

非常英语

GAOZHONG YINGYU
WANXING TIANKONG

张春波 刘世英 主编

高中
英 完形填空

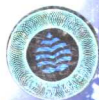
200 篇

依据新教材新大纲

名校名师精编

成功考试必备

中国少年儿童出版社



非常英语

高中英语完形填空

200篇

GAOZHONG YINGYU

WANKING TIANKONG

依据新教材新大纲 名校名师精编 成功考试必备

张春波 刘世英 主编



中国少年儿童出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高中英语完形填空 200 篇/张春波, 刘世英主编. - 北京: 中国少年儿童出版社, 1998.10

ISBN 7-5007-4570-2

I. 高… II. ①张… ②刘… III. 英语课-高中-习题
IV. G633.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (98) 第 31930 号

高中英语完形填空 200 篇

作者: 孙启路

中国少年儿童出版社 出版发行

责任编辑: 尚万春 王世斌

美术编辑: 徐一欣

社址: 北京东四十二条 21 号

邮政编码: 100708

印刷: 北京泽明印刷有限责任公司

经销: 新华书店

850×1168 1/32 8.625 印张 203 千字

2002 年 8 月北京修订版 2002 年 8 月廊坊第 4 次印刷

本次印数: 5000 册

ISBN 7-5007-4570-2/G·3337

(全三册) 总定价: 22.60 元 本册定价: 8.80 元

凡有印装问题, 可向印装厂家调换

前 言

QIAN YAN

为了满足新中、高考的需求,全面推进素质教育的改革,我们组织全国一线资深英语教师和教研员编写出版了本套系列丛书。本系列丛书根据最新教育部颁布的英语教学大纲和最新高考考纲,并充分考虑了全国各地中、高考备考的实际情况,将中、高考英语试题分为阅读理解、完形填空、语法、写作过关等四个专项,每个项目都单独成书,融知识讲练、学法,以及应试技巧于一体,精讲精练,各个击破。本系列丛书旨在帮助学生解决在中、高考备考过程中遇到的各种难题,使广大中考和高考学生在最短的时间里获得最大的学习效益,打牢英语知识基础,形成综合运用能力,从而迅速提高英语综合运用能力和应试技能,全面提高中、高考英语成绩。

本系列丛书本次出版以下书目:

《初中阅读理解 200 篇》

《初中完形填空 200 篇》

《初中语法过关 200 篇》

《初中写作过关 200 篇》

《高中阅读理解 200 篇》

《高中完形填空 200 篇》

《高中语法过关 200 篇》

《高中写作过关 200 篇》

《词汇过关 200 篇》

《高中完形填空 200 篇》是本系列丛书之一。我们根据最新的英语考纲,从最新的国内外英语报刊,根据不同的体裁精选了 200 篇语言纯正、地道的原文文章,按照教学大纲和考纲的最新要求,精心编写了训练试题。试题的设计严格遵循了“高考英语说明”对此题的要求,选项的设计基本摒弃了纯语法的考查,注重在篇章理解的基础上,考查词汇的用法,题目设计信度、效度高。本书充分体现了最新高考的改革精神,完全可以满足学生高考备考的需要。

完形填空

200

篇

目 录

MU LU

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 高考英语完形填空过关训练 | (1) |
| 过关训练 | (17) |
| Passage 1—Passage 10 | (17—29) |
| Passage 11—Passage 20 | (31—44) |
| Passage 21—Passage 30 | (45—59) |
| Passage 31—Passage 40 | (60—73) |
| Passage 41—Passage 50 | (75—88) |
| Passage 51—Passage 60 | (89—102) |
| Passage 61—Passage 70 | (104—117) |
| Passage 71—Passage 80 | (118—131) |
| Passage 81—Passage 90 | (132—146) |
| Passage 91—Passage 100 | (148—163) |
| Passage 101—Passage 110 | (165—180) |
| Passage 111—Passage 120 | (181—196) |
| Passage 121—Passage 130 | (197—212) |
| Passage 131—Passage 140 | (213—228) |
| Passage 141—Passage 150 | (230—244) |
| Passage 151—Passage 160 | (246—261) |
| 参考答案 | (263) |

高考英语完形填空过关训练

中学英语《教学大纲》中指出“为了获取教学的反馈信息，及时改进教学方法，要定期对学生的基础知识和综合运用语言的能力进行检查。”

