的选材上看,内容贴近生活,重视实用。从体裁上看,体裁多样化,不单一。从命题宗旨上看,都紧紧围绕着短文阅读应该达到的交际目的和理解要求,尤其强调深层理解和现实生活中的交际能力。

Exercise 1

[1992·三南]

The lecture on smoking was over at last. As we boys were rushing towards the playground, Jim slipped by the table. The watch, which Mrs Smith had 1 on the table as she started her lecture, disappeared.

We were 2 to go back for class again when the headmaster called on us 3 and said, "I've got a little 4 for you boys. Mrs Smith has just lost her watch on the playground. This kind of thing has happened 5, she says—it just 6 off her wrist. So, look around for it, will you? 7 if you are clever enough to find it, let's 8 it clear the boy who does 9 will get a useful reward."

At once we started looking for the watch. Everybody wished to be the 10 one. Suddenly, Jim stopped and bent down as if to 11 something. And 12 he was in front of Mrs Smith, all smiles, 13 the watch to her.

Mrs Smith, however, didn't seem at all 14. In fact, she looked angry. She took the watch without 15 a "Thank you".

Jim got 16 —a large piece of paper from the headmaster, who 17 him to write a composition 18 the dangers of smoking. What could 19 Jim write about? He hadn't listened to the lecture and had nothing to say on the 20.

♥ 核心词汇:

1. slip *v.* 滑脱, 滑移 2. wrist *n.* 腕, 腕关节 3. subject *n.* 话题, 主题, 主语

♥核心语法:

特殊疑问句

用 what, who, which 等疑问代词或 when, where, why, how 等疑问副词引导的疑问句叫特殊疑问句。它不用 yes, no 回答, 用降调读。

e. g. How many classes does he have every day? 他每天上几节课?

Whose umbrella is over there? 那儿是谁的雨伞?

How many days may I keep the book? 这本书我能借多久呢?

♥核心解读:

1. The watch, which Mrs Smith had laid on the table as she started her lecture, disappeared. 史密斯老师的开始上课时放在桌上的手表不见了。
2. Suddenly, Jim stopped and bent down as if to pick up something. 吉姆突然停下来, 弯腰好像捡什么东西。
3. She took the watch without even a "Thank you". 她拿了手表, 甚至连一声“谢谢”都没说。
4. Jim got his reward—a large piece of paper from the headmaster, who told him to write a composition on the dangers of smoking. 吉姆获得了一张纸的奖赏, 校长要求他写一篇关于抽烟危害性的作文。

♥核心测试:

阅读上面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项 (A, B, C 和 D) 中选出最佳选项。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| () 1. A. seen | B. dropped | C. found | D. laid |
| () 2. A. about | B. able | C. sorry | D. sure |
| () 3. A. forward | B. together | C. straight | D. out |
| () 4. A. fun | B. trick | C. job | D. prize |
| () 5. A. before | B. now | C. here | D. there |
| () 6. A. goes | B. throws | C. slips | D. falls |
| () 7. A. Say | B. See | C. Guess | D. Check |
| () 8. A. get | B. put | C. make | D. keep |
| () 9. A. this | B. such | C. that | D. so |
| () 10. A. lucky | B. quick | C. early | D. worthy |
| () 11. A. put down | B. give away | C. find out | D. pick up |

- () 12. A. the following moment B. the next moment
 C. for a moment D. just a moment
- () 13. A. handing out B. turning in
 C. giving up D. sending back
- () 14. A. pleased B. hurt C. interested D. worried
- () 15. A. just B. ever C. even D. almost
- () 16. A. her punishment B. her prize
 C. his job D. his reward
- () 17. A. had B. made C. told D. helped
- () 18. A. of B. on C. in D. at
- () 19. A. poor B. nervous C. quick D. good
- () 20. A. lecture B. point C. matter D. subject

Exercise 2

[NMET1999]

People of Burlington are being disturbed by the sound of bells. Four students from Burlington College of Higher Education are in the bell tower of 1 and have made up their minds to 2 the bells nonstop for two weeks as a protest against heavy trucks which run 3 through the narrow High Street.

