

★★★北京市海淀区特高级教师组编★★★

最新版



中学英语

活页题选

完形填空每日5分钟精练

主编 / 赵 临 赵文娟

高三英语(上)

伊犁人民出版社

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每日5分钟 精练

ISBN 7-5374-0331-7



9 787537 403313 >

ISBN 7-5374-0331-7/G·256

总定价：64.80元(本册定价：10.80元)



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赵 临 赵文娟 主编

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伊犁人民出版社 柯文出版社出版发行
(奎屯市北京西路 28 号 邮编:833200)

全 国 各 地 书 店 经 销

保定市满城文斋印刷厂印刷

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787×1092 毫米 16 开本 50 印张 780 千字

2004 年 7 月第二版 2004 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN - 5374 - 0331 - 7/G·256

总定价:64.80 元

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第 1 日

共 60 日

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Governments all over the world publicize the condition of their economics. Most countries, including the United States, have used a measure 1 the gross product or GNP (国民生产总值). It included all 2 and services produced by citizens of the country 3 in the world.

Recently the American Commerce Department has started using a new 4 to measure production. It is known as the gross domestic product or GDP (国内生产总值). It counts only goods and services that have been produced 5 the nation's borders. Money 6 by foreign companies operating in the United States is included in the GDP, but money earned by American companies operating in other countries 7.

Economic experts are generally in favor 8 the change. They say that the gross domestic product provides a truer measure of the 9. They also note that most other industrial countries use their method. 10 it will be easier to study the economies of different countries. Some 11 also hope the new system will help them 12 better economic policy decisions. It will provide them 13 a clearer understanding of economic activity in the US. The new measure is 14 likely to be affected by sudden changes in foreign oil prices or in the 15 of the American dollar in other countries. 16 experts believe that the change from GNP to GDP will immediately reduce the value of American production 17 at least a very 18 change in the American economy—less than 1%. The Commerce Department reports the unofficial gross domestic product once 19 three months. The government also 20 to report. GNP as it has four times a year since 1941.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. regarded | B. called | C. known | D. addressed |
| 2. A. goods | B. product | C. good | D. commodity |
| 3. A. anywhere | B. somewhere | C. nowhere | D. anytime |
| 4. A. rule | B. method | C. manner | D. skill |
| 5. A. at | B. outside | C. beyond | D. within |
| 6. A. earned | B. paid | C. taxed | D. stolen |
| 7. A. is not | B. not | C. are not | D. at not included |
| 8. A. of | B. with | C. on | D. to |
| 9. A. society | B. finance | C. economy | D. income |
| 10. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Moreover | D. yet |
| 11. A. officers | B. companies | C. officials | D. businessmen |
| 12. A. make | B. reach | C. form | D. take |

学习札记

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 13. A. of | B. with | C. to | D. for |
| 14. A. very | B. more | C. little | D. less |
| 15. A. value | B. exchange | C. price | D. worth |
| 16. A. Economic | B. Social | C. Physical | D. Medical |
| 17. A. at | B. by | C. to | D. about |
| 18. A. big | B. great | C. small | D. little |
| 19. A. every | B. all | C. each | D. every other |
| 20. A. continues | B. stops | C. keeps | D. seems |

• 读后回马枪 •

【单词必背】

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. publicize <i>v.</i> 公布 | 2. economic <i>n.</i> 经济 |
| 3. note <i>v.</i> 说明, 指出 | 4. system <i>n.</i> 体制, 系统 |
| 5. measure <i>n.</i> 计算方法 | |

【短语归纳】

1. be known as... 以……而著名
2. in favor of... 支持, 赞同
3. provide... with 为……提供
4. be affected by... 受……的影响
5. less than 少于

【经典句式】

1. Most countries, including the United States, have used a measure called the gross product or GNP. 大多数国家, 包括美国都使用一种被叫做“国内生产总值”的方法。
2. Recently the American Commerce Department has started using a new method to measure production. 最近美国商业部开始使用一种新的计算生产的方法。



第2日

共60日

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Despite advances in data-storage technology, huge hard-disk drives (硬盘驱动) and computer faxes, the volume of paper in the average office has continued to grow. It may be that the 1 copy needs to be on paper, but the first five drafts 2 not be.

3 the younger generation are comfortable working on screen, a lot of 4 people are not happy with a document draft unless they have a 5 copy of it. There used to be a good 6 for this. Older computer 7 are generally not capable of producing screen previews (预览) of what was to be printed, and you simply 8 see a draft copy. This draft would then need to be 9 for layout (排版) several times.

