

紧扣高考考纲

兼顾不同教材

# 高中英语 考点精练 ——完形填空

主 编 ● 肖心为

编 写 ● 肖心为 黄英华



华东理工大学出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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## 编写说明

随着全球经济一体化的发展趋势以及国际交流的日益频繁,英语作为世界最通用的语言的重要性也更加凸现出来。从而对我国的英语教学也提出了更高的要求,反映在英语高考试卷中难度也在逐步增加。但是不管试题怎么出,对学生掌握和应用英语的能力的测试是不变的,根据英语高考考纲,兼顾目前使用的不同教材,我们组织了常年在高三年级从事英语把关教学的教师编写了这套“高中英语考点精练”丛书。

本丛书根据高考英语试题的几个板块分为“语法与词汇”,“完形填空”,“阅读理解”,“翻译与写作”四个分册。与其他练习不同的是本书并不是单纯的英语练习册。单纯的练习册对学生帮助并不大,而且类似的练习册已是铺天盖地到处都是。本丛书的特点是对每个选项,每个知识点给予解题提示,使学生能知其所以然,触类旁通,举一反三,从根本上提高英语语言的综合运用能力,掌握使用英语的技巧,使学生的英语成绩有一个较大的提高。

本丛书既可给高三学生用作复习参考和自测用书,为高考作好准备,进行高考前的冲刺,又可供高一、高二学生平时练习使用,以帮助他们提高能力,开拓视野。

限于编者水平,不当与错误在所难免,还望读者赐教指正。



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# 高中英语完形填空强化训练题

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⋮

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## Exercise 1

One scientist, Dr. Sydney Chapman, has *tried* 1 <sup>①</sup> the electric field which surrounds the earth. He believes that the great storms on the sun create *large amounts of* <sup>②</sup> electric energy. This energy is contained in a very light gas called hydrogen. The earth pulls the gas 2 it, and a ring is formed around the earth several thousand feet above 3 surface. The great space ring is a powerful current of electrical energy. Sometimes ring comes down and *curves into* <sup>③</sup> the lower atmosphere, causing strange electrical effects.

Dr. Chapman's ideas explain many things. *It has long been known* 4 <sup>④</sup> there is an electric field inside the earth. It moves *in* 5 *the same manner* 6 <sup>⑤</sup> the electric energy *contained* <sup>⑥</sup> in the atmosphere. Scientists now believe that the electric energy in the atmosphere causes the electric energy inside the earth *to flow*. <sup>⑦</sup>

If we can learn to control the energy in the atmosphere, we will have 7 unending supply of energy. Many scientists are trying to learn 8 to control it. In the meantime, even those of us who are not scientists have begun to pay attention to air. We realize that air does not contain the same elements that 9 contained years ago. Automobiles, airplanes, factories, and atomic explosions have *added* <sup>⑧</sup> waste gases to the atmosphere. It is time to learn how to protect our atmosphere, the roof 10 the world of man.

- |                  |             |               |              |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. explaining | B. telling  | C. to explain | D. to tell   |
| 2. A. at         | B. toward   | C. on         | D. into      |
| 3. A. the        | B. their    | C. it's       | D. its       |
| 4. A. what       | B. which    | C. where      | D. that      |
| 5. A. many       | B. a lot of | C. much       | D. plenty    |
| 6. A. as         | B. that     | C. like       | D. just like |
| 7. A. one        | B. a        | C. an         | D. the       |
| 8. A. why        | B. what     | C. how        | D. whom      |
| 9. A. they       | B. them     | C. it         | D. its       |
| 10. A. over      | B. in       | C. up         | D. on        |

### 提示与注释

- ① try to explain 意为努力要说明;而 try explaining 为尝试说明。
- ② large amounts of 意为大量,后面接不可数名词。
- ③ curve into 弯曲地进入
- ④ It has long been known that + 主语从句“早就被人们知道……”
- ⑤ in much the same manner as... 意为“几乎与……一样的方式”,much 是“几乎,差不多”,作副词用;the same...as 是固定短语,意为与……一样。
- ⑥ contained in the atmosphere 中的 contained 是过去分词作定语,相当于定语从句 which is contained.
- ⑦ cause 常用句型有:cause sb/sth to do 引起某人/某事做;cause sth 是引起某事
- ⑧ add sth to sth 是“把……加在……上”或“使……增加了……”

