

高中英语

# 完形填空

Cloze Test Guide

充实而不冗余的**完美**，  
是我们千锤百炼、  
积淀**十年**追求的结果。  
高性价比的学习**精品**，  
呈现 ing ……



新编 21<sup>st</sup> 世纪英语  
Century English

高中英语

# 完形填空

Cloze Test Guide

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## 高中英语完形填空

GAOZHONG YINGYU WANXING TIANKONG

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# 21世纪英语 完形填空命题原则与答题技巧

## 1

### 何谓完形填空

完形填空(Cloze Test)是目前各自主命题省份高考英语测试中都涉及的一种题型。它要求考生从所提供的四个选项中选择一个能填入空白处的最佳答案,使短文的意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。试题给出的短文一般每隔十几个词留出一个空白处,共计20个小题。它用一篇短文,20个空白处,就可以比较全面地考查学生的词汇量、语法知识和其他语言知识,它能够考查学生的阅读理解、语篇分析、判断推理等方面的综合能力。

## 2

### 完形填空命题规律

完形填空所选文章逻辑性强,结构严谨,主题明确;体裁一般为记叙、夹叙夹议或议论文、说明文等;其难度与现行高中教材难度大致相同;文章长度一般在300词左右;所设题目把上下文语境理解放在首位,词汇运用与语法知识放在末位;第一句话一般不设空,给学生一个语境来把握全文的中心;考查点以实(动、名、形、副)词为主,虚(介、连)词为辅。

## 3

### 完形填空命题趋势

研究近几年高考完形填空试题,我们发现未来的高考完形填空测试题一定会朝着语言交际化、情景生活化、词汇运用灵活化的方向发展,同时会更注重上下文的前后呼应。文体也会从单一的叙述文体向故事、新闻报道、应用文发展。所选的文章不会很长,这就意味着设空密度会加大。文章失去的语言信息越多,对文章理解的难度就越大。

## 4

### 完形填空答题技巧

#### 1. 略读全文,掌握大意

(1)因为完形填空题第一句通常不设空,以期给出文章的主题,所以考生一定要细读首句,以便对短文背景、主题有个大概了解。

(2)快速阅读文章,以便了解文章内容。完形填空就是要考查考生在理解了文章整个语言背景之后如何应用所学到的语言知识的能力,所以要想做对题目,必须首先比较准确地理解短文意思,了解其文章结构和句子结构。有些考生为了节省时间,采取边读边选的方法,这是错误的。因为这种做法极易只见树木,不见森林,造成一空填错,后面许多选项都跟着填错的后果。



## 2. 瞻前顾后, 先易后难

(1) 瞻前顾后即前后观察, 对空格前后的句子做深入的分析, 确定语意。首选出那些根据上下文就能确定的比较直接和明显的答案。

(2) 在略读文章之后, 又选出了一些易选的答案, 这时我们就来全力攻克那些必须根据整篇文章的大意才能得出结论的选项。首先要考虑选项与所在句子中的语义联系, 所在句与周围语句的意义上的关系, 所在句在整篇短文中所起的作用以及与文章内容主线的关系。其次还可以从语法的角度, 固定搭配和必要的常识上动动脑筋。应该说把语境、语法、词法、固定搭配及常识等有机地结合起来, 综合考虑每个选项是做完形填空题的最佳方法。

## 3. 复读全文, 全面验证

完成选择后, 建议考生把选择的词语带入文章中复读一遍。在此次复读中一定要着眼于全篇文章。在前两遍阅读的基础上, 考生已经对短文有了比较充分的理解, 所以阅读第三遍时, 视野会更加开阔, 思路也会更清晰, 也就更容易发现错误, 从而及时进行修改。此时格外要注意是否忽视了上下文的呼应、前后句的暗示等。

### → 例题

#### 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 1. That was before all the fun was taken out of 2.

At first, everyone on the team got 3 playing time. Then the team moved up to the top division after winning all its games, and the 4 started. Some parents, who had paid the coach extra so their daughters could have 5 one-on-one training, got angry when she didn't give them more playing time in our 6. The coach was replaced.

The new coach, however, took all the fun out of the game: All we did during practice was 7. I always wished to God that it would rain so we would not have the 8. Of course, all teams run drills; they are 9. But we ran so much that, afterwards, we had trouble 10. Younger people shouldn't be doing exercises 11 for 18-year-olds.

I was very thin 12. I started football, but as a member of this team I wouldn't eat much, because I was afraid of being too 13 to run. I feared making mistakes, and the added pressure caused me to make more than my usual 14.

