

赖世雄教授简介



赖世雄教授是闻名海峡两岸的英语教学专家，先后获得美国明尼苏达大学大众传播与英语教学双硕士学位。担任托福专任讲师十八年，也是托福成

绩满分纪录保持人之一。曾任上海复旦大学及大连外国语学院客座教授。现任常春藤解析英语杂志社社长，著有英语升学、进修、生活英语丛书共计两百余种，并担任十多家电台英语教学节目广播主讲。

1993年赖世雄教授开始担任中央人民广播电台英语教学节目主播，时间长达十二年，教学方式风趣幽默、深入浅出、平易近人，深受广大听众的推崇。2003年赖教授经由《中国图书商报》评选为中国英语教学十大名师之一。2004年至今担任北京市政府主办英语活动之主讲教授。

赖教授深入研究英语教学，对广大英语学习者的需求有极为透彻的了解，长期以来受邀至各地演讲，不遗余力地传授读者英语学习的经验。

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- 篇篇翻译，便于理解，单词点拨，句型拓展



- 作文命题全面仿真，深度透析命题规律
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- 赖教授开篇亲自录音，点拨听力答题技巧

前言

对大部分学生而言，完形填空不是容易得分的题目，因为它不但要求你有一定的词汇量和语法知识，更是对你的逻辑推理、分析和判断能力的极大挑战。有鉴于此，我们在**英语教学专家赖世雄教授**的亲自指导下，精心编写了《**高考英语完全解析·完形填空篇**》一书。

赖世雄教授原为**中央人民广播电台**英语教学节目主播，从事英语教学及图书编撰工作三十余年，他的英语教学节目在中央人民广播电台广受好评，拥有上亿听众。在赖教授的指导下，我们中外作者齐心协力，酝酿数月，精心编写了《**高考英语完全解析·完形填空篇**》一书。本书不仅可以作为同学们复习备考的练习材料，对同学们全面把握命题规律、掌握解题技巧、全面提高英语综合能力也大有裨益。本书具有以下特色：

一、精选高考真题。根据新课标下的高考要求，我们精选历年全国各地极具权威性和代表性的高考真题，是学生复习备考的最佳参考。

二、采用分段解析。这是本书的最大亮点。本书别具一格地采用分段式讲解，层层剖析，题题详解。这样既方便学生阅读，避免学生来回翻页引起思路中断，又可帮助学生循序渐进地把握文章主旨，从细微之处领会文章精神。

三、点拨解题线索。每篇文章我们都列出了关键词句。这些词句就是解题的线索，教会学生寻找这些关键词句，就可以帮助他们从宏观上把握文章的感情基调，这对解题将有极大帮助。

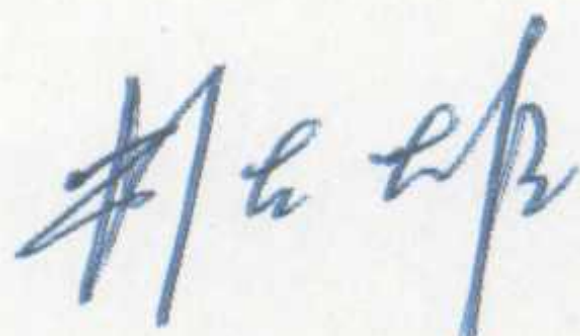
四、题题深入剖析。我们对每道题都做了言之有据的详细解析，力求学生真正理解文章，做到知其然，知其所以然。我们不仅要帮助学生弄懂每一道题，更要教会学生做题的方法，即如何通过“瞻前顾后”的方式根据文章语境找出最佳答案。

五、翻译准确优美。在分段式讲解中，我们对每段文章都做了精确优美的翻译，既可方便初级阶段的同学顺利阅读，又可帮助程度较高的同学培养翻译能力。

六、语法词汇拓展。若想攻克完形填空，不仅要掌握好的方法，一定的词汇量和语法知识也是不可或缺的。因此我们对文章中出现的词汇及语法也做了精确的讲解并适度拓展，对扩大学生的词汇量、夯实英语基础都颇有帮助。

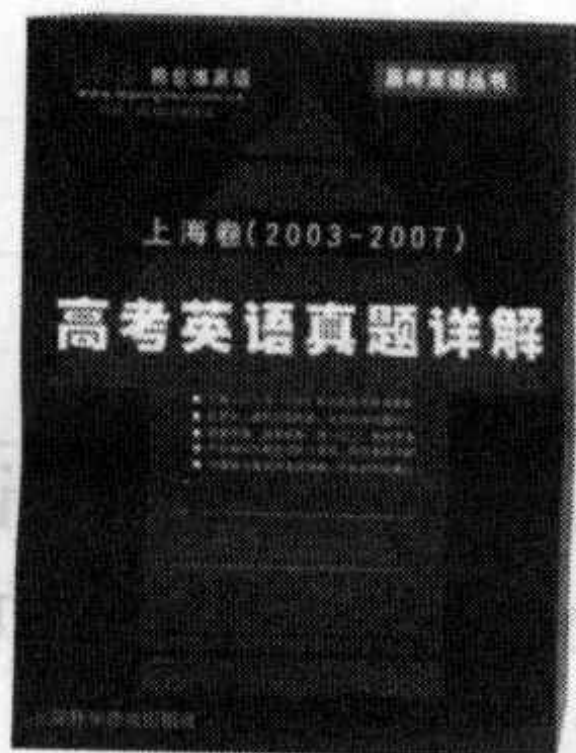
我们本着“既授之以鱼，又授之以渔”的原则，不仅要帮助学生夯实英语基础，掌握一定的词汇和语法知识，还要帮助学生掌握好的解题方法，在瞬息万变的题目中学会以不变应万变。精读通读本书，定可获得英语全方位能力的提升。能帮助同学们在英语学习中获得进步，是我们编写本书最大的期望。

