

卓越英语

SUPER ENGLISH

卓越英语

追求卓越

CLOZE + READING

COMPREHENSION
(FOR HIGH SCHOOL)

专项突破

高中完形填空+阅读理解

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**SPECIAL
FOR HIGH SCHOOL
LEARNING**

双色版



COLOUR EDITION

SUPER



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编者的话

篇章类试题在高考英语试题中可谓是重中之重。完形填空计 30 分，阅读理解计 40 分，二者合计几近全卷的一半分数。

随着 3+X 高考内容和形式的改革，近两年的完形填空和阅读理解试题都发生了变化。完形填空注重整体理解，不再设置语法题项，短文以夹叙夹议的记叙文为主，但也可能出现说明文；阅读理解篇数保持在 5 篇，无论是单篇文章的字数，还是整个题组的字数都有了较大的增加，而且文章的内容不再是叙事性的趣味短篇，而是以说明文和议论文为主。

阅读是理解和吸收信息的手段，也是英语学习的主要目的之一。侧重培养学生的阅读理解能力是高中阶段英语教学的重要任务，阅读理解能力也是高考的考查重心所在。

完形填空在篇章中考察学生的语言综合运用能力，得高分的前提是要有较好的阅读能力，而阅读理解更是直接考查阅读理解能力的题型。

本书意在帮助学生进行考前强化训练，提高同学们的阅读能力，集中突破完形填空和阅读理解两大题型。

全书按**诊断篇**——**指津篇**——**突破篇**——**自信篇**的结构编排。

诊断篇：选取高考全真试题两套，对同学们的实际英语语言运用能力进行检测诊断，帮助大家准确定位，有的放矢地进行训练。

指津篇：指导学法，点拨解题技巧。

突破篇：精编完形填空 47 篇，阅读理解题组 26 套，进行强化训练。

自信篇：选取高考全真试题 4 套，让同学们感受高考题的难度以及自己的临考实力，以必胜的信念迎考。

我们反对病急乱投医或者恶补一气的作法。本书的结构以及其中的试题量是编者根据本人多年来的教学实践并且广泛调查研究各地做法之后而定的。全书共有完形填空 53 篇，阅读理解题组 32 套（160 篇）。书中试题都经过精心选编，完形填空短文的体裁，短文的长度和难度，以及空白的密度等与高考一致，阅读理解文章的题材和体裁力求多样化，文章的内容新颖，注重综合能力渗透，字数与近年高考一致，绝对不选片面追求形式只有片言只语的



语言材料。

建议同学们使用本书时进行限时训练，并且将得分记下，了解体验自己的 progress，总结反思自己在解题中存在的问题和成功经验，以期一步一个脚印地提高阅读理解能力和解题的 skill。

编 者



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Chapter 1

完形填空

概 述

本题共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，测试考生对英语语法、词汇知识和较为简单表达形式的掌握情况。在一篇 180—210 词的短文中留出 20 个空白，要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项，使补足的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

本部分所需时间约为 25 分钟。

卓越英语系列丛书

Section 1



诊断篇

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的四个选项 A、B、C 和 D 选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Passage 1

I climbed the stairs slowly, carrying a big suitcase, my father following with two more. By the time I got to the third floor, I was 1 and at the same time feeling lonely. Worse still, Dad 2 a step and fell, sending my new suitcases 3 down the stairs. "Damn!" he screamed, his face turning red. I knew 4 was ahead. Whenever Dad's face turns red, 5 !

How could I ever get him to finish unloading the car 6 screaming at me and making a scene in front of the other girls, girls I would have to spend the 7 of the year with? Doors were opening and faces peering out (探出), as Dad walked 8 close behind. I felt that my college life was getting off to a bad start.



"I'll find the room quickly," I thought. "Get him into a chair and calmed down." But 10 , would there be a chair in Room 316? Or would it be at a 11 room?

Finally I turned the key in the lock and 12 the door open, with Dad 13 complaining (抱怨) about a hurting knee or something. I put my head in, expecting the 14 . But to my surprise, the room wasn't empty at all! It had furniture, curtains, a TV, and even paintings on the walls.