Is all this pressure necessary? I 15 up leaving the football team. Four other girls did the same, and two of them stopped playing football completely. That's 16, because they had so much potential. They were just burned-out with all the pressure they 17 from the coach or their parents.

I continued playing football at school and 18 my love for it. I joined a private team coached by my school coach. When I started playing 19 him, he told me I needed to relax because I looked nervous. After I 20 down, I played better. When you enjoy something, it's a lot easier to do it well.

- |                |             |             |             |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. class    | B. club     | C. team     | D. board    |
| 2. A. playing  | B. living   | C. learning | D. working  |
| 3. A. great    | B. equal    | C. right    | D. extra    |
| 4. A. business | B. struggle | C. attempt  | D. pressure |
| 5. A. free     | B. private  | C. good     | D. basic    |
| 6. A. matches  | B. courses  | C. lessons  | D. programs |



- |                     |                 |               |              |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 7. A. jump          | B. play         | C. run        | D. shoot     |
| 8. A. duty          | B. meeting      | C. operation  | D. training  |
| 9. A. necessary     | B. boring       | C. scientific | D. practical |
| 10. A. speaking     | B. moving       | C. sleeping   | D. breathing |
| 11. A. used         | B. intended     | C. made       | D. described |
| 12. A. till         | B. since        | C. before     | D. because   |
| 13. A. full         | B. tired        | C. lazy       | D. big       |
| 14. A. size         | B. share        | C. space      | D. state     |
| 15. A. gave         | B. kept         | C. ended      | D. picked    |
| 16. A. sad          | B. shameful     | C. silly      | D. serious   |
| 17. A. received     | B. suffered     | C. brought    | D. felt      |
| 18. A. reconsidered | B. rediscovered | C. reformed   | D. replaced  |
| 19. A. at           | B. by           | C. for        | D. around    |
| 20. A. fell         | B. stepped      | C. slowed     | D. calmed    |

【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议型的文章。文中通过“我”在学校练习踢足球的过程中的感受,说明了娱乐在体育运动中的重要性。

1. C 此题需要通过上下文所提供的信息来判断。文中出现了两个信息:一是 captain(队长、船长、首长);另一个是第二段中的一个词组 on the team。通过这两个信息,可以判断此题应选 team。

2. A 文章开始就提到了作者从事足球运动。做运动应该用动词 play。此处 playing 即为 playing sports。

3. B 本题的答案要从下文中找出暗示。下文中谈到“Some parents...got angry when she didn't give them more playing time...The coach was replaced.”通过上下文比对,我们可以判断此处要传达“everyone on the team got equal playing time”这样一个信息。

4. D pressure 在下文中多次出现。例如:“...the added pressure caused me to...”“Is all this pressure necessary?”“They were just burned-out with all the pressure...”所有这些都是本题的依据。另外,从本题的上下句我们也可以看出,球队的成绩变好之后压力随之就开始了。

5. B 此题要理解文章的大背景。文章开头提到作者在一家私立的足球队(I joined a private football league...),既然是私立球队自然就要收费,这很正常。而后面提到了家长给教练付额外的费用(Some parents, who had paid the coach extra...)需要一对一地训练(one-on-one training),因此这一行为是私下里偷偷进行的。

6. A 上文中提到“Then the team moved up to the top division after winning all its games...”,这里的 games 即为 matches。第二段是围绕着一个事件展开叙述的,前后形成对比,即在最初的比赛中,队员们有着平等的上场机会,而后来由于教练分配不均,有些队员上场的机会减少了,教练遭到了替换。

7. C 文章中的第三段和第四段都是在说跑步训练这个话题。run 一词在上下文中也多次出现,如:“Of course, all teams run drills”“But we ran so much that”, “because I was afraid of being too full to run.” jump 和 shoot 两个选项文中没提到,play 也不是运动项目,故选 run。

8. D 上文“all we did during practice”中的 practice 有“训练,练习”之意,刚好等于 training。

9. A 有的同学可能会选 B. boring。他们认为,既然队员们不喜欢 run 这个项目,自然就觉得 boring。其实,应该注意这个选项前后的信息。比如“Of course”, “But”。本题设在转折之前,因此本题的概念应该和前面保持一致,即与“Of course, all teams run drills”意思一致。“所有的队员都要受训,训练是必要的。”故 necessary 正确。

10. D “But we ran so much that...”这一信息已表明:队员们跑步训练过多以至于连喘气的工



夫都没有了。在这里 breathing 并不指“呼吸”,而是强调“喘口气的工夫”都没有了,这里的 breathing 应理解为 having a rest,有的同学认为,跑得太多,以至于队员应该“动(moving)”不了。其实,“动不了”强调的是训练的强度过大造成的结果,“喘口气的工夫都没有”强调的是训练的频率过高,而不是强度大,“so much”,而不是“so heavy”,这应该是作者的意思。