祝福大家！



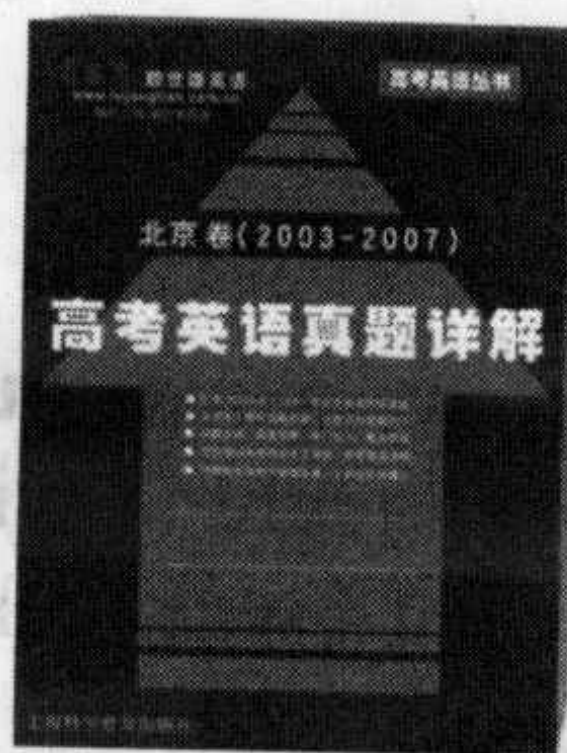
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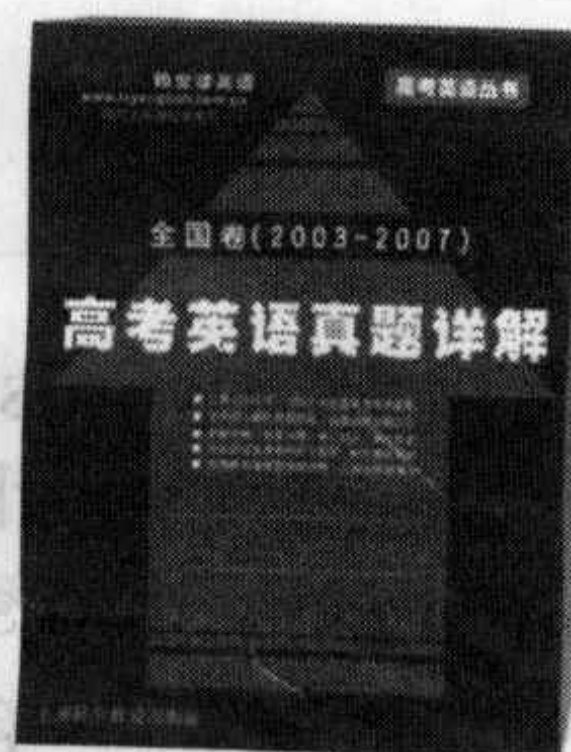
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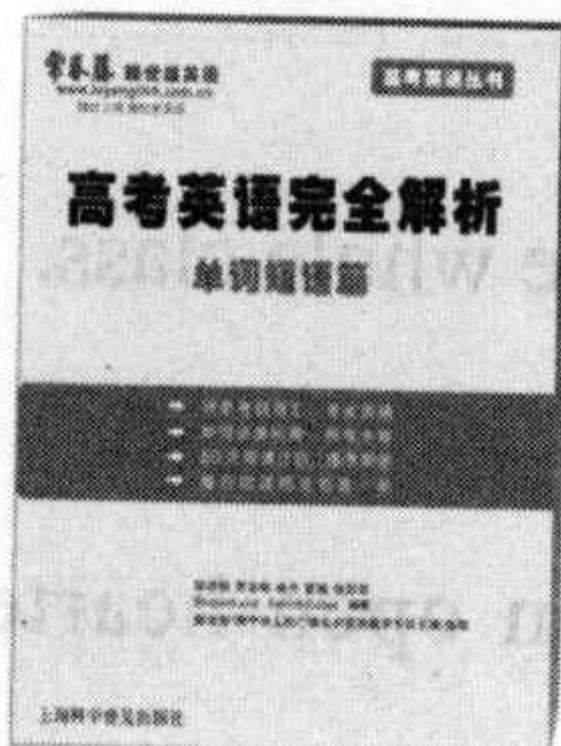
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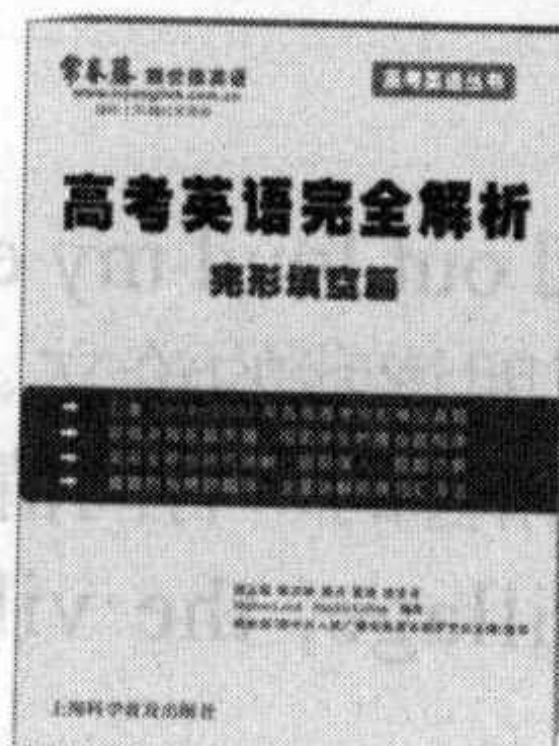
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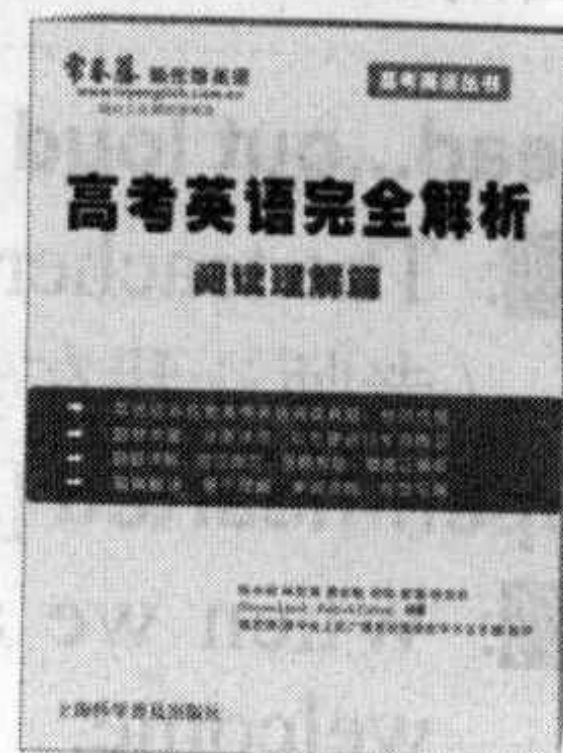
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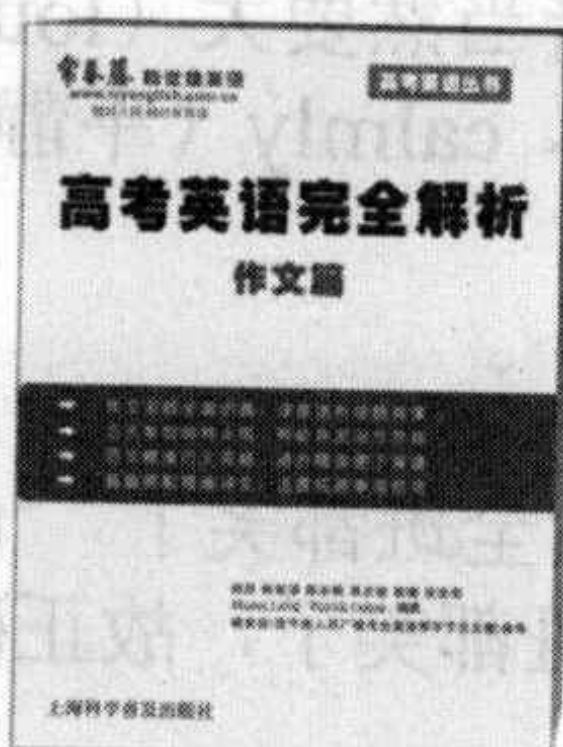
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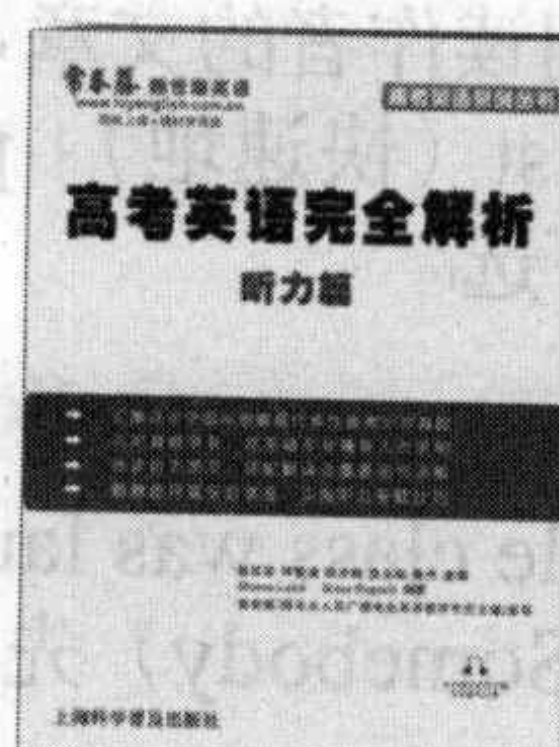
