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搞定完形，赢定英语，一起来！

*Just go!*

# 英语

能力飚升 :::: 高一年级

# 完形填空

ENGLISH CLOZE

高考英语命题研究专家组 编

# 150 篇

- |         |                                |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| ➔ 题材全面化 | 多角度的语言素材，多题型的题目设置，彻底告别单一与重复。   |
| ➔ 体例系统化 | 独有的“评估—训练—检测”三维学习模式，真正实现了高效备考。 |
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| ➔ 答案人性化 | 解析全面详尽，点拨精练到位，注重方法及技巧的渗透。      |



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能力飚升 :::: 高一年级

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# TO FIGHT, TO WIN

——代前言

马克思曾经说过：“外语是人生斗争的武器。”

飞人刘翔：“学好英语真的是太重要了！”

小巨人姚明：“英语就是一门工具，掌握了也没什么了不起！”

同你一样，你的偶像也要学习英语，他们也经历了曲折的学习之路。英语考试就是人生中一场持续的战斗！身处其中，除了勇敢面对，你别无选择！你现在所想的和所做的，将会决定你未来的命运。

一个English hero应该具备哪些素质？

新《英语课程标准》中有这样的阐述：“明确自己的学习需要和目标”、“积极探索适合自己的学习方法”、“能尝试使用不同的教育资源”、“能对自己的学习进行评价”。针对上述要求，开心英语研发中心组织教育专家、一线教师及资深编辑共同编写了本书，它就是你作战的秘密武器。拥有它，并正确使用它，将帮助你赢得这场战斗。You can make it!

## 丛书特色

**体例系统化** 科学的“评估→训练→检测”的三维学习模式，真正实现高效备考

本书以“水平测试”开篇，让你先进行自我评估，了解自己的真实水平；接着深入分析历年试题中各种题型及命题特点，解读完形填空的解题策略和解题步骤，让你从战略上赢定阅读。然后，本书安排了各种题型、题材的试题，让你集中训练，从而实现专项突破；最后我们淘金地精选了若干综合性试题，以全方位检视你前期的学习成果。

**题材全面化** 多角度的语言素材，多题型的题目设置，彻底告别单一与重复

本书题材广泛，涵盖了历年高考的常考话题，内容翔实，融趣味性、知识性、科学性于一体，并结合教学要求编写成独立的单元，每一个单元选取题材、体裁丰富的文章进行阶梯训练；题型丰富，覆盖了全国高考的所有题型，由编者结合完形填空的命题特点和考试趋势精心编排，经典的试题全面有效地检测你在不同实际生活环境下对所学语言的感悟和接受能力。

**训练梯度化** 题目编排专项分类，由易到难、循序渐进，学习过程更科学化

阶梯训练分为基础篇、提高篇、拓展篇，难度循序渐进，阅读能力层层推进，让你的英语水平实现螺旋式提高。

**答案人性化** 解析详尽全面，点拨精练到位，注重方法技巧的渗透

答案解析部分不只让你知其然和所以然，其中还渗透了我们人性化的栏目设计，告别了简单的答案罗列或者机械的文字讲解。精辟简练的“篇章导读”为你迅时抓住文章要领。详尽到位的解析文字为你剖析每一个难点和知识点，帮助你举一反三，触类旁通。“小贴士”发散式地全面拓展，生词、短语、背景知识让你在做完题后补充更多的英语知识食粮。“障碍语句翻译”为你扫除阅读的绊脚石，让阅读变成“悦读”。

总之，本套丛书通过权威编审来把握考试信息、考试重点和命题趋势；通过学习层次的划分来体现科学递进的原则；通过人文学习理念来挖掘每个学生的无限潜能；通过浓缩英语世界之精华来有效提高英语；通过田园般愉悦的学习氛围来营造快速学习英语的好心情。希望每个学生都能够成为一个English hero!