11. B intend for 意思是“打算,供……使用”。在这里 intended for 作 exercises 的定语,意思是“为 18 岁的年轻人而提供的训练”,这样的训练是被提供给年轻人,所以用过去分词表示被动。made for “非常合适的”不符合题意;use exercises for sb. 和 describe exercises for sb. 动宾搭配不合适,语意也不通。故选 B。

12. C because 表示原因,不符合题意;till(直到……才……),since(自从……以来)和 before(在……之前)都是连词,表示时间概念。“but as a member of this team I wouldn't eat much...”这是成为队员的一个事实,与“我在踢球之前就非常瘦”形成对照,这样才产生后文中提到的 pressure。因此要选择 before,构成前后对比的事实。

13. A 文中的信息“but as a member of this team I wouldn't eat much...”告诉我们,作为队员不能吃得太多,因为吃得太饱不能跑步。所以用 full 比较合适。big 也可以用来修饰人,但 big 形容人的身材比较高大或是魁梧,魁梧的人不至于跑不动,故不合题意。

14. B “I feared making mistakes, and the added pressure caused me to make more...”根据这个信息可以看出,因为本身就瘦,又不能多吃,还害怕出错,这些原因给作者增加了压力,这样就使得作者得忍受比平时更多的压力。share 有“分享,承担,忍受”之意,符合上文。

15. C end up 意为“以……结束”;give up 意为“放弃”;keep up 意为“保持(下去),使不下降,使不倒下,保持良好的状态,跟上”;pick up 意为“挑选,开车接某人,恢复健康”。作者最终离开了球队,因此 C 项 end up 最为合适。

16. A “我”和几个极具潜力的队员离开了球队,这是令人遗憾的事情,几个词中 sad 更接近此意。

17. D feel pressure from the coach 意为“从教练那里感觉到压力”,suffer from 意为“患……病,受……苦”,suffer from pressure 意为“受压力之苦”,放在这个定语从句中,它构成了 suffer pressure from the coach,其结构与语义都不合适;bring pressure on sb. 意为“给某人施加压力”;pressure 不与 receive 搭配使用,故 D 正确。

18. B 文章中说“I continued playing football at school”,但是作者是去了另一支球队,这表明作者依然热爱足球,所以这里选 rediscover“重新发现”,表示作者想重新挖掘(找到)对足球的热爱。

19. C for“为了……”之意。

20. D calm down“镇静下来”。注意本题的前后句对比。作者在比赛时比较紧张(he told me I needed to relax because I looked nervous),不能踢好球赛;后面说道“I played better”就证明作者的心绪已经平静下来,故 calmed 正确。



# 21世纪英语

## 典型完形填空题例及答案分析

记 叙 文



1

The shoemaker was the happiest man I have ever known. Often as he was busy 1 at a pair of shoes, he sang in a high, clear Italian voice. The Italians in our neighbourhood 2 him "la luce alla finestra"—"the light in the window".

Once, as we talked, he 3 to wave to a man who was walking by. Then he said to me, "That's a man I'd like to know. He's been 4 here for years. I wish he would 5 in some-time, for he has a fine, honest face."

I didn't tell him that I knew the man. But a week later the shoemaker told me, "I was 6 about the man. He dropped in yesterday and we had a fine 7. He's a good man."

I knew then that the honesty and goodness of the gentle 8 had warmed another heart as it had mine. He had broken through the 9 of a lonely man and let the friendliness 10.

Our neighbourhood was full of children, and 11 of them came into his shop. He liked them. They were always 12. Often he stopped his work to 13 as peacemaker if they seemed about to 14.

One day, I came away from my house disappointed and 15 because of a poor job some painters had done for me. I went into his shop for 16. He let me go on talking angrily about the poor work and 17 of present-day workmen. "They just wanted to 18 money for doing nothing."

He agreed. "There's a lot of that kind around, but maybe we should not blame them. Maybe their fathers had no 19 in their work. That's hard on a boy. It keeps him from 20 something that is important."

"What can be done about it?"

"Every man or woman who hasn't inherited (继承) a prideful tradition must start building one."