And there sat Amy, my new 15 , dressed neatly. Greeting me with a nod, she said in a soft voice, "Hi, you must be Cori." Then, she 16 the music and looked over at Dad, "And of course, you're Mr. Faber," she said, 17 . "Would you like a glass of iced tea?" Dad's face turned decidedly 18 before he could bring out a "yes".

I knew 19 that Amy and I would be 20 and my first year of college would be a success.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. helpless | B. lazy | C. anxious | D. tired |
| 2. A. took | B. minded | C. missed | D. picked |
| 3. A. rolling | B. passing | C. dropping | D. turning |
| 4. A. suffering | B. difficulty | C. trouble | D. danger |
| 5. A. go ahead | B. look out | C. hold on | D. give up |
| 6. A. after | B. without | C. while | D. besides |
| 7. A. best | B. beginning | C. end | D. rest |
| 8. A. with difficulty | B. in a hurry | C. with firm steps | D. in wonder |
| 9. A. Search | B. Find | C. Enter | D. Book |
| 10. A. in fact | B. by chance | C. once more | D. then again |
| 11. A. small | B. empty | C. new | D. neat |
| 12. A. knocked | B. forced | C. pushed | D. tried |
| 13. A. yet | B. only | C. even | D. still |
| 14. A. worst | B. chair | C. best | D. tea |
| 15. A. roommate | B. classmate | C. neighbour | D. companion |



16. A. turned on B. turned down
C. played D. enjoyed
17. A. questioning B. wondering
C. smiling D. guessing
18. A. red B. less pale C. less red D. pale
19. A. soon B. there C. later D. then
20. A. sisters B. friends C. students D. fellows

Passage 2

My Experience in a Free School

At first I couldn't believe it! **There were no desks in rows; no bells rang;** no one had to go to 1. **Although we all lived "in",** 2 made us go to bed at a certain time; there was no "lights out".

The 3 thing was that **practically all the students** went to class, 4 very few people stayed up late at night. **Only the new people** stayed up or 5 class. The new ones always went **wild** 6, but this never lasted long. The 7 took some getting used to. Our teachers treat 8; never did we have to 9 "stand up", "sit down", "speak out". I don't 10 one student who didn't try his best.

The subjects were the same as those in 11 school, but what a difference in the approach (方式)! For example, in botany (植物) 12 classes in the spring or fall, but instead we 13 two gardens, a vegetable garden and a flower. 14 in winter we each studied a few 15 things about what we had grown. In math the students built three different kinds of storerooms. They did this instead of having lessons in the classroom. They really had a 16 time too, designing everything, 17 the angles (角度) and so on. I didn't take maths. I can't stand it! Besides, I could do the basic things with numbers. That's 18!

19 I think I am a better person for having gone to the school. I can read and write as well as anyone else my age, and I can think better. That's probably a real big 20 between the free school and regular school—the amount of thinking.

1. A. home B. bed C. class D. work
2. A. anybody B. nobody C. teachers D. parents
3. A. sad B. last C. good D. strange
4. A. and B. but C. so D. yet
5. A. attended B. took C. missed D. studied
6. A. from then on B. at first C. once more D. just then
7. A. freedom B. habit C. time D. people
8. A. workers B. pupils C. gardeners D. grown ups
9. A. understand B. study C. play D. say
10. A. hear from B. feel like C. think about D. know of
11. A. night B. regular C. small D. real
12. A. all B. short C. no D. indoor
13. A. planted B. studied C. drew D. toured
14. A. Still B. Then C. Yet D. Next
15. A. wild B. successful C. usual D. particular
16. A. funny B. great C. convenient D. thoughtful
17. A. looking out B. taking out
 C. finding out D. figuring out
18. A. dull B. interesting C. enough D. dangerous
19. A. On the whole B. Once again
 C. Sooner or later D. After a while
20. A. problem B. chance C. difference D. change

GO AHEAD!