编者

2009年5月

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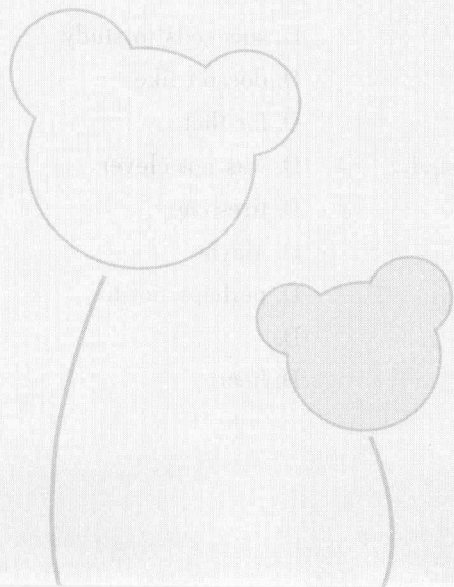
## 全解全析



第  
一  
部  
分

# 完形填空 水平测试

完形填空水平测试是由全国各地精选的最新高考真题、模拟题、竞赛试题组成的测试卷，其目的在于让每一位学习者在最短的时间内对自身的阅读水平有整体的了解和认知。学习者可以根据自身阅读水平选取其中一套试卷进行测试，然后对照答案进行自我评估。通过测试成绩结合自己的实际情况和指导教师的意见，正确使用本书。



## &gt;&gt;&gt; 水平测试一 &gt;&gt;&gt;

## A

More and more students want to study in “hot” majors (专攻课程). 1 a result, many students want to 2 their interests and study in these 3 such as foreign languages, international business and law, etc.

Fewer and fewer students choose scientific majors, 4 maths, physics, and biology, and art majors, 5 history, Chinese and philosophy (哲学). 6 students can study in these “hot” majors, because the number of these “hot” majors 7 limited.

If one 8 interest in his work or study, 9 can he do well? I 10 this from one of my classmates. He is 11 the countryside. His parents are farmers. Though he 12 biology, he chooses “international business”. He 13 to live a life which is different 14 of his parents.

In the end, he finds he 15 in doing business. He finds all the subjects to be 16. 17 this wouldn't have happened if he had chosen his major according to his own interests.

Choosing a major in university 18 decide one's whole life. Majors 19 are not “hot” today may become the “hot” major of tomorrow. Choosing your major according to your own 20 is the best way to succeed.

- |                       |                    |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. Being           | B. For             | C. Having             | D. As                |
| 2. A. give up         | B. appear          | C. give               | D. master            |
| 3. A. place           | B. room            | C. areas              | D. space             |
| 4. A. for example     | B. such as         | C. and so on          | D. as a result       |
| 5. A. even            | B. like            | C. just               | D. or                |
| 6. A. Only a few      | B. Quite a lot     | C. Perhaps few        | D. Many              |
| 7. A. is              | B. are             | C. would be           | D. have been         |
| 8. A. had to          | B. had             | C. has no             | D. has               |
| 9. A. why             | B. and what        | C. how                | D. and how           |
| 10. A. suggested      | B. guessed         | C. searched           | D. learned           |
| 11. A. out of         | B. off             | C. in                 | D. from              |
| 12. A. studies        | B. likes           | C. learns             | D. succeeds to study |
| 13. A. wants          | B. doesn't want to | C. enjoys             | D. doesn't like      |
| 14. A. from which     | B. from that       | C. for which          | D. for that          |
| 15. A. was interested | B. was clever      | C. was not interested | D. was not clever    |
| 16. A. lovely         | B. rare            | C. obvious            | D. tiresome          |
| 17. A. So             | B. Then            | C. Just then          | D. Maybe             |
| 18. A. can            | B. does not        | C. probably           | D. perhaps not to    |
| 19. A. on which       | B. in which        | C. which              | D. /                 |
| 20. A. interests      | B. experience      | C. mind               | D. heart             |

## B

Education is not only the teaching and learning of 21, but also the developing of a person's 22.

Now liberal education (素质教育) has a great 23 in the world. Much work has been done to 24 better ways of teaching. Students are 25 to have their own thoughts and their own ideas when they have lessons which are often held in the form of group discussions. They are 26 guided to use the knowledge 27. In liberal education, punishment 28 exists. Teachers and students are just like 29. The idea is of course a perfect one if it can really be carried out. However, it only 30 in the imagination and will never be 31. We must admit that children should 32 be guided properly. Just close your eyes and think how many students 33 in every hundred 34 will carry out the duties of a student if they are not 35? What is the use of advice only if it is not supported by a 36 degree of control and punishment? It is 37 for us to judge the success and failure of this kind of education now, but from the bad behavior of children that is actually the 38 of 39, we can see that something must be done to 40 these children.