- |                |            |            |             |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. looking  | B. doing   | C. working | D. studying |
| 2. A. regarded | B. named   | C. made    | D. called   |
| 3. A. began    | B. turned  | C. started | D. wanted   |
| 4. A. living   | B. working | C. passing | D. walking  |



- |                     |              |                |                 |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 5. A. steal         | B. walk      | C. drive       | D. stop         |
| 6. A. right         | B. wrong     | C. mistaken    | D. clear        |
| 7. A. time          | B. day       | C. business    | D. talk         |
| 8. A. man           | B. neighbour | C. shoemaker   | D. Italian      |
| 9. A. shyness       | B. sadness   | C. warmth      | D. carelessness |
| 10. A. grow up      | B. set out   | C. get up      | D. set off      |
| 11. A. none         | B. few       | C. all         | D. crowds       |
| 12. A. welcome      | B. noisy     | C. troublesome | D. naughty      |
| 13. A. appear       | B. pretend   | C. act         | D. perform      |
| 14. A. struggle     | B. fight     | C. play        | D. beat         |
| 15. A. angry        | B. hopeless  | C. sad         | D. unhappy      |
| 16. A. suggestion   | B. reason    | C. information | D. comfort      |
| 17. A. carelessness | B. value     | C. duty        | D. shortcoming  |
| 18. A. ask          | B. earn      | C. collect     | D. make         |
| 19. A. ideas        | B. pride     | C. knowledge   | D. hope         |
| 20. A. doing        | B. learning  | C. giving      | D. making       |

答案  
与分析

本文讲述了一位心地善良,天性快乐的鞋匠用他的热情影响了他所在地区的人们,他被人们称为“窗子里的阳光”;“我”和他最终成了朋友。

1. C work at 是固定搭配,表示“忙于……”的意思。
2. D call sb. ... “把某人称做……”。这里不表示“起名”,所以 B 错。
3. B 鞋匠转过身去和一个路人说话。
4. C 住在这儿的人如果不是天天经过这里,鞋匠也许不会认识,所以排除 living,选 passing。
5. D stop in 表示“顺便采访”之意。walk in 只是表示“走进去”,并无访问之意,故 B 错误。
6. A 鞋匠很高兴他对那个过路人的看法是正确的。
7. D 表示鞋匠和过路人很谈得来。
8. C 这位仁慈的鞋匠用他的诚实及善良温暖了另一颗像“我”一样的心。
9. A break through 是“突破”的意思,这句话是说鞋匠突破了那个孤独的人的害羞心理,从而发展了友谊。
10. A set out 是“出发”的意思, get up “站起来”, set off 是“开始”的意思, grow up 是“成熟,成长,发展”之意,这里是发展起了友谊,只能选 A。
11. D 邻居的孩子成群结队地来到他的鞋店。all 不符合逻辑。
12. A 本句是对上一句的进一步注解,鞋匠喜欢他们,所以他们是受欢迎的。
13. C act as 是“作为……”的意思。
14. B 如果孩子们似乎要打架了,鞋匠就要当作和平使者来劝架。
15. A 由于油漆匠的差劲工作,“我”特别失望和生气,与空 17 之前的 angrily 相呼应。
16. D 鞋匠是个心地善良的人,所以“我”遇到困难时愿意到他那里去寻求安慰。
17. A 工人活没干好,就是粗心大意造成的。工人本身的毛病不需别人来评论,故 D 错误。
18. C 那些工人只是想着干完活来收钱。earn money 与 for doing nothing 不相符合。
19. B 他们的爸爸的工作没有值得骄傲的地方。
20. B 这就使他们无法学到一些重要的东西。



夹叙夹议



2

This was the morning, when Jeremy, 14 years old, was to begin his duck shooting. He had 1 the whole idea ever since his father had bought him 2 and had promised him a trip to this island. But he loved his father and wanted to 3 him.

They came to the beach. To ease(减轻) the sense of fear, he took a 4 of his father. Then he put the camera aside and picked up the gun. His father said happily, "I've been waiting a long time for this day. I'll let you 5." He leaned(屈身) forward, eyes narrowed. "There is a small flight(飞翔的一群) now. Keep your head down; I'll give you the 6."

Jeremy's heart was beating 7. "No, don't let me come, please!" But they came, closer, closer... "Now, take him!" cried his father. Jeremy felt his body 8. He stood up, leaned into the gun as the 9 his father taught him. In the same distance(时刻), the ducks saw the gunners and flared(突然飞去) wildly. For a second he hung there balanced between life and death. There was no sound. Jeremy stood 10, seizing the gun.

"What happened? Why didn't you shoot?" his father said in a controlled voice. The boy didn't answer. His lips were trembling(发抖). "Because they were so 11." He said and burst into tears. He sat down, face buried in his hands and wept(哭泣). All 12 of pleasing his father was gone. He had his chance and he had 13.