"They not only make it 4 to sleep at night, but they are 5 damage to our houses and shops of historical 6 ," said John Norris, one of the protesters.

" 7 we must have these noisy trucks on the roads," said Jean Lacey, a biology student. "Why don't they build a new road that goes 8 the town? Burlington isn't much more than a 9 village. Its streets were never 10 for heavy traffic."

Harry Fields also studying 11 said they wanted to make as much 12 as possible to force the 13 to realize what everybody was having to 14 . "Most of them don't 15 here anyway," he said. "They come in for meetings

and the Town Hall is soundproof, 16 they probably don't 17 the noise all that much. It's high time they realized the 18 .”

The fourth student, Liza Vernon, said she thought the public were 19 on their side, and even if they weren't they soon would be.

20 asked if they were 21 that the police might come to 22 them.

“Not really,” she said. “Actually we are 23 bell-ringers. I mean we are assistant bell-ringers for the church. There is no 24 against practising.”

I 25 the church with the sound of the bells ringing in my ears.

♥ 核心词汇:

1. Burlington *n.* (地名) 柏林敦 (美国艾奥瓦州东南一城市)
2. protest *n.* 抗议 3. protester *n.* 抗议者 4. soundproof *adj.* 隔音的

♥ 核心语法:

II 用作形式主语或形式宾语

It 做长的主语或宾语的先行代词, 真正的主语和宾语在后面。

e. g. It appeared that the two leaders are holding secret talks. 两位领导人好像在举行秘密会谈。(形式主语)

It's impossible for us to get there on time. 我们不可能按时赶到那里。(形式主语)

She finds it boring staying/to stay at home. 她觉得呆在家中很无聊。(形式宾语)

♥ 核心解读:

1. Burlington isn't much more than a large village. 柏林敦比一个大的村庄大不了多少。
2. There is no law against practising. 没有任何法律阻止我们练习敲钟。
3. I left the church with the sound of the bells ringing in my ears. 我离开了那座教堂, 耳边还萦绕着教堂的钟声。

♥ 核心测试:

阅读上面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项 (A, B, C 和 D) 中选出最佳选项。

- () 1. A. college B. village C. town D. church
- () 2. A. change B. repair C. ring D. shake
- () 3. A. now and then B. day and night
 C. up and down D. over and over
- () 4. A. terrible B. difficult

C. uncomfortable

D. unpleasant

- () 5. A. doing B. raising C. putting D. producing
 () 6. A. scene B. period C. interest D. sense
 () 7. A. If B. Although C. When D. Unless
 () 8. A. to B. through C. over D. round
 () 9. A. pretty B. quiet C. large D. modern
 () 10. A. tested B. meant C. kept D. used
 () 11. A. well B. hard C. biology D. education
 () 12. A. effort B. time C. trouble D. noise
 () 13. A. town's people B. other students

C. government officials

D. truck drivers

- () 14. A. stand B. accept C. know D. share
 () 15. A. stop B. live C. come D. study
 () 16. A. but B. so C. or D. for
 () 17. A. notice B. mention C. fear D. control
 () 18. A. event B. loss C. action D. problem
 () 19. A. hardly B. unwillingly C. mostly D. usually
 () 20. A. I B. We C. She D. They
 () 21. A. surprised B. afraid C. pleased D. determined
 () 22. A. seize B. fight C. search D. stop
 () 23. A. proper B. experienced

C. hopeful

D. serious

- () 24. A. point B. cause C. need D. law
 () 25. A. left B. found C. reached D. passed

Exercise 3

[NMET2000]

I climbed the stairs slowly, carrying a big suitcase, my father following with two more. By the time I got to the third floor, I was 1 and at the same

time feeling lonely. Worse still, Dad 2 a step and fell, sending my new suitcases 3 down the stairs. "Damn!" he screamed, his face turning red. I knew 4 was ahead. Whenever Dad's face turns red 5 !