- |                          |                     |               |              |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. schools           | B. knowledge        | C. books      | D. teachers  |
| 22. A. politeness        | B. habit            | C. interests  | D. character |
| 23. A. effect            | B. interest         | C. power      | D. strength  |
| 24. A. master            | B. find             | C. make       | D. hold      |
| 25. A. ordered           | B. encouraged       | C. used       | D. driven    |
| 26. A. strictly          | B. wrongly          | C. properly   | D. carefully |
| 27. A. seen              | B. noticed          | C. learned    | D. met       |
| 28. A. still             | B. no longer        | C. always     | D. forever   |
| 29. A. enemies           | B. quarrellers      | C. players    | D. friends   |
| 30. A. goes              | B. lives            | C. comes      | D. exists    |
| 31. A. realized          | B. supported        | C. understood | D. produced  |
| 32. A. at last           | B. in the end       | C. ever       | D. in life   |
| 33. A. it is             | B. it seems         | C. there are  | D. are       |
| 34. A. which             | B. that             | C. he         | D. they      |
| 35. A. pulled            | B. pushed           | C. permitted  | D. protected |
| 36. A. reasonable        | B. remarkable       | C. strict     | D. small     |
| 37. A. easy              | B. hard             | C. possible   | D. proper    |
| 38. A. effect            | B. result           | C. power      | D. end       |
| 39. A. liberal education | B. group discussion | C. education  | D. teaching  |
| 40. A. punish            | B. excuse           | C. help       | D. trust     |

## C

If you do not use your arms or your legs for some time, they become weak. When you 41 using them again, they 42 become strong again. Everybody knows this and nobody would think of 43 this fact. 44 there are many people who do not 45 to know that memory works in the 46 way.

47 someone says that he has a good memory, he 48 means that he 49 his memory by practicing and exercising it. When someone 50 says that his memory is poor, he actually means that he 51 give it



enough chances to become 52. Have you ever 53 that people who cannot read or write usually have 54 memories than those who can? This is 55 those who 56 read or write 57 remember things. They have to remember dates, places, names, songs and stories. So their memory is the whole time 58. So 59 you want to have a good memory, you should learn from those people, 60 by remembering what you see, hear, feel and write. If so, you must have a good memory.

- |                 |               |                |               |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. begin    | B. go on      | C. stop        | D. continue   |
| 42. A. quickly  | B. slowly     | C. soon        | D. at once    |
| 43. A. doing    | B. agreeing   | C. questioning | D. answering  |
| 44. A. Yet      | B. Still      | C. So          | D. Certainly  |
| 45. A. want     | B. seem       | C. get         | D. hope       |
| 46. A. other    | B. usual      | C. same        | D. opposite   |
| 47. A. As       | B. What       | C. While       | D. When       |
| 48. A. real     | B. actually   | C. true        | D. then       |
| 49. A. wants    | B. builds up  | C. makes       | D. keeps      |
| 50. A. again    | B. else       | C. more        | D. once       |
| 51. A. do not   | B. is not     | C. never       | D. does not   |
| 52. A. poor     | B. weak       | C. strong      | D. healthy    |
| 53. A. seen     | B. heard of   | C. noticed     | D. thought of |
| 54. A. worse    | B. better     | C. more        | D. less       |
| 55. A. why      | B. how        | C. because     | D. the reason |
| 56. A. used to  | B. cannot     | C. try to      | D. have to    |
| 57. A. will not | B. have to    | C. refuse      | D. cannot     |
| 58. A. ready    | B. being used | C. busy        | D. training   |
| 59. A. if       | B. that       | C. though      | D. thus       |
| 60. A. please   | B. try        | C. train       | D. enjoy      |

D

The Florida sun baked my shoulders as I worked along the I-595 freeway near Fort Lauderdale, picking up rubbish. I paused to 61 the sweat off my forehead and look up at the cloudless blue sky. “62 can’t it rain?” I thought. That would 63 things down.

