



雅 风 英 语

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College Entrance Examination · English Test

Cloze

2014版

完形填空



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18 年高考试题最新详解版

高考英语——完形填空

(2014 版) (含短文改错)

《高考英语》编写组 编



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2014 版前言

本书面向高考,针对高中考生和教师专用。在紧密结合时代和社会步伐的同时,本书还适应新时期高中教育的需求和发展。在确保体例和知识点完善、试题全面的同时,本书更是年年更新,以快捷的速度、准确的信息来解读高考的最新动向。

本书自出版以来,已发展成为高考品牌教辅,多年来深受师生欢迎。同时,本书十分重视及时吸取教师和考生的意见,并在多年实践经验的基础上精益求精,不断创新。

本套书目前已成为内容丰厚、试题全面、指导性强、体现最新、反映高考方向的强势高考大餐。

《高考英语——完形填空》内容解读:

☞ 2013 年最新高考动向预报

2013 年重庆完形填空命题形式变为 2 篇,而短文改错命题取消。

☞ 当年最新高考完形填空与短文改错试题

掌握高考信息,了解高考最新试题,做到与高考同步。

☞ 历年各地高考完形填空与短文改错试题

掌握时代脉搏,记录年度高考动态和方向,体现考题发展之旅。

☞ 最新全国各地名校模拟试题

掌握最新流行趋势,辅助高考能力提升和顺利过关,关注教育第一线。

☞ 透视试题,解读试题答案

流自作者的汗水,以考生的思维,快速的角度,准确解读试题。

本书由雅风图书工作团队组织编写,参编人员有张叶军、李欣、李平、张艳丽、张景丽、黄瑜、王青艳、金辉军、文一西、许锦绒、戴杰、王雁茹、姚宇星、潘娟、刘正等。

编 者

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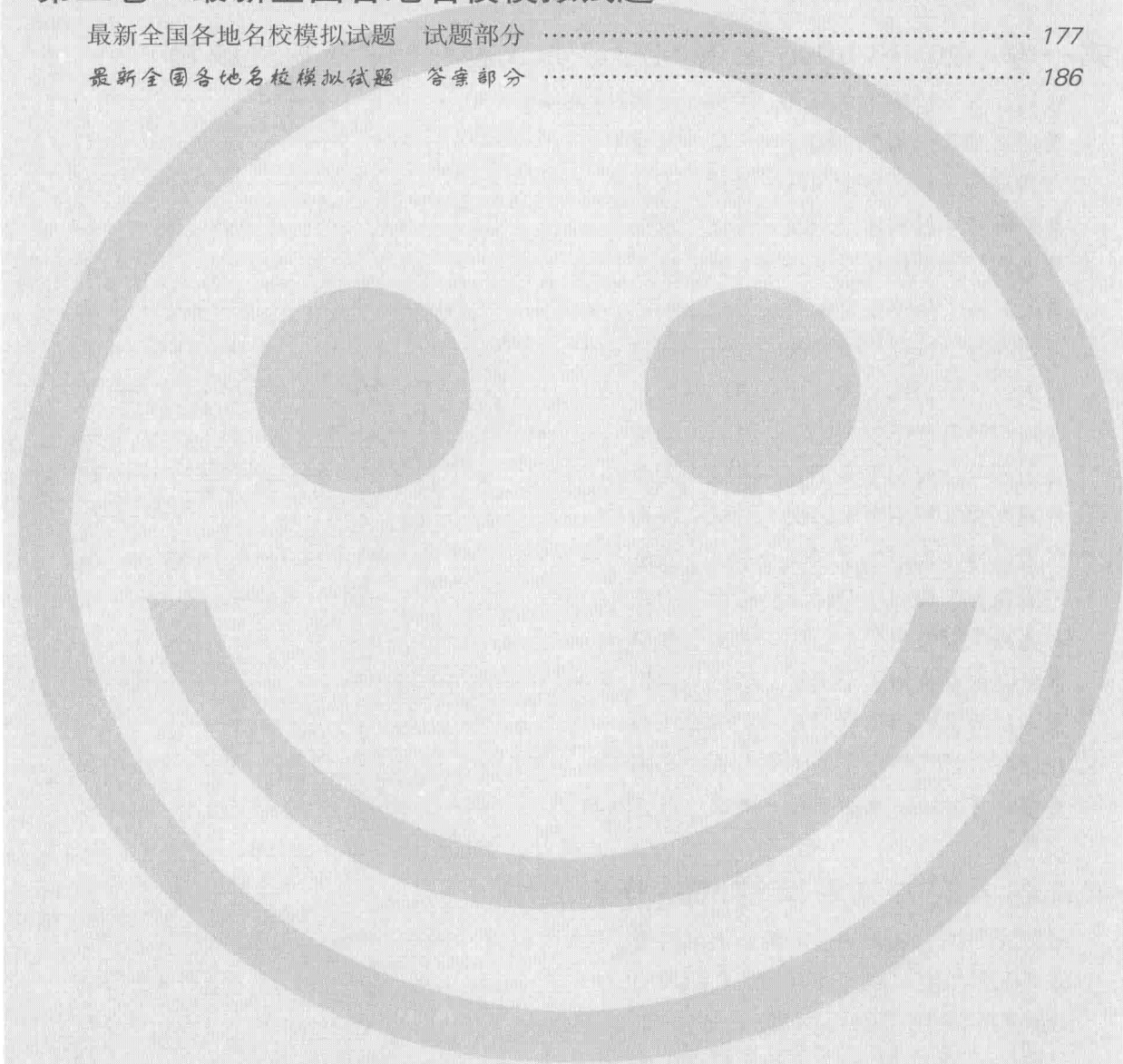
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第一卷 2013~1996 高考 完形经典试题