How could I ever 6 him to finish unloading the car 7 screaming at me and making a scene in front of the other girls, girls I would have to spend the 8 of the year with? Doors were opening and faces peering out, as Dad walked 9 close behind. I felt it in my bones that my college life was getting off to a(n) 10 start.

" 11 the room quickly," I thought. "Get him into a chair and calm down." But 12 , would there be a chair in Room316? Or would it be a(n) 13 room?

14 I turned the key in the lock and 15 the door open, with Dad 16 complaining about a hurting knee or something. I put my head in, expecting the 17 . But to my 18 , the room wasn't empty at all! It had furniture, curtains, a TV, and even paintings on the walls.

And there on a well-made bed sat Amy, my new 19 , dressed neatly. Greeting me with a nod, she said in a soft voice, "Hi, you must be Cori." Then, she 20 the music and looked over at 21 . "And of course, you're Mr Faber," she said, 22 . "Would you like a glass of iced tea?" Dad's face turned decidedly 23 before he could bring out a "yes".

I knew 24 that Amy and I would be 25 and my first year of college would be a success.

♥ 核心词汇:

1. suitcase *n.* 手提箱 2. scene *n.* 场面 3. peer out 探出 4. complain *v.* 抱怨

♥ 核心语法:

v.-ing 分词短语用作状语

v.-ing 短语用作状语, 表原因、时间、方式、伴随情况、结果或条件等。

e. g. Laughing and talking, they went into the room. 他们有说有笑地走进房间。

Seeing nobody at home, I decided to come again. 看到没人在家, 我决定再来一趟。

Opening the door, I found nobody in. 打开门后, 我发现里面没有人。

♥核心解读:

1. I felt it in my bones that my college life was getting off to a bad start. 我打骨子里能感到我的大学生活将从一个坏的起点开始。
2. Dad's face turned decidedly less red before he could bring out a "yes". 在爸爸能憋出一个“好吧”之前, 他的脸色已变得不像以前那么红了。
3. I knew then that Amy and I would be friends and my first year of college would be a success. 此时我意识到我和 Amy 将会成为朋友, 而且我的大学一年级将会是成功的一年。

♥核心测试:

阅读上面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项 (A, B, C 和 D) 中选出最佳选项。

- () 1. A. helpless B. lazy C. anxious D. tired
- () 2. A. took B. minded C. missed D. picked
- () 3. A. rolling B. passing C. dropping D. turning
- () 4. A. suffering B. difficulty C. trouble D. danger
- () 5. A. go ahead B. look out C. hold on D. give up
- () 6. A. lead B. help C. encourage D. get
- () 7. A. after B. without C. while D. besides
- () 8. A. best B. beginning C. end D. rest
- () 9. A. with difficulty B. in a hurry
C. with firm steps D. in wonder
- () 10. A. fresh B. late C. bad D. unfair
- () 11. A. Search B. Find C. Enter D. Book
- () 12. A. in fact B. by chance C. once more D. then again
- () 13. A. small B. empty C. new D. neat
- () 14. A. Finally B. Meanwhile
C. Sooner or later D. At the moment
- () 15. A. knocked B. forced C. pushed D. tired
- () 16. A. yet B. only C. even D. still
- () 17. A. worst B. chair C. best D. tea
- () 18. A. regret B. disappointment
C. surprise D. knowledge

- () 19. A. roommate B. classmate C. neighbour D. companion
 () 20. A. turned on B. turned down
 C. played D. enjoyed
 () 21. A. Dad B. me C. the door D. the floor
 () 22. A. questioning B. wondering C. smiling D. guessing
 () 23. A. red B. less pale C. less red D. pale
 () 24. A. soon B. there C. later D. then
 () 25. A. sisters B. friends C. students D. fellows

Exercise 4

[2001 年春季高考题]

People do not analyse problems they meet. Sometimes they try to remember a solution from the last time they had a 1 problem. They often accept the opinion or idea of other people. Other times they begin to act without 2; they try to find a solution by trial and error. 3, when all of these methods 4, the person with a problem has to start analysing. There are six 5 in analysing a problem.

