

CONQUER

ENGLISH

征服高考英语

完形填空

总主编：严 军
主 编：周桂良(特级教师)

拥有“征服”
成功在握

中国少年儿童出版社

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英语李高翔编

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者

完形填空题是历年高考英语的必考题型,该题型主要测试学生综合应用语言知识的能力,其考点不仅包含语法知识,词汇意义和用法、习惯用法,常识,逻辑推理,还涵盖对上下文乃至全篇文章的理解。为了帮助参加高考的学生提高应试能力,我们在对高考英语完形填空进行深入研究的基础上,根据《考试大纲》和《课程标准》的要求,结合当前高中英语教学的实际,编写了这本《征服高考英语·完形填空》。

本书分为三个部分:

1. 高考完形填空题的命题特点与应试技巧

介绍题型的由来、特点,并参照解题的步骤和应试的技巧做理论上的归纳与探讨。

2. 近 10 年高考完形填空题精讲

包含近 10 年来高考的题目,展示解题全过程,逐条分析,内容详尽,讲解独到。

3. 高考完形填空能力训练 60 篇

选取 60 篇各种类型的完形填空题进行强化训练。书末附有答案,以供参考。

本书由蒋顺国、马爱武、杨伟成、刘芸、马乐吾、常英、徐惠芳、朱国卫、赵卫勇、岳茵等老师编写。特级教师周桂良先生负责全书的统筹与审稿。

由于编者水平有限,加之编写时间仓促,书中疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者



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第一部分

高考完形填空题的命题特点与应试技巧

一、命题形式

完形填空(Cloze Test)是对各种语言现象运用能力综合考查的一种客观性测试法。这种题型是由 W. L. Taylor 在 1953 年首创的。泰勒的理论根据是“格式塔完形心理学”。高考英语完形填空空中“完形”(cloze)一词就是由格式塔完形心理学中的“closure”这一概念引申出来的,意思是说,人类具有使缺损结构完整、进行修补的心理倾向和潜在意识。比如,一样东西破了,人们总想把它修好;一套邮票缺了一张,总想把它补齐。一篇文章或一篇文章中的一个或几个段落也是个整体,有其一定的思想、内容、结构、文体、风格等,若抽掉一些词,完全可以通过对上下文(即特定的语境及其支配的语境)的分析、推理和归纳,作出判断,将被抽去的词补上,使其恢复原样。

完形填空按其性质来分一般有四种形式:

1. 单词填空:根据所给某单词的首字母拼写出该单词。
2. 单项填空:原先是指某类词的填空,如冠词填空、介词(或副词)填空、连词填空等,现已发展成句子水平上的任何语言现象的选择填空,如高考中的单项填空。
3. 等量间隔填空:在一篇文章中,每隔一定数量的单词(据说最早是“每隔一定数量的字母”),如 5 个、7 个、9 个、11 个等,删去一个单词(亦有删去一个短语甚至一个从句的,即考什么删什么,这完全决定于试题难度,通常用于诊断性考试),有规则地留出空白来填入。
4. 选择式综合填空:在语篇水平上的任何语言现象综合运用能力的选择填空。如高考中的“完形填空”。

二、题型简介

该题是选一篇(也许是两篇)短文,文中有 20 或 25 个空格,考生要从每个空格所给的四个选项中选择一最佳答案填入空白处,使短文结构恢复完整,语句通顺,意思连贯。

近几年来的完形填空题,有以下几个特点:

1. 短文难度基本稳定,与高中英语教材课文难易基本相当。
2. 短文选材一般为故事性文章,极少采用其他题材的文章。但往往不按时间顺序平铺直叙,有插叙或倒叙,有时还夹有描述和议论。
3. 短文第一句不设空格,提供给考生一个思路,以便考生做题。
4. 考查内容主要是逻辑上的通顺,而不是考语法。所以每题四个选项大多属同一语法范畴。
5. 短文长度基本稳定,一般在 250~300 个单词左右。1999 年前,因为试题有 25 个空格,所以文章长度略长,超过 250 词。2000 年开始,试题只有 20 个空格,所以文章改短,一般在 250 词以下。近年高考完形填空长度如下:

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (江苏)
248/25 空	269/25 空	247/25 空	186/20 空	244/20 空	250/20 空	239/20 空	235/20 空

6. 选项以实词为主,其中又以动词、名词、形容词居多,兼顾其他。近年考项如下:

年份	名词	动词	形容词	副词	连词	介词	代词	短语	合计
1996	4	9	6	2	1		3		25
1997	8	13		2	1	1			25
1998	7	7	4	3	2	1	1		25
1999	7	9	3	1	2	1	1	1	25
2000	3	8	4	1		3	1		20
2001	4	3	4	5	1			3	20
2002	5	8	2	3	1			1	20
2003	3	8	5	2	1			1	20
2004 (江苏)	3	7	5	3	1		1		20



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7. 各个小题得分不同,有的高,有的低,悬殊较大。江苏考生得分情况如下:

题号	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1996	0.76	0.27	0.89	0.54	0.68	0.48	0.76	0.88	0.52	0.84
1997	0.92	0.90	0.39	0.30	0.39	0.40	0.34	0.27	0.70	0.80
1998	0.80	0.64	0.67	0.65	0.84	0.49	0.88	0.38	0.86	0.69
1999	0.74	0.53	0.77	0.68	0.40	0.19	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.05
2000										
2001										
2002										
2003										
2004 (江苏)										

36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
0.61	0.86	0.64	0.16	0.53	0.77	0.19	0.31	0.42	0.68	0.80
0.21	0.43	0.71	0.52	0.43	0.45	0.43	0.80	0.80	0.87	0.61
0.51	0.67	0.85	0.90	0.86	0.69	0.19	0.80	0.80	0.72	0.76
0.83	0.31	0.62	0.20	0.59	0.72	0.60	0.82	0.50	0.71	0.68
0.73	0.55	0.57	0.71	0.31	0.56	0.57	0.89	0.37	0.60	0.57
0.90	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.67	0.47	0.47	0.21	0.67	0.39	0.57
0.67	0.51	0.42	0.25	0.47	0.31	0.48	0.34	0.39	0.65	0.69
0.43	0.65	0.45	0.41	0.45	0.27	0.20	0.60	0.85	0.12	0.20
0.64	0.80	0.73	0.79	0.13	0.67	0.58	0.53	0.65	0.85	0.75

47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	合计
0.38	0.24	0.51	0.28						0.57
0.62	0.71	0.64	0.74						0.57
0.86	0.80	0.62	0.31						0.69
0.60	0.31	0.68	0.72						0.66
0.73	0.61	0.36	0.34	0.23	0.60	0.11	0.78	0.34	0.69
0.25	0.71	0.64	0.34	0.54	0.45	0.81	0.81	0.27	0.73
0.74	0.71	0.49	0.43	0.57	0.75	0.23	0.51	0.35	0.50
0.27	0.47	0.63	0.63	0.69	0.35	0.42	0.75	0.45	0.47
0.15	0.79	0.77	0.61	0.35	0.73	0.23	0.69	0.64	0.61

三、解题步骤与应试技巧

1. 通读全文,领会大意

完形填空的特点是提供了完整的文章,要求考生在领会文章大意的基础上来解题。因此,我们首先要将全文通读一遍,基本了解大意,如果对文章的主要意思还不清楚,宁可再看一两遍,再着手做题,切忌看一句填一句。

每篇短文必有主题思想,段落之间必然能承上启下,前后呼应,句与句之间也一定紧密相连,形成一个有机的整体。先通读全文,掌握文章的逻辑思路,顺着思路去解题,就不难选出正确的答案来。

做好完形填空练习的关键在于抓住文章的主题思想,了解文章大意。在阅读过程中,如果遇到生疏的单词或词组,不



必慌张,要冷静分析,区别对待。假如这个词或词组不影响你理解句子的意思和全文的大意,可以不必理会而继续阅读。对理解全句,领会大意有影响的词语,则可以先通过上下文,运用语法、词汇等知识,猜测它们的意思。

2. 逐句阅读,选出答案

在通读一两遍短文、了解大意的基础上,再逐句阅读,选出答案。可从下面四个角度入手选择。

(1)从上下文的角度考虑。有很多选项都属于同一语法范畴,填入任何一个语法上都不错,只有从上下文的角度考虑,才能选出最佳答案。有的最佳答案甚至可以从下面材料中直接提取。

(2)从词汇意义及用法的角度考虑。有些词汇有意义上或用法上的细微区别,应该根据上下文确定选项。

(3)从逻辑推理、常识等角度考虑。连词、介词等虚词常需从语气上看是否通顺。

(4)从习惯用法和搭配的角度考虑。

解题时,可用选定和排除相结合的方法。若能立即选定答案,可用排除法来检验其他三个是否是干扰项;若不能决定最佳答案,可用排除法把三个干扰项一一排除。

3. 复读全文,调整答案

在全部题目做完之后,必须再次通读全文,检查所选答案是否与文章主题、作者态度等相符,上下文逻辑关系是否正确,对不合题意的答案进行调整。若还有无法确定的选项,可猜测选择,不要遗漏。



第二部分

近 10 年高考完形填空题精讲

2011-2012

It was the night before the composition was due. As I looked at the list of topics (题目), "The Art of Eating Spaghetti (意大利面条)" caught my eye. The word "spaghetti" brought back the 36 of an evening at Uncle Allen's in Blleville 37 all of us were seated around the table and Aunt Pat 38 spaghetti for supper. Spaghetti was an exotic (外来的) treat in 39 days. Never had I eaten spaghetti, and 40 of the grown-ups had enough experience to be 41 it. What laughing 42 we had about the 43 respectable method for moving spaghetti from plate to mouth. 44, I wanted to write about that, but I wanted to 45 it down simply for my own 46, not for Mr Fleagle, my composition teacher. 47, I would write something else.

When I finished it the night was half gone and there was no 48 left to write a proper composition for Mr Fleagle. There was no choice next morning but to 49 my work. Two days passed before Mr Fleagle returned the 50 papers. He said, "Now, class, I want to read you a composition, 'The Art of Eating Spaghetti'."