For a moment his father was 14. And then he said, "Let's try again." Jeremy didn't 15 his hands. "It's no use, I can't."

"Hurry, you'll miss him. Here!" Cold metal touched Jeremy. He 16 up, unbelieving. His father was handing the camera to him, and said softly, "Quick!" Jeremy stood up and pressed his shutter release(快门) button in a flash. "I got him!" His face was bright.

Jeremy saw that there was no disappointment in his father's eyes, 17 pride and love. "I'll always love shooting. But that doesn't mean you 18. Sometimes, it takes as much 19 not to do a thing as to do it." He paused. "I think you could teach me how to operate that 20."

- |                    |             |                |              |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. hated        | B. loved    | C. hoped       | D. known     |
| 2. A. a toy        | B. a camera | C. a bike      | D. a gun     |
| 3. A. join         | B. praise   | C. help        | D. please    |
| 4. A. rest         | B. breath   | C. picture     | D. care      |
| 5. A. go           | B. shoot    | C. catch       | D. play      |
| 6. A. word         | B. gun      | C. chance      | D. fact      |
| 7. A. wildly       | B. slowly   | C. quickly     | D. nervously |
| 8. A. warm         | B. excite   | C. delay       | D. obey      |
| 9. A. rule         | B. road     | C. way         | D. path      |
| 10. A. surprisedly | B. quietly  | C. still       | D. hard      |
| 11. A. lovely      | B. sad      | C. frightening | D. friendly  |
| 12. A. hope        | B. means    | C. decision    | D. practice  |
| 13. A. succeeded   | B. missed   | C. failed      | D. won       |
| 14. A. silent      | B. cheerful | C. calm        | D. worried   |
| 15. A. raise       | B. lift     | C. lower       | D. put       |
| 16. A. sat         | B. looked   | C. stood       | D. came      |



- |               |            |               |            |
|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 17. A. almost | B. mostly  | C. even       | D. only    |
| 18. A. need   | B. could   | C. dare to    | D. have to |
| 19. A. energy | B. work    | C. courage    | D. mind    |
| 20. A. camera | B. machine | C. television | D. tool    |

答案  
与分析

本文通过一对父子出去打猎,儿子不忍心打死小鸟的故事让我们意识到,人们做事不要总是以自己的喜好出发,要顾及别人的感受。

1. A 根据下文“But he loved his father”以及他对打猎的表现可知他不喜欢打猎。
2. D 根据文意只有枪才符合打猎语境。
3. D 根据文意,“他爱他的父亲,并想让他高兴”。下文中“All hope of pleasing his father was gone”也给出提示。
4. C 下文中“Then he put the camera aside”给出提示。take a picture of...“给……照张相”。
5. B 根据下文“No, don't let me come, please!”推出此处为:I'll let you go. 我要让你先来(射击)。
6. A 下文中“Now, take him!”是父亲的指令。所以此处应为“我会给你指令的”。
7. A wildly 表示当时心情很乱。
8. D 根据下文 Jeremy 的一系列动作推断,他在服从。
9. C 要按照父亲教的方式。
10. C 根据句意,“他站在那儿一动不动”。
11. A 从上下文可看出 Jeremy 喜爱自然,热爱动物,他认为野鸭可爱。
12. A 根据句意,应为“希望破灭了”。
13. B 四个选项中只有 miss 与 the chance 搭配,表示“错过机会”。
14. A silent“沉默不语”,cheerful“高兴”,calm“镇静”,worried“担心”,A 项最合适。
15. C 上文中介绍“He sat down, face buried in his hands and wept.”此处意为“他的手仍然捂着脸而未放下”。
16. B 根据上下文,应为“抬起头”。
17. D 与上文 no 相对,“没有……,而只有……”。
18. D 根据文意“我喜欢射击,但那不意味着你必须如此”。
19. C 有时不做一件事与做一件事同样需要勇气。
20. B 指代 camera。这里用了指示代词“that”,因为只有一架照相机,不应用指示代词修饰,所以 A 项不符合。

议 论 文



3

Many of us spend a great deal of time and energy proving that we are right and others are wrong. Many people believe that it's their job to 1 others how their positions, statements, and points of view are incorrect, and 2 in doing so, the person they are correcting is going to somehow appreciate it, or at least learn 3. Wrong!

Think about it. Have you ever been corrected by someone and said to him, “Thank you so much for showing me that I'm wrong and you're right.” 4 has anyone you know ever 5 you when you corrected him, or made yourself “right” at his 6? Of course not. The truth is, all of us 7 to be corrected. We all want our positions to be 8 and understood by others. Be-



ing listened to and heard is one of the greatest 9 of the human heart. And those who learn to 10 are the most loved and respected. Those who are in the 11 of correcting others are often resented (怨恨) and 12.