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 上海(含春季)

2013 年

(A)

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. restore	B. recall	C. processing	D. previously	E. necessary
F. locating	G. instead	H. fascinating	I. elsewhere	J. composition

As infants, we can recognize our mothers within hours of birth. In fact, we can recognize the 1 of our mother's face well before we can recognize her body shape. It's 2 how the brain can carry out such a function at such a young age, especially since we don't learn to walk and talk until we are over a year old. By the time we are adults, we have the ability to distinguish around 100,000 faces. How can we remember so many faces when many of us find it difficult to 3 such a simple thing as a phone number? The exact process is not yet fully understood, but research around the world has begun to define the specific areas of the brain and processes 4 for facial recognition.

Researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology believe that they have succeeded in 5 a specific area of the brain called the *fusiform face area* (FFA), which is used only for facial recognition. This means that recognition of familiar objects, such as our clothes or cars, is from 6 in the brain. Researchers also have found that the brain needs to see the whole face for recognition to take place. It had been 7 thought that we only needed to see certain facial features. Meanwhile, research at University College London has found that facial recognition is not a single process, but 8 involves three steps. The first step appears to be an analysis of the physical features of a person's face, which is similar to how we scan the bar codes of our groceries. In the next step, the brain decides whether the face we are looking at is already known or unknown to us. And finally, the brain furnishes the information we have collected about the person whose face we are looking at. This complex 9 is done in a split second so that we can behave quickly when reacting to certain situations.

(B)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Over the past few decades, more and more countries have opened up their markets, increasingly transforming the world economy into one free-flowing global market. The question is: Is economic globalization 10 for all?

According to the World Bank, one of its chief supporters, economic globalization has helped reduce 11 in a large number of developing countries. It quotes one study that shows increased wealth 12 to improved



志士惜年，贤人惜日，圣人惜时。

education and longer life in twenty-four developing countries as a result of *integration* (融合) of local economies into the world economy. Home to some three billion people, these twenty-four countries have seen incomes 13 at an average rate of five percent—compared to two percent in developed countries.

Those who 14 globalization claim that economies in developing countries will benefit from new opportunities for small and home-based businesses. 15, small farmers in Brazil who produce nuts that would originally have sold only in 16 open-air markets can now promote their goods worldwide by the Internet.

Critics take a different view, believing that economic globalization is actually 17 the gap between the rich and poor. A study carried out by the U. N. -sponsored World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization shows that only a few developing countries have actually 18 from integration into the world economy and that the poor, the uneducated, unskilled workers, and native peoples have been left behind. 19, they maintain that globalization may eventually threaten emerging businesses. For example, Indian craftsmen who currently seem to benefit from globalization because they are able to 20 their products may soon face fierce competition that could put them out of 21. When large-scale manufacturers start to produce the same goods, or when superstores like Wal-Mart move in, these small businesses will not be able to 22 and will be crowded out.