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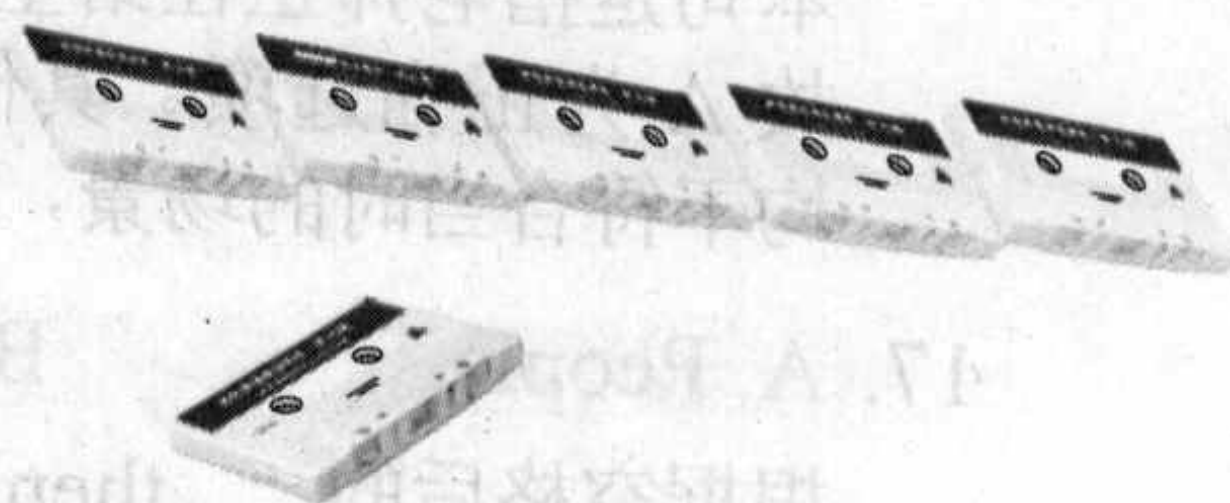
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非凡的爱

2007 全国 I

In the United States there was an unusual tale telling of the daughter of a *mechanic* (技工). One day while walking along the bank of a lake, the girl 1 to see 20 eggs laid by a wild goose. After some time the girl 2 the mother would not return to her eggs and she 3 to take them home. There she carefully 4 the eggs in the heat of a lamp. Several days 5 the eggs broke and the baby geese came into the 6.