My words! He was reading my words out 51 to the whole class. 52 laughed, then the whole class was laughing with open-hearted enjoyment. I did my best not to show 53, but what I was feeling was pure happiness, 54 my words had the power to make people 55.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 36. A. memory | B. thought | C. knowledge | D. experience |
| 37. A. when | B. where | C. since | D. after |
| 38. A. cooked | B. served | C. got | D. made |
| 39. A. their | B. past | C. last | D. those |
| 40. A. none | B. nor | C. some | D. neither |
| 41. A. careful about | B. good at | C. fond of | D. interested in |
| 42. A. speeches | B. lessons | C. sayings | D. arguments |
| 43. A. nearly | B. naturally | C. officially | D. socially |
| 44. A. Especially | B. Probably | C. Suddenly | D. Fortunately |
| 45. A. settle | B. put | C. take | D. let |
| 46. A. work | B. story | C. luck | D. joy |
| 47. A. However | B. Therefore | C. As for him | D. Except for that |
| 48. A. time | B. excuse | C. way | D. idea |
| 49. A. give up | B. continue | C. hand in | D. delay |
| 50. A. written | B. graded | C. collected | D. signed |
| 51. A. loud | B. fast | C. publicly | D. calmly |
| 52. A. People | B. Nobody | C. Somebody | D. I |
| 53. A. shock | B. wonder | C. worry | D. pleasure |
| 54. A. if | B. for | C. while | D. although |
| 55. A. excited | B. satisfied | C. think | D. laugh |

快速阅读全文,得知该文写的是作者看到"The Art of Eating Spaghetti"这个作文题目时所产生的回忆。

36. 指看到 spaghetti "意大利面条"这个词时,它把作者带回到以前的一个晚上的"记忆中"去了。故最佳答案为 A。
37. 在那天晚上所有人都围坐在桌子周围。when 引导表示时间的定语从句,先行词是 evening。故最佳答案为 A。
38. Aunt Pat 给大家"端上"意大利面条作为晚餐,serve 是"端上,摆上(食品)"的意思。故最佳答案为 B。
39. ... in those days 指"在当时"意大利面条是一种外来的食品。故最佳答案为 D。
40. 文中句子意思为"我没有吃过意大利面条,成年人也没有一个……"。none of the grown-ups 中的 none 意为"没有一个",指三个或三个以上的人或物。故最佳答案为 A。
41. 根据上文意思指"没有成年人擅长吃这种面条"。故最佳答案为 B。
42. 指就如何吃意大利面条进行了口头上的"争论"。故最佳答案为 D。
43. 就关于"全社会上"从盘子中如何将意大利面条吃到嘴里的正确方法进行了口头争论。故最佳答案为 D。

44. 指想到这里,我突然产生了一个想法。故最佳答案为 C。
 45. put ... down 意为“写下,记下”。故最佳答案为 B。
 46. for my own joy. “作为自己的乐趣”。故最佳答案为 D。
 47. as for 意为“至于”as for him,至于老师的作文作业。(我可以另写一份)。故最佳答案为 C。
 48. 因为写完第一篇已经是半夜了,所以没有时间写 Mr Fleagle 的作文了。故最佳答案为 A。
 49. 由于没有时间再写作业了,所以只有将自己作为乐趣写的那篇当作业交了上去,“交上去”用 hand in。故最佳答案为 C。
 50. 两天之后,Mr Fleagle 把已给分好等级的作文发了回来。故最佳答案为 B。
 51. laid 指向全班公开的。故最佳答案为 A。
 52. 根据下句“接着全班同学都大笑”可以判断是有人在笑。故最佳答案为 C。
 53. “我尽力没有显出高兴的样子”,show 是及物动词,pleasure 为名词。故最佳答案为 D。
 54. 前后句表示因果关系,但选项中没有连接副词,因此用并列连词 for,引导表示原因的并列句。故最佳答案为 B。
 55. 使我感到高兴的是,我的作文能够让人们笑起来。故最佳答案为 D。

2004 北京卷

Don't Take the Fun Out of Youth Sports

When I joined a private football league a few years ago, the sport meant everything to me. My coach(教练) said that I had lots of potential(潜力), and I became captain of my 36. That was before all the fun was taken out of 37.

At first, everyone on the team got 38 playing time. Then the team moved up to the top division after winning all its games, and the 39 started. Some parents, who had paid the coach extra so their daughters could have 40 one-on-one training, got angry when she didn't give them more playing time in our 41. The coach was replaced.

The new coach, however, took all the fun out of the game: All we did during practice was 42. I always wished to God that it would rain so we would not have the 43. Of course, all teams run drills; they are 44. But we ran so much that, afterwards, we had trouble 45. Younger people shouldn't be doing exercises 46 for 18-year-olds.

I was very thin 47. I started football, but as a member of this team I wouldn't eat much, because I was afraid of being too 48 to run. I feared making mistakes, and the added pressure caused me to make more than my usual 49.

Is all this pressure necessary? I 50 up leaving the football team. Four other girls did the same, and two of them stopped playing football completely. That's 51, because they had so much potential. They were just burned-out with all the pressure they 52 from the coach or their parents.