One thing is certain about globalization—there is no 23. Advances in technology combined with more open policies have already created an interconnected world. The 24 now is finding a way to create a kind of globalization that works for the benefit of all.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 10. A. possible | B. smooth | C. good | D. easy |
| 11. A. crime | B. poverty | C. conflict | D. population |
| 12. A. contributing | B. responding | C. turning | D. owing |
| 13. A. remain | B. drop | C. shift | D. increase |
| 14. A. doubt | B. define | C. advocate | D. ignore |
| 15. A. In addition | B. For instance | C. In other words | D. All in all |
| 16. A. mature | B. new | C. local | D. foreign |
| 17. A. finding | B. exploring | C. bridging | D. widening |
| 18. A. suffered | B. profited | C. learned | D. withdrawn |
| 19. A. Furthermore | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Otherwise |
| 20. A. consume | B. deliver | C. export | D. advertise |
| 21. A. trouble | B. business | C. power | D. mind |
| 22. A. keep up | B. come in | C. go around | D. help out |
| 23. A. taking off | B. getting along | C. holding out | D. turning back |
| 24. A. agreement | B. prediction | C. outcome | D. challenge |

2012 年

(A)

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. maintained	B. serious	C. indications	D. figures	E. anxious
F. concern	G. crisis	H. decided	I. available	J. reversed

Filmgoers should be told how many calories there are in the popcorn, ice cream and soft drinks that they buy in cinemas, according to the Food Standard Agency.

Smaller popcorn buckets and drink cups should also be made 1, the nutrition inspector said.



Tim Smith, chief executive of the agency, told *The Times* that cinemas should help to deal with the country's overweight 2.

"There is a misbelief that popcorn is calorie-free, but that is not the case. It is a 3 to us," he said. "Portion sizes are also a big issue, and there seems to be increasingly big packs on sale."

He spoke as a number of food chains such as Pret A Manger, Wimpey and The Real Greek 4 to put calorie counts on all their menus.

A trial scheme(试行方案) with 21 food companies took place last summer, and 5 are that consumers altered their buying habits when they realised the number of calories in a product.

A consultation(征询意见) on the trial ends next month but Mr Smith is already planning the second drive for American-style calorie counts and is 6 to win support from cinemas and other entertainment places, from football grounds to concert halls.

Government 7 suggest that two thirds of adults and a third of children are overweight. If trends are not 8, this could rise to almost nine in ten adults and two thirds of children by 2050, putting them at 9 risk of heart disease, cancer and other diseases.

(B)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

People on a college campus were more likely to give money to the March of Dimes if they were asked for a donation by a disabled woman in a wheelchair than if asked by a nondisabled woman. In another 10, subway riders in New York saw a man carrying a stick *stumble*(绊脚) and fall to the floor. Sometimes the victim had a large red birthmark on his 11; sometimes he did not. In this situation, the victim was more likely to 12 aid if his face was spotless than if he had an unattractive birthmark. In 13 these and other research findings, two themes are 14; we are more willing to help people we like for some reason and people we think 15 assistance.

In some situations, those who are physically attractive are more likely to receive aid. 16, in a field study researchers placed a completed application to graduate school in a telephone box at the airport. The application was ready to be 17, but had apparently been "lost". The photo attached to the application was sometimes that of a very 18 person and sometimes that of a less attractive person. The measure of helping was whether the individual who found the envelope actually mailed it or not. Results showed that people were more likely to 19 the application if the person in the photo was physically attractive.

The degree of 20 between the potential helper and the person in need is also important. For example, people are more likely to help a stranger who is from the same country rather than a foreigner. In one study, shoppers on a busy street in Scotland were more likely to help a person wearing a(n) 21 T-shirt than a person wearing a T-shirt printed with offensive words.