Geese are known to take the first living thing they see as their mother. 7, to these young geese, the girl was their mother.

As they 8, the girl was able to 9 her birds to run across the grass, but she could not teach them to 10. The girl became increasingly worried about this, both when 11 and in her dreams. Later, she had an 12: She would pilot a plane to guide them in 13. She asked her father for a plane and he *assembled* (组装) a small aircraft for her.

Caring about 14 safety, the father decided to pilot the plane himself. However, the birds did not 15 or follow him, and 16 slept in the grass.

One day, the girl 17 into the plane, started it and soon left the 18. Seeing their mother take to the air, the birds 19 *flapped* (拍打) their wings and 20. She flew the plane freely in the sky, her young birds following.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. managed | B. attempted | C. happened | D. supposed |
| 2. A. realized | B. expected | C. imagined | D. admitted |
| 3. A. helped | B. decided | C. afforded | D. meant |
| 4. A. placed | B. protected | C. treated | D. examined |
| 5. A. ago | B. out | C. later | D. long |
| 6. A. family | B. lake | C. home | D. world |
| 7. A. But | B. Also | C. Thus | D. Still |
| 8. A. increased | B. improved | C. rose | D. grew |
| 9. A. ask | B. lead | C. want | D. allow |
| 10. A. fly | B. race | C. swim | D. sing |
| 11. A. asleep | B. away | C. around | D. awake |
| 12. A. idea | B. opinion | C. explanation | D. excuse |
| 13. A. sky | B. heaven | C. flight | D. plane |
| 14. A. his | B. her | C. their | D. its |
| 15. A. respect | B. remember | C. recognize | D. receive |
| 16. A. so | B. instead | C. hardly | D. too |
| 17. A. climbed | B. looked | C. reached | D. fell |
| 18. A. house | B. floor | C. water | D. ground |
| 19. A. secretly | B. disappointedly | C. patiently | D. eagerly |
| 20. A. looked away | B. set out | C. went by | D. turned back |

【答案】1-5 CABAC 6-10 DCDBA 11-15 DACBC 16-20 BADDB

【关键词句】 Geese are known to take the first living thing they see as their mother.
Thus, to these young geese, the girl was their mother.

本文讲述了一位女孩与一群野雁的纯真情感。小野雁们把女孩当作自己的妈妈，女孩教会了它们飞翔，内容充满了对大自然和生物的热爱和关怀，透露了作者的写作主旨：与大自然和谐相处，关爱每一个生命。

【解析导读】

导读一

In the United States there was an **unusual** tale telling of the daughter of a **mechanic** (技工). One day while walking along the bank of a lake, the girl 1 to see 20 eggs **laid** by a wild **goose**. After some time the girl 2 the mother would not return to her eggs and she 3 to take them home.

在美国，流传着一个不寻常的故事，故事的主角是一个技工的女儿。一天，女孩正沿着湖畔行走，无意间她发现了 20 枚野雁的蛋。过了一段时间后，女孩意识到野雁妈妈不会回来管这些蛋了，于是她决定把这些蛋带回家。

unusual [ʌn'ju:ʒuəl] *a.* 不寻常的

例: It is unusual to see snow in South China.

(在华南地区下雪是很少见的事。)

tale [teɪl] *n.* 故事

a fairy tale 童话故事

* fairy ['feəri] *n.* 小精灵；仙女

例: "Cinderella" is a fairy tale about a beautiful girl, a prince, and a glass slipper.

(《灰姑娘》是一则关于一位美丽的女孩、一位王子和一只玻璃鞋的童话故事。)

mechanic [mɪ'kænik] *n.* 技工

lay [lei] *vt.* 下(蛋)；产(卵)(三态为：lay、laid、laid)

例: The hen laid two eggs yesterday.

(母鸡昨天下了两个蛋。)

goose [gu:s] *n.* 雁；鹅(复数为：geese [gi:s])

1. A. managed B. attempted C. happened D. supposed

a. 由空格前 walking along the bank of a lake 可知女孩在湖边散步，因此她是在无意间看到(happened to see)这些蛋的，故 C 为正确选项。

b. 四个选项使用动词不定式时，用法如下：

manage to V 设法……(做成功)

例: I finally managed to contact John.

(我设法和约翰取得了联系。)

attempt to V 设法……(未必成功)

= try to V

例: I attempted to understand what they were talking about but failed.

(我试图想要了解他们在谈什么, 但没有成功。)

happen to V 碰巧……

例: I happen to have \$100 with me.

= It happens that I have \$100 with me.

= I chance to have \$100 with me.

(我正巧身上有 100 美元。)

be supposed to V 理当……

例: Everyone is supposed to finish the work before leaving.

(每个人应把工作做完才能离开。)

注意:

suppose 若用主动语态, 之后须接 that 引导的宾语从句。

例: Do you suppose (that) Peter can handle the problem all by himself?

(你认为彼得一人可以处理这个问题吗?)