This led to 10 copies, until the computer software finally produced a 11 document. Those days are now long 12.

Word processing programs today are capable of 13, on screen, exactly what the output will look like, so that hard-copy drafts are 14 not required for documents, spreadsheets (扩展片), etc. However, 15 they don't need to print out documents any more, people 16 want copies "for the file (存档)."

But, in doing so, they miss the point, because the document is 17 on file. Of course, you need to know 18 where everything is filed so you can 19 find it again.

20, disk drives are now big and cheap enough that they are a much better way of storing data.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. second | B. first | C. final | D. common |
| 2. A. can | B. must | C. ought | D. should |
| 3. A. While | B. When | C. Because | D. As |
| 4. A. older | B. younger | C. learned | D. skilled |
| 5. A. disk | B. printed | C. normal | D. special |
| 6. A. point | B. story | C. rule | D. reason |
| 7. A. programs | B. printers | C. keyboards | D. disks |
| 8. A. ought to | B. seemed to | C. had to | D. supposed to |
| 9. A. corrected | B. improved | C. printed | D. made |
| 10. A. less | B. more | C. fewer | D. newer |
| 11. A. satisfactory | B. happy | C. pleased | D. normal |
| 12. A. spent | B. there | C. remembered | D. gone |
| 13. A. writing | B. recording | C. storing | D. showing |

学习札记

14. A. mostly B. really C. generally D. frankly
15. A. as long as B. even though C. in case D. as if
16. A. still B. yet C. already D. even
17. A. still B. yet C. already D. even
18. A. basically B. never C. generally D. exactly
19. A. carefully B. hardly C. never D. easily
20. A. On the other hand B. In a word
C. On the contrary D. As a result

• 读后回马枪 •

【单词必背】

1. advance *n.* 进步, 进展
2. document *n.* 文件
3. preview *v.* 预览
4. simply *adv.* 仅仅, 只不过
5. layout *n.* 排版

【短语归纳】

1. work on screen 利用显示屏
2. be capable of 能够……
3. print out 打印出来
4. miss the point 失去意义
5. a way of doing sth. 做某事的方法

【经典句式】

1. A lot of older people are not happy with a document draft unless they have a printed copy of it. 许多老年人不愿意阅读一份文件, 除非是打印稿。
2. Older computer programs were generally not capable of producing screen previews of what was to be printed. 一般说来, 旧的计算机程序不能够提供预览要打印的内容这一功能。



第3日

共60日

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

The purpose of a letter application (申请) is to help you to “sell” yourself. It should state 1 the job you want, and should tell what your abilities are and what you have 2. It should be simple, human, personal and brief without 3 any necessary fact.

In writing such a letter, keep in 4 what a possible employer is most 5 to want to know about, therefore, the opening paragraph is perhaps the most important part. 6 the first few sentences fail to 7 the reader's attention, the rest of the letter may not be 8 at all. Try to key your opening remarks to the needs or interests of the employer not 9 your own needs or desires. For example, instead of beginning with “I saw your 10 in today's paper,” you might say “I have made a careful 11 of your advertisement during the past six months” 12 “I have made a survey (调查) to find out how many housewives use your product and why they like it.”

Be clear about the kind of job you are now 13. Try to avoid generalities. College 14 looking for their first positions often ask “What can I 15 against such a situation in a letter? Employers want experience—which, naturally, no 16 has.” The answer is that everything you have done is 17.

It is important to write a good strong closing for your letter. 18 a special request for an interview or give the possible employer something clear to do or expect. An excellent 19 is to enclose (内附) a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your letter, which makes it 20 for a possible employer to get in touch with you.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. clearly | B. carefully | C. seriously | D. easily |
| 2. A. found | B. done | C. known | D. heard |
| 3. A. sending out | B. taking out | C. leaving out | D. picking out |
| 4. A. brain | B. sight | C. order | D. mind |
| 5. A. probable | B. possible | C. likely | D. able |
| 6. A. While | B. Now that | C. As | D. If |
| 7. A. pay | B. win | C. show | D. fix |
| 8. A. kept | B. continued | C. written | D. read |
| 9. A. to | B. for | C. into | D. from |
| 10. A. advertisement | B. instruction | C. article | D. introduction |
| 11. A. watch | B. search | C. study | D. discussion |
| 12. A. and | B. besides | C. or | D. rather than |