I thought about my 64, who were probably sitting in an air-conditioned 65 right now. I’d had some problems in school, 66 my parents decided to let me 67 full-time with my dad. We both worked for my uncle, who had taken 68 of a maintenance (道路养护) company. It was up to us to keep the roads 69 of rubbish. The job was 70 and dirty, especially on hot days 71 this. I wondered why I ever agreed to do it.

We continued our 72 route along the I-595, 73 for the overpass bridge. Then I noticed an area where some 74 were broken on the ground. It wasn’t like that before.

“Dad! Pull over! I want to 75 something out.”

I jumped off the truck and rushed to the bridge. Something was telling me to 76 ... there wasn’t much time. 77 I saw a Toyota that 78 upside down in the tree. Maybe it was a stolen car that somebody 79 there, I thought. Then, just at that 80, I noticed something moving. It was a bloody leg poking out of the driver’s side window!

“Heeeelp!” a lady moaned.

- |                 |                 |               |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. wipe     | B. cut          | C. put        | D. send         |
| 62. A. When     | B. How          | C. Why        | D. Where        |
| 63. A. turn     | B. keep         | C. make       | D. cool         |
| 64. A. parents  | B. school-times | C. friends    | D. school yards |
| 65. A. office   | B. classroom    | C. restaurant | D. living room  |
| 66. A. but      | B. or           | C. for        | D. so           |
| 67. A. work     | B. study        | C. stay       | D. spend        |
| 68. A. business | B. possession   | C. position   | D. place        |
| 69. A. away     | B. from         | C. far        | D. clear        |
| 70. A. easy     | B. lonely       | C. smelly     | D. noisy        |
| 71. A. for      | B. like         | C. after      | D. as           |
| 72. A. regular  | B. common       | C. unusual    | D. normal       |
| 73. A. reaching | B. going        | C. looking    | D. heading      |
| 74. A. cars     | B. bottles      | C. branches   | D. glasses      |
| 75. A. check    | B. help         | C. take       | D. bring        |
| 76. A. decide   | B. hurry        | C. consider   | D. stop         |
| 77. A. Above    | B. Behind       | C. Ahead      | D. Below        |
| 78. A. hung     | B. trapped      | C. caught     | D. fell         |
| 79. A. stored   | B. deserted     | C. lost       | D. hid          |
| 80. A. bridge   | B. tree         | C. moment     | D. way          |

E

From the time each of my children started school, I packed their lunches. And in each lunch, I 81 a note. Often written on a napkin (餐巾纸), it might be a thank-you for a 82 moment, a reminder of something we were happily expecting, or a bit of 83 for the coming test or sporting event.

In the early grade they 84 their notes. But as children grew older they became self-conscious (有自我意识的), and 85 he reached high school, my older son, Marc, informed me he no longer 86 my daily notes. Telling him that he no longer needed to 87 them but I still needed to write them, I 88 until the day he graduated.

Six years after high school graduation, Marc called and asked if he could move 89 for a couple of months. He had spent those years well, graduating from college, 90 two internship (实习) in Washington, D. C., and 91, becoming a technical assistant in Sacramento. 92 short vacation visits, however, he had lived away from home. With his younger sister leaving for college, I was 93 happy to have Marc back. Since I was 94 making lunch for his younger brother, I 95 one for Marc, too. Imagine my 96 when I got a call from my 24-year-old son, 97 his lunch.

"Did I do something 98? Don't you love me 99, Mom?" were just a few of the questions he threw at me as I 100 asked him what was wrong.

"My note, Mom," he answered, "Where's my note?"