2. A. realized B. expected C. imagined D. admitted

空格前的 After some time (过了一段时间) 暗示女孩常去看那些蛋, 经过一段时间后才认识到 (realized) 野雁妈妈不会再回来了, 故 A 为正确选项。其他选项 expected (期望)、imagined (想象)、admitted (承认) 均不符合上下文语境, 故均不可选。

3. A. helped B. decided C. afforded D. meant

由空格前的 "...the mother would not return to her eggs..." 可知小女孩意识到野雁妈妈不会回来管这些蛋了, 于是她决定自己采取行动, 把这些蛋带回家, 故空格处填入 decided (决定) 符合语意, 因此 B 为正确选项。其他选项 helped (帮助, help sb (to) + V, 帮某人从事……)、afforded (承担, 与 can 或 cannot 连用, 如: I can't afford such an expensive car. 这样贵的车我买不起。)、meant (想要, mean to V = intend to V, 想要……) 均不符合上下文语境, 故均不可选。

导读二

There she carefully 4 the eggs in the heat of a lamp. Several days 5 the eggs broke and the baby geese came into the 6.

Geese are known to take the first living thing they see as their mother. 7, to these young geese, the girl was their mother.

回到家, 她小心翼翼地把蛋放在一盏发热的灯下。几天之后, 这些蛋的壳破了, 小野雁们来到了这个世界上。

众所周知, 小野雁会把它看到的第一个生物当作自己的妈妈。因此, 对这些小野雁来讲, 这个女孩就是它们的妈妈。

Geese are known to take the first living thing they see as their mother.

= It is known that geese take the first living thing that they see as their mother.

众所周知, 小野雁会把它看到的第一个生物当作自己的妈妈。

take A as B 把 A 视作 B

4. A. placed B. protected C. treated D. examined

根据句尾 in the heat of a lamp (灯的光热之下) 可知女孩把蛋带回家, 放在 (placed) 灯下, 希望借助灯的热孵出小野雁, 故 A 为正确选项。其他选项 protected (保护, protect sb/sth from..., 保护某人/某物免于……)、treated (治疗)、examined (检查) 均不符合上下文语境, 故均不可选。

5. A. ago B. out C. later D. long

空格前提到小女孩准备把这些蛋孵化成小野雁, 而由空格后的句子得知小野雁孵出来了, 小野雁孵出应该发生在几天以后, 即 several days later。later 置于时间名词之后, 表示“一段时间之后”, 故 C 为正确选项。其他选项 ago (以前)、out (外面)、long (长的) 均不符合上下文语境, 故均不可选。

6. A. family B. lake C. home D. world

根据空格前的 the eggs broke (蛋破了) 可知小野雁们已经出生, 来到了这个世界上 (world), 故 D 为正确选项。其他选项 family (家庭)、lake (湖)、home (家) 均不符合上下文语境, 故均不可选。

7. A. But B. Also C. Thus D. Still

由空格前的句子可知小野雁会把第一眼看到的生物当作自己的妈妈, 而空格后的句子是说由于小野雁们第一眼看到的是这个女孩, 因此它们把女孩当作自己的妈妈, 空格前后是因果关系, 故空格处应填入 Thus (因此), 所以 C 为正确选项。其他选项 But (但是)、Also (也, = In addition)、Still (仍然) 均不符合语意, 故均不可选。

导读三

As they 8, the girl was able to 9 her birds to run across the grass, but she could not teach them to 10. The girl became increasingly worried about this, both when 11 and in her dreams. Later, she had an 12: She would **pilot** a plane to guide them in 13. She asked her father for a plane and he **assembled** (组装) a small **aircraft** for her.

随着小野雁一天天长大, 小女孩能够带领它们奔跑着穿过草地, 但她却没有办法教会它们飞翔。女孩的担心与日俱增, 无论醒着还是在睡梦中, 她都在担心这个问题。后来, 她想到了一个点子: 她要驾驶飞机引导它们飞翔。她向爸爸要一架飞机, 于是爸爸就给她组装了架小飞机。

pilot [ˈpaɪlət] vt. 驾驶 (飞机) & n. 飞行员

例: **Piloting** a plane is quite a feat.

= **Flying** a plane is quite a feat.

(开飞机很不简单。)

* **feat** [fi:t] n. 绝活, 技术

assemble [əˈsembəl] vt. 组合

例: If you know how to **assemble** the computer yourself, you can save lots of money.

(你若自己懂得组装电脑, 便可以省下很多钱。)

aircraft ['eəkrɑ:ft] *n.* 飞机, 飞行器 (单复数同形)

an aircraft 一架飞机

= an aeroplane / airplane / plane

two aircraft

= two aeroplanes / airplanes / planes

8. A. increased B. improved C. rose D. grew

由上文可知小女孩已经把小野雁孵化出来, 而由空格后的 **run across the grass** (奔跑着穿过草丛) 可知小野雁们已经可以进行活动, 由此推测小野雁在女孩的照顾之下, 在一天天长大, 故空格处应填入 **grew** (**grow** 的过去式, = **grew up**), 故 **D** 为正确选项。其他选项 **increased** (增长)、**improved** (改善)、**rose** (升起) 均不符合上下文语境, 故均不可选。

9. A. ask B. lead C. want D. allow

本题可用排除法。**ask** (询问)、**want** (想要)、**allow** (允许) 虽为及物动词, 可接宾语, 但这些宾语必须是可以用语言沟通的对象, 而野雁是动物, 我们无法与它们用语言沟通, 要求它们做某事, 故 **A**、**C**、**D** 项填入空格后不合逻辑, 而 **B** 项 **lead** (带领) 通常用动作示范即可, 不一定需要语言, 故 **B** 为正确选项。

10. A. fly B. race C. swim D. sing

根据文章最后一句 “**She flew the plane freely in the sky, her young birds following.**” 可知女孩驾驶着飞机教小野雁飞翔, 此处应指此时小女孩还没能教会小野雁飞翔 (**fly**), 故 **A** 为正确选项。其他选项 **race** (赛跑)、**swim** (游泳)、**sing** (唱歌) 均不符合上下文语境, 故均不可选。

