

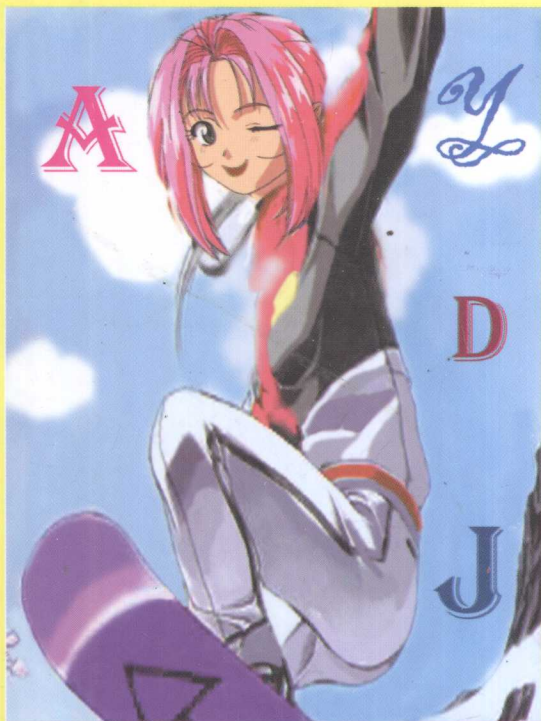
高中英语学习目标与质量评估



一定英语丛书

新编高中英语

你一定能学好英语!



完形填空与阅读理解

特级高级英语教师精心编写
高中毕业迎考英语专项训练

向孟华 肖坤 主编

海南出版社

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这套丛书的作者均为中学特高级英语教师，且多留学英美，其编写水准堪称一流。

本书责任编辑 贺晓兴

本丛书年年重印，年年更新，始终与新教材保持同步，对于帮助学生通过中考和高考，大有益处。

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前 言

在英语学习中,阅读是理解和吸取书面信息的手段,它有助于扩大词汇量,丰富语言知识,了解英语国家的社会、文化和习俗,熟悉和掌握英语的语言表达方式和习惯。《全日制中学英语教学大纲》强调:在英语教学中要“侧重培养阅读能力,为进一步学习和运用英语切实打好基础”。在高考及其他各类考试中,阅读理解能力已放到考查的首位。试卷已形成以篇章阅读为主体的试题布局。同时,阅读的容量增大,难度加深,测试题着重考查对文章进行深层次的理解和挖掘文章的内涵。

篇章阅读与理解是英语语言的直接使用,它反映了语言学习的最终目的。学生阅读理解能力的提高,既要在平时英语学习中,在教师的指导下通过科学的训练,掌握基本的阅读技能,提高阅读理解速度;更要通过自己平时的反复大量的阅读和自测,发现英语基础知识方面的问题,及时查漏补缺;发现阅读技巧与理解能力方面的问题,及时进行弥补。足时的阅读训练能帮助学生提高阅读理解能力和综合英语素质。这样不但在高考中能自如地驾驭阅读理解、完形填空试题,还可以将其能力迁移到其他试题的解答中去,在高考中考出优异成绩。

从这愿望出发,我们组织编写了《新编高中英语完形填空与阅读

理解》一书。全书分《完形填空》和《阅读理解》两大部分。第一部分为《完形填空》，共选短文 60 篇；第二部分为《阅读理解》，共选短文 126 篇。所选短文力求语言通俗地道、题材广泛、内涵丰富，知识性和科学性；文章幽默有趣，可读性强，完形填空知识点广泛，考点布局合理，有利于培养学生的思维能力；阅读理解题力求科学、准确，注重挖掘文章的内涵，加深对文章内容的深层次理解。全部测试题均附答案于书后。

本书由向孟华、肖坤主编；侯元仙、钟明富、吴跃军、伍先国、许志荣、李方明等参加编写。全部书稿由向孟华整理和审订。

由于我们水平有限，加之时间仓促，不妥之处难免，敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

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第一部分 完形填空

(1)

While my father was an officer of the British army in South Africa, we lived in a 1 house. One evening my father, my sister and I were sitting together. Father was opposite to the window, I suddenly noticed that he was turning very 2. I sat still, for I didn't want to 3 my sick sister. Soon Father said in a 4 voice, "Kate and Joan, a friend of mine 5 here to see me this evening, and I wish to be 6 with him. Will you go up to your own room?" We 7, went to our room and closed the door.

Soon I heard a 8 like that of a door burst in, and then a climb of feet. They were hurrying 9 the narrow stairs. Fearing that there was 10 near, I seized the pistol(手枪) on the table. Then I heard my father cry out, "For God's sake, child, 11 the door!" I did so. To my horror, I saw, 12 my father's shoulder, a gorilla(大猩猩), the worst enemy of the soldiers in 13. He was 14 my father. I raised the pistol and fired. The animal fell back towards with 15 loud cry. Father took the 16 smoking pistol from my hand, and fired another shot, which 17 the gorilla.