I continued playing football at school and 53 my love for it. I joined a private team coached by my school coach. When I started playing 54 him, he told me I needed to relax because I looked nervous. After I 55 down, I played better. When you enjoy something, it's a lot easier to do it well.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 36. A. class | B. club | C. team | D. board |
| 37. A. playing | B. living | C. learning | D. working |
| 38. A. great | B. equal | C. right | D. extra |
| 39. A. business | B. struggle | C. attempt | D. pressure |
| 40. A. free | B. private | C. good | D. basic |
| 41. A. matches | B. courses | C. lessons | D. programs |
| 42. A. jump | B. play | C. run | D. shoot |
| 43. A. duty | B. meeting | C. operation | D. training |
| 44. A. necessary | B. boring | C. scientific | D. practical |
| 45. A. speaking | B. moving | C. sleeping | D. breathing |
| 46. A. used | B. intended | C. made | D. described |
| 47. A. till | B. since | C. before | D. because |
| 48. A. full | B. tired | C. lazy | D. big |
| 49. A. size | B. share | C. space | D. state |
| 50. A. gave | B. kept | C. ended | D. picked |
| 51. A. sad | B. shameful | C. silly | D. serious |
| 52. A. received | B. suffered | C. brought | D. felt |
| 53. A. reconsidered | B. rediscovered | C. re-formed | D. replaced |



54. A. at B. by C. for D. around
55. A. fell B. stepped C. slowed D. calmed

先阅读文章标题,再快速阅读全文,得知该文谈的是作者参加足球训练的体会,运动应该要有乐趣。

36. 我成了“球”队(team)的队长。故最佳答案为 C。
37. 文章标题中的 sport 提示此处应用 playing。故最佳答案为 A。
38. 从该段最后一句... give them more playing time 可知,一开始球队中每人的打球时间是“相同的”(equal),故最佳答案为 B。
39. 球赛打到决赛,“压力”(pressure)就产生了。故最佳答案为 D。
40. 家长送给教练额外的工资,希望能“私下”(private)得到一对一的训练。故最佳答案为 B。
41. 在我们的“比赛”(matches)中,教练没有给她们多上场,她们的父母生气了。故最佳答案为 A。
42. 从下文 all teams run drills 可知道新教练是让她们练“跑”(run)。故最佳答案为 C。
43. 新教练已把运动中的乐趣全部拿掉了,所以作者希望天会下雨,可以不“训练”(training)。故最佳答案为 D。
44. But 引导的下句对新教练训练跑步表示否定,此句就应对“跑”表示肯定,说它是“必须(necessary)的”。故最佳答案为 D。
45. 跑得多会引起“呼吸”(breathing)困难。故最佳答案为 D。
46. intended 含有“为某人设计或计划的”(plan or designed for somebody)的意思。此句是说青少年不应做为 18 岁的成年人设计的运动。故最佳答案为 B。
47. 参加足球训练“以前”(before)作者很瘦,但是作为该球队人员,又不能多吃。故最佳答案为 C。
48. 不多吃的原因是害怕吃“饱”(full)了不能跑。故最佳答案为 A。
49. share 可作名词用,意思是“份额”,这句是说作者害怕犯错所增加的压力使她比平时犯更多的错。故最佳答案为 B。
50. end up 的意思是“终结”(reach a final situation),这句是说作者以离开足球队作为结束。故最佳答案为 C。
51. 有足球潜力的人要离开球队,是很“难过的”(sad)。故最佳答案为 A。
52. burn out 的意思是“用火把……赶出”(drive out by fire)。这句是说学生“感到”(felt)来自教练和父母的压力把他们赶出了球队。
53. 作者在学校继续踢球,又“重新发现”(discover)了对足球的爱。故最佳答案为 B。
54. play for 的意思是“代表某人成某队去比赛”。故最佳答案为 C。
55. “平静”(calmed)下来后,踢得更好了。故最佳答案为 D。

2011

We may look at the world around us, but somehow we manage not to see it until whatever we've become used to suddenly disappears. 36, for example, the neatly-dressed woman I 37 to see—or look at—on my way to work each morning.

For three years, no matter 38 the weather was like, she was always waiting at the bus stop around 8:00 am. On 39 days, she wore heavy clothes and a pair of woolen gloves. Summertime 40 out neat, belted cotton dresses and a hat pulled low over her sunglasses. 41, she was an ordinary working woman. Of course, I 42 all this only after she was seen no more. It was then that I realized how 43 I expected to see her each morning. You might say I 44 her.

“Did she have an accident? Something 45?” I thought to myself about her 46. Now that she was gone, I felt I had 47 her. I began to realize that part of our 48 life probably includes such chance meetings with familiar 49: the milkman you see at dawn, the woman who 50 walks her dog along the street every morning, the twin brothers you see at the library. Such people are 51 markers in our lives. They add weight to our 52 of place and belonging.

Think about it. 53, while walking to work, we mark where we are by 54 a certain building, why should we not mark where we are when we pass a familiar, though 55, person?