Whether a person receives help depends in part on the "worth" of the case. For example, shoppers in a supermarket were more likely to give someone 22 to buy milk rather than to buy cookies, probably because milk is thought more essential for 23 than cookies. Passengers on a New York subway were more likely to help a man who fell to the ground if he appeared to be 24 rather than drunk.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 10. A. study | B. way | C. word | D. college |
| 11. A. hand | B. arm | C. face | D. back |
| 12. A. refuse | B. beg | C. lose | D. receive |
| 13. A. challenging | B. recording | C. understanding | D. publishing |





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- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 14. A. important | B. possible | C. amusing | D. missing |
| 15. A. seek | B. deserve | C. obtain | D. accept |
| 16. A. At first | B. Above all | C. In addition | D. For example |
| 17. A. printed | B. mailed | C. rewritten | D. signed |
| 18. A. talented | B. good-looking | C. helpful | D. hard-working |
| 19. A. send in | B. throw away | C. fill out | D. turn down |
| 20. A. similarity | B. friendship | C. cooperation | D. contact |
| 21. A. expensive | B. plain | C. cheap | D. strange |
| 22. A. time | B. instructions | C. money | D. chances |
| 23. A. shoppers | B. research | C. children | D. health |
| 24. A. talkative | B. handsome | C. calm | D. sick |

2012 年春季

(A)

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. accounted B. average C. continuous D. rank E. link
F. comparison G. additional H. associated I. risk J. confirmed

Television watching is an activity which is known to be harmful to health and is distinct from getting too little exercise. But a new study suggests its damaging effects may even 1 alongside those from smoking and obesity(肥胖). Researchers who studied television viewing habits in Australia calculated that people who watch for a(n) 2 of six hours a day shorten their life, expectancy(预期寿命) by almost five years.

They based their calculations on data on the 3 between television viewing and death from the Australian obesity and lifestyle study which involved 11,000 adults aged 25 and over. Applying these findings to the whole population over 25, who are estimated to have watched 9.8 billion hours of TV in 2008, they concluded that it 4 for 286,000 years of life lost—equivalent to 22 minutes for each, hour watched. By 5, smoking one cigarette is estimated to shorten life expectancy by 11 minutes—equivalent to half an hour of TV watching.

Writing in the British Journal of Sports Medicine, the authors from the University of Queensland, say the figures suggest “huge loss of life may be 6 with too much TV viewing.” The UK and other industrialized countries are likely to be similarly affected “given the typically large amounts of time spent watching TV and the similarities in disease patterns.” The researchers add: “If these figures are 7 and shown to reflect a cause and effect relationship, TV viewing is a public health problem comparable in size to established behavioral risk factors.”

Researchers from Taiwan University found even those who did as little as 92 minutes’ exercise a week, equivalent to 15 minutes a day for six days a week—reduced their 8 of death by 14 per cent. Even this small amount of exercise could postpone one in six of all deaths—similar to the effects of a stop-smoking programme. Each 9 15 minutes a day reduced the death rate by a further 4 per cent.

(B)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

A screen door(纱门) allows for an open view while at the same time affording a degree of privacy. 10, communication between parents and their child away at college should have openness in expressing



viewpoints but, at the same time, it should demonstrate a respect for privacy. Staying in touch with each other is important because without 11, there is no connection and worry can take over. All involved should try to be 12 in listening to, understanding and dealing with special concerns or needs that arise whether they be from the student, parents or friends.

For the happy student adjusting well at school, calls to home can be infrequent. This is not necessarily a cause for parents to 13. While parents are naturally 14 about what their child is up to, the majority of students are busy getting accustomed to their new home, making new friends and 15 to new schedules and activities. The fact is that without any ill intention on purpose, they can spend little time thinking about home and they may not appreciate the degree of their parents' 16 curiosity.

For the student who is not adjusting well at school, calls to home will probably be made more 17. This circumstance can bring a 18 period for both parent and child. For the parents at home, it can be terribly 19 to sense their child is unhappy. It is difficult to judge how we should react to this challenge: as 20, we want to bring our children home to the safety of our nest; in our parent-teacher role, we want to 21 the ties and allow our child the opportunity to make it on his/her own.

For the student away at school, unhappiness can be lonely and frightening and in some cases, it can lead to depression and illness. There is a sense of 22 for some homesick students who fear that Mom and Dad will 23 their inability to cope with the new environment. This is especially true when the homesick one sees classmates adjusting somewhat effortlessly. No matter what the circumstances are that have created 24, communication between parent and child must remain open, honest and in balance.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 10. A. Relatively | B. Contrarily | C. Typically | D. Similarly |
| 11. A. sacrifice | B. privacy | C. appreciation | D. communication |
| 12. A. sensitive | B. confident | C. casual | D. modest |
| 13. A. worry | B. regret | C. cheer | D. wonder |
| 14. A. uninformed | B. curious | C. happy | D. sensible |
| 15. A. adding | B. referring | C. adjusting | D. leading |
| 16. A. strange | B. increasing | C. awakened | D. normal |
| 17. A. formally | B. frequently | C. sincerely | D. patiently |
| 18. A. disappointing | B. recovering | C. challenging | D. training |
| 19. A. damaging | B. disturbing | C. demanding | D. exhausting |
| 20. A. protectors | B. reminders | C. inspectors | D. individuals |
| 21. A. maintain | B. establish | C. restore | D. cut |
| 22. A. relief | B. responsibility | C. achievement | D. embarrassment |
| 23. A. get bored with | B. get upset with | C. be ignorant of | D. be honest with |
| 24. A. opportunity | B. uncertainty | C. unhappiness | D. nervousness |