学习札记

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 13. A. working at | B. asking for | C. preparing for | D. taking up |
| 14. A. graduates | B. students | C. experts | D. professors |
| 15. A. describes | B. consider | C. mean | D. provide |
| 16. A worker | B. beginner | C. learner | D. manager |
| 17. A. success | B. development | C. practice | D. experience |
| 18. A. Make | B. Ask | C. State | D. Get |
| 19. A. result | B. decision | C. promise | D. idea |
| 20. A. happier | B. easier | C. cheaper | D. safer |

• 读后回马枪 •

【单词必背】

- personal *adj.* 个人的, 富有个性的
- brief *adj.* 简单的
- employer *n.* 雇主
- position *n.* 职位
- self-addressed *adj.* 写有地址的

【短语归纳】

- keep in mind 牢记, 记住
- win one's attention 引起某人的注意
- make a careful study of... 仔细研究……
- be clear about... 对……清楚
- get in touch with sb. 与某人联系

【经典句式】

- In writing such a letter, keep in mind what a possible employer is most likely to want to know about. 写这样一封信时, 一定要记住雇主有可能最想知道什么。
- Try to key your opening remarks to the needs or interests of the employer not to your own needs or desires. 一定要尽力使开头的几句话符合雇主的需要和口味, 而不是符合自己的需要和愿望。

第4日

共60日

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

When I was twelve years old, my family were the first black people to move into an all-white part of Grand Rabits, Michigan. Many of our new 1 weren't very welcoming. Some of the adults said 2 that we should return where we came from. The 3 sometimes threw stones at me or drove me home from 4.

Most of my teachers 5 took no notice of me, but not Dorothy Bean, my history teacher. Miss Bean was angry at how badly I was being 6, but she didn't say this to me. Miss Bean showed her 7 for me by teaching me just like 8 else. Instead of being unnoticed, I was given a 9 to show that I was smart. Miss Bean was the first teacher who ever made me 10 myself. She insisted on knowing what I thought about difficulties. Was Thomas Jefferson 11 to buy Lousiana from France? Why? She 12 me to have an opinion and to be able to 13 it up. Miss Bean was teaching me that thinking for yourself was the real key to 14.

One day, when I was not paying attention in class, Miss Bean suddenly 15 an eraser at me. Unbelievably, the eraser hit me right on the hand and 16 my pencil flying. The whole class was 17 at first, then started laughing. This incident became famous in the school and, 18 it happened to me, the students wanted to 19 me. So that's the story of how Dorothy Bean made me her target, and how I became just another 20 in my school.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. friends | B. relatives | C. fellows | D. neighbors |
| 2. A. kindly | B. pitifully | C. angrily | D. anxiously |
| 3. A. seniors | B. children | C. enemies | D. elders |
| 4. A. school | B. street | C. office | D. downtown |
| 5. A. hardly | B. simply | C. never | D. not only |
| 6. A. taught | B. considered | C. welcomed | D. treated |
| 7. A. wishes | B. honor | C. respect | D. gifts |
| 8. A. anyone | B. anywhere | C. whatever | D. wherever |
| 9. A. question | B. chance | C. test | D. place |
| 10. A. worry about | B. look about | C. work for | D. think for |
| 11. A. necessary | B. probable | C. right | D. famous |
| 12. A. supported | B. developed | C. practiced | D. expected |
| 13. A. back | B. set | C. put | D. give |
| 14. A. respect | B. education | C. friendship | D. independence |
| 15. A. aimed | B. threw | C. passed | D. seized |

学习札记

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 16. A. sent | B. found | C. made | D. knocked |
| 17. A. excited | B. frightened | C. worried | D. shocked |
| 18. A. when | B. once | C. because | D. whether |
| 19. A. ask | B. know | C. punish | D. admire |
| 20. A. member | B. problem | C. teacher | D. example |

• 读后回马枪 •

【单词必背】

1. unnoticed *adj.* 不被注意的
2. smart *adj.* 聪明的, 英俊的
3. unbelievably *adv.* 难以相信的
4. incident *n.* 事件
5. target *n.* 目标

【短语归纳】

1. take no notice of... 不理睬……
2. be angry at... 因……而生气
3. show one's respect for... 尊重……
4. insist on doing 坚持做某事
5. back up 支持
6. think for oneself 独立思考

【经典句式】

1. Most of my teachers simply took no notice of me, but not my history teacher. 大多数老师根本不理睬我, 但是我的历史老师却不这样。
2. Unbelievably, the eraser hit me right on the hand and sent my pencil flying. 难以置信的是, 黑板擦正好打中我的手, 把我手中的铅笔打飞了。



第5日

共60日

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Signs made up mainly of circles, crosses, or arrows, can sometimes be seen at the entrance of a house, suggesting that a tramp (流浪者) has 1. This special sign-language is often used by tramps to tell their 2 whether the people living in a certain 3 are friendly or not, and to save them 4 of making unnecessary 5.