36. A. Make B. Take C. Give D. Have
37. A. happened B. wanted C. used D. tried
38. A. what B. how C. which D. when
39. A. sunny B. rainy C. cloudy D. snowy
40. A. took B. brought C. carried D. turned
41. A. Clearly B. Particularly C. Luckily D. Especially
42. A. believed B. expressed C. remembered D. wondered
43. A. long B. often C. soon D. much
44. A. respected B. missed C. praised D. admired



- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 45. A. better | B. worse | C. more | D. less |
| 46. A. disappearance | B. appearance | C. misfortune | D. fortune |
| 47. A. forgotten | B. lost | C. known | D. hurt |
| 48. A. happy | B. enjoyable | C. frequent | D. daily |
| 49. A. friends | B. strangers | C. tourists | D. guests |
| 50. A. regularly | B. actually | C. hardly | D. probably |
| 51. A. common | B. pleasant | C. important | D. faithful |
| 52. A. choice | B. knowledge | C. decision | D. sense |
| 53. A. Because | B. If | C. Although | D. However |
| 54. A. keeping | B. changing | C. passing | D. mentioning |
| 55. A. unnamed | B. unforgettable | C. unbelievable | D. unreal |



- 快速阅读全文,得知该文写的是我们往往对身边的常见事物熟视无睹,而当失去后才觉得它们的珍贵。
36. take something (somebody) as example 是固定词组,意思是“以某事(某人)为例”,此句中的“某事”是 the neatly dressed woman... each morning,很长,为了句子的平衡,放到了后面。故最佳答案为 B。
37. used to 意思是“过去常常……”,上文已有 become used to... ,这儿用 used to... 使之保持意义上的一致。故最佳答案为 C。
38. What... like 的意思是“……怎么样”,若用 how 则不用 like。故最佳答案为 A。
39. 下文提到穿厚衣服,戴羊毛手套,四个选项中,只有下雪天需要这样做。故最佳答案为 D。
40. bring out 意思是“显现出,显露出”。故最佳答案为 B。
41. clearly 的意思是“显然地”。故最佳答案为 A。
42. 这儿需填 remembered,使之与文章第一句呼应。故最佳答案为 C。
43. how much 修饰动词 expected,表示“多么”。故最佳答案为 D。
44. miss 的意思是“想念”。故最佳答案为 B。
45. 上文 accident 的意思是“事故”,发生事故是坏事情,此处问“还有更坏(worse)的事情吗”。故最佳答案为 B。
46. I thought to myself 我心里暗想。上文有 she was seen no more,下文还有 Now that she was gone,所以她是“消失”(disappearance)了。故最佳答案为 A。
47. 她消失了,我感到我“认识”(known)她了。与主题“失去了才感觉到”保持一致。故最佳答案为 C。
48. 与熟悉的陌生人相遇应属“日常”(daily)生活范畴。故最佳答案为 D。
49. 下文列举的送奶人等是常见的“陌生人”(stronger)。故最佳答案为 B。
50. walk a dog 的意思是遛狗。每日早晨都“有规律地”(regularly)遛狗。故最佳答案为 A。
51. 这句话的意思是“这些人都是我们生活的‘重要’(important)标记”。故最佳答案为 C。
52. sense 有“理解,领悟”的意思。They add weight to our sense of place and belonging. 意为他们增加了我们对居住环境归属感的认同。故最佳答案为 D。
53. 用 If 引导假设状语从句。故最佳答案为 B。
54. 下文 pass a familiar... person,所以需填 passing。故最佳答案为 C。
55. 从全文看,谈的都是常见的陌生人,因此不知其姓名(unnamed)。故最佳答案为 A。



“It was all his own idea,” says Pat, the wife of California high school football coach Bob Peters. Bob had 36 made a “motherhood contract (合同)” — declaring that for 70 days this summer he would 37 the care of their four children and all the housework. 38 he didn't even know how to make coffee when he signed, he was very confident.

After 40 of the 70 days, he was ready to 39. “I was beaten down,” admits Bob. “Not only is motherhood a 40 task, it is an impossible job for any normal human being.”

Bob and Pat were married in 1991. After the marriage, Pat 41 a secretary to help put him through university. 42 Bob has been the football coach while Pat raised the kids. 43 two years ago Pat went back to work. “I had been 44 children so much,” she 45, “I couldn't talk to a grown-up.” She continued to run the household, 46 — until Bob signed the contract.

Bob tried hard to learn cooking, but the meals he prepared were 47. For the last three weeks, the family 48 a lot — sometimes having McDonald's hamburgers for lunch and dinner.

49 housekeeping, a home economics teacher had told Bob that a room always looks clean 50 the bed is made. “I

conquer

found 51 —I shut the doors,” he says. Soon the kids were wearing their shirts inside out. “When we went to 52 Pat at work, I made them wear their shirts 53 side out so they would look clean.”