国家教委《英语科考试说明》中对这一完形填空题提出了很明确的要求，即：“在一段难度适中的短文中留出空格，要求考生从所给的选择项中选出正确答案，使补足后的短文意思通顺，结构完整。考生必须通篇考虑，掌握大意，综合运用所学的词汇和语法等知识，选择最佳答案。”

试题特点

在高考试题中，完形填空共25小题，计25分。完形填空是考查考生阅读理解和综合运用所学词汇、句型、和语法知识及其考生的逻辑推理、分析、对比、联想等能力的重要题型。历年高考试题中，4个备选答案多以实词为主，虚词为辅。尤其以动词、名词、形容词、副词在文中情景意义下的用法选择为主。此类题综合性强，覆盖面大，学生感到难度较大。做好该类试题，考生不仅需要有词汇及语法方面的功底。而且要具备一定的阅读理解及综合分析能力。

解题步骤及技巧

1. 阅读全文，明确大意

一般来说，这类题在未完形前，跳越空格去阅读文章是能够基本上弄懂文章的主旨大意的。尤其要注意首句的启示作用，把它提供的信息当作解题的指南，展开思维，理解内容，判断体裁，明确文章主旨大意，为选择作好基本准备。

2. 通盘考虑，推理判断

在了解文章大意的基础上，按照文章的先后顺序，对每道题所给词语的

确切含义进行分析比较、并考虑到全文整体意境的影响,做到瞻前顾后,上下文相呼应。同时运用逻辑思维,根据行文线索及相关的信息来推断文中人物或作者的观点、意图、态度、语气等,从而揣摩出文中的未知信息。根据语境选出既合乎语法又合乎语义的最佳答案。做此类题,切忌孤立地局限于某个单句所提供的语境,以免断章取义、顾此失彼。具体说来可从以下几个方面来进行选择:

1) 根据上下文的逻辑关系进行选择

由于完型填空所提供的是一篇不完整的短文,所设空白处多为信息性强的关键词语,因此做完型填空题时,要把握作者的思路,使自己的思维模式和作者的思维模式相吻合。这就要求考生在了解文章大意的基础上,联系上下文,运用逻辑思维进行比较判断,选出既符合词义、句义,又符合上下文情景的正确答案。

There is nothing really new in cheating in exams. Perhaps that was why Mrs. O'Neill didn't say a word about it. She only asked the twelve boys to 1 class. I was one of the twelve.

Mrs. O'Neill asked no questions, and she didn't scold us, either. Instead, she wrote on the blackboard the words by Thomas Macaulay.

A. come B. leave C. remain D. apologize

上文已经交代,考试作弊这种事情并不新鲜,因此, Mrs. O'Neill 对此一语不发。但仅就此判断可能会误选 B。认为老师对作弊之事已不在追究,让学生们都回家了。但根据下文的“我也是其中之一”及“她没有问我们问题,也没有责备我们。”便可看出放学后她要求那十二位男生“留下”。

2) 根据文化背景知识及生活常识进行选择

完型填空考察的知识面较广,从文化科学知识,到地理知识、历史知识;从风俗民情到民族习惯等等,无所不包。做题时只要注意中西文化方面所存在的差异,正确利用自己已掌握的生活常识及文化背景知识,便能顺理成章地选出正确答案。

Ella Fant was a middle-aged lady who lived with her only son John in a small house.

She loved John very much. In her eyes he couldn't do anything wrong. Every morning she would give him breakfast in bed and bring him the papers to 1. it isn't true that he was too lazy to work—in fact he had tried a few jobs.

- A. check B. read C. keep

我们知道外国人有早上读报的习惯,该句中的 papers 是指 newspapers。这是理解文章细节的关键。了解了这些,便可判断出答案为 B。因为生活中母亲过分溺爱儿子,所以让儿子在床上吃饭,“读”早报是很自然的事情,这正好与文章的主旨相符。

3) 运用语法知识进行选择

对于考查语法知识的题目,不仅要理解上下文的逻辑关系,更要有针对性地对语法结构、句式特点进行分析,并根据其语法结构和句式特点进行合理推测,只有这样补全后的句子才能意义完整且语法正确。

Few of us are asked to make great decisions about nations going to war or armies going to battle. But all of us are called upon daily to make a great many personal decisions. 1 the wallet, found in the street, be put into a pocket or turned over to the policeman? Should the extra change received at the store be forgotten or returned?