A wonderful way of becoming more peaceful and loving is to practise allowing others the joy of being 13—give them the glory. 14 correcting. When someone says, “I really feel it's important to...” instead of jumping in and saying, “No, it's more important to...”, simply let it 15 and allow their statements to 16. The people in your life will become less defensive and more 17. They will appreciate you more than you could ever have 18 possible. You'll discover the joy of joining in and witnessing other people's 19, which is far more 20 than a battle of egos (自我). Starting today, let others be “right” most of time!

- |                    |               |               |               |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. show         | B. ask        | C. suggest    | D. teach      |
| 2. A. whether      | B. which      | C. that       | D. what       |
| 3. A. something    | B. anything   | C. nothing    | D. anything   |
| 4. A. But          | B. Or         | C. As         | D. So         |
| 5. A. answered     | B. accepted   | C. cared      | D. thanked    |
| 6. A. point        | B. price      | C. expense    | D. power      |
| 7. A. want         | B. hate       | C. like       | D. adjust     |
| 8. A. taken        | B. received   | C. realized   | D. respected  |
| 9. A. shortcomings | B. advantages | C. desires    | D. ideas      |
| 10. A. talk        | B. praise     | C. help       | D. listen     |
| 11. A. form        | B. habit      | C. middle     | D. name       |
| 12. A. pitied      | B. left       | C. punished   | D. scolded    |
| 13. A. sure        | B. common     | C. wrong      | D. right      |
| 14. A. Try         | B. Practise   | C. Stop       | D. Continue   |
| 15. A. enter       | B. go         | C. come       | D. leave      |
| 16. A. stand       | B. take       | C. happen     | D. begin      |
| 17. A. careful     | B. helpful    | C. important  | D. loving     |
| 18. A. needed      | B. won        | C. dreamt     | D. demanded   |
| 19. A. worries     | B. happiness  | C. sufferings | D. success    |
| 20. A. rewarding   | B. rewardless | C. thoughtful | D. meaningful |

答案

与分析

生活中人人都喜欢花费时间和精力来证明自己是正确的,而别人是错误的。其实,人们都希望自己的立场和观点得到别人的尊重和理解。所以,那些学会聆听别人意见的人会受到别人的爱戴与尊重。

1. A 由第二段第二句“Thank you so much for showing me that I'm wrong and you're right.”可得出答案。此处应注意上下文的呼应。
2. C 主句动词 believe 有两个宾语从句,一个是...that it's their job to...,另一个是 and that,和 the person they are correcting is going to somehow appreciate it...中间有一个插入语 in doing so。
3. A 我们中有许多人认为他们那样做别人总会感激或至少会学到一些东西。
4. B 此处 Or 后面的句子与前一句话为并列的两个句子。
5. D 由前句内容“Thank you so much”以及 Or 引导的并列句可知。
6. C at one's expense 对某人不利,此句意为:当你坚持纠正他人时,有没有人会牺牲他自己的利益让你“正确”呢?
7. B 由上文可知,当你被别人纠正时,你不会对他说,“谢谢你告诉我你是对的而我是错的。”当你纠正别人时,别人也不会对你表示谢意,由此可见我们所有的人都讨厌



- (hate)被别人纠正。
8. D 由前句讨厌被别人纠正,可以推出我们都希望自己的立场和观点得到别人的尊重(respect)和理解。
9. C 由上文内容可知,希望别人聆听自己的意见是人们内心的一个愿望。
10. D 由上文内容“Being listened to and heard”可知,那些学会聆听别人意见的人会受到别人的爱戴和尊敬。
11. B 与前句形成对比,常常纠正别人的人会受到别人的怨恨和责骂。in the habit of 意为“有……的习惯”。
12. D 由于这些人经常被人怨恨,可以推出进而被责骂。
13. D 由后句“give them the glory”,试着让别人尝到正确的喜悦。
14. C 由上文可知,要使人人与人之间和谐、融洽就要停止纠正别人的观点。
15. B let it go 意为“不必顾虑,让它去”。由 simply 以及下文 allow(听任……)可知选 B。
16. A allow their statements to stand“使他们的说法成立”。stand 成立,有效。
17. D 由第三段第一句话“A wonderful way of becoming more peaceful and loving...”可以看出如果采用作者建议的方法,别人也会变得博爱。
18. C 顾及别人的观点,你这样做,别人感激你比你想象的还要多。
19. B 该空应选积极意义的词汇。你会发现当你看到别人快乐并与他们分享快乐时,你自己会更快乐。
20. A rewarding 有益的,值得做的,令人满意的,可喜的;meaningful 有意义的。

说 明 文



4

In the past, “smart clothes” simply meant fashionable clothes. 1 in the 21st century, the term has 2 a whole new meaning. Today's smart 3 are high-tech and do a lot 4 just cover your body. These clothes offer a variety of cool high-tech 5.

