



阶梯英语

梯

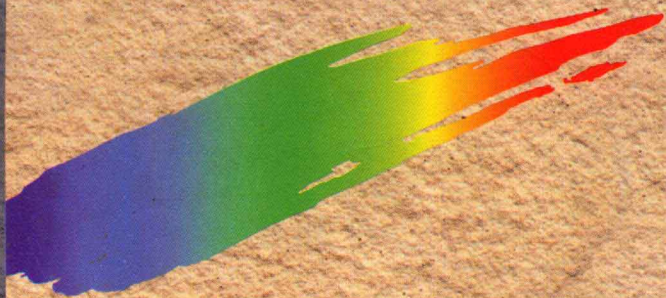
英

语

北京四中
李俊和 / 谢宇鸿 主编

完形填空

高中英语阶梯训练丛书



海豚出版社

高中英语阶梯训练丛书

完形填空

北京四中

李俊和 谢宇鸿 主编

海豚出版社

责任编辑:陶 红
封面设计:黄 涛

高中英语阶梯训练丛书
完形填空

李俊和 谢宇鸿 主编

海豚出版社出版

北京西城区百万庄路 24 号

邮政编码 100037

新华书店经销

北京德外印刷厂印刷

787×1092 毫米 32 开

8.5 印张 190 千字

1996 年 11 月第 1 版

1996 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1-10000 册

ISBN 7-80051-956-2/H.629

定价:9.20 元

全四册定价:29.60 元

总 序

中学生学习英语的目的,是获得初步使用英语的能力,即能在口头上和书面上进行交际。培养这种能力的手段,仅仅进行知识的讲解是远远不够的。交际能力是在听、说、读、写的语言实践中练出来的。英语课是一门实践性很强的工具课。学英语的过程就是不断接触英语,反复使用英语的过程。

本丛书是专为高中学生进行语言训练而编写的。丛书共分四册,按阅读理解、短文改错、完形填空、单项填空四项内容各成一册。每册书所编练习均含三部分,即初级、中级和高级。初级适合高一使用,中级适合高二学生,针对会考要求,高级适合高三学生,面向高考。书后附全部练习答案。

本丛书在编写中遵循了三项原则:一是科学性,要求语言地道、合乎规范;二是阶段性,循序渐进、满足不同层次学生的需要;三是实用性,对教师和学生都适用。全部练习均经过教学实践的检验,注重基础知识,基本技能的培养,同时又启发思维,提高能力。

本书作者是全国重点中学——北京四中的高级教师李俊和、谢宇鸿、吕奇恩、毕勤、刘京等,他们具有多年的教学经验,并曾在美国进修学习。

不足之处,欢迎指正。

1996年8月

分 册 前 言

本书为《高中英语阶梯训练丛书·完形填空》分册。全书共分三部分,共有 100 篇完形填空练习。第一、二部分各有 30 篇,第三部分有 40 篇。第一部分适合高一学生,每篇短文留有 10 个空白;第二部分适合高二学生,每篇文章留有 20 个空白;第三部分适合高三学生,每篇文章留有 25 个空白,以利逐步训练学生综合运用语言知识的能力。各部分完形填空,均要求学生在全通读短文的基础上,掌握其大意,然后根据文章的意思以及语法结构要求,从各题所给的四个选项中,选出最恰当的词语,补全短文。每篇完形填空约 120—150 个词左右,要求学生在 10—12 分钟作完。

书后附有各篇完形填空试题答案。

参加本书编写的还有刘一鸣、马同梅。

目 录

第一部分

完形填空..... (1)

第二部分

完形填空 (48)

第三部分

完形填空..... (127)

答案..... (249)

第一部分 完形填空

(1)

Once Thomas Edison was a telegraph operator(电报员). He worked at night, during the 1 he read books and made experiments. Of course he was very 2. Sometimes he slept at night. When the other operator sent a message, Edison didn't 3. He was asleep. The boss soon found a way to keep him 4. He told him to send the letter A every hour. In order to do this, Edison 5 stay awake.

Edison didn't like this at all; he was still tired. So he 6 a new machine which sent the letter A every hour. It 7 failed. So the other operator 8 the letter every hour.