11. A. asleep B. away C. around D. awake

空格后有并列连词 **and**, 而 **and** 之后的 **in her dreams** (在她梦里面) 暗示女孩无论白天醒来还是晚上做梦都担心小野雁不会飞, 故空格处应与 **in her dreams** 形成对称, 因此空格处应填入 **awake** (醒着的), 故 **D** 为正确选项。其他选项 **asleep** (睡着的, 如: **fall asleep**, 入睡)、**away** (离开, 常与动词 **walk**、**run** 等连用)、**around** (环绕) 均不符合上下文语境, 故均不可选。

12. A. idea B. opinion C. explanation D. excuse

空格前的诸多句子表明小女孩一直担心小野雁们不会飞, 而由空格后的 **pilot a plane** (驾驶飞机) 可知小女孩想用飞机引导小野雁们飞翔, 这是小女孩想到的一个点子 (**idea**), 故 **A** 为正确选项。其他选项 **opinion** (意见)、**explanation** (解释)、**excuse** (借口) 均不符合上下文语境, 故均不可选。

13. A. sky B. heaven C. flight D. plane

根据语意, 女孩要开飞机在飞行中 (**in flight**) 教小野雁们飞翔, 故 **C** 为正确选项。干扰选项为 **sky** (天空), 但 **sky** 通常是可数名词, 多与定冠词 **the** 连用, 故此处不可选。其他选项 **heaven** (天堂, 不与定冠词 **the** 连用, **in heaven** 在天堂; **in hell** 在地狱)、**plane** (飞机, 是可数名词, 须与 **a** 或 **the** 连用) 均不符合语意, 故均不可选。

导读四

Caring about 14 safety, the father decided to pilot the plane himself. However, the birds did not 15 or follow him, and 16 slept in the grass.

One day, the girl 17 into the plane, started it and soon left the 18. Seeing their mother **take to the air**, the birds 19 *flapped* (拍打) their wings and 20. She flew the plane freely in the sky, her young birds following.

由于爸爸担心女儿的安全，于是决定自己开飞机。可是，由于这些鸟儿不认识他，都不跟着他飞，反而在草堆里睡起了觉。

一天，女孩爬到飞机里，启动了飞机，很快飞离了地面。看到自己的妈妈飞上了天，这些鸟儿迫不及待地拍打着翅膀启程了。她开着飞机在空中自由翱翔，她的小野雁们紧随其后。

care about... 关切……

例: I really care about you. I don't allow anybody to hurt you.

(我真的很关心你，不允许任何人伤害你。)

take to the air 飞到天上

= fly into the air

= fly into the sky

14. A. his B. her C. their D. its

空格后的主句表明爸爸要自己开飞机，因为他担心女儿的安全，故空格处应填入表女性的物主代词 **her** (她的)，故 **B** 为正确选项。

15. A. respect B. remember C. recognize D. receive

a. 根据上下文可知小野雁把女孩当作妈妈，而女孩的爸爸对于它们来讲是很陌生的，它们认不出他 (**did not recognize him**)，故 **C** 为正确选项。其他选项 **respect** (尊敬, **respect sb for sth = hold sb in respect for sth**, 因某事而尊敬某人)、**remember** (记住)、**receive** (接到, **receive a letter**, 收到一封信) 均不符合上下文语境，故均不可选。

b. 若将 **D** 项 **receive** 改为 **accept** (接受)，则可选。

16. A. so B. instead C. hardly D. too

由空格后的 **slept in the grass** (在草堆里睡觉)，可知小野雁们不但不跟着小女孩的爸爸，反而躺在草堆里睡觉，故空格处应填入 **instead** (反而)，因此 **B** 为正确选项。其他选项 **so** (因此)、**hardly** (几乎不)、**too** (也) 均不符合上下文语境，故均不可选。

17. A. climbed B. looked C. reached D. fell

由空格后的 “...into the plane, started it...” (……进了飞机，启动了它……) 可知小女孩自己爬到了飞机里 (**climbed into the plane**)，并启动了飞机，故 **A** 为正确选项。其他选项 **looked** (看)、**reached** (到达)、**fell** (掉下来) 均不符合上下文语境，故均不可选。

18. A. house B. floor C. water D. ground

由空格前的句子可知小女孩启动了飞机，飞机自然就飞离了地面（ground），故 D 为正确选项。其他选项 house（房子）、floor（楼层）、water（水）均不符合上下文语境，故均不可选。

19. A. secretly B. disappointedly C. patiently D. eagerly

由空格前的 Seeing their mother take to the air（看到妈妈飞到了天空）可知这些小野雁当然会迫不及待地（eagerly）拍打翅膀，希望自己也能跟着妈妈飞到天上去，故 D 为正确选项。其他选项 secretly（秘密地）、disappointedly（失望地）、patiently（耐心地）均不符合上下文语境，故均不可选。

20. A. looked away B. set out C. went by D. turned back

a. 根据空格前 flapped their wings（拍打着翅膀）可知小野雁拍打着翅膀准备启程（set out）飞翔了，故 B 为正确选项。

b. 四个选项的含义及用法如下：

look away 把视线转到别处

例：When he found I was looking at him, he looked away.

（当他发现我在看他时，他把视线移开了。）

set out 出发

set out for + 地方

= set off for + 地方

例：They set out for Hangzhou yesterday.

（他们昨天出发去杭州了。）

go by 消失

例：Time goes by fast before I know it. I'm already twenty.

（时间在不知不觉中流逝了。我已经 20 岁了。）

turn back 掉头

例：When he found he didn't carry his laptop, he turned back.

（在他发现自己没带手提电脑时，他返回去拿。）

言出必行

2007 北京

Every year, our school has a dance for all the students. It's a little funny seeing friends in clean shoes and trousers or colorful 1, instead of the usual school uniform.

Most of us think the dance is great 2 — even the teachers enjoy being there. 3, two weeks ago someone said that there would be no 4 band this year — only CDs.