Now that Bob has publicly 54 he was wrong, he is 55 the child-raising and household tasks with Pat.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. only | B. just | C. nearly | D. ever |
| 37. A. stick to | B. set about | C. think about | D. take over |
| 38. A. If | B. As | C. Since | D. Although |
| 39. A. carry on | B. give up | C. break down | D. find out |
| 40. A. strange | B. pleasant | C. difficult | D. serious |
| 41. A. sent | B. employed | C. learned from | D. worked as |
| 42. A. In time | B. Before long | C. Since then | D. Later on |
| 43. A. Then | B. Thus | C. So | D. Still |
| 44. A. near | B. after | C. about | D. around |
| 45. A. insists | B. sighs | C. jokes | D. apologizes |
| 46. A. besides | B. therefore | C. however | D. otherwise |
| 47. A. terrible | B. tasty | C. expensive | D. special |
| 48. A. starved | B. traveled | C. worked out | D. ate out |
| 49. A. Due to | B. As for | C. Along with | D. Except for |
| 50. A. until | B. before | C. if | D. unless |
| 51. A. an easier way | B. a cheaper way | C. a cleaner way | D. a harder way |
| 52. A. receive | B. welcome | C. greet | D. fetch |
| 53. A. good | B. wrong | C. right | D. opposite |
| 54. A. admitted | B. suggested | C. agreed | D. explained |
| 55. A. operating | B. realizing | C. sharing | D. performing |

快速阅读全文,得知该文谈论的是做家务,带孩子不容易。

36. just 的意思是“刚刚,刚才”(only a very short time ago),用在这儿语气通顺。故最佳答案为 B。
37. take over 的意思是“接管”(gain control over and responsible for somebody or something),这儿说这个夏天七十天中 Bob 接替他的妻子管理四个孩子和做家务。故最佳答案为 D。
38. 这个从句表示让步,所以应用连词 Although。故最佳答案为 D。
39. 从下句 I was beaten down 中,可见他准备“放弃”(give up)。选项 C 中 break down 的意思是“毁坏,打垮”,用在此处不通。故最佳答案为 B。
40. 下句说这不是一个正常人可做的工作,可见任务之“艰巨”(difficult)。最佳答案为 C。
41. work as a secretary 的意思是“当秘书”,这句说 Pat 当秘书帮助他丈夫上完大学。故最佳答案为 D。
42. since then 的意思是“从那时起”,时态用完成时。故最佳答案为 C。
43. then 的意思是“然后”,这儿是按时间的顺序进行叙述。故最佳答案为 A。
44. Pat 一直在照料孩子们,所以她说一直围着孩子转(around)。故最佳答案为 D。
45. sigh 可解释为“叹息地说”(express or say something with a sigh)。故最佳答案为 B。
46. 这儿的语气是转折,四个选项中只有 however 表示转折。故最佳答案为 C。
47. 这句中用 but 转换语气,所以 Bob 准备的饭菜是“不好的”(poor)。故最佳答案为 A。
48. use out 表示“外出”,下句也表明他们经常外出吃汉堡包。故最佳答案为 D。
49. as for 的意思是“至于,就……而言”。故最佳答案为 B。
50. 用 if 引导条件状语从句。故最佳答案为 C。
51. 与整理床铺相比,关上门是个“更简便的方法”(an easier way)。故最佳答案为 A。
52. fetch 的意思是“去拿东西”或“接人”。故最佳答案为 D。
53. right side 指布(衣服)的正面。此处是说平时孩子们把衣服反穿(inside out)。而去见母亲时才正穿(right side out)。故最佳答案为 C。
54. admit 的意思是“承认”(agree, often unwillingly that something bad is true)。故最佳答案为 C。
55. 此句最后有 with Pat, share... with 的意思是“平分”。故最佳答案为 C。



2004

(A)

Adults are often surprised by how well they remember something they learned as children but have never practised in the meantime. A man who has not had an opportunity to go swimming for years can 55 swim as well as ever when he gets back in the water. He can get on a bicycle after several decades and still 56 away. A mother who has not 57 the words for years can teach her daughter the poem that begins "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" or recite the story of Cinderella or Snow White.

One explanation is the law of overlearning, which can be stated as follows: 58 we have learned something, additional learning increases the 59 of time we will remember it.

In childhood, we usually continue to practise such skills as swimming, bicycle riding long after we have learned them. We continue to listen to and 60 ourselves or poems such as "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" and childhood tales such as Cinderella or Snow White. We not only learn but 61.

The law of overlearning explains why *cramming* (突击学习) for an examination, 62 it may result in a passing grade, is not a 63 way to learn a school course. By *cramming*, a student may learn the subject well enough to get by on the examination, but he is likely soon to forget almost everything he learned. A little overlearning, 64, is usually a good investment toward the future.