Quite by 6 one day, I came across a real tramp. He is such a rare 7 these days that I stopped and 8 him from some distance away. He was dressed as a tramp, who 9 be in patched trousers and jacket many 10 bigger for him. On his head there was a shabby hat and his boots were so worn that they were almost 11 into pieces. But the man himself looked happy as if he had not a 12 in the world. He put down a small bag by the front gate, and began 13 a sign left by some one else to him. He entered the gate and rang the bell. When the door opened, I saw him 14 his hat. But the conversation that took place was very 15 indeed, for no sooner had he spoken a few words than the door shut loudly on his face. I felt sorry for him as he walked sadly out of the house.

But just then as 16, his face lit up again and he moved directly towards the gate. There he stopped, looked at the sign and shook 17 seriously as if he had made a bad mistake. Digging deeply into his pocket, he took out a piece of 18, rubbed out the existing sign and 19 a new one in its place. Then he 20 his things and began walking to the next house, whistling as he went along.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. visited | B. arrived | C. come | D. passed |
| 2. A. families | B. fellows | C. masters | D. children |
| 3. A. town | B. village | C. house | D. gate |
| 4. A. time | B. strength | C. pains | D. trouble |
| 5. A. calls | B. begging | C. choices | D. coming |
| 6. A. mistake | B. surprise | C. chance | D. the way |
| 7. A. person | B. fellow | C. tramp | D. sign |
| 8. A. examined | B. looked | C. watched | D. glanced at |
| 9. A. would | B. should | C. must | D. can |
| 10. A. holes | B. colors | C. sizes | D. feet |
| 11. A. coming | B. breaking | C. broken | D. beginning |
| 12. A. trouble | B. care | C. fear | D. difficult |
| 13. A. drawing | B. wiping | C. using | D. studying |
| 14. A. raise | B. pull | C. hold | D. push |

学习札记

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 15. A. shot | B. special | C. successful | D. discouraging |
| 16. A. soon | B. quickly | C. sadly | D. suddenly |
| 17. A. his hands | B. his hand | C. his heads | D. his head |
| 18. A. chalk | B. wood | C. bread | D. cake |
| 19. A. changed | B. made | C. formed | D. did |
| 20. A. found | B. looked | C. collected | D. put away |

• 读后回马枪 •

【单词必背】

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. worn <i>adj.</i> 穿旧了的 | 2. directly <i>adv.</i> 直接地 |
| 3. seriously <i>adv.</i> 认真地, 严肃地 | 4. existing <i>adj.</i> 存在的 |
| 5. whistle <i>v.</i> 吹口哨 | |

【短语归纳】

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. by chance 偶然地 | 2. come across 偶然遇见 |
| 3. be dressed as... 打扮成…… | 4. light up (脸) 露出笑容 |
| 5. rub out 擦掉 | |

【经典句式】

- But the man himself looked happy as if he had not a care in the world. 但是这个人看上去很高兴, 好像根本没有任何烦恼。
- Digging deeply into his pocket, he took out a piece of bread. 他在口袋里深处找了找, 然后拿出一块面包。

第6日

共60日

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Shoppers who carefully plan their visit to the grocery store can save money on their grocery bills. Shopping when not 1, sticking to a grocery list, and 2 a few simple rules will cut down the grocery bill.

Shopping should visit the grocery store on a full stomach by planning their trip 3 after a large meal. If that's not 4, they should find something 5 to eat on while preparing a grocery list. Most shoppers are less likely to buy extras when they are not troubled by 6.

Although having a list and 7 to it is the most important factor in saving money, 8 must prepare lists wisely in order to 9. A carefully planned list should 10 in-season produce and many items on 11 or discounted (打折) through coupons (赠券). Many special buys are announced through the local newspapers, so buying the "grocery issue(期刊)" is 12 the money you spent. 13, it's important to remember that many newer, more expensive products first offered through coupons may not 14 enough savings for shoppers to give up product they usually buy.

Now that the shopper has 15 the grocery list, it's time to leave for the store. However, no preparations are complete 16 a pocket calculator(计算器) on a piece of paper and pencil to figure costs.