The boss didn't realize that Edison was such a wonderful man. One night he looked 9 his room. He was sleeping deeply. and this machine was sending the 10.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. A. week | B. time |
| C. night | D. day |
| 2. A. excited | B. tired |
| C. angry | D. happy |
| 3. A. understand | B. ask |
| C. answer | D. report |

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 4. A. asleep | B. awake |
| C. busy | D. free |
| 5. A. had to | B. was able |
| C. could | D. ought to |
| 6. A. discovered | B. found |
| C. invited | D. invented |
| 7. A. never | B. always |
| C. usually | D. often |
| 8. A. refused | B. accepted |
| C. received | D. sent |
| 9. A. up | B. down |
| C. out | D. into |
| 10. A. letters | B. letter |
| C. message | D. news |

(2)

Dr. Alexander Manette was a French doctor. One night, when he was walking by the River Seine, he was 1 into a carriage by two 2 and was brought to a 3 house.

In a room upstairs he found a beautiful young girl who kept 4 . 5 , she was mad. The doctor could do nothing to 6 her, although he tried very hard to do so. Finally she died.

In a back room, he saw a young peasant boy, who was the girl's brother. He was 7 on the ground with a 8 sword

wound in his breast. He was dying, but he managed to tell the doctor how he and his sister had been 9 by the two French noblemen.

The doctor, wrote a letter to the Minister and told him all that he had seen and heard. The next day he was kidnapped and 10 into the Bastille.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. caught | B. forced |
| C. kidnapped | D. robbed |
| 2. A. policemen | B. young men |
| C. noblemen | D. gentlemen |
| 3. A. along | B. alone |
| C. lonely | D. lonesome |
| 4. A. shouting and crying | B. shout and cry |
| C. shouted and cried | D. shout and crying |
| 5. A. Early | B. Certainly |
| C. Seemly | D. Obviously |
| 6. A. save | B. calm |
| C. help | D. kill |
| 7. A. lie | B. laying |
| C. lying | D. lain |
| 8. A. dying | B. dead |
| C. deadly | D. deep |
| 9. A. treated | B. murdered |
| C. wronged | D. hit |
| 10. A. thrown | B. asked |
| C. forced | D. sent |

(3)

A group of Italian(意大利的)soldiers led by a captain were advancing(前进)slowly toward the position of the enemy. They were 1 to see in the distance some signs of the enemy. They arrived at a farmhouse, in front of which sat a small boy. He was cutting a branch of a tree with his knife.

When the boy saw the soldiers, he stopped 2 on the branch, stood up, and took off his 3. He was a handsome boy.

“What are you doing here?” asked the captain. “Why didn't you leave with your family?”

“I don't have any family,” said the boy. “I'm an orphan(孤儿). I stayed in order to see 4.”

“5 any Austrians(奥地利人)pass by here?”

“Not within the last three days.”

In front of the house there was a tall tree.

The captain asked the boy:

“Do you have good 6, young man?”

“Me” asked the boy. “I can see a sparrow two hundred paces(步)away.”

“Do you think you could climb that tree and 7 me whether you see anything of the Austrians in the distance?”

“Sure,” said the boy 8, jumping up, kicking off his shoes, and throwing aside 9 cap.

“How much do you want for that?”asked the captain.

“I don't want anything,”said the boy, already starting to

10 the tree. “I would do anything for our soldiers.”

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. expecting | B. starting |
| C. afraid | D. surprised |
| 2. A. sit | B. to sit |
| C. working | D. to work |
| 3. A. cap | B. knife |
| C. gun | D. horse |
| 4. A. the film | B. the fighting |
| C. the play | D. the match |
| 5. A. Have you seen | B. Do you see |
| C. Will you see | D. Had you seen |
| 6. A. health | B. eyesight |
| C. time | D. meal |
| 7. A. help | B. say |
| C. order | D. tell |
| 8. A. slowly | B. angrily |
| C. eagerly | D. possibly |
| 9. A. his | B. their |
| C. her | D. my |
| 10. A. cut | B. plant |
| C. water | D. climb |

(4)

Manners are important to happy relations among people. No one 1 a person with bad manners. A person with good manners never laughs 2 people when they are in trouble. 3, he tries to help them. When he 4 for something, he says "please." And when he 5 something, he usually says "Thank you". He does not interrupt(打断) other people 6 they are talking. He does not 7 loudly in public. When 8 sneezes(擤鼻涕) or spits(吐痰), he uses a handkerchief. As a 9, it is bad manners to come late to class. If you are late, you should make an apology to the teacher either at the time or 10.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. learns | B. finds |
| C. likes | D. watches |
| 2. A. with | B. at |
| C. in | D. to |
| 3. A. Instead | B. At first |
| C. At last | D. Unless |
| 4. A. wants | B. needs |
| C. asks | D. answers |
| 5. A. gives | B. that |
| C. has | D. receives |
| 6. A. who | B. that |
| C. when | D. that |

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 7. A. say | B. tell |
| C. talk | D. smile |
| 8. A. he | B. she |
| C. you | D. it |
| 9. A. boy | B. student |
| C. girl | D. teacher |
| 10. A. never | B. after class |
| C. in class | D. before class |

(5)

In recent years, computer games have become more and more popular in many cities and towns. A lot of small shops and restaurants along busy 1 have changed into 2 game houses in order to get more money. These places are always crowded with 3 especially young boys.