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|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 55. A. only | B. hardly | C. still | D. even |
| 56. A. move | B. drive | C. travel | D. ride |
| 57. A. thought about | B. cared for | C. showed up | D. brought up |
| 58. A. Before | B. Once | C. Until | D. Unless |
| 59. A. accuracy | B. unit | C. limit | D. length |
| 60. A. remind | B. inform | C. warn | D. recall |
| 61. A. recite | B. overlearn | C. research | D. improve |
| 62. A. though | B. so | C. if | D. after |
| 63. A. convenient | B. demanding | C. satisfactory | D. swift |
| 64. A. at most | B. by the way | C. on the other hand | D. in the end |

快速阅读全文,得知该文谈论的是超量学习。

55. 从语气上看,应填 still,表示“仍旧”,下句中的 still 也证实了这一点。故最佳答案为 C。
56. 自行车是“骑”(ride)的。故最佳答案为 D。
57. think about 的意思是“回想,想起”。故最佳答案为 A。
58. once 作连词用,意思是“一旦”。故最佳答案为 B。
59. 额外(超量)的学习能增加我们记忆事物的时间“长度”(length)。故最佳答案为 D。
60. remind 意思是“使某人回想起……”。故最佳答案为 A。
61. 该段的前两句说我们学会后,还继续练,我们是“超量学习”(overlearn)。故最佳答案为 B。
62. 用 though(虽然)引导让步状语从句。故最佳答案为 A。
63. 突击学习不是一个令人满意的(satisfactory)学习学校课程的方法。故最佳答案为 C。
64. on the other hand 意思为“另一方面,反过来说”。故最佳答案为 C。

(B)

The birthrate in Europe has been in a steady decrease since the 1960s. European countries, realising crisis is at hand, are providing great encouragement for parents to create more babies in the 21st century.

Affairs Ministry concluded last year that, 65 cash encouragement, some women just don't want to be 66 holding the baby. "What we know is that it's good for the 67 if men and women share the burden of having children," says Soren Kindlund, family policy adviser at the Swedish ministry. 68 Swedish parents can take their paid leave as they wish, men use a mere 12% of it; 60% of fathers do not take even a(n) 69 day off work.

Experts fear that the tendency for women to use most of the parental leave could make employers 70 to give young women the permanent jobs they need to qualify for paid *maternity leave* (产假). In January, Sweden decided to allow new fathers two months' paid leave, with a warning: use it or 71 it.

Kindlund admits that men are under 72 to stay at work, even though parental pay comes out of the public purse. "It's not popular among bosses and perhaps with other men in the workplace," he says. "But it's a good for the father and for the child if they can 73 a relationship."

In Norway, a(n) 74 policy has worked wonders. 70% of dads in Norway now take parental leave, and the birthrate of 1.85 children per woman is one of the highest in Europe.

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|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 65. A. in spite of | B. at the cost of | C. in addition to | D. due to |
| 66. A. sent | B. left | C. caught | D. seen |
| 67. A. birthrate | B. income | C. health | D. spirit |
| 68. A. Just as | B. Only if | C. Even though | D. Now that |
| 69. A. one | B. mere | C. only | D. single |
| 70. A. willing | B. reluctant | C. likely | D. unable |
| 71. A. reserve | B. misuse | C. ignore | D. lose |
| 72. A. discussion | B. attack | C. control | D. pressure |
| 73. A. make out | B. add up | C. build up | D. set aside |
| 74. A. impersonal | B. similar | C. severe | D. global |

快速阅读全文,得知该文谈的是欧洲要提高出生率应给婴儿父亲休假。

65. in spite of 的意思是“尽管,虽然”,这句是说虽然有金钱的刺激,有些妇女还是不愿独自带孩子。故最佳答案为 A。
66. leave 有“交付,托付”的意思,这句是说把婴儿交给妇女去负责。故最佳答案为 B。
67. 假如男人和妇女分担养育孩子的重责,将有利于“出生率”(birthrate)。故最佳答案为 A。
68. even though 的意思是“尽管,虽然”。这句是说虽然瑞典父母有他们所希望的带薪假期……。故最佳答案为 C。
69. 这句意思是说父亲们却一天也不能离开工作。single 用于否定句时,表示“连一个……也没有”。故最佳答案为 D。
70. reluctant 意思是“不情愿的,勉强的”。这句说专家们惟恐妇女用去大部分父母假(parental leave)的倾向会使雇主不愿给年轻妇女希望的长期的工作,而想有带薪的产假的资格就必须有长期的工作。故最佳答案为 B。
71. lose 有“被迫放弃”(have to give up)的意思。Use it or lose it 的意思是“不用就放弃”。故最佳答案为 D。
72. pressure 的意思是“压力”。故最佳答案为 D。
73. build up 的意思是“树立,建立”。故最佳答案为 C。
74. 从下文挪威出生率的上升看,挪威与瑞典“相似的”(similar)政策创造了奇迹。故最佳答案为 B。

阅读理解

It was the district sports meet. My foot still hadn't healed(痊愈) from a(n) 36 injury. I had 37 whether or not I should attend the meet. But there I was, 38 for the 3 000-meter run.

"Ready... set..." The gun popped and we were off. The other girls rushed 39 me. I felt 40 as I fell farther and farther behind.

"Hooray!" shouted the crowd. It was the loudest 41 I had ever heard at a meet. The first-place runner was two laps(圈) ahead of me when she crossed the finish line.

"Maybe I should 42," I thought as I moved on. 43, I decided to keep going. During the last two laps, I ran 44 and decided not to 45 in track next year. It wouldn't be worth it, 46 my foot did heal.