It happened that father had 18 us upstairs because he thought he would be able to 19 the door — which was twenty feet away — before the animal reached it. However, the gorilla was too 20 for him; and this was the cause of the hurried flight up the stairs.

- () 1. A. small B. farm C. two-storeyed D. one-storey
() 2. A. red B. pale C. angry D. excited
() 3. A. tell B. speak to C. trouble D. frighten
() 4. A. loud B. trembling C. calm D. sharp
() 5. A. has dropped B. arrives C. is coming D. will get

- () 6. A. alone B. together C. friendly D. polite
- () 7. A. promised B. left C. obeyed D. smiled
- () 8. A. sound B. cry C. voice D. knock
- () 9. A. to B. down C. through D. up
- () 10. A. an accident B. a strange C. a chief D. some danger
- () 11. A. open B. close C. push D. lock
- () 12. A. on B. above C. around D. over
- () 13. A. South America B. Africa C. South Asia D. Europe
- () 14. A. catching B. shouting at C. searching for D. running after
- () 15. A. an exciting B. frightened C. an angry D. a sad
- () 16. A. still B. only C. even D. already
- () 17. A. hit B. wounded C. drove away D. killed
- () 18. A. taken B. sent C. driven D. persuaded
- () 19. A. push B. lock C. guard D. knock
- () 20. A. quick B. strong C. clever D. dangerous

(2)

In the year 1840, the world's first stamps for letters were used in England. From then on, many people all 1 the world have enjoyed 2 stamps. Boys and girls, and older people, 3, collected them. It's easy 4 start collecting stamps. Ask your friends or parents to save 5 envelopes for you. When you get some, keep the ones 6 stamps 7 you like.

Don't try to pull the stamp 8 the envelope. Cut off the stamp corner of the envelope. Leave the stamp corner in water 9 night. 10 the morning, the stamp will come right off the 11. Then put the wet stamp on soft paper. Put more soft paper 12 it. Place a book on top to keep the stamp 13 curling (卷曲) as it 14.

15 you have many stamps, you will want to sort (分类) them. They can 16 by colour, size, place, or by how much they 17 for. They can also be sorted by the kinds of pictures on 18. Every picture on a stamp has 19 in it.

20 stamp tells us a story.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| () 1. A. over | B. in | C. of | D. from |
| () 2. A. to collect | B. collecting | C. collected | D. collect |
| () 3. A. either | B. also | C. too | D. at the same time |
| () 4. A. in | B. for | C. at | D. to |
| () 5. A. used | B. using | C. use | D. to use |
| () 6. A. with | B. have | C. has | D. are |
| () 7. A. it | B. that | C. the one | D. one |
| () 8. A. away | B. of | C. off | D. leaving |
| () 9. A. through | B. over | C. whole | D. all |
| () 10. A. In the | B. By | C. on the | D. Tomorrow |
| () 11. A. paper | B. envelope | C. letter | D. corner |
| () 12. A. above | B. over | C. through | D. under |
| () 13. A. with | B. from | C. into | D. for |
| () 14. A. wet | B. dried | C. dries | D. drying |
| () 15. A. When | B. Since | C. While | D. Throughout |
| () 16. A. sorted | B. sort | C. sorting | D. be sorted |
| () 17. A. buy | B. get | C. sell | D. to sell |
| () 18. A. it | B. which | C. those | D. them |
| () 19. A. flowers | B. animals | C. buildings | D. meaning |
| () 20. A. All | B. One | C. The | D. Each |

(3)

Martin Luther King was born in Georgia in 1929. When he was 1 a boy, Dr. King learned that his 2, the black Americans, were 3 treated differently from most of 4 fellow Americans. Many could not attend good schools, 5 good jobs, or live in nice houses because of the color of their 6. Dr. King knew that in a free country this was 7. He wanted to help his black brothers, 8 he decided to go to school and become 9 minister. He became a pastor (牧师) in Montgomery, Alabama. This is 10 Martin Luther King's "Peaceful fight" first

began.

Dr. King worked 11 equality in other cities. He knew that the 12 way people could win their rights was to remain peaceful 13 in face of danger. Dr. King won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 for his achievement and 14.

The whole nation 15 the terrible event that 16 on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. Martin Luther King was 17. The man who had preached nonviolence(宣扬非暴力) 18 died.