"I don't 5 it!" Amy cried out during the lunch break.

"Someone said the school couldn't 6 a band, and they think it's too noisy anyway," added Daniel.

"Well, I don't think it's 7 enough without a band!" declared Angela, "and I'm going to see what can be done."

Angela was as good as her 8. In the afternoon she went to see the school headmaster who agreed to give the 9 some more thought. And he suggested that one 10 for having a band was to increase the price of each ticket from \$5 to \$10. Angela had to 11 out whether the students would like to do that.

"I need all of you to help me," she 12 to our group before school the next day. "Mr. Berry gave me a list of all the names, and suggested we ask each one their 13 about the band and the extra cost."

14 the day we asked around as Angela suggested, and wrote down people's feelings about the band and the cost. We were amazed how much 15 there was for the band and everyone agreed to pay the extra \$5.

"I'm surprised," smiled Mr. Berry, when we gave him the 16. "I really thought that only a few people 17 their band and that the cost would be too high. OK. Angela, your next 18 is to find a good band and line them up for the dance."

Angela was all smiles and 19 the news to Amy and Daniel. "You're 20," smiled Daniel to Angela as he thought how close they came to having a less than perfect dance.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. shapes | B. dresses | C. flowers | D. pictures |
| 2. A. fun | B. work | C. effort | D. progress |
| 3. A. Besides | B. Otherwise | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 4. A. new | B. live | C. foreign | D. marching |
| 5. A. mean | B. need | C. accept | D. believe |
| 6. A. lead | B. serve | C. afford | D. form |
| 7. A. good | B. clear | C. useful | D. easy |
| 8. A. look | B. behavior | C. mind | D. word |
| 9. A. schedule | B. situation | C. view | D. action |
| 10. A. possibility | B. concern | C. decision | D. chance |
| 11. A. call | B. find | C. carry | D. point |
| 12. A. admitted | B. replied | C. apologized | D. announced |
| 13. A. knowledge | B. instruction | C. opinion | D. information |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 14. A. On | B. For | C. By | D. During |
| 15. A. trust | B. money | C. support | D. care |
| 16. A. results | B. notices | C. questions | D. examples |
| 17. A. welcomed | B. wanted | C. defended | D. invited |
| 18. A. task | B. business | C. exercise | D. duty |
| 19. A. showed | B. wrote | C. broke | D. read |
| 20. A. amusing | B. interesting | C. exciting | D. amazing |

【答案】 1-5 BACBD 6-10 CADBA 11-15 BDCDC 16-20 ABACD

【关键词句】 Angela was as good as her word. (安吉拉果然言出必行。)

全文讲述的是得知今年的舞会将没有乐队参加后，安吉拉挺身而出前去说服校长的故事。把握住安吉拉言出必行这一主线，即可比较轻松地解题。

【解析导读】

导读一

Every year, our school has a dance for all the students. It's a little funny seeing friends in clean shoes and trousers or colorful 1, **instead of** the usual school uniform.

Most of us think the dance is great 2 — even the teachers enjoy being there. 3, two weeks ago someone said that there would be no 4 **band** this year — only CDs.

每年，我们学校都为全体学生举行舞会。看到朋友们穿着干净的鞋裤或是五彩缤纷的裙子而不是平时的校服时，会觉得有那么一点奇怪。

我们大部分人认为舞会很好玩——甚至老师们也喜欢到场。然而，两星期前，有人说今年舞会不会有乐队来演出，只放 CD 而已。

instead of N/V-ing 而不是；非但不……反而……

instead [ɪn'sted] *adv.* 代替；相反地

例: Instead of working hard, John fools around all day.

(约翰不用功，反而整天鬼混闲逛。)

band [bænd] *n.* 乐队，乐团

例: This is my favorite band. I have all their CDs.

(这是我最喜欢的乐团。他们的 CD 我都有。)

1. A. shapes B. dresses C. flowers D. pictures

空格前有并列连词 **or** (或者)，根据 **or** 之前的 **clean shoes and trousers** (干净的鞋子和裤子) 可推知，空格内应填入 **dresses** (裙子)，均指服装，形成对等的概念，因此 **B** 为正确选项。其他选项 **shapes** (形状)、**flowers** (花)、**pictures** (照片) 均不合上下文语境，故均不可选。

2. A. fun B. work C. effort D. progress

根据空格后的“... even the teachers enjoy being there.”(……连老师都喜欢到场。)可知,舞会肯定很好玩(fun),因此A为正确选项。其他选项work(工作)、effort(努力)、progress(进步)均不合上下文语境,故均不可选。

3. A. Besides B. Otherwise C. However D. Therefore

根据空格后“...there would be no 4 band this year — only CDs.”(……今年将没有乐队演出,只放CD。)可知,这和往年充满乐趣的舞会有所差别,此处空格应填入转折词However(然而),因此C为正确选项。其他选项Besides(除了……)、Otherwise(否则)、Therefore(所以)均不符合语意,故均不可选。

4. A. new B. live C. foreign D. marching

根据破折号后的only CDs(只放CD)可知,表转折的破折号前应该填入live band(现场乐队)和“只放CD”形成对比,因此B为正确选项。其他选项new(新的)、foreign(外国的)、marching(行进中的)均不合上下文语境,故均不可选。

导读二

"I don't 5 it!" Amy **cried out** during the lunch break.

"Someone said the school couldn't 6 a band, and they think it's too noisy anyway," added Daniel.

"Well, I don't think it's 7 enough without a band!" **declared** Angela, "and I'm going to see what can be done."

艾米在午餐休息时间大叫道:“我真不敢相信!”

丹尼尔又说:“有人说学校请不起乐队,而且校方觉得乐队太吵了。”

安吉拉则宣称:“唉,我觉得要是没有乐队,舞会就没那么精彩了。我来看看能做点什么。”

cry out (由于震惊、害怕、疼痛等)大声喊叫

例: Though the baby was in a lot of pain when given an injection, he didn't cry out.