2011 年

(A)

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. launched | B. unpleasant | C. applying | D. technically | E. impact |
| F. coating | G. fixed | H. miraculously | I. superior | J. advances |

How would you like to wear the same *underwear* (内衣裤) for weeks? Owing to the work that has gone into developing intelligent materials, this may not be as 1 as it sounds. Self-cleaning clothes have now been



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created, and these new materials provide 2 resistance to dirt as well as water. As a result, they require much less cleaning than traditional materials.

The creation of self-cleaning clothes provides an example of how nature helps scientists develop better products. This self-cleaning nature is known as the “lotus effect”. The name comes, of course, from the lotus leaves, which are famous for growing in muddy lakes and rivers while remaining almost 3 clean. By observing nature, scientists are 4 the qualities of the lotus leaves to the materials they have engineered. Because of this, some remarkable new products have been 5. Among them are special windows that are resistant to dirt and water. A special 6 on these windows not only prevents dirt from sticking to their surfaces, but also allows dust to be easily washed off by the rain. In fact, these new windows have already been 7 to some cars. Even when traveling at high speed through rain, these cars never have to use their *windshield wipers* (雨刮器).

Although we have already seen some practical applications, even more dramatic 8 will be made in the future, and they will, perhaps, change our world completely. Undoubtedly, technology is an important development, and it will have an even bigger 9 on our lives.

(B)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Everyone in business has been told that success is all about attracting and *retaining* (留住) customers. It sounds simple and achievable. But, 10, words of wisdom are soon forgotten. Once companies have attracted customers they often 11 the second half of the story. In the excitement of beating off the competition, negotiating prices, securing orders, and delivering the product, managers tend to become carried away. They forget what they regard as the boring side of business—12 that the customer remains a customer.

13 to concentrate on retaining as well as attracting customers costs business huge amounts of money annually. It has been estimated that the average company loses between 10 and 30 percent of its customers every years. In constantly changing 14, this is not surprising. What is surprising is the fact that few companies have any idea how many customers they have lost.

Only now are organizations beginning to wake up to those lost opportunities and calculate the 15 implications. Cutting down the number of customers a company loses can make a big 16 in its performance. Research in the US found that a five percent decrease in the number of *defecting* (流失的) customers led to 17 increases of between 25 and 85 percent.

In the US, Domino's Pizza estimates that a regular customer is worth more than \$ 5 000 over ten years. A customer who receives a poor quality product or service on their first visit and 18 never returns, is losing the company thousands of dollars in 19 profits (more if you consider how many people they are likely to tell about their bad experience).

The logic behind cultivating customer 20 is impossible to deny. “In practice most companies’ marketing effort is focused on getting customers, with little attention paid to 21 them”, says Adrian Payne of Cornfield University’ School of Management. “Research suggests that there is a close relationship between retaining customers and making profits. 22 customers tend to buy more, are predictable and usually cost less to service than new customers. Furthermore, they tend to be less price 23, and may provide free word-of-mouth advertising. Retaining customers also makes it 24 for competitors to enter a market or increase their share of a market.