## Exercise 2

The natural method of learning a language almost necessarily *implies residence in*<sup>①</sup> the country where the language is spoken. But residence abroad has also its 1 linguistic drawbacks. *It sounds well to talk of "picking up a language"* 2 *ear*<sup>②</sup> in the country *concerned*<sup>③</sup> but most good linguists will make known that they learn 3 everything from books, 4 at the beginning of their study. There are, indeed, many obstacles to learning from conversation. In the 5 of talk *we are likely to mishear*<sup>④</sup> and forget so that what we learn in that way is not 6. Conversation is not really a 7 of learning new words and expressions, but one of practicing in hearing and reproducing what we have already learnt. In conversation we also *have the disadvantage of*<sup>⑤</sup> hearing only the answers to our questions, while we have 8 way of knowing if these questions were expressed correctly, 9 it is very difficult to overhear the native speakers asking each other questions which will *serve as*<sup>⑥</sup> patterns for our own. Rash reproductions of what we hear by 10<sup>⑦</sup> may land us in slangy or otherwise, objectionable expressions.

- |                  |             |              |                 |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. close      | B. private  | C. own       | D. independent  |
| 2. A. by         | B. with     | C. through   | D. from         |
| 3. A. scarcely   | B. nearly   | C. surely    | D. likely       |
| 4. A. specially  | B. normally | C. ordinary  | D. commonly     |
| 5. A. speed      | B. urgency  | C. quickness | D. hurry        |
| 6. A. sound      | B. reliable | C. steady    | D. sensible     |
| 7. A. system     | B. measure  | C. stage     | D. means        |
| 8. A. no         | B. once     | C. some      | D. every        |
| 9. A. so         | B. for      | C. unless    | D. nevertheless |
| 10. A. situation | B. occasion | C. chance    | D. opportunity  |

### 提示与注释

- ① *imply residence in* 暗示居住在
- ② *it sounds well to talk of picking up a language by ear...* 意为说起用耳朵轻松学会一门语言,这听起来很不错……”,*it sounds well to do sth* 意为做某事听起来是不错,*pick up sth by ear* 意为轻松用耳朵学会某事。
- ③ *country concerned* 为相关的国家,*concerned* 是过去分词,作后置定语。
- ④ *We are likely to mishear* 为我们很可能听错,*sb be likely to do* 为某人很可能做某事。
- ⑤ *have the disadvantage of doing sth* 有做某事的不利情况
- ⑥ *serve as* 用作
- ⑦ *by chance* 偶然



## Exercise 3

Visitors to Britain are often surprised to find that the weather is an almost endless topic of conversation. *This is not*<sup>①</sup>, 1<sup>②</sup> some people think, *because* the British are not bright enough to think of anything else to talk about, but because there is always feature of 2 in the British climate. In England, we never know from one day to the next what is in 3 *for*<sup>③</sup> us.

One year, we had a period of very hot weather in early June and decided to spend the weekend at the 4. I packed the bags and *got the children ready*<sup>④</sup> to leave. When at last everything was in the car, *I sat down in the front seat, hot and tired*<sup>⑤</sup>, and gradually felt 5 in the cool wind as my husband drove towards the coast. For the first few miles I thought happily of sea and sand and peace, But 6, the sky began to cloud over and *by the time*<sup>⑥</sup> we arrived it was a dark grey. We cooked supper and *put the children to bed*<sup>⑦</sup>, 7 that the sun would shine the next day.

Saturday was wet with a cold wind which reminded us sharply 8 winter, but we put on our raincoats and drove to the beach. It was wide, empty sand. We were not so 9, so we went back to our little holiday house and sat round the fire *playing indoor games*<sup>⑧</sup>. The following day was still wet and 10 and we were glad to go back to the comfort of home.

- |                   |               |               |                |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. which       | B. like       | C. what       | D. as          |
| 2. A. happiness   | B. surprise   | C. excitement | D. horror      |
| 3. A. store       | B. need       | C. trouble    | D. reality     |
| 4. A. countryside | B. hotel      | C. seaside    | D. village     |
| 5. A. worried     | B. relaxed    | C. nervous    | D. sleepy      |
| 6. A. sometimes   | B. eventually | C. soon       | D. fortunately |
| 7. A. and hoping  | B. to hope    | C. hoped      | D. hoping      |
| 8. A. of          | B. for        | C. about      | D. at          |
| 9. A. brave       | B. curious    | C. interested | D. careful     |
| 10. A. foggy      | B. warm       | C. unfriendly | D. humid       |