Section 2 指津篇

高考完形填空试题简析

完形填空 (cloze test) 主要用来考查学生综合运用各项英语基础知识的能力, 特别是考查学生对文章整体内容的理解能力。它要求在熟练掌握语法、词语和其他语言知识的基础上, 完整全面地理解文章内容, 认识文章的结构和各层次之间的逻辑关系, 捕捉并记忆相关信息, 通过总结概括和分析思考, 作出推理判断, 选出最符合文章内容要求的选项。由于完形填空既考查学生的语言知识水平, 又考查学生的阅读理解、分析判断及综合运用基础知识的能力, 因此它的难度较大, 也是高考中考生失分最多的大题之一。

近年来高考完形填空具有以下一些特点:

1. 所选短文结构严谨, 层次分明, 体裁多为记叙文。

叙述文体的小故事有趣, 而又有变幻莫测的情景背景, 经常夹叙夹议, 有利于考生发挥自己的思维能力, 扩大知识运用的范围。所选短文逻辑性强、结构严谨、层次分明, 又有利于考生在整体理解的前提之下, 定向选择最佳答案。

2. 短文长度和挖空密度 (平均词距) 比较稳定。

一般说来, 完形填空题所选的短文越短, 平均词距越小, 失去的语言信息越多, 理解文章的难度就越大, 解答试题的难度也就会相应加大。当然, 试题的难易程度, 还取决于文章本身的句子结构和遣词用句。近年来高考完形填空题所选短文的长度和挖空密度变化不大, 一篇短文的字数稳定在 250 左右, 平均 10 余词一空, 从而使该题保持了较稳定的难度系数。

3. 选项以情景意义为主, 而非语法选项。

完形填空选项的设置“均与语法结构错误无关, 重在文意的干扰”(国家教育部考试中心高考英语试题评价组)。完形填空要求考生依据文章的整体内容和层次结构以及内容之间的逻辑关系, 去选择符合文章情节的最佳答案。这就决定了试题考查必须以情景意义选择为主。如果孤立地看挖空的句子, 在四个备选答案中, 无论将哪个答案填进去, 它们在语法上都是成立的。由于情景意义选择填空的需要, 每一小题的四个备选答案通常是相同的词类,



即使个别小题中四个备选答案的词类有不相同者,其语法功能也往往没有差异。

4. 选项中的单词以实词为主,虚词为辅。

请看下表:

年份	20 个小题中的备选词类数						
	动词	名词	形容词	副词	代词	介词	连词
1999	8	4	3		3	2	
2000	7	3	4	1	1	3	
2001	6	4	4	4		2	

从上表中我们可以看到,高考完形填空题的备选答案,以实词为主,虚词为辅;在实词中又重点考查动词和名词。备选答案多设置实词是为了确保试题的难度,引导学生从整体上理解文章内容,而避免引导学生过多地在语法上转圈子。因为虚词往往影响语言结构,容易更多地反映语法问题。

5. 保留提示句

为给学生理解文章有所启示,命题者在设计完形填空题时,总是保留一个完整的句子不挖空。这类提示句通常出现在文章的开头,有时也可放在文章的中间或结尾。正确理解提示句的含义,对于解答完形填空很有帮助,因为提示句往往起着开门见山或画龙点睛的作用。

完形填空解题步骤和策略

1. 通览全文,弄懂大意。

这是解题的首道工序。只有通读全文才能识别体裁,明白题材,了解梗概,进而抓住线索,理清情节脉络。有些同学忽视这一步,没有耐心浏览全文,在还没有完全掌握文章大意的情况下,就匆忙着手选择 A、B、C、D,结果往往是只见树木而不见森林,导致错误百出。

在通读全文的过程中,必然会遇到一些意思不明确的地方。一些空白处并不妨碍理解文章的主旨大意,一定要耐心地把文章读完。高考试题中绝大多数空白处都要在弄懂文章大意后才能填空,光靠单一的句子本身是难以确定答案的。考生要具有相当的阅读能力和通过长期大量阅读而培养起来的语