Some types of smart clothing have already hit the 6. A German clothing maker has 7 what is called the “MP3 Blue Jacket”. It can be 8 both an MP3 player and cell phone.

The jacket has cloth button 9 on the sleeve(袖子) and a headset and microphone sewn into the collar. 10 what if you need to 11 it? Just remove the MP3 equipment and 12 the jacket in your washing machine.

As the 13 improves, smart clothes will get much 14. Researchers are developing clothes that can monitor your body 15 and heat you up before you feel cold. 16 smart clothes could monitor vital(生命的) signs. 17 by the people with special 18 conditions, they would warn doctors in case of an emergency.

This wearable technology could also offer important information about your environment. Shirts could 19 you of high pollution levels. Jackets with GPS technology could 20 you getting lost.

- |                 |              |                |               |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. But       | B. So        | C. Because     | D. Then       |
| 2. A. taken in  | B. taken up  | C. taken on    | D. taken out  |
| 3. A. players   | B. clothes   | C. machines    | D. jackets    |
| 4. A. more than | B. less than | C. rather than | D. other than |
| 5. A. benefits  | B. functions | C. services    | D. advantages |
| 6. A. world     | B. shop      | C. market      | D. trade      |



- |                   |                |                 |              |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 7. A. introduced  | B. sent        | C. brought      | D. bought    |
| 8. A. served as   | B. used as     | C. acted as     | D. worked as |
| 9. A. charges     | B. presses     | C. arrangements | D. controls  |
| 10. A. Because    | B. But         | C. Though       | D. However   |
| 11. A. mend       | B. dry up      | C. wash         | D. put away  |
| 12. A. throw      | B. cast        | C. lay          | D. place     |
| 13. A. technology | B. skill       | C. style        | D. process   |
| 14. A. dearer     | B. simpler     | C. smarter      | D. newer     |
| 15. A. shape      | B. temperature | C. size         | D. weight    |
| 16. A. Other      | B. Else        | C. More         | D. Many      |
| 17. A. Dressed    | B. Owned       | C. Attracted    | D. Worn      |
| 18. A. mental     | B. material    | C. medical      | D. physical  |
| 19. A. warn       | B. remind      | C. tell         | D. inform    |
| 20. A. keep       | B. advise      | C. protect      | D. prevent   |

答案

与分析

科技改变生活。智能服装都有什么功能呢?

1. A 根据前后的意思可知这里要用表示转折的连词。
2. C take on 表示“呈现;具有(特征、外观等)”。
3. B 根据前面的内容可知该空指的是衣服,jacket 这个词是后面才出现的。
4. A more than“不仅仅是”。
5. B function“功能,作用”。句意为:今天的智能服装有许多奇妙的功能。
6. C hit the market“上市”。
7. A introduce“引进;推出”,与 bring in 同义。
8. B be used as“用作”。若用 serve as 和 act as 要用主动语态。work as“担任(工作)”。
9. D controls“控制器;按钮”,与 buttons 同义。
10. B 根据前后语境这里应该用表示转折的连词。
11. C 句意为“如果这种高科技智能型的衣服需要洗怎么办呢?”
12. A throw“扔”,指把衣服投进洗衣机。
13. A 句意为“随着技术的改进”。
14. C 文章开头谈到了 smart clothes,句子的主语为 smart clothes,所以这里用比较级形式。
15. B 由下文的“heat you up before you feel cold”可判断这种智能型的服装能够调控人的体温 body temperature。
16. A other“其他的”,这里指其他种类的智能服装。
17. D 句意为:特殊病理状况的人穿着这些衣服,可以提醒医生对突发事件的警觉。
18. C 下文的 doctor 暗示这里应该填 medical。
19. A 上文有 warn doctors。固定搭配 warn sb. of sth. “提醒某人提防某事”。
20. D 句型 prevent sb. from doing sth. 在这里是“防止某事发生”。



# 21 世纪英语 完形填空能力测试题

记 叙 文



1

I was having my dinner at McDonald's one evening when an old couple slowly walked in. They 1 their meal, took a table near the window and started 2 food out of the plate. There was one hamburger, one order of French fries (炸薯条) and one drink. The man 3 the food into two halves and carefully placed 4 before his wife.