10. A. in particular

B. in reality

C. at least

D. first of all



- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 11. A. emphasize | B. doubt | C. overlook | D. believe |
| 12. A. denying | B. ensuring | C. arguing | D. proving |
| 13. A. Moving | B. Hoping | C. Starting | D. Failing |
| 14. A. markets | B. tastes | C. prices | D. expenses |
| 15. A. culture | B. social | C. financial | D. economical |
| 16. A. promise | B. plan | C. mistake | D. difference |
| 17. A. cost | B. opportunity | C. profit | D. budget |
| 18. A. as a result | B. on the whole | C. in conclusion | D. on the contrary |
| 19. A. huge | B. potential | C. extra | D. reasonable |
| 20. A. beliefs | B. loyalty | C. habits | D. interest |
| 21. A. altering | B. understanding | C. keeping | D. attracting |
| 22. A. Assumed | B. Respected | C. Established | D. Unexpected |
| 23. A. agreeable | B. flexible | C. friendly | D. sensitive |
| 24. A. unfair | B. difficult | C. essential | D. convenient |

2010 年

(A)

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. additional	B. producing	C. regular	D. predicted	E. identified
F. atmosphere	G. matched	H. reducing	I. carried	J. increase

Forests in the northern half of the globe could be growing faster now than they were 200 years ago as a result of climate change, according to a study of trees in eastern America.

The trees appear to have faster growth rates due to longer growing seasons and higher *concentrations* (浓度) of carbon dioxide in the 1.

Geoffrey Parker, a scientist at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Centre in Edgewater, Maryland, said that the increase in the rate of growth was unexpected and might be 2 to the higher temperatures and longer growing seasons documented in the region. The growth may also be influenced by the significant 3 in atmospheric CO₂, he said.

"We made a list of reasons these forests could be growing faster and then excluded half of them," Dr Parker said. Their study suggests that northern forests may become increasingly important in 4 the influence of man-made CO₂ on the climate.

Dr Parker and his colleagues have 5 out a detailed record of the trees on a(n) 6 basis since 1987. They calculated that due to the global warming the forest is producing 7 tons of wood each year.

The scientists 8 the land with trees at different stages of growth and found that both young and old trees were showing increased growth rate. More than 90 per cent of the tree groups had grown by between two and four times faster than the scientists had 9 from estimates of the long-term rates of growth.

(B)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

The first attempt of even the most talented artists, musicians, and writers is seldom a masterpiece. If you consider your drafts as *dress rehearsals* (彩排), or tryouts, revising will seem a natural part of the writing 10.



志士惜年，贤人惜日，圣人惜时。

What is the purpose of the dress rehearsals and the out-of-town previews that many Broadway shows go through? The answer is adding, deleting, replacing, reordering,— 11 , revising. Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical *Phantom of the Opera* underwent such a process. When Lloyd Webber began writing in 1984, he had in mind a funny, exciting production. However, when *Phantom* opened in London in 1986, the audience saw a moving psychological love story set to music. The musical had 12 several revisions due, in part, to problems with *costuming and makeup* (戏服和化妆). For instance, Lloyd Webber 13 some of the music because the *Phantom's* makeup prevented the actor from singing certain sounds.

When you revise, you change aspects of your work in 14 to your evolving purpose, or to include 15 ideas or newly discovered information.

Revision is not just an afterthought that gets only as much time as you have at the end of an assignment. 16 , it is a major stage of the writing process, and writers revise every step of the way. Even your decision to 17 topics while prewriting is a type of revising. However, don't make the mistake of skipping the revision stage that follows 18 . Always make time to become your own 19 and view your dress rehearsal, so to speak. Reviewing your work in this way can give you 20 new ideas.

Revising involves 21 the effectiveness and appropriateness of all aspects of your writing, making your purpose more clearly, and refocusing or developing the facts and ideas you present. When you revise, ask yourself the following questions, keeping in mind the audience for whom you are writing: Is my main idea or purpose 22 throughout my draft? Do I ever lose sight of my purpose? Have I given my readers all of the 23 —that is, facts, opinions, inferences—that they need in order to understand my main idea? Finally, have I included too many 24 details that may confuse readers?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 10. A. technique | B. style | C. process | D. career |
| 11. A. in particular | B. as a result | C. for example | D. in other words |
| 12. A. undergone | B. skipped | C. rejected | D. replaced |
| 13. A. rewrote | B. released | C. recorded | D. reserved |
| 14. A. addition | B. response | C. opposition | D. contrast |
| 15. A. fixed | B. ambitious | C. familiar | D. fresh |
| 16. A. However | B. Moreover | C. Instead | D. Therefore |
| 17. A. discuss | B. switch | C. exhaust | D. cover |
| 18. A. drafting | B. rearranging | C. performing | D. training |
| 19. A. director | B. master | C. audience | D. visitor |
| 20. A. personal | B. valuable | C. basic | D. delicate |
| 21. A. mixing | B. weakening | C. maintaining | D. assessing |
| 22. A. amazing | B. bright | C. unique | D. clear |
| 23. A. angles | B. evidence | C. information | D. hints |
| 24. A. unnecessary | B. uninteresting | C. concrete | D. final |

2009 年

(A)

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. contents | B. taking | C. carefully | D. plastic | E. packaging |
| F. declined | G. freely | H. typical | I. contracts | J. registered |

If the package looks pretty, people will buy just about anything. So says an advertising executive in New



York, and he has proved his point by selling boxes of rubbish for the price of an expensive bottle of wine.