But Dr. King's dream can never 19. Many Americans are still 20 to make that dream come true.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| () 1. A. already | B. still | C. such | D. not |
| () 2. A. family | B. friends | C. people | D. country |
| () 3. A. seldom | B. sometimes | C. some time | D. often |
| () 4. A. his | B. its | C. our | D. their |
| () 5. A. get | B. look for | C. lose | D. to do |
| () 6. A. faces | B. skin | C. bodies | D. clothes |
| () 7. A. even worse | B. better | C. wrong | D. reasonable |
| () 8. A. as | B. because | C. so | D. but |
| () 9. A. the | B. one | C. another | D. a |
| () 10. A. where | B. why | C. what | D. whether |
| () 11. A. with | B. in | C. by | D. for |
| () 12. A. only | B. other | C. wrong | D. second |
| () 13. A. except | B. even | C. if | D. also |
| () 14. A. honor | B. victory | C. courage | D. failure |
| () 15. A. discourage | B. saw | C. mourned | D. rebelled |
| () 16. A. passed | B. he did | C. happened | D. they managed |
| () 17. A. defeated | B. shot | C. caught | D. be put into prison |
| () 18. A. bravely | B. violently(暴力地) | C. quietly | D. nonviolently |
| () 19. A. die | B. be believed | C. realize | D. fail |
| () 20. A. wanted | B. working | C. prepared | D. struggling |

(4)

A famous general cried as he looked at one battle field. His soldiers were fighting well but he felt very 1. He turned to his men and said, "My soldiers, I'm going to ask you a question, 2 who gives the best answer will 3 a medal." The question is 4: "What's the strongest power in the world?"

Four soldiers raised their 5. They wanted to answer the general's question. He asked the first one to 6.

"Sir," said the young man. "I think my 7 is the strongest power. It can kill a person or 8 from a great distance."

"9," said the general. "Next," he pointed to the man who was his best soldier.

"A soldier is strong," said the second man. "He must shoot the gun and aim 10. A gun's power comes from the 11 by whom it is used."

The third soldier thought he had 12 answer of all. "No, sir," he said. "Our 13 is the strongest power. He gives the orders for his soldiers to shoot their guns."

The general said nothing. He waited for the last man 14 his question. The fourth soldier answered the general's question 15: "I believe, sir, that the greatest power on earth is 16. It makes the general 17 if he wants his soldier to use their guns. Also, if 18 had more love for each other, they 19 use their guns."

Now if you were this general, which of your soldiers would receive the medal? He gave it to the 20 man.

- () 1. A. anxious B. dissatisfied C. sad D. excited
- () 2. A. The one B. Someone C. Those D. Everyone
- () 3. A. be shown B. take C. receive D. accept
- () 4. A. it B. this C. that D. so
- () 5. A. arms B. eyes C. heads D. hands
- () 6. A. give B. talk C. speak D. tell
- () 7. A. gun B. right C. power D. knife

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 8. A. an enemy | B. a hare | C. an animal | D. a plane |
| () 9. A. Thank you | B. It's right | C. It's wrong | D. I'm sorry |
| () 10. A. correctly | B. straightly | C. clearly | D. ahead |
| () 11. A. man | B. way | C. direction | D. place |
| () 12. A. a satisfactory | B. a better | C. the surest | D. a different |
| () 13. A. soldier | B. mind | C. general | D. right |
| () 14. A. to answer | B. answering | C. answered | D. answer |
| () 15. A. like it | B. well | C. this way | D. like that |
| () 16. A. position | B. power | C. will | D. love |
| () 17. A. order | B. advise | C. agree | D. decide |
| () 18. A. soldiers | B. men | C. enemies | D. countries |
| () 19. A. didn't | B. wouldn't | C. shouldn't | D. mustn't |
| () 20. A. first | B. second | C. last | D. third |

(5)

Body language is one 1 of nonverbal (无 言 的) communication, communication without using words. Different country has different 2. What is acceptable in one country may be completely unacceptable in 3. For example, in China, holding up one's thumb means "good"; holding up the small finger has the 4 meaning, "5". To show the badness in other countries, people may use different gestures, holding thumbs downwards, etc. Interestingly, when you wave goodbye 6 someone who is going 7 from you, he may come 8 to you, because that gesture(手势) means "Come 9 !" in his country.

The eyes are said to be "the windows of the soul." But eye contact(接触) may 10 different meanings. In the United States and other western countries, speakers and listeners look into 11 eyes to show attention and interest and respect. In China, Indonesia and rural places in Mexico, lowering one's eyes is a sign 12 respect, and too much eye contact shows 13 manner.