- A. Should B. Must C. Would D. Need

文章讲的是“自觉”:一个人的作为不被别人知道的时候才是衡量他的品格高尚与否的标准。作者最后举例说明,生活中的小事,处处反映一个人的品格:大街上拣到钱包,你是装入自己的口袋呢,还是交给警察?买东西多找给的零钱,你是装作“难得糊涂”呢,还是要送还?做题时只要认真观察以上二个句子的句式特点,就会发现二个句子的结构完全一样。因此答案为 A。

4) 运用词的搭配关系及意义进行选择

完型填空中对词汇的考察主要集中在词语的搭配及词的辨析二方面。词的搭配不仅仅是指习惯用语、固定用法方面的搭配,而且还包括动词与名词、介词、副词的搭配;形容词与介词的搭配;介词与名词的搭配等等。要做好这类题目,首先要有较大的词汇量,较好的词语辨析能力,以及在语句中正

确理解词义的能力。

He repeated his words but I didn't hear him well. He became strict and began to speak 1 a loud voice. I paid the fine (罚款) and I said to him, "Your eyes are so nice." He smiled and said good-bye to me.

In the evening this blue-eyed police 2 me up. The following day we went to the cinema. After that? My story has a happy ending. We married and we now live happily together.

1. A. in B. with C. for D. at
2. A. caught B. called C. took D. picked

上文说到“我凝视警察那双美丽的眼睛，而他说的话我没听见几句。”因此警察严厉了起来，说话的声音也就大了。in a loud voice 固定搭配，意为“大声说”。第二空 call sb. up 意为“给……打电话”。虽然 catch up; take up; pick up 都能构成固定搭配，但意思均与原文不符。

5) 克服思维定式，注意文章细节

有些学生喜欢根据自己较熟的词组、句型或对事物发展方向的猜想，不顾上下文情节发展变化，想当然地去选择，这样往往出错。其实在很多情况下，几种选择从结构上看是正确的或在句中搭配上成立，但因上下文情景的限定，就必须根据特定情节找到正确合理的答案。

It was an early morning in summer. In the street sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly towards their jobs. This was the beginning of another ordinary day in New York City. But his day was to be different.

Waiting 1 the crowded streets, on top of a building 110 stories high, was Philippe Petti. This daring Frenchman was about to walk a tightrope (绷索) between the top of two towers of the World Trade Center.

- A. for B. in C. by D. above

命题者利用学生的思维定式设计了干扰项 A. for。因为考生对 wait for 短语比较熟悉，读知道 wait for 的汉语意思是“等……”。由于这中思维定式的消极作用，有些学生可能会直接选 A。但根据下文的 on top of a building 110 stories

high, 便可得知此题正确答案应为 D。

3. 解决疑难, 核对答案。

如果遇到一时难以确定的答案可以先不填, 先去做后面的, 或有把握的, 待填完其它空白后, 再回过头来结合文章仔细推敲这四个选项。可先排除明显干扰项, 再通过综合对比分析, 去掉似是而非, 迷惑性最大的选项, 然后选出最佳答案。

做完后, 必须再通读全文。如果选词得当, 则意义贯通, 语法正确, 逻辑合理。若有疑点, 则必须要在彻底搞清楚原入选项的错误之所在以及新入选项为什么正确后, 方可改动。

高考试题例析

例 (1)

People of Burlington are being disturbed by the sound of bells. Four students from Burlington College of Higher Education are in the bell tower of the 1 and have made up their minds to 2 the bells nonstop for two weeks as a protest (抗议) against heavy trucks which run 3 through the narrow High Street.

"They not only make it 4 to sleep at night, but they are 5 damage to our houses and shops of historical 6," said John Norris, one of the protesters.

"7 we must have these noisy trucks on the roads," said Jean Lacey, a biology student, "why don't they build a new road that goes 8 the town? Burlington isn't much more than a 9 village. Its streets were never 10 for heavy traffic." Harry Fields also studying 11 said they wanted to make as much 12 as possible to force the 13 to realise what everybody was having to 14. "Most of them don't 15 here anyway," he said, "they come in for meetings and that, and the Town Hall is soundproof (隔音), 16 they probably don't 17 the noise all that much. It's high time they realized the 18."