Justin Gignac, 26, has sold almost 900 1 presented plastic boxes of rubbish from the street of the Big Apple at between \$50 and \$100 each. Buyers from 19 countries have paid for the *souvenirs* (纪念品). The idea has been so successful that he is thinking of promoting it around the world.

It all began when Mr Gignac was at a summer workshop. "We had a discussion about the importance of 2," he recalls. "Someone said packaging was unimportant. I disagreed. The only way to prove it was by selling something nobody would ever want."

He searches the streets of Manhattan and typical 3 include broken glass, subway tickets, Starbucks cups and used 4 forks. "Special editions" are offered at a high price. He charged \$100 for rubbish from the opening day of the New York Yankees' stadium.

Mr Gignac denies 5 his customers for fools: "They know what they're getting. They appreciate the fact that they're taking something nobody would want and finding beauty in it."

Some 6 customers include people who used to live in the city and want a down-to-earth souvenir. He claims he has even sold to art collectors.

Realizing that the concept appears to be a real money-maker, Mr Gignac has 7 a company and is employing his girlfriend as vice president. He 8 to discuss his profit margins: "It's actually quite a lot of effort putting them together—but yes, garbage is free."

Mr Gignac is considering more varieties of souvenirs. He maintains that he has signed 9 with people interested in similar projects from as far as Berlin and London.

(B)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Most people believe they don't have much imagination. They are 10. Everyone has imagination, but most of us, once we become adults, forget how to 11 it. Creativity isn't always 12 with great works of art or ideas. People at work and in their free time 13 think of creative ways to solve problems. Maybe you have a goal to achieve, a tricky question to answer or you just want to expand your mind! Here are three techniques to help you.

Making connections This technique involves taking 14 ideas and trying to find links between them. First, think about the problem you have to solve or the job you need to do. Then find an image, word, idea or object, for example, a candle. Write down all the ideas/words 15 with candles: light, fire, matches, wax, night, silence, etc. Think of as many as you can. The next stage is to relate the 16 to the job you have to do. So imagine you want to buy a friend an original 17; you could buy him tickets to a match or take him out for the night.

No limits! Imagine that normal limitations don't 18. You have as much time/space/money, etc. as you want. Think about your goal and the new 19. If your goal is to learn to ski, 20, you can now practise skiing every day of your life (because you have the time and the money). Now 21 this to reality. Maybe you can practise skiing every day in December, or every Monday in January.

Be someone else! Look at the situation from a 22 point of view. Good businessmen use this technique in trade, and so do writers. Fiction writers often imagine they are the 23 in their books. They ask questions: What does this character want? Why can't she get it? What changes must she make to get what she wants? If your goal involves other people, put yourself in their 24. The best fishermen think like fish!

10. A. wrong B. unbelievable C. reasonable D. realistic





志士惜年，贤人惜日，圣人惜时。

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 11. A. put up with | B. catch up with | C. make use of | D. keep track of |
| 12. A. equipped | B. compared | C. covered | D. connected |
| 13. A. skillfully | B. routinely | C. vividly | D. deeply |
| 14. A. familiar | B. unrelated | C. creative | D. imaginary |
| 15. A. presented | B. marked | C. lit | D. associated |
| 16. A. ideas | B. ambitions | C. achievement | D. technique |
| 17. A. experience | B. service | C. present | D. object |
| 18. A. work | B. last | C. exist | D. change |
| 19. A. possibilities | B. limitations | C. tendency | D. practice |
| 20. A. in fact | B. in particular | C. as a whole | D. for example |
| 21. A. devote | B. adapt | C. lead | D. keep |
| 22. A. private | B. global | C. different | D. practical |
| 23. A. features | B. themes | C. creatures | D. characters |
| 24. A. positions | B. dreams | C. images | D. directions |

2008 年

(A)

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. honoured	B. set	C. historic	D. secretly	E. citizen
F. granted	G. route	H. briefly	I. restoration	J. leading

Frederick Douglass was an escaped slave in the movement that fought to end slavery in the United States. He became a 1 voice in the years before the Civil War.