### 提示与注释

① 这句中应是 *this is not because...* 意为“这不是因为……”

② *as* 引导定语从句,可译为正如。

③ *in store for sb* 意为“即将发生在某人身上”,整句解释为:我们决不会根据今天预料到第二天会有什么样的天气。

④ *get sb ready to do* 为让某人准备好去做

⑤ *I sat down in the front seat, hot and tired* 意为“我在前边的座位上坐了下来,又热又累”。这句中的 *hot and tired* 是形容词短语作伴随状语,修饰 *sat down*。

⑥ *by the time* 相当于连词 *when*,后接时间状语从句,译为“到……时”。

⑦ *put sb to bed* 安排某人睡觉

⑧ *playing indoors games* 是现在分词作伴随状语,修饰 *sat down the fire*,意思是“坐在火炉旁,玩室内游戏”。

## Exercise 4

The British love to *think of* themselves as<sup>①</sup> polite, and everyone knows how fond they are of their “pleases” and “thank you”. Even the simplest business *such as*<sup>②</sup> buying a train ticket requires 1 seven or eight of these. Another 2 of our good manners is the queue. New-comers to Britain could *be forgiven for*<sup>③</sup> thinking that queuing *rather than*<sup>④</sup> football was the 3 national sport. Finally, of course, motorists generally stop at crossings. But does all this mean that the British should consider themselves more polite than their European neighbours? *I think not.*<sup>⑤</sup>

Take forms of address for example. The average English person—4 he happens to work in a hotel or department store—would rather die than call a stranger “Sir” or “Madam”. Yet in some European countries this is the most basic of common address. Our 5 “you” for everyone may appear more democratic, but it means that we are forced to *seek out*<sup>⑥</sup> complicated ways to express 6. *I am all for returning to*<sup>⑦</sup> the use of “thee” and “thou” (“Thee” and “thou” are old-fashioned poetic words for “you”); “you” would be 7 for strangers and professional relationships.

And of course, the English find touching and other shows of friendship truly terrifying. Have you noticed how the British 8 ever touch? Personally, I find the Latin habit of shaking hands or a friendly kiss quite charming. Try kissing the average English person, and they will either take two steps backwards in horror; or, if their escape is 9, you will find your lips touching the back of their head. *Now what could be* 10 *than that?*<sup>⑧</sup>

- |                  |              |                |                     |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. at least   | B. at most   | C. less than   | D. not more than    |
| 2. A. signal     | B. scene     | C. sign        | D. sight            |
| 3. A. true       | B. original  | C. superior    | D. advanced         |
| 4. A. if         | B. whether   | C. when        | D. unless           |
| 5. A. universal  | B. unique    | C. regular     | D. normal           |
| 6. A. politeness | B. gratitude | C. democracy   | D. consideration    |
| 7. A. ordered    | B. reserved  | C. offered     | D. stocked          |
| 8. A. highly     | B. mostly    | C. hardly      | D. nearly           |
| 9. A. confirmed  | B. assured   | C. jammed      | D. blocked          |
| 10. A. better    | B. ruder     | C. more polite | D. more frightening |

### 提示与注释

- ① think of...as... 认为……是……  
 ② such as 例如,因为要与 business 相一致,所以后面接动名词。  
 ③ forgive sb for sth/doing 意为宽恕某人某事/做  
 ④ rather than 意为而不是,在 than 后接名词或者 to 的不定式。  
 ⑤ I think not 意为我想不是的。比较:I don't think so,我想不是这样的。  
 ⑥ seek out 意为找出。  
 ⑦ I am all for returning to...(to 是介词) 我是完全赞同回到……  
 ⑧ Now what could be ruder than that? 这时还有什么比这更无礼?

## Exercise 5

Children<sup>①</sup> love to listen to stories about their elders, when they were children, to stretch their imagination 1<sup>②</sup> the conception of a traditional great-uncle or grandma whom they never saw. It was<sup>③</sup> in this spirit 2 my little ones sat about<sup>④</sup> me the other evening to hear about their great-grandmother, Field, who lived in a great house in Norfolk which had been the 3 of the tragic incidents which they had lately become familiar 4<sup>⑤</sup> from the ballad of the children in the Wood. Certain it is that the whole story of the children and their cruel uncle was to be seen fairly carved 5 in wood<sup>⑥</sup> upon the chimney-piece of the great hall, till a foolish rich person pulled it down<sup>⑦</sup> to 6 a marble one of modern invention in its stead, with no 7 upon it. Then I went on to say, how religious and how good their great-grandmother Field was, how 8 and respected by everybody, though she was not indeed the mistress of this great house, but had only the 9 of it committed to her by the owner<sup>⑧</sup>, who preferred living in a newer and more fashionable 10 which he had purchased somewhere in the nearby country.