感。

2. 瞻前顾后，逐空填补。

通过速读全文，对文章内容就会有一个整体印象。在此基础上，即可根据主题和全文大意，联系上下文，展开逻辑思维，顺理填空。一般说来，一篇20个空白的完形填空题约有8个左右的空白比较容易看出答案，它们或是凭对文章内容的理解就能很快确定，或是凭搭配关系就可以判定。待这些比较容易的答案确定后，可以先用铅笔将选用词语填入空白处，从而使文章轮廓更加分明，读起来能拓展思路。

然后可以乘势展开，顺藤摸瓜。确定剩余的答案时，应从文章的意思上进行分析，注意前后的呼应和对比。此外，要牢记文章的中心思想，把每个空白处的含义与前后句的意思联系起来理解。文章最前面的空格提出的问题很有可能要到文章的末尾才能找到答案。一篇完形填空必有几个空白的答案难以确定，在推敲难点时，还是要紧扣文章情景，注意从上下文中寻找线索。要观察句子结构，使确定的答案填入空白处后，句子的意思和结构都完整、上下连贯、合乎逻辑。

3. 复读全文，弥补疏漏。

这是解答完形填空题的最后一道工序。答案基本选定后，再通读一遍全文，检查全部答案是否正确，以防因疏漏而造成个别失误。在复读过程中，如果有某些地方意义含糊不清或前后出现矛盾，就应该依据文章的中心意思重新考虑。凡有语句不通之处，应从意义和语法两个角度仔细推敲。对于个别难度较大的选项，主要依靠平时学习中形成的语感来定夺。在没有很大把握的情况下，不要随意更改凭第一感觉选定的答案。

WORK HARDER!!



Section 3 突破篇

Passage 1

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were going abroad for their holiday. They 1 a dog called Blackie which they were very fond of, but they could not take him 2 with them, so they looked for a good place to 3 him in 4 they were away, and at last found a place which looked after dogs very well while their 5 were away. They took Blackie there just before they 6 for their holiday, and 7 said good-bye to him.

At the 8 of their holiday, they got back to England very 9 at night, and they 10 that the place 11 Blackie was staying might be closed at that hour. They 12 to wait until the next 13 before going to get him back.

So the next morning Mr. Brown got in to his 14 and drove off happily to collect Blackie.

When he reached home with the dog, he said to his wife, "Do you know dear, I don't think Blackie can have 15 his stay at that place very much. He barked all the 16 home in the car as if he wanted to tell me something."

Mrs. Brown looked at the dog 17 and then answered, "You are 18 right, dear. He was 19 trying to tell you something. But he wasn't trying to tell you that he hadn't enjoyed his stay at that place. He was only 20 that you were bringing the wrong dog home. This isn't Blackie."

1. A. bought B. had C. borrowed D. stole
2. A. home B. abroad C. back D. upstairs
3. A. hide B. leave C. feed D. train
4. A. since B. because C. while D. as
5. A. owners B. friends C. trainers D. enemies



- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 6. A. left | B. came | C. spent | D. waited |
| 7. A. happily | B. gladly | C. slowly | D. sadly |
| 8. A. middle | B. beginning | C. night | D. end |
| 9. A. late | B. early | C. quietly | D. fast |
| 10. A. thought | B. found | C. wondered | D. felt |
| 11. A. which | B. where | C. that | D. as |
| 12. A. liked | B. refused | C. decided | D. managed |
| 13. A. day | B. afternoon | C. evening | D. morning |
| 14. A. plane | B. bus | C. bike | D. car |
| 15. A. enjoyed | B. admired | C. respected | D. hated |
| 16. A. day | B. way | C. time | D. road |
| 17. A. carelessly | B. politely | C. carefully | D. rudely |
| 18. A. too | B. very | C. quite | D. not |
| 19. A. certainly | B. always | C. still | D. even |
| 20. A. thinking | B. complaining | C. guessing | D. suggesting |

Passage 2

The train shakes back and forth, its wheels making a loud noise against the tracks. Outside the window the freezing cold of winter rules. The carriage is filled with cold. 1 passengers.