(2008 年全国 II)

- |                       |                |                |                  |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 81. A. carried        | B. found       | C. included    | D. held          |
| 82. A. difficult      | B. special     | C. comfortable | D. separate      |
| 83. A. congratulation | B. improvement | C. explanation | D. encouragement |

- |                       |                   |                 |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 84. A. loved          | B. answered       | C. wrote        | D. examined       |
| 85. A. lately         | B. by the way     | C. by the time  | D. gradually      |
| 86. A. received       | B. understood     | C. enjoyed      | D. collected      |
| 87. A. copy           | B. read           | C. take         | D. send           |
| 88. A. held up        | B. gave up        | C. followed     | D. continued      |
| 89. A. out            | B. home           | C. to college   | D. to Sacramento  |
| 90. A. organizing     | B. planning       | C. comparing    | D. completing     |
| 91. A. hopefully      | B. finally        | C. particularly | D. certainly      |
| 92. A. Because of     | B. Instead of     | C. Except for   | D. As for         |
| 93. A. especially     | B. immediately    | C. equally      | D. generally      |
| 94. A. once           | B. again          | C. still        | D. even           |
| 95. A. packed         | B. fetched        | C. bought       | D. filled         |
| 96. A. fear           | B. surprise       | C. anger        | D. disappointment |
| 97. A. waiting for    | B. worrying about | C. caring for   | D. asking about   |
| 98. A. wrong          | B. funny          | C. strange      | D. smart          |
| 99. A. any more       | B. enough         | C. once more    | D. better         |
| 100. A. interestingly | B. bitterly       | C. politely     | D. laughingly     |

文章	正确题数	建议用时	层级评价	失分原因总结
A		60 ~ 70 分钟	正确率 90% 以上: 要继续保持, 成功离你很近, 加油!	○ 生词
B			正确率 80% 以上: 提高你的答案命中率, 一定会再创优异成绩!	○ 语法
C		实际用时	正确率 70% 以上: 再斟酌一下你的解题方法, 你的成绩会有很大提升空间。	○ 固定搭配
D			正确率 60% 以上: 认真做做接下来的练习, 相信你会比你想象的更强。	○ 速度
E			正确率不足 60%: 把这本书彻底吃透, 看看你的分数是否已经迅速飙升!	○ 其他原因
指导意见				

## >>> 水平测试二 >>>

### A

After lunch, without permission from parents, the two boys set off to explore the part of the beach which lay beyond the headland (陆岬, 伸出海面的尖形高地). They had persuaded their young sister to 1, saying that the long walk would be too 2 for her. Once they had got in the headland, the beach reached away endlessly before them. It was like 3 a new world. There were damp, dark caves to 4, there were many 5 among the rocks, full of sea creatures (生物); and here and there along the beach were those 6 objects, washed up and 7 by the tide.

The afternoon passed 8. The sun was already 9 when the boys reluctantly (恋恋不舍地) 10 to make their 11 home. But long before they reached the headland, they could see that the tide had come in so sudden that they were now 12 from either end of the beach. Their only chance of 13 was to find a way up the cliff (悬崖) nearby.

They soon find a narrow path 14 the cliff top. But half way up their path was 15 by a large rock which they could not climb 16. The two boys had to 17 at the top of their voices, 18 that someone might 19 over the top of the rock, and finally came their father with two policemen. 20 of them climbed down a rope which was lowered over the rock. The boys were then pulled to safety, and thus saved from spending a miserable night on the cliff.

- |                    |                  |                  |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. keep quiet   | B. stay behind   | C. take a rest   | D. join them    |
| 2. A. tiring       | B. exciting      | C. uninteresting | D. impossible   |
| 3. A. discovering  | B. facing        | C. enjoying      | D. imagining    |
| 4. A. look up      | B. explore       | C. hide in       | D. search       |
| 5. A. lakes        | B. rivers        | C. waterfalls    | D. pools        |
| 6. A. dirty        | B. light         | C. strange       | D. clean        |
| 7. A. moved        | B. covered       | C. beaten        | D. left         |
| 8. A. quickly      | B. unexpectedly  | C. finally       | D. suddenly     |
| 9. A. leaving      | B. dropping      | C. going         | D. setting      |
| 10. A. forgot      | B. decided       | C. succeeded     | D. turned       |
| 11. A. road        | B. way           | C. track         | D. path         |
| 12. A. cut off     | B. left behind   | C. held back     | D. put away     |
| 13. A. running off | B. keeping clear | C. getting away  | D. turning back |
| 14. A. reaching    | B. passing       | C. going up      | D. leading to   |
| 15. A. blocked     | B. covered       | C. stopped       | D. filled       |
| 16. A. on          | B. over          | C. round         | D. through      |
| 17. A. shout       | B. shoot         | C. repeat        | D. renew        |
| 18. A. wanting     | B. guessing      | C. believing     | D. hoping       |
| 19. A. turn        | B. appear        | C. hide          | D. climb        |
| 20. A. Any         | B. None          | C. One           | D. First        |