- |                |                |              |             |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. to       | B. at          | C. from      | D. about    |
| 2. A. which    | B. that        | C. whom      | D. where    |
| 3. A. house    | B. scene       | C. city      | D. scenery  |
| 4. A. at       | B. in          | C. with      | D. on       |
| 5. A. from     | B. out         | C. about     | D. on       |
| 6. A. have     | B. set up      | C. establish | D. make     |
| 7. A. picture  | B. imagination | C. idea      | D. story    |
| 8. A. beloved  | B. hated       | C. admiring  | D. rejected |
| 9. A. name     | B. charge      | C. large     | D. part     |
| 10. A. shelter | B. shed        | C. cabin     | D. house    |

### 提示与注释

- ① children 泛指儿童,不加冠词。
- ② stretch one's imagination to 把想象力延伸到
- ③ It was... that 是强调结构,可译成“是……”
- ④ sit about... 坐在……周围
- ⑤ become familiar with 与……变得熟悉起来
- ⑥ be seen carved out in wood 被看见雕刻在木头上
- ⑦ pull sth down 把某物拆倒
- ⑧ committed to her by the owner 意为受房屋主人所嘱的,committed 是过去分词作定语修饰 charge (掌管)。

## Exercise 6

The 28-year-old<sup>①</sup> had spent six years working nights while she gained her university degree<sup>②</sup> during the day. When she finally graduated she had her eye on a teaching 1<sup>③</sup> at a nearby primary school. With the help of her friends, she had an interview with the Head.

"I noticed a tiny hole in<sup>④</sup> one of my stockings earlier," she 2 "I thought about changing them, but I knew I'd be late if I did. And by the time I got to the interview, 3 enormous. I walked in apologizing for not 4<sup>⑤</sup>." The would-be teacher didn't get the job. In fact one of her friends told her that the 5 only comment was: "If someone doesn't take the time to present her best 6<sup>⑥</sup> at my perception, what kind of 7 is she going to be?"

First impressions are 8 ones<sup>⑦</sup>. In other words<sup>⑧</sup>, if you're viewed positively within the critical first four minutes, the person you've met will 9 assume every thing you do is positive. Leave the interviewer a bad impression, and often he will assume you have a lot of other unsatisfactory characters. Worse, he or she may not take the time to give you a second 10. Most employers believe that those who look as if they care about themselves will care more about their jobs.

- |                      |                   |                       |                    |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. profession     | B. position       | C. career             | D. occupation      |
| 2. A. repeats        | B. reminds        | C. recalls            | D. responds        |
| 3. A. I was          | B. he was         | C. it was             | D. they were       |
| 4. A. looking at all | B. looking at him | C. looking round      | D. looking my best |
| 5. A. Head's         |                   | B. student's          |                    |
|                      | C. friend's       | D. would-be teacher's |                    |
| 6. A. figure         | B. image          | C. aspect             | D. shape           |
| 7. A. person         | B. worker         | C. graduate           | D. teacher         |
| 8. A. lasting        | B. remaining      | C. continuing         | D. persisting      |
| 9. A. rarely         | B. occasionally   | C. probably           | D. certainly       |
| 10. A. job           | B. thought        | C. chance             | D. question        |

### 提示与注释

- ① The 28-year-old 可转化成名词“28岁的人”。
- ② gain one's university degree 意为“获得了大学学位”。
- ③ have one's eye on a teaching position 很想得到一个教师的职位
- ④ a hole in... 意为在……有一个洞,“洞”后边的介词用 in 或 through。
- ⑤ apologizing for not looking one's best 意为自己形象不佳而表示歉意”,apologizing 是现在分词作伴随状语。
- ⑥ present one's best image 以最好的形象出现在人们面前
- ⑦ lasting ones 意为“永久的印象”,这里 ones 指代 impressions。
- ⑧ in other words 换句话说

## Exercise 7

Are animals intelligent? *If they are*<sup>①</sup>, which animals are the most intelligent? These are *not* 1 *questions to answer*<sup>②</sup>. No one is quite sure what intelligence is.