Suddenly a little boy 2 his way through the grown-up legs and sits down by the window. He is all alone among the 3 grown-ups. What a brave child, I think. His father 4 to stay by the door behind us. The train begins to crawl into a tunnel. Then something very strange happens suddenly. The 5 little boy slides down from his seat and leans his hand on my knee. 6, I think that he wants to 7 me and return to his father, so I help him to stand up. But instead he leans forward and holds his 8 up towards mine. He wants to say something to me, I think. I lower my head to receive the 9. Wrong again! What I do receive is a 10 kiss on the cheek.

The boy calmly returns to his seat, leans back and continues looking out of the window. I am 11. What just happened? A child kissing 12 grown



—ups on the train. How can anybody want to kiss such a man that has so much beard? Soon enough, all of my neighbors are duly 13. Nervous and a little surprised, we 14 at the father. When he sees our questioning 15 as he gets ready for his stop, he offers a clue (线索).

"He's so happy to be alive," the father says. "He has been very sick."

Father and son 16 into the crowd moving toward the exit. The doors close and the train goes on. On my cheek I can still 17 the child's kiss — a kiss that has triggered (触发) some soul-search inside me. How many 18 kissing each other from the joy of being alive? How many even give much thought to the privilege (特权) of 19?

The little kisser had taught us a sweet but serious lesson: Be careful you don't let yourself 20 before your heart stops!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. excited | B. tired | C. pleased | D. surprised |
| 2. A. feels | B. fights | C. pushes | D. picks |
| 3. A. unfriendly | B. friendly | C. angry | D. kind |
| 4. A. likes | B. prefers | C. chooses | D. agrees |
| 5. A. sick | B. serious | C. lucky | D. ugly |
| 6. A. In no time | B. For a moment | C. In a while | D. Once in a while |
| 7. A. beat | B. strike | C. kiss | D. pass |
| 8. A. eyes | B. ear | C. head | D. lip |
| 9. A. news | B. message | C. kiss | D. opinion |
| 10. A. loud | B. foolish | C. strange | D. fortunate |
| 11. A. pleased | B. shocked | C. satisfied | D. interested |
| 12. A. well-known | B. smart | C. unknown | D. familiar |
| 13. A. praised | B. kissed | C. scolded | D. persuaded |
| 14. A. stare | B. smile | C. warn | D. whisper |
| 15. A. glances | B. anger | C. mouths | D. feeling |
| 16. A. appear | B. back | C. disappear | D. follow |
| 17. A. touch | B. trust | C. smell | D. feel |
| 18. A. go around | B. mind | C. keep on | D. insist on |
| 19. A. a child | B. a kiss | C. living | D. death |



20. A. live B. stop C. die D. sleep

Passage 3

Last week I went to an exhibition at a gallery (美术馆) in London. I'm not really a great 1 lover, but I'd read some good reviews (评论) of the exhibition in both TIME OUT and the SUNDAY TIMES which made me 2 in it. I arrived some time before it was due to 3, but there were already plenty of people 4 outside for the doors to open. Most of the people waiting were youngish, 5 in fact **there didn't seem** to be any middle-aged people there 6. All of them were **waiting** 7 and I joined them in the queue. 8 the end we were allowed to see the paintings. Now, I must be 9 and admit that all of them were disappointing to me. Although I'd 10 a catalogue (目录) and spent a lot of time looking carefully 11 each picture, I had some difficulty in understanding what the 12 was getting at. Finally, as I was looking rather 13 at one of the paintings and trying to 14 if it was the right way up or not, an old gentleman came up behind me and started to 15 the whole thing to me. He kindly answered all of my questions and we talked for over an hour. Then he said he had to 16 because he would meet someone, so we shook hands and said goodbye. I 17 the gallery once more and I found that I now 18 everything much better and some of the 19 seemed really beautiful. It was only as I was leaving the gallery 20 I found out who the man was I had been talking to; his self-portrait (个人肖像) was on one of the advertisements for the exhibition outside the gallery!