In the computer game houses, people 4 a lot of money competing(竞赛) with the computerized machines. It's 5 for one to win against a computer, but one can make 6 after trying again and again. People have a kind of gambling(赌博) psychology(心理) when they play computer games, The more they 7 , the more they want to win, and at last they even cannot live without it.

The result is that some people don't want to 8 and take days off to play in the computer game houses for hours and hours. For school boys, things are 9 . They have no mind

for their lessons. When class is over, they rush to the nearby computer game house. Some of them can get enough money from their parents. Some of them are not lucky enough to get the money. They begin to steal other students' money and become thieves.

Computer game addiction(癮)is a serious problem in social (社会性的)life. Something has to be done to 10 it .

(注: the more..., the more...越.....,越.....)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. rivers | B. cities |
| C. markets | D. streets |
| 2. A. small | B. big |
| C. computer | D. sports |
| 3. A. people | B. boys |
| C. women | D. girls |
| 4. A. take | B. win |
| C. cost | D. spend |
| 5. A. easy | B. hard |
| C. important | D. wonderful |
| 6. A. mistakes | B. progress |
| C. money | D. rich |
| 7. A. miss | B. lose |
| C. play | D. make |
| 8. A. speak | B. play |
| C. work | D. breathe |
| 9. A. different | B. better |
| C. even worse | D. changed |

10. A. control
C. improve

- B. develop
D. stop

(6)

Being the mother of three small children is like running a large circus (马戏团). One afternoon 1 week, my three sons were playing peacefully in the back yard, 2 the ball to each other. I jumped at the 3 to talk to one of my friends on the phone, but before I got to the phone, I could 4 that the boys had begun to quarrel. I rushed out to 5 peace, but before I got there, Charles had 6 a rock at Mark, and had hit him 7 the eye. By the time I got to the back yard, they had begun to fight. First I made them stop 8 and then I examined Mark's eye. "I am going to speak to your 9 about this when he comes home tonight," I said. "He and I will think out how to 10 you." Things kept pretty quiet after that for about half an hour, and then I heard Jim crying because he fell out of the apple tree.

1. A. last
C. the next
2. A. taking
C. throwing
3. A. floor
C. table
4. A. speak

- B. next
D. the past
B. receiving
D. sending
B. window
D. ask
B. talk

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------|
| | C. tell | D. ask |
| 5. | A. do | B. ask |
| | C. stop | D. make |
| 6. | A. pointed | B. put |
| | C. beaten | D. thrown |
| 7. | A. in | B. on |
| | C. at | D. with |
| 8. | A. quarrelling | B. fighting |
| | C. shouting | D. crying |
| 9. | A. mother | B. father |
| | C. teacher | D. uncle |
| 10. | A. beat | B. thank |
| | C. greet | D. punish |

(7)

Mrs Williams is very proud 1 her house because it is 2 clean and tidy. But 3 day, while she was sweeping the carpets(地毯), she saw a little mouse 4 across her dining - room floor. She 5 always told other people that mice were found only in 6 houses, so she was terribly ashamed when she saw a mouse in her own 7. She quickly called her daughter and said to her, "A terrible thing 8 ! I saw a mouse in our dining - room 9 minutes ago. We must catch it at once. Go down to the village shop and buy a mouse - trap (夹鼠器)——but, 10 you do, don't tell anybody what it is

for!”

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. with | B. of |
| C. for | D. at |
| 2. A. this | B. seldom |
| C. always | D. not |
| 3. A. this | B. some |
| C. a | D. one |
| 4. A. run | B. ran |
| C. runing | D. to run |
| 5. A. must | B. have |
| C. has | D. had |
| 6. A. clean | B. dirty |
| C. good | D. big |
| 7. A. house | B. garden |
| C. box | D. pocket |
| 8. A. had happened | B. was happened |
| C. was happening | D. has happened |
| 9. A. few | B. a little |
| C. a few | D. little |
| 10. A. what | B. when |
| C. how | D. whatever |

(8)

My friend likes to be exact.

“Where 1 the department store?” a passer - by asked