(这个宝宝在打针时非常疼痛,但他没有叫喊一声。)

declare [dɪ'kleə] vt. 宣告, 声明; 申报

declare war on... 对……宣战

例: John declared that he would retire next month.

(约翰宣称他下个月就要退休了。)

The United States declared war on Iraq in the early 90s.

(美国在九十年代初期向伊拉克宣战。)

5. A. mean B. need C. accept D. believe

空格后有“Amy cried out...”(艾米大叫道……),固定搭配cry out表示由于震惊、害怕或疼痛而大声喊叫,在文中艾米是因为不敢相信(believe)校方今年不请乐队而

感到震惊，才有此举，因此 D 为正确选项。其他选项 mean(意思是说)、need(需要)、accept(接受)均不合上下文语境，故均不可选。

6. A. lead B. serve C. afford D. form

根据第六段倒数第二句“...to increase the price of each ticket from \$5 to \$10.”可知，校长建议增加票价来请乐队，那么今年不请乐队的原因之一可能是请不起(couldn't afford)乐队，因此 C 为正确选项。其他选项 lead(带领)、serve(为……服务)、form(形成)均不合上下文语境，故均不可选。

7. A. good B. clear C. useful D. easy

根据第八段的最后一句“...everyone agreed to pay the extra \$5.”可知，学生们都愿意额外支付 5 美元，由此看出，学生们认为如果没有乐队，舞会就没那么好看(good)了，因此 A 为正确选项。其他选项 clear(清晰的)、useful(有用的)、easy(轻松的)均不合上下文语境，故均不可选。

导读三

Angela was as good as her 8. In the afternoon she went to see the school headmaster who agreed to give the 9 some more thought. And he suggested that one 10 for having a band was to increase the price of each ticket from \$5 to \$10. Angela had to 11 out whether the students would like to do that.

安吉拉果然言出必行。下午她去见了校长，校长同意对这个情况多加考虑。同时，他提议还有一个办法可以让乐队来演出，把票价从每张 5 美元提高到 10 美元。安吉拉必须要去了解学生们是否愿意这么做。

8. A. look B. behavior C. mind D. word

前一段结尾提到安吉拉想要做点什么，本段开始讲她去见校长，所以她言出必行(as good as her word)，此英语短语为固定搭配，所以 D 为正确选项。其他选项 look(外表)、behavior(行为)、mind(思想)均不合上下文语境，故均不可选。

9. A. schedule B. situation C. view D. action

文章发展至此，舞会要不要请乐队来尚未确定，还有待考虑这一情况(situation)，故 B 为正确选项。其他选项 schedule(行程表；作息表)、view(观点)、action(行动)均不合上下文语境，故均不可选。

10. A. possibility B. concern C. decision D. chance

由于校长重新考虑要不要请乐队，所以他想出另一个可能的方案(possibility)，因此 A 为正确选项。其他选项 concern(忧虑)、decision(决定)、chance(机会)均不合上下文语境，故均不可选。

11. A. call B. find C. carry D. point

由空格前的句子可知校长提议还有一个办法可以让乐队来演出，把票价从每张 5 美元提高到 10 美元。这个提议还有待安吉拉来了解(find out)学生是否愿意这么做，因此 B 为正确选项。其他选项与 out 搭配 call out(大喊)、carry out(执行)、point out(指出)均不合上下文语境，故均不可选。

导读四

"I need all of you to help me," she 12 to our group before school the next day. "Mr. Berry gave me a list of all the names, and suggested we ask each one their 13 about the band and the extra cost."

第二天上学前，她对我们这帮人宣称：“我需要你们一起帮我的忙。贝瑞先生给了我所有的学生名单，他建议我们询问每一个人对于乐队和涨价的看法。”

extra ['ekstrə] *a.* 额外的
an extra + 数字 额外的……
= an additional + 数字
例: We need an extra \$500 for this project.
(这个计划我们另需要 500 美元。)

12. A. admitted B. replied C. apologized D. announced

根据空格前的 “I need all of you to help me” (我需要你们来帮我) 可知，安吉拉向大伙儿宣称 (announced) 要大家帮助自己，因此 D 为正确选项。其他选项 admitted (承认)、replied (回答)、apologized (道歉) 均不合上下文语境，故均不可选。

13. A. knowledge B. instruction C. opinion D. information

根据前一段最后一句 “Angela had to find out whether the students would like to do that.” (安吉拉必须了解学生们是否愿意门票涨价) 可知，她请求朋友们询问学生们关于乐队和涨价的看法 (opinion)，因此 C 为正确选项。其他选项 knowledge (知识)、instruction (指导)、information (信息) 均不合上下文语境，故均不可选。

导读五

14 the day we asked around as Angela suggested, and wrote down people's feelings about the band and the cost. We were **amazed** how much 15 there was for the band and everyone agreed to pay the extra \$5.

按照安吉拉的建议，我们白天到处询问，并写下了人们对乐队和票价的想法。我们惊讶地发现很多人都非常支持乐队，也发现每个人都同意额外支付 5 美元。

amaze [ə'meɪz] *vt.* 使惊讶
amazement [ə'meɪzmənt] *n.* 惊讶
amazing [ə'meɪzɪŋ] *a.* 令人惊讶的
be amazed at... 对……感到惊讶 (= be surprised at...)
To one's amazement, ... 令人惊讶的是，…… (= To one's surprise, ...)
例: I was amazed at John's musical talent — he could play five different instruments.
(约翰的音乐天赋令我惊讶——他可以演奏五种不同的乐器。)
To my amazement, the young man survived the earthquake without eating and drinking for 10 days.
(令我惊讶的是，这个年轻人 10 天没吃没喝，仍然从地震中存活下来。)