The fourth student, Liza Vernum, said she thought the public were 19 on their side, and even if they weren't they soon would be.

20 asked if they were 21 that the police might come to 22 them.

"Not really," she said, "actually we are 23 bell-ringers. I mean we are assistant bell-ringers for the church. There is no 24 against practicing."

I 25 the church with the sound of the bells ringing in my ears.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. college | B. village | C. town | D. church |
| 2. A. change | B. repair | C. ring | D. shake |
| 3. A. now and then | | B. day and night | |
| | C. up and down | D. over and over | |
| 4. A. terrible | | B. difficult | |
| | C. uncomfortable | D. unpleasant | |
| 5. A. doing | B. raising | C. putting | D. producing |
| 6. A. scene | B. period | C. interest | |
| 7. A. If | B. Although | C. When | D. Unless |
| 8. A. to | B. through | C. over | D. round |
| 9. A. pretty | B. quiet | C. large | D. modern |
| 10. A. tested | B. meant | C. kept | D. used |
| 11. A. well | B. hard | C. biology | |
| 12. A. effort | B. time | C. trouble | D. noise |
| 13. A. townspeople | | B. other students | |
| | C. government officials | D. truck drivers | |
| 14. A. stand | B. accept | C. know | D. share |
| 15. A. shop | B. live | C. come | D. study |
| 16. A. but | B. so | C. or | |
| 17. A. notice | B. mention | C. fear | D. control |
| 18. A. event | B. loss | C. action | D. problem |
| 19. A. hardly | B. unwillingly | C. mostly | D. usually |
| 20. A. I | B. We | C. She | |
| 21. A. surprised | B. afraid | C. pleased | D. determined |

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 22. A. seize | B. fight | C. search | D. stop |
| 23. A. proper | B. experienced | C. hopeful | D. serious |
| 24. A. point | B. cause | C. need | D. law |
| 25. A. left | B. found | C. reached | D. passed |

(NMET 1999)

参 考 答 案

1. D. 四个选项均为表示地点的名词。根据 Liza Vemum 说的话 I mean we are assistant bell-ringers for the church. 及 I left the church with the sound of the bells ringing in my ears. 就不难判断出这里是指教堂的钟楼。

2. C. ring the bell 为固定短语, 意为“敲钟”。

3. B. now and then 时而, 不时; day and night 夜以继日地; up and down 来回; over and over 反复地, 再三地。只有 day and night 所表达的意义与上文产生大量噪音的来源及下文 They not only make it difficult to sleep at night, but they are doing damage to our houses and shops of historical interest 学生所叙述的噪音带来的危害相符。

4. B. 根据上文中 Four students have made up their minds to ring the bells non-stop for two weeks as a protest against heavy trucks which run day and night through the narrow High Street. 表明, 最佳答案为 B。载重汽车穿过狭窄的城镇街边, 发出大量的噪音, 自然使人们夜晚很难入睡。

5. A. do damage to 是一固定的动词短语, 意思是“对……造成损害”。

6. C. 只有 interest 可以和 historical 搭配, 表示“名胜古迹”。

7. A. 上文叙述了大学生们对 heavy trucks which run day and night through the narrow High Street 发出的噪音进行抗议, 他们曾设想汽车绕城镇行驶。只有 A 项表示假设, 引导条件状语从句, 与文中意思相吻合。

8. D. 根据上下文可以判断出大学生们提出控制噪音的措施。他们建议修建的新公路必然是绕镇而过, 故填 round。

9. C. 从前句 why don't they build a new road that goes round the town? 可以看出 Burlington 是一个小镇。只有 C 项表示规模, 故为最佳答案

10. B. 动词短语 be meant for 意为“打算给予”, “准备作用”, 与上句所表达的意相符。

11. C. 根据 also 一词, 可以判断出 Harry Fields 也是一个学习生物的学生。

12. D. 根据下文. 他们抗议的目的是 to force the government officials to realize what everybody was having to stand 以及 they probably don't notice the noise all that much. 等信息可以确定, 该空应填 noise。