6 the person must recognize that there is a problem. For example, Sam's bicycle is broken, and he can not ride it to class as he usually does. Sam must 7 that there is a problem with his bicycle.

Next the person must 8 the problem. Before Sam can repair his bicycle, he must know why it does not work. For example, he must 9 the parts that are wrong.

Now the person must look for 10 that will make the problem clearer and lead to 11 solutions. For example, suppose Sam 12 something wrong with the brakes. 13, he can look in his bicycle repair book and read about brakes, 14 his friends at the bike shop, or look his brakes carefully.

After 15 the problem, the person should have 16 suggestion for a possible solution. Take Sam as an example 17, his suggestion might be:



tighten or loosen the brakes; buy new brakes and change the ones.

In the end, one 18 seems to be solution 19 the problem. Sometimes the 20 idea comes quite 21 because the thinker suddenly sees something new or sees something in a 22 way. Sam, for example, suddenly sees there is a piece of chewing gum stuck to a brake. He 23 hits on the solution to his problem, he must 24 the brakes.

Finally the solution is 25, Sam does it and find his bicycle works perfectly. In short he has solved the problem.

♥核心词汇:

1. analyse v. 分析, 分解 | 美式英语 | analyze
2. trail n. | 比喻用法 | 痕迹, 足迹
3. stage n. 步骤
4. see v. 句中表示“意识到, 注意到”
5. determine v. 确定, 肯定
6. brake n. 刹车, 制动器
7. solution to the problem 问题的解决办法

♥核心语法:

一般现在时

一般现在时常用 always, often, usually, frequently, sometimes, once in a while, every day (week, month etc.) 等, 表示经常发生或反复发生的动作。
e. g. He gets up early every day. 他每天都早起。

♥核心解读:

1. Sometimes they try to remember a solution from the last time they had a similar problem. 他们只是记住与上次相似的问题的解决方法。
2. They often accept the opinion or idea of other people. Other times they begin to act without thinking. 有时候他们接受别人的建议, 有时候根本不动脑去做事情。
3. There are six stages in analysing a problem. 分析问题时, 有 6 个步骤。
4. he must determine the parts that are wrong. 他必须确定出故障的位置。
5. Now the person must look for information that will make the problem clearer and lead to possible solutions. 人们必须找到一些信息, 这些信息有助于问题的明朗并引出可能的解决方法。
6. He immediately hits on the solution to his problem. 他马上意识到解决问题的方法。

7. Finally the solution is tested. 解决问题的方法最终得到验证。

♥ 核心测试:

阅读上面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项 (A, B, C 和 D) 中选出最佳选项。

- () 1. A. serious B. usual C. similar D. common
- () 2. A. practice B. thinking
C. understanding D. help
- () 3. A. Besides B. Instead C. Otherwise D. However
- () 4. A. fail B. work C. change D. develop
- () 5. A. ways B. conditions C. stages D. orders
- () 6. A. First B. Usually C. In general D. Most importantly
- () 7. A. explain B. prove C. show D. see
- () 8. A. judge B. find C. describe D. face
- () 9. A. check B. determine C. correct D. recover
- () 10. A. answers B. skills C. explanation D. information
- () 11. A. possible B. exact C. real D. special
- () 12. A. hopes B. argues C. decides D. suggests
- () 13. A. In other words B. Once in a while
C. First of all D. At this time
- () 14. A. look for B. talk to C. agree with D. depend on
- () 15. A. discussing B. settling down
C. compare with D. studying
- () 16. A. extra B. enough C. several D. countless
- () 17. A. secondly B. again C. also D. alone
- () 18. A. suggestion B. conclusion C. decision D. discovery
- () 19. A. with B. into C. for D. to
- () 20. A. next B. clear C. final D. new
- () 21. A. unexpectedly B. late
C. clearly D. often
- () 22. A. simple B. different C. quick D. sudden