He took a sip (一小口) of the drink. His wife also took one and then 5 the cup down between them. "That 6 old couple! All they can 7 is one meal for the two of them," I thought. 8 the man began to eat his French fries, I 9 to my feet, went over and said that I was 10 to buy another meal for them. But he 11 refused me and said that they made it a 12 to share everything.

13, the lady didn't take a bite. She sat there 14 her husband eat, and taking turns (轮流) sipping the drink. Again I 15 to buy them something but was refused. When the man finished eating and was 16 his face with a napkin (纸巾), I 17 no longer stand it. I made an offer to them a third time. 18 being politely refused, I asked the lady 19, "Madam, why aren't you eating? You said that you share everything. 20 is it that you are waiting for?" "The teeth," she answered.

- |                |              |              |              |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. served   | B. requested | C. collected | D. ordered   |
| 2. A. carrying | B. taking    | C. fetching  | D. bringing  |
| 3. A. divided  | B. cut       | C. changed   | D. formed    |
| 4. A. it       | B. this      | C. that      | D. one       |
| 5. A. got      | B. settled   | C. set       | D. turned    |
| 6. A. funny    | B. crazy     | C. strange   | D. poor      |
| 7. A. afford   | B. pay       | C. demand    | D. choose    |
| 8. A. While    | B. Since     | C. As        | D. Until     |
| 9. A. came     | B. struggled | C. rushed    | D. rose      |
| 10. A. anxious | B. willing   | C. satisfied | D. quick     |
| 11. A. warmly  | B. proudly   | C. kindly    | D. seriously |





- |                     |              |               |              |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 12. A. way          | B. habit     | C. case       | D. model     |
| 13. A. Surprisingly | B. Sadly     | C. Shockingly | D. Bitterly  |
| 14. A. seeing       | B. noticing  | C. watching   | D. finding   |
| 15. A. wanted       | B. asked     | C. planned    | D. attempted |
| 16. A. wiping       | B. touching  | C. bathing    | D. washing   |
| 17. A. should       | B. could     | C. might      | D. would     |
| 18. A. In           | B. Upon      | C. After      | D. With      |
| 19. A. curiously    | B. carefully | C. naturally  | D. plainly   |
| 20. A. How          | B. Who       | C. Why        | D. What      |

2

Life was beginning to make Linda feel 1. London sometimes seemed too noisy and dirty. At times she felt very lonely. But now there was something 2. There were words going about that the EBC was in money trouble, and would have to 3 the number of jobs. Linda knew that since she had been one of the 4 hired, she would probably be one of the first to go. Then one Friday afternoon, she was told that Wilson wanted to see her. Her heart 5. People always got 6 just before the weekend.

Wilson looked quite 7. He said he had meant to tell her 8 earlier but had forgotten. Linda 9 cried out. She turned very pale. She could feel her 10 beating loudly. Wilson asked her if she was 11. He found her unusually excited. She 12 her courage and asked him to 13. Then he said that the department had certain difficulties and that he would like to 14 them to her. She sat 15 and waited for the 16 to come. "We're enlarging the department, 17 new members. But we are in need of space. I wonder if you'd 18 sharing your office with two new reporters. It won't last long," he said. Linda was so 19 that she hardly knew what to say. Then Wilson said that he would like to put her in 20 of training the new reporters. "There'll be a rise for you, of course," he added.

- |                 |              |               |              |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. bad       | B. well      | C. shy        | D. proud     |
| 2. A. wrong     | B. nice      | C. worse      | D. better    |
| 3. A. work      | B. divide    | C. increase   | D. reduce    |
| 4. A. first     | B. last      | C. best       | D. worst     |
| 5. A. sank      | B. broke     | C. fell       | D. rose      |
| 6. A. hired     | B. dismissed | C. paid       | D. scolded   |
| 7. A. troubled  | B. silly     | C. ashamed    | D. pleased   |
| 8. A. that      | B. about it  | C. everything | D. something |
| 9. A. really    | B. never     | C. almost     | D. certainly |
| 10. A. head     | B. heart     | C. feet       | D. boss      |
| 11. A. mistaken | B. fooled    | C. right      | D. all right |
| 12. A. kept up  | B. kept on   | C. kept out   | D. kept off  |
| 13. A. sit down | B. help      | C. stop       | D. go on     |
| 14. A. give     | B. explain   | C. solve      | D. apologize |
| 15. A. down     | B. back      | C. up         | D. over      |
| 16. A. boss     | B. lesson    | C. difficulty | D. blow      |