B

The Voice of America began during the World War II. When Germany was broadcasting a radio program to get international 21, American officials believed they should 22 the German broadcast with words that they thought were the facts of world events. The first VOA news report began with words in 23. "The 24 may be good or bad, but we shall tell you the truth." Within a week, other VOA 25 were broadcasting in Italian, French and English.

After the World War II ended in 1945, some Americans felt VOA's 26 had to be changed, 27 the Soviet Union became enemy of America. They wanted to 28 Soviet listeners. Then VOA began broadcasting in Russian.

In the early years VOA began adding something new to its broadcast that was 29 "Music USA". Another new idea came along in 1959. VOA knew that many listeners did not know 30 English to completely understand its 31 English broadcast. So VOA 32 a simpler kind of English, 33 uses about 1,500 words and is spoken 34 of course, it is special English.

In the 35 of most VOA listeners, the most 36 program is the news report. News from around the world 37 into the VOA news rooms in Washington 24 hours a day. It comes from VOA reporters in 38 cities and also from other 39 like BBC. VOA writers and editors use these materials to 40 news reports, which are being broadcast in 43 languages.

- |                   |               |                |                  |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 21. A. business   | B. culture    | C. support     | D. information   |
| 22. A. reply      | B. answer     | C. join        | D. interrupt     |
| 23. A. same       | B. short      | C. English     | D. German        |
| 24. A. news       | B. problems   | C. effects     | D. opinions      |
| 25. A. stations   | B. news       | C. announcers  | D. officials     |
| 26. A. home       | B. position   | C. purpose     | D. results       |
| 27. A. if         | B. supposing  | C. considering | D. in order that |
| 28. A. reach      | B. satisfy    | C. attack      | D. support       |
| 29. A. known      | B. reported   | C. called      | D. printed       |
| 30. A. American   | B. British    | C. standard    | D. enough        |
| 31. A. normal     | B. fast       | C. good        | D. exact         |
| 32. A. invented   | B. discovered | C. taught      | D. stopped       |
| 33. A. it         | B. who        | C. which       | D. that          |
| 34. A. slowly     | B. rapidly    | C. normally    | D. loudly        |
| 35. A. pleasure   | B. course     | C. opinion     | D. advice        |
| 36. A. difficult  | B. important  | C. various     | D. common        |
| 37. A. flies      | B. sends      | C. delivers    | D. pasts         |
| 38. A. all        | B. major      | C. American    | D. news          |
| 39. A. broadcasts | B. forms      | C. newspapers  | D. countries     |
| 40. A. broadcast  | B. announce   | C. translate   | D. prepare       |

## C

We arrived in Spain for the first time a few weeks ago. I decided to 41 a car because we had sold the one we had in England before 42 home. Yesterday the sales office rang us to say the car was 43. I had tried out a model like it before, but as I was not yet 44 driving in this city, my wife did not want me to collect it 45 so we went together to 46 it. We paid for the car and 47 the papers. They told us that there was 48 petrol (汽油) to take us to a garage, where we could fill up. The 49 garage to the office was about 100 yards away and we got there 50. But when I turned into the main road I suddenly saw a lot of cars racing 51 me. I got out of 52 as fast as I could by backing into the garage 53 and the man behind 54 me.

"It's such a problem to 55 to drive on the right side, isn't it?" my wife said. "Yes, if only I had had a few lessons for 56," I replied. "You had better go 57 on the way home," my wife said. "You'd be sorry if you had 58 on the first day, wouldn't you?" While we were talking, the man behind got out of his car and said in good English, "Would you mind telling me 59 you are thinking of leaving? 60 are you going to sit in your car all day?"