A few weeks ago, the National Park Service (NPS) 2 Douglass's birth and Black History Month with the reopening of his home at Cedar Hill, a 3 site in Washington, D. C. The two-story house, which contains many of Douglass's personal possessions, had undergone a three-year 4. (Thanks to the NPS website, however, you don't have to live in the nation's capital to visit it. Take a tour online.)

He was born Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey to a slave mother and a white father he never knew. Douglass grew up to become the first black 5 to hold a government office—as US minister and *consul general* (总领事) to Haiti.

As a youth, he never went to school. Educating slaves was illegal in the South, so he 6 taught himself to read and write. At 21 years old, he escaped from his slave owner to Massachusetts and changed his last name to Douglass, to hide his identity.

In the 1850s, Douglass was involved with the Underground Railroad, the system 7 up by antislavery groups to bring runaway slaves to the North and Canada. His home in Rochester, N. Y. was near the Canadian border. It became an important station on the 8, housing as many as 11 runaway slaves at a time.

He died in 1895. In his lifetime, Douglass witnessed the end of slavery in 1865 and the adoption of the 15th Amendment to the US Constitution (美国宪法修正案), which 9 African-Americans the right to vote.

(B)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

People think children should play sports. Sports are fun, and children keep healthy while playing with



others. However, playing sports can have 10 effects on children. It may produce feelings of poor self-respect or aggressive behavior in some children. According to research on kids and sports, 40,000,000 kids play sports in the US. Of these, 18,000,000 say they have been 11 at or called names while playing sports. This leaves many children with a bad 12 of sports. They think sports are just too aggressive.

Many researchers believe adults, especially parents and coaches, are the main 13 of too much aggression in children's sports. They believe children 14 aggressive adult behavior. This behavior is then further strengthened through both positive and negative feedback. Parents and coaches are powerful teachers because children usually look up to them. Often these adults behave aggressively themselves, sending children the message that 15 is everything. Many parents go to children's sporting events and shout 16 at other players or cheer when their child behaves 17. As well, children are even taught that hurting other players is 18 or are pushed to continue playing even when they are injured. 19, the media makes violence seem exciting. Children watch adult sports games and see violent behavior replayed over and over on television.

As a society, we really need to 20 this problem and do something about it. Parents and coaches 21 should act as better examples for children. They also need to teach children better 22. They should not just cheer when children win or act aggressively. They should teach children to 23 themselves whether they win or not. Besides, children should not be allowed to continue to play when they are injured. If adults allow children to play when injured, this gives the message that 24 is not as important as winning.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 10. A. restrictive | B. negative | C. active | D. instructive |
| 11. A. knocked | B. glanced | C. smiled | D. shouted |
| 12. A. impression | B. concept | C. taste | D. expectation |
| 13. A. resource | B. cause | C. course | D. consequence |
| 14. A. question | B. understand | C. copy | D. neglect |
| 15. A. winning | B. practising | C. fun | D. sport |
| 16. A. praises | B. orders | C. remarks | D. insults |
| 17. A. proudly | B. ambitiously | C. aggressively | D. bravely |
| 18. A. acceptable | B. impolite | C. possible | D. accessible |
| 19. A. By contrast | B. In addition | C. As a result | D. After all |
| 20. A. look up to | B. face up to | C. make up for | D. come up with |
| 21. A. in particular | B. in all | C. in return | D. in advance |
| 22. A. techniques | B. means | C. values | D. directions |
| 23. A. respect | B. relax | C. forgive | D. enjoy |
| 24. A. body | B. fame | C. health | D. spirit |

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 北京

2013 年

A Leap(跳跃) to Honor

Leaping on a narrow *balance beam*(平衡木) is not easy. But Lola Walter, a 13-year-old gymnast, is an expert at it.

To perfect her skills, Lola 1 for four hours a day, five days a week. At the state championships in March, she finished seventh out of 16 girls.

That's especially impressive, 2 she is legally blind, born with a rare condition that causes her eyes to