Once at the store, the shopper who wants to save money should follow a few more rules. The shopper should not stay longer than 17 because bills go up each minute the shopper is in the store. So, 18 a time limit and a cost limit can hold down the 19. Of course, the shopper should stick strictly to the 20 and not buy extras. If the grocery list is a short one, shoppers can use the small-held basket instead of the roomy grocery cart.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. busy | B. angry | C. happy | D. hungry |
| 2. A. following | B. carrying | C. breaking | D. making |
| 3. A. recently | B. completely | C. immediately | D. regularly |
| 4. A. true | B. possible | C. clear | D. polite |
| 5. A. healthy | B. expensive | C. clean | D. common |
| 6. A. shops | B. hunger | C. money | D. work |
| 7. A. replying | B. according | C. belonging | D. sticking |
| 8. A. customers | B. assistants | C. shoppers | D. managers |
| 9. A. leave | B. sell | C. save | D. buy |
| 10. A. include | B. keep | C. make | D. increase |

学习札记

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 11. A. sale | B. business | C. duty | D. show |
| 12. A. suitable | B. value | C. fit | D. worth |
| 13. A. Finally | B. However | C. What's more | D. Actually |
| 14. A. come from | B. result in | C. succeed in | D. depend on |
| 15. A. completed | B. saw | C. taken | D. read |
| 16. A. through | B. by | C. without | D. with |
| 17. A. expected | B. usual | C. before | D. necessary |
| 18. A. putting | B. making | C. setting | D. taking |
| 19. A. store | B. calculator | C. bill | D. savings |
| 20. A. rules | B. shopping list | C. plans | D. costs |

• 读后回马枪 •

【单词必背】

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. extra <i>n.</i> 多余的东西, 额外之物 | |
| 2. factor <i>n.</i> 因素 | 3. wisely <i>adv.</i> 明智地 |
| 4. discount <i>v.</i> 打折扣 | 5. preparation <i>n.</i> 准备 |

【短语归纳】

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. stick to... 工作 | 2. cut down 减少 |
| 3. now that 既然, 由于 | 4. follow rules 遵循规则 |
| 5. hold down 使降低 | |

【经典句式】

- Most shoppers are less likely to buy extras when they are not troubled by hunger. 如果不是非常饥饿, 大多数购物者不大可能购买多余的东西。
- Now that the shopper has completed the grocery list, it's time to leave for the store. 既然购物者已经买完了购物单上的东西, 那就该离开商店了。

第7日

共60日

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Mary Kimble Smith was an ordinary 12-year-old girl; ordinary that is in every way except one. She suddenly started to walk in her 1. No one knew why this happened. The best 2 seems to be that it represents 3: The sleep-walker is worried. This feeling is normally under control during 4 hours, but at night, when the mind is in a 5 passive mode, it rises to the 6 and shows itself in the form of 7 movement.

At first, her family 8 help from just about every doctor they could find. But 9 of them were able to suggest a means by which she could be 10. Then her parents were frightened, and they 11 to wake her up. In fact, the general advice is that we should not 12 a sleep-walker. This follows the 13 that sleep-walker derives from (来源于) some deep anxiety. To wake a person and bring him or her to a 14 realization that they are not 15 they thought they were could increase the feelings of anxiety and perhaps 16 reinforce (加强) the habit.

17 sleep-walkers at last stop without any warning—they just never do it again. In Mary's 18 though, she started 19 soon after her twelfth birthday and was still doing it the day 20 she died, in 1998, at 93 years of age.

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|---------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. sleep | B. trip | C. day | D. night |
| 2. A. proof | B. answer | C. guess | D. cure |
| 3. A. excitement | B. anger | C. fear | D. anxiety |
| 4. A. sleeping | B. playing | C. tiring | D. waking |
| 5. A. more | B. most | C. very | D. so |
| 6. A. top | B. surface | C. height | D. full |
| 7. A. half-physical | B. mental | C. physical | D. half-mental |
| 8. A. got | B. sought | C. searched | D. found |
| 9. A. every | B. all | C. some | D. none |
| 10. A. helped | B. cured | C. treated | D. taught |
| 11. A. tried | B. managed | C. promised | D. stopped |
| 12. A. hurt | B. stop | C. wake | D. warn |
| 13. A. idea | B. rule | C. way | D. customs |
| 14. A. sudden | B. slow | C. clear | D. complete |
| 15. A. where | B. when | C. what | D. how |
| 16. A. still | B. even | C. ever | D. already |
| 17. A. Few | B. Most | C. More | D. No |