(2007 年全国 II)

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|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. borrow     | B. drive      | C. buy           | D. choose       |
| 42. A. leaving    | B. making     | C. returning     | D. getting      |
| 43. A. right      | B. ready      | C. fixed         | D. sold         |
| 44. A. sure of    | B. satisfied  | C. interested in | D. used to      |
| 45. A. on my own  | B. right away | C. in a hurry    | D. on the way   |
| 46. A. receive    | B. bring      | C. order         | D. fetch        |
| 47. A. accepted   | B. wrote      | C. signed        | D. copied       |
| 48. A. little     | B. enough     | C. much          | D. no           |
| 49. A. best       | B. nearest    | C. quickest      | D. cleanest     |
| 50. A. lately     | B. directly   | C. safely        | D. slowly       |
| 51. A. after      | B. with       | C. around        | D. towards      |
| 52. A. their way  | B. the garage | C. their sight   | D. the car      |
| 53. A. at last    | B. once more  | C. as usual      | D. as well      |
| 54. A. caught     | B. cheered    | C. shouted at    | D. chatted with |
| 55. A. prepare    | B. continue   | C. choose        | D. remember     |
| 56. A. discussion | B. adventure  | C. experiment    | D. practice     |
| 57. A. carefully  | B. smoothly   | C. quickly       | D. differently  |
| 58. A. an error   | B. a problem  | C. an accident   | D. a headache   |
| 59. A. when       | B. why        | C. how           | D. what         |
| 60. A. For        | B. Or         | C. But           | D. So           |

## D

Some plays are so successful that they run for years on end. In many ways, this is 61 for the poor actors who are required to go on repeating the same 62 night after night. One would 63 them to know their parts by heart and 64 have cause to falter (结巴). Yet 65 is not always the case.



A famous actor in a 66 successful play was once cast in the role of an aristocrat (贵族) 67 had been imprisoned in Bastille for twenty years. In the last act, a gaoler (监狱长, 看守) would always come on to the stage with a letter which he would hand to the prisoner. 68 the noble was expected to read the letter at each 69, he always insisted that it should be written out in full.

One night, the gaoler decided to play a joke 70 his colleague to find out if, after so many performances, he had managed to learn the 71 of the letter by heart. The curtain went up on the final act of the play and revealed (使暴露) the aristocrat sitting alone behind bars in his dark cell. Just then, the gaoler 72 with the precious letter in his hands. He entered the 73 and presented the letter to the aristocrat. But the copy he gave him had not been written out in 74 as usual. It was simply a blank sheet of paper. The gaoler looked on eagerly 75 to see if his fellow actor had at last learnt his lines. The noble stared at the blank sheet of paper for a few seconds. Then, squinting (眯着眼看) his eyes, he said, "The light is 76. Read the letter to me." And he promptly handed the sheet of paper to the gaoler. 77 that he could not remember a word of the letter either, the gaoler replied, "The light is indeed dim, sir. I must get my 78." With this, he hurried off the stage. Much to the aristocrat's 79, the gaoler returned a few moments later with a pair of glasses and the 80 copy of the letter which he proceeded (继续进行) to read to the prisoner.

- |                  |                 |              |              |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 61. A. fortunate | B. unfortunate  | C. happy     | D. unhappy   |
| 62. A. lines     | B. words        | C. plays     | D. roles     |
| 63. A. want      | B. ask          | C. expect    | D. wish      |
| 64. A. always    | B. never        | C. sometimes | D. often     |
| 65. A. such      | B. the thing    | C. one       | D. this      |
| 66. A. highly    | B. high         | C. poorly    | D. poor      |
| 67. A. where     | B. what         | C. which     | D. who       |
| 68. A. Because   | B. Even though  | C. When      | D. Though    |
| 69. A. play      | B. performance  | C. role      | D. case      |
| 70. A. with      | B. in           | C. on        | D. to        |
| 71. A. pages     | B. joke         | C. lines     | D. contents  |
| 72. A. appeared  | B. disappointed | C. came out  | D. came in   |
| 73. A. room      | B. cell         | C. stage     | D. office    |
| 74. A. English   | B. French       | C. order     | D. full      |
| 75. A. worried   | B. surprised    | C. anxious   | D. afraid    |
| 76. A. bright    | B. dim          | C. dark      | D. out       |
| 77. A. To see    | B. To find      | C. Seeing    | D. Finding   |
| 78. A. glasses   | B. lines        | C. light     | D. letters   |
| 79. A. surprise  | B. satisfaction | C. anger     | D. amusement |
| 80. A. usual     | B. old          | C. unusual   | D. new       |

E

China's latest effort to promote traditional culture among its younger generation has raised argument in a nation 81 different opinions and options are gaining a grudging respect.