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|------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. science | B. art | C. music | D. sport |
| 2. A. interested | B. excited | C. moved | D. touched |
| 3. A. close | B. come | C. open | D. show |
| 4. A. standing | B. shouting | C. waiting | D. sitting |
| 5. A. and | B. so | C. or | D. but |
| 6. A. yet | B. still | C. in all | D. at all |
| 7. A. nervously | B. patiently | C. angrily | D. excitedly |
| 8. A. At | B. By | C. To | D. In |

9. A. honest B. real C. dishonest D. practical
10. A. borrowed B. bought C. made D. written
11. A. for B. up C. at D. through
12. A. writer B. designer C. artist D. man
13. A. stupidly B. well C. badly D. tell
14. A. demand B. decide C. require D. realize
15. A. explain B. express C. talk D. tell
16. A. go B. come C. arrive D. start
17. A. showed around B. went around
C. came into D. went out of
18. A. understood B. saw C. thought D. caught
19. A. ladies B. girls C. paintings D. photographs
20. A. when B. since C. before D. that

Passage 1

Last year I went to Nepal for three months to work in a hospital. I thought it was important to see as 1 of a country as one could, but it was 2 to travel around Nepal. The 3 let me have a few days' holiday, so I 4 to go into the jungle (丛林) and asked a Nepalese guide, Kamal Rai, to go with me.

We started 5 for the trip at six in the morning, and 6 the camp with two elephants 7 our equipment. It was hot, but kamal 8 me wear shoes and trousers to 9 me from snakes. In the jungle there was a lot of wildlife, but we were 10 to find big cats, especially tigers. We climbed 11 the elephants' back to get a better 12. Then in the 13 we saw a tiger, and Kamal told me to be very 14. We crept (爬) nearer and found a dead deer, still bleeding. This was the tiger's lunch! Suddenly, I started to feel very 15.

We heard the tiger second before we saw 16. It jumped out like a flash lightening. I looked 17 its eyes and face, and saw right down the animal's throat. It grabbed (攫住) Kamal's leg between its teeth, but I 18 to pull



Kamal away. One of our elephants ran 19 the tiger and made it go back in to the grass so we 20 escaped to let the tiger eat its lunch.

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|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. many | B. much | C. often | D. early |
| 2. A. a pleasure | B. easy | C. difficult | D. interesting |
| 3. A. hospital | B. doctors | C. country | D. nurses |
| 4. A. had | B. hurried | C. wished | D. decided |
| 5. A. to leave | B. preparing | C. to wake | D. planning |
| 6. A. left | B. set up | C. fit on | D. build |
| 7. A. bringing | B. carrying | C. holding | D. fetching |
| 8. A. made | B. suggested | C. warned | D. told |
| 9. A. defend | B. protect | C. guard | D. support |
| 10. A. needed | B. be able | C. trying | D. ought |
| 11. A. on | B. up | C. upon | D. onto |
| 12. A. picture | B. sight | C. forest | D. understanding |
| 13. A. mountain | B. distance | C. forests | D. front |
| 14. A. silence | B. far | C. brave | D. quiet |
| 15. A. worry | B. frightened | C. careful | D. pitiful |
| 16. A. the deer | B. our elephant | C. Kamal | D. it |
| 17. A. over | B. into | C. for | D. after |
| 18. A. failed | B. managed | C. happened | D. tried |
| 19. A. across | B. through | C. at | D. after |
| 20. A. quickly | B. slowly | C. fast | D. immediate |

Passage 5

Last June my brother wanted to buy a car. He had had an old scooter (小摩托) before, but it had 1 several times during the spring. "What you want is a secondhand Mini," I 2. "If you 3 me the money," he said, "I'm going to get one tomorrow." "I can't give you the money," I replied, "but 4 Aunt Myra? She must have 5. We haven't seen her since Christmas but she 6 hints (暗示) that we should go and see her 7."

We told our parents 8. They weren't 9 about it and asked us not