13. C. 根据下文 Most of them don't live here anyway, he said, “they come in for meetings and that...” 表明, 最佳答案为 C。

14. A. 此处填 stand 意为“忍受”。学生们制造尽量多的噪音使政府官员意识到大家正忍受的噪音问题的严重性, 并着手解决这一问题。

15. B. 根据下文 they come in for meetings and that 看, 此空应填 live。大部分官员是来开会的, 自然不都是居住在镇上。

16. B. and the Town Hall is soundproof 和 they probably don't notice the noise all that much 所表示的是因果关系, 所以应填并列连词 so。

17. A. 从单句看很难作出选择, 但是我们读了上文 “Most of them don't live here anyway.” he said, “they come in for meetings and that, and the Town Hall is soundproof, 就不难判断出应填 notice, 说明政府官员没有注意到噪音严重性的原因。

18. D. 学生们采取行动迫使政府官员注意到问题的严重性, 并着手解决这一问题。

19. C. mostly 意为“主要地, 大部分地”, 学生们深信他们的行动是正当的, 大部分的公众迟早会和他们站在一起的。

20. A. 根据下文的 I left the church with the sound of the bells ringing in my ears 所提供的信息看该题应选 I。

21. B. 根据空白前的 if 及后面的 that 从句可判断出应填 afraid。这里是作

者询问学生是否怕警察来制止他们。

22. D. 该空填 stop, 表示“制止”。

23. A. 根据下文的 I mean we are assistant bell-ringers for the church. There is no law against practising. 来看, 最佳答案为 A。

24. D. 根据上文 Liza Venum 回答作者是否害怕警察可能来制止他们行动时说的话可以判断出, 此空应填 law, 说明他们的行动是合法的, 因此不会受到警察阻止。

25. A. 根据故事情节的发展, 作者在了解了事实真相后, 便离开了钟声回荡的教堂。

例 (2)

Ella Fant was a middle-aged lady who lived with her only son John in a small house. She 1 John very much. In her 2 he couldn't do anything 3. Every morning she would give him breakfast 4 bed and bring him the papers to 5. It isn't really true that he was too 6 to work—in fact he had tried a few 7. First of all he was a window cleaner and in his first week he managed to 8 at least six windows. Then he 9 a bus conductor and on his second 10 a passenger stole his bag with all the fares (车费) collected. He 11 lost his job as a postman 12 he sent off all the letters when he should have taken them to people's houses. It seemed that there was 13 suitable work for him. So he 14 to join the army. Mrs. Fant was so 15 about this that she told the 16 to all her neighbors. “My John is going to be a soldier,” she said, “He is going to be the best soldier there 17 was, I can tell you!”

Then the great day came 18 he was to march past the palace in parade (接受检阅的队伍). His 19 mother traveled to the city early in the morning to be sure of getting a good 20 in the crowd.

The parade was full of sound and color. But when John and his 21 came in sight some of the people watching 22 laughing at the one who couldn't keep pace with the others as they marched along.

But Ella Fant, who was filled with 23, shouted at the top of voice,

gāo zhōng wán xíng tiān kòng

"Look at 24 ! They're all out of 25 except my John! Isn't he the best!"

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. depended on | B. waited on | C. trusted | D. loved |
| 2. A. hope | B. eyes | C. head | D. beliefs |
| 3. A. wrong | B. great | C. good | D. strange |
| 4. A. to | B. at | C. in | D. by |
| 5. A. check | B. read | C. keep | D. sign |
| 6. A. lazy | B. young | C. weak | D. shy |
| 7. A. ones | B. years | C. tasks | D. jobs |
| 8. A. rub | B. drop | C. break | D. clean |
| 9. A. followed | B. met | C. became | D. found |
| 10. A. day | B. try | C. route | D. chance |
| 11. A. thus | B. even | C. once | D. only |
| 12. A. even if | B. so that | C. because | D. though |
| 13. A. some | B. such | C. less | D. no |
| 14. A. began | B. promised | C. managed | D. decided |
| 15. A. excited | B. worried | C. anxious | D. curious |
| 16. A. incident | B. change | C. news | D. matter |
| 17. A. yet | B. ever | C. never | D. Just |
| 18. A. where | B. since | C. when | D. till |
| 19. A. proud | B. kind | C. strict | D. lucky |
| 20. A. time | B. position | C. experience | D. impression |
| 21. A. neighbors | B. army officer | C. mother | D. fellow soldiers |
| 22. A. couldn't help | | B. shouldn't burst out | |
| | C. stopped | | D. kept |
| 23. A. sadness | B. happiness | C. surprise | D. regret |
| 24. A. them | B. those | C. that | D. him |
| 25. A. sight | B. order | C. mind | D. step |