It's good manners 14 an Arab to stand close 15 his friend when they are talking. But English people 16 like to be too close to one another 17 there is a certain reason. It could be very interesting to watch an Arab and Englishman

18 together. The Arab who is friendly will move 19 to the Englishman. While the Englishman moves back in order to keep a certain distance 20. When they finish their talk, they don't remain in the same place where they were standing.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. form | B. ways | C. answer | D. question |
| () 2. A. picture | B. idea | C. customs | D. way |
| () 3. A. other | B. another | C. the other | D. others |
| () 4. A. same | B. other | C. good | D. opposite |
| () 5. A. bad | B. good | C. old | D. modern |
| () 6. A. for | B. to | C. at | D. on |
| () 7. A. of | B. away | C. to | D. at |
| () 8. A. out | B. far | C. nearer | D. away |
| () 9. A. here | B. there | C. front | D. back |
| () 10. A. mean | B. have | C. make | D. find |
| () 11. A. one | B. other's | C. another's | D. each other's |
| () 12. A. to | B. show | C. of | D. about |
| () 13. A. bad | B. good | C. poorer | D. nice |
| () 14. A. for | B. of | C. to | D. as |
| () 15. A. at | B. about | C. round | D. to |
| () 16. A. don't | B. do | C. aren't | D. haven't |
| () 17. A. if | B. when | C. for | D. unless |
| () 18. A. talk | B. talking | C. to talk | D. talked |
| () 19. A. far | B. away | C. close | D. where |
| () 20. A. near | B. close | C. away | D. out |

(6)

A Frenchman had arrived at a small Italian town and was staying with his 1 at the best hotel there. One 2 he went out for a walk alone. It was late and the small 3 was dark and lonely. Suddenly he 4 footsteps behind him. He turned his head and saw an Italian young man who 5 walked past him. The man was nearly out of sight 6 the Frenchman suddenly found 7 his watch was gone. He thought that 8 was the Italian who had taken away his watch. He 9 to

follow him to 10 the watch.

Soon the Frenchman 11 the Italian. 12 of them understood the other's language. The Frenchman threatened(威胁) the Italian with his 13 and pointed to his watch - pocket. The Italian thought that the Frenchman was demanding his 14 watch. 15 the end the Italian 16 his watch to the Frenchman.

When he returned to the hotel, the Frenchman told his wife what 17. He was greatly 18 when his wife 19 the watch on the table. Now he 20 that by mistake he had robbed the Italian of his watch.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. servant | B. friend | C. girl friend | D. wife |
| () 2. A. morning | B. noon | C. afternoon | D. night |
| () 3. A. street | B. place | C. hotel | D. house |
| () 4. A. listened | B. listened to | C. heard | D. heard of |
| () 5. A. fast | B. quickly | C. slowly | D. lightly |
| () 6. A. when | B. then | C. after | D. so |
| () 7. A. this | B. that | C. what | D. which |
| () 8. A. ere | B. he | C. they | D. it |
| () 9. A. went | B. came | C. decided | D. liked |
| () 10. A. find | B. return | C. steal | D. rob |
| () 11. A. seized | B. caught | C. caught at | D. caught up with |
| () 12. A. None | B. Neither | C. Either | D. Both |
| () 13. A. stick | B. knife | C. gun | D. fist(拳头) |
| () 14. A. only | B. own | C. little | D. small |
| () 15. A. In | B. At | C. By | D. On |
| () 16. A. gave | B. gave up | C. gave in | D. gave over |
| () 17. A. took place | B. had taken place | C. happened | D. had happened |
| () 18. A. pleasant | B. anxious | C. worried | D. surprised |
| () 19. A. was wearing | B. looked at | C. pointed to | D. saw |
| () 20. A. realized | B. thought | C. supposed | D. understood |

(7)

Sleepwalking is one of the most mysterious 1 man's actions. In some way not yet 2, the sleep cycle is broken. Then a switch in the central 3 system makes the sleeper act. A sleepwalker may look 4 he is awake. His movements are slow, his arms are 5 and his eyes are 6. It is not true that he walks 7 his arms out in front of him. 8, he can see where he is going. The sleepwalker has a 9 also. But don't talk to him and 10 answers that make 11. He is 12 "out of this world".

A sleepwalker will take orders 13 like a person under gyphosis(催眠状态). He will return 14 bed when told 15. Sometimes he will carry out strange 16. But usually he is not violent 17 dangerous. The reason 18 this is 19 a sleepwalker would not do anything that he 20 when he is awake.

- () 1. A. for B. belonging C. with D. of
- () 2. A. understood B. understanding C. to find out D. finding out
- () 3. A. nerves B. nervous C. brainy D. braining
- () 4. A. when B. although C. as though D. like
- () 5. A. relaxion B. relaxed C. quiet D. fast
- () 6. A. open B. opened C. half - close D. to close
- () 7. A. by B. for C. though D. with
- () 8. A. On the other hand B. Otherwise C. In fact D. On account of
- () 9. A. beautiful hearing of the sense B. got no sense to hear C. a wonderful hearing D. good hearing
- () 10. A. except B. exact C. expect D. expert
- () 11. A. it B. hearing C. also D. sense
- () 12. A. truly B. true C. complete D. real
- () 13. A. act B. almost C. for behave D. seems like
- () 14. A. in B. for C. at D. to
- () 15. A. others B. be C. to D. such