- () 23. A. fortunately B. easily C. clearly D. immediately
 () 24. A. clean B. separate C. loosen D. remove
 () 25. A. recorded B. completed C. tested D. accepted

Exercise 5

[2001 年全国高考题]

He has been called the “missing link”. Half-man Half-beast. He is supposed to live in the highest mountain in the world—Mount Everest.

He is known as the Abominable Snowman. The 1 of the Snowman has been around for 2. Climbers in the 1920s reported finding marks like those of human feet high up on the side Mount Everest. The native people said that they had 3 this creature and called it the “Yeti”, and they had 4 caught Yetis on two occasions 5 none has ever been produced as evidence.

Over the years, the story of the Yetis has 6. In 1951, Eric Shipton took photographs of a set of tracks in the snow of Everest. Shipton believed that they were not 7 the tracks of monkey or bear and 8 that the Abominable Snowman might really 9. Further efforts have been made to find out about Yetis. But the only things people have ever found were 10 footprints. Most believe the footprints are nothing more than 11 animal's tracks, which had been made 12 as they melted and refroze in the snow. 13, in 1964, a Russian scientist said that the Abominable Snowman was 14 and was a remaining link with the prehistoric humans. But, 15, no evidence has ever 16 been produced.

These days, only a few people continue to take the story of the Abominable Snowman 17. But if they ever 18 catching one, they may face a real 19: would they put it in a 20 or give it a room in a hotel?

♥核心词汇:

1. climber *n.* 爬上者, 登上运动员 2. occasion *n.* 时光, 时节, 时机
 3. evidence *n.* 证据, 物证 4. exist *v.* 存在 5. prehistoric *a.* 史前的

♥核心语法:

非限制性定语从句

在英语中, 非限制性定语从句通常和主句分开, 对先行词起着说明、解释的作用。非限制性这一从句有时形式上是从句, 实际上其功用相当于一个分句。

e. g. Then he met Mary, who invited him to a party. 后来他遇到玛丽。玛丽邀请他去参加晚会。(who 实际上=and she)

♥核心解读:

1. He is supposed to live in the highest mountain in the world. 他一定是住在世界最高的山上。
2. The native people said that they had knew of this creature. 当地人听说过这种动物。
3. and they had even caught Yetis on two occasions though none has ever been produced as evidence. 尽管没有找到任何东西作为证据, 但他们说甚至两次抓到雪人。
4. Most believe the footprints are nothing more than ordinary animal's tracks. 大多数人相信这些脚印只是一般动物留下的足迹。
5. a Russian scientist said that the Abominable Snowman was real and a remaining link with the prehistoric humans. 一位俄国科学家认为雪人是存在的, 是至今尚存于史前的过渡性的动物。
6. would they put it in a zoo or give it a room in a hotel? 是把雪人放在动物园里, 还是放在布置好了的房间里呢?

♥核心测试:

阅读上面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项 (A, B, C 和 D) 中选出最佳选项。

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. event | B. story | C. adventure | D. description |
| () 2. A. centuries | B. too long | C. some time | D. many years |
| () 3. A. heard from | B. cared for | C. knew of | D. read about |
| () 4. A. even | B. hardly | C. certainly | D. probably |
| () 5. A. as | B. though | C. when | D. until |
| () 6. A. developed | B. changed | C. occurred | D. continued |
| () 7. A. entirely | B. naturally | C. clearly | D. simply |
| () 8. A. found | B. declared | C. felt | D. doubted |
| () 9. A. exist | B. escape | C. disappear | D. return |
| () 10. A. clearer | B. more | C. possible | D. rare |