When I finished, I heard a cheer— 47 than the one I'd heard earlier. I turned around and 48, the boys were preparing for their race. "They must be cheering for the boys."

I was leaving 49 several girls came up to me. "Wow, you've got courage!" one of them told me.

"Courage? I just 50 a race!" I thought.

"I would have given up on the first lap," said another girl. "We were cheering for you. Did you hear us?"

Suddenly I regained 51. I decided to 52 track next year. I realized strength and courage aren't always 53 in medals and victories, but in the 54 we overcome(战胜). The strongest people are not always the people who win, 55 the people who don't give up when they lose.

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|--------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 36. A. slighter | B. worse | C. earlier | D. heavier |
| 37. A. expected | B. supposed | C. imagined | D. doubted |
| 38. A. late | B. eager | C. ready | D. thirsty |
| 39. A. from behind | B. ahead of | C. next to | D. close to |
| 40. A. ashamed | B. astonished | C. excited | D. frightened |
| 41. A. cheer | B. shout | C. cry | D. noise |
| 42. A. slow down | B. drop out | C. go on | D. speed up |
| 43. A. Therefore | B. Otherwise | C. Besides | D. However |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 44. A. with delight | B. with fear | C. in pain | D. in advance |
| 45. A. play | B. arrive | C. race | D. attend |
| 46. A. even if | B. only if | C. unless | D. until |
| 47. A. weaker | B. longer | C. lower | D. louder |
| 48. A. well enough | B. sure enough | C. strangely enough | |
| 49. A. while | B. when | C. as | D. since |
| 50. A. finished | B. won | C. passed | D. lost |
| 51. A. cheer | B. hope | C. interest | D. experience |
| 52. A. hold on | B. turn to | C. begin with | D. stick with |
| 53. A. measured | B. praised | C. tested | D. increased |
| 54. A. sadness | B. struggles | C. diseases | D. tiredness |
| 55. A. or | B. nor | C. and | D. but |

快速阅读全文,得知该文写的是一位学生参加体育活动的经历和体会。

36. earlier 的意思是“早先的”,作者脚上早先的伤还未痊愈。故最佳答案为 C。
37. doubt 有“疑惑不定”的意思,作者因脚上的伤而拿不定主意是否要参加运动会。故最佳答案为 D。
38. ready for 意思是“做好……的准备”。故最佳答案为 C。
39. ahead of 意思是“在……前面”,作者脚上有伤,其他人跑在了她前面。故最佳答案为 B。
40. 作者落后得越来越远,她感到“羞耻”(ashamed)。故最佳答案为 A。
41. Hooray 是“欢呼声”(cheer)。故最佳答案为 A。
42. 第一名跑完时作者落后两圈,所以她想“退出”(drop out)。故最佳答案为 B。
43. 想着退出,“但是”(However)又决定继续跑。故最佳答案为 D。
44. 作者脚上有伤,所以跑起来疼痛(in pain)。故最佳答案为 C。
45. 她决定明年不参加赛跑(race in track)。故最佳答案为 C。
46. even if 意思是“即使”。故最佳答案为 A。
47. 从下文看,人们为她的“勇气”而欢呼,是“更响亮”(louder)的欢呼。故最佳答案为 D。
48. sure enough 的意思是“果真,果然”。故最佳答案为 B。
49. 用 when 引导时间状语从句。故最佳答案为 B。
50. 作者跑了最后一名,所以她要 lost a race。故最佳答案为 D。
51. 听了同伴鼓励的话,作者才有了“希望”(hope)。故最佳答案为 B。
52. 作者决定明年“坚持”(stick with)赛跑。stick with something 的意思是 continue something。故最佳答案为 D。
53. 作者意识到力量和勇气并不是在奖牌和胜利中“测量”(measured)的。故最佳答案为 A。
54. 奖牌和勇气是在“斗争”(struggle)中测量的。故最佳答案为 B。
55. 前后两句是转折关系。故最佳答案为 D。

2004 重庆卷

A little boy invited his mother to attend his school's first teacher-parent meeting. To the little boy's 36, she said she would go. This 37 be the first time that his classmates and teacher 38 his mother and he felt 39 of her appearance. Although she was a beautiful woman, there was a severe scar (疤痕) that 40 nearly the entire right side of her face. The boy never wanted to 41 why or how she got the scar.

At the meeting, the people were 42 by the kindness and natural beauty of his mother 43 the scar, but the little boy was still embarrassed (尴尬) and 44 himself from everyone. He did, however, get within 45 of a conversation between his mother and his teacher.

The teacher asked 46, "How did you get the scar on your face?"

The mother replied, "47 my son was a baby, he was in a room that caught fire. Everyone was 48 afraid to go in because the fire was 49, so I went in. As I was running toward his bed, I saw a long piece of wood coming down and I placed myself over him trying to protect him. I was knocked 50 but fortunately, a fireman came in and saved both of us." She 51 the burned side of her face. "This scar will be 52, but to this day, I have never 53 what I did."

At this point, the little boy came out running toward his mother with tears in his eyes. He held her in his arms and felt a great 54 of the sacrifice (牺牲) that his mother had made for him. He held her hand 55 for the rest of the day.