本文讲述的是，由于母亲的溺爱呵护儿子，致使儿子一事无成，母亲却毫无察觉。文章生动有趣，如能把握作者意图，抓住主线，观察细节，即可顺利选出答案。

参 考 答 案

1. D 所给选项均可填入空内，但是，depended on（依赖；依靠），waited on（服侍；伺候），trusted（信任；信赖）都只能反映出某个侧面的情况；短文开头应该是要向读者交代出贯穿全文的一个基本事实：She loved John very much. 故应选 loved。

2. B In one's eyes 意为“在某人看来”；本句中，作者是要交代“在母亲眼里，儿子什么都好，从不出错。”

3. A 与上文结合起来看，是说 Ella 对儿子娇惯溺爱，认为儿子从来不会做错事。四个选项中（B），（C）两项意思相近，说的是“做了了不起的事，做好事”，此处的口气恰好相反；因此可同时排除。

4. C 本文中的床不是具体的“床”或“床跟前”，故排除选项 at 或 by。breakfast in bed 意为“坐在床上吃早餐”。

5. B 本文考查的是不定式作定语，修饰名词 papers。根据动词搭配，自然“看报”，即 read the papers。因此答案应是 B。

6. A 必须把握作者意图，才能选准答案。根据破折号后所提供的解释，可以得到 lazy 是最佳答案。

7. D 其中 A（ones）指代不明，上文并没有恰当的名词与之呼应；B（afew “years”）与 tried 搭配不当；C（tasks）则指的是具体的“任务”，显然与正文不符，故应选 D 项。

8. C 从文章 first of all 开始的几句话，着重描写“he”干了几项工作，然而每项工作都闹出笑话。本题的 D 是干扰项。作者的意思是他一干工作必出问题。故应选 C。

9. C 根据句意是他“当司机”，所以选 became。

10. A A项表示“在他工作的第二天”；选项B表示“第二次尝试”，文章无此提示；选项C表示“第二条路线”，意思不通；选项D表示“第二次机会”，也与文章不符。

11. B 四个选项均为副词，实际上也是一种连接手段。这里说的是 John 的第三项工作 (postman)，因为是在自己已经丢了两次饭碗之后又出差错，这里有强调递进的意味：“甚至还…”，选 even 最佳。

12. C 根据前后句的意思，后句说明前句的原因，所以选 because。

13. D 对他来讲似乎没有合适的工作可做了。从意思上选择，答案为 no。

14. D 经历了上述挫折后，走投无路，“决定”去参军。

15. A 本题考查对形容词的理解，如找出最为恰当的词语说明母亲的心情，不是 worried 或 anxious，也不会是 curious 应是“激动、兴奋不已”，从上下文可看出这一点，故 excited 是最佳答案。

16. C Mrs. Fant 告诉所有邻居 (all her neighbours) 的是 “My John is going to be a soldier” 这样一个“消息”，空中应填 news 为最佳。

17. B 本题考查对几个副词的理解。副词 ever 表示“曾经”，恰好符合题意，故应选 B 项。

18. C 本题考查对连词的选用：根据句子结构和意义，该从句属于定语从句。先行词 the great day 被引导词 when 所修饰，答案为 C。

19. A 上文已有交代，Mrs. Fant 对儿子当兵充满信心，此处突出的是其“自豪 (proud)”心情。

20. B 母亲一大早去看阅兵式，自然想在人群中站个好位置。

21. D 本题中与 John 同时出现在众人面前的当然是他的 “fellow soldiers”。

22. A 本题考查几个动词与 “-ing” 形式搭配的意义。couldn't help + doing sth. 意为“情不自禁”地做某事，符合句意。

23. B 纵观全文，不难看出 But 说明 Ella Fant 与其他观众看问题的角度截然不同；她依然是信心十足、兴高采烈 (filled with happiness)。

24. A 本题考查对代词的理解。只要根据下句中的主语 they，便可得知应选 them。