The country's Ministry of Education on Thursday 82 a pilot program to teach students in primary and secondary schools its traditional Peking Opera. Being one of the nation's unique 83, the opera will 84

music courses for 200 schools in 10 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout China.

The move immediately drew heated reaction 85 the public.

"I support this project wholeheartedly," said Zhu Shihui, a famous Peking Opera performer. "Interest should be 86 since childhood. I myself began to get fascinated 87 Peking Opera while in primary school. It eventually became my lifetime career," he told Xinhua.

The general public, 88, are not thinking so. In a survey by Netease, a news portal in China, nearly 70 per cent of voters were against the project.

In 89 opinion poll by China's leading web portal Sina, of over 21,000 respondents, only 27 per cent believe 90 the course will help promote traditional Chinese culture.

Nearly 38 per cent think the course should not be compulsory (必修的) 91 students' choices should be respected, and the 92 35 per cent suggest different local operas 93 in different areas.

Another respondent Li Hui worried 94 there are enough qualified teachers for the task. "Peking Opera is a century-old, sophisticated art 95 requires years of professional training. Music teachers in primary and secondary schools 96 cope with such challenges."

Mei Demei, a music teacher in Wuhan of central China's Hubei Province, said that from the perspective (角度) of 97 traditional culture, it is necessary to promote Peking Opera. 98 on the part of students, whether they can work up interest is more important.

"I don't think that the plan 99 train Peking Opera artists or fans," said Wu Jiang, president of the China National Peking Opera Company. "It just 100 children, giving them a chance to develop interest in traditional culture. If they are not interested, at least they are getting to know something about it."

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|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 81. A. where              | B. that               | C. which                 | D. in that              |
| 82. A. designed           | B. announced          | C. made                  | D. gave                 |
| 83. A. cultural treasures | B. cultural relics    | C. scientific technology | D. scientific treasures |
| 84. A. be added up        | B. added into         | C. be added into         | D. added up to          |
| 85. A. of                 | B. in                 | C. against               | D. from                 |
| 86. A. begun              | B. started            | C. developed             | D. showed               |
| 87. A. to                 | B. in                 | C. of                    | D. by                   |
| 88. A. however            | B. otherwise          | C. for sure              | D. therefore            |
| 89. A. the others         | B. another            | C. other                 | D. others               |
| 90. A. setting            | B. starting up        | C. setting up            | D. starting             |
| 91. A. unless             | B. even if            | C. when                  | D. as                   |
| 92. A. left               | B. rest               | C. remaining             | D. other                |
| 93. A. is taught          | B. be taught          | C. will teach            | D. will be taught       |
| 94. A. whether            | B. that               | C. what                  | D. when                 |
| 95. A. what               | B. it                 | C. and which             | D. which                |
| 96. A. might be able to   | B. can not be able to | C. must not be able to   | D. might not be able to |
| 97. A. passing up to      | B. passing down       | C. learning from         | D. knowing about        |
| 98. A. If so              | B. Because of         | C. But                   | D. On condition         |
| 99. A. is aimed to        | B. aims to            | C. is aiming to          | D. aims to              |
| 100. A. sets up a course  | B. opens a door to    | C. develops interest in  | D. gives a chance       |

文章 正确题数 建议用时		层级评价		失分原因总结
A		60 ~ 70 分钟	正确率 90% 以上:要继续保持,成功离你很近,加油!	○生词
B			正确率 80% 以上:提高你的答案命中率,一定会再创优秀成绩!	○语法
C		实际用时	正确率 70% 以上:再斟酌一下你的解题方法,你的成绩会有很大提升空间。	○固定搭配
D			正确率 60% 以上:认真做做接下来的练习,相信你会比你想象的更强。	○速度
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