We often say that intelligence *means being* 2<sup>③</sup> to solve problems. Some animals seem able to do this. 3, dogs and cats often *find their way home*<sup>④</sup> from long distances. To do this they have to use their 4. They have to remember and think. 5 many birds find their way over *long distances*<sup>⑤</sup>, too. We do not know how they do this but we know 6 they do not use their intelligence. They do not 7 places and direction and then *make decisions*<sup>⑥</sup>. Young birds are able to make these 8 without help as soon as they can fly. *They are* 9 *with this ability*<sup>⑦</sup>. This is not intelligence. *We* 10 *this instinct*<sup>⑧</sup>.

- |                   |                |                |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. easy        | B. interesting | C. complicated | D. ordinary     |
| 2. A. sure        | B. able        | C. ready       | D. likely       |
| 3. A. For example | B. Of course   | C. In addition | D. After all    |
| 4. A. sense       | B. legs        | C. endurance   | D. intelligence |
| 5. A. Thus        | B. But         | C. Then        | D. So           |
| 6. A. that        | B. when        | C. how         | D. why          |
| 7. A. change      | B. recognize   | C. find        | D. remember     |
| 8. A. decisions   | B. contrasts   | C. journeys    | D. preparations |
| 9. A. helped      | B. born        | C. improved    | D. discovered   |
| 10. A. call       | B. share       | C. like        | D. discuss      |

### 提示与注释

- ① *If they are* 是省略句,省略了 *intelligent*
- ② *not easy questions to answer* 是“不容易回答的问题”,在 *be + 表语* 的句子结构中,常可用不定式作定语。
- ③ *mean + doing* 是“意味着做”,*able* 是形容词,构成动名词短语时须加 *being*
- ④ *find one's way home* 是“找到回家的路”,这短语中的 *home* 是副词,故不能加 *to*
- ⑤ *over long distances* 越过很长的距离
- ⑥ *make decision* 做出决定
- ⑦ *sb be born with this ability* 某人生来就有这种能力
- ⑧ *We call this instinct* 是“我们把这称为本能”,动词 *call* 可加双宾语,即 *call sth sth*



## Exercise 8

Many people who work in London enjoy living in the countryside, *for*<sup>①</sup> in the countryside one can be *free from*<sup>②</sup> the noise and hurry of the town. Though one has to get up earlier and *spend more time in trains and buses*<sup>③</sup>, one can sleep better at night, and during weekend and 1 *summer evenings*<sup>④</sup>, one can enjoy the 2, clean air of the country. If one likes gardens, one can spend one's 3 *time*<sup>⑤</sup> digging, planting, watering and doing the hundred and one other jobs which 4 in the garden. Then, when the flower and vegetables 5<sup>⑥</sup>, one has the reward of a person who has shared the secret of 6<sup>⑦</sup>.

However, some people have no interest in country things; for them, 7 *lies in*<sup>⑧</sup> the town, with its cinemas and theatres, beautiful shops and busy streets, dance-halls and restaurants. Such people would 8 that their life was not easy if they had to live 9 London. A walk in one of the parks and a visit to the sea every summer is all the country they 10.

- |               |              |                |                      |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. on      | B. for       | C. at          | D. by                |
| 2. A. cold    | B. warm      | C. fresh       | D. pleasant          |
| 3. A. day     | B. rest      | C. spare       | D. whole             |
| 4. A. need    | B. needed    | C. are needing | D. are needed        |
| 5. A. come on | B. come to   | C. come up     | D. came over         |
| 6. A. mankind | B. society   | C. science     | D. nature            |
| 7. A. health  | B. happiness | C. wealth      | D. future            |
| 8. A. know    | B. feel      | C. understand  | D. hope              |
| 9. A. outside | B. inside    | C. beyond      | D. not far away from |
| 10. A. hope   | B. wish      | C. ask         | D. want              |

### 提示与注释

- ① for 连接句子时解释为“因为”，语气较弱。  
② free from 意为“没有”。  
③ spend time in trains and buses 把时间花在火车和汽车上  
④ on summer evenings 意为“在夏天的傍晚”，表示“在某一天的傍晚”介词用 on。  
⑤ spare time 空余时间  
⑥ come on 出现  
⑦ the secret of nature 意为“大自然的奥秘”，注意 nature 通常不加冠词。  
⑧ lie in 意为“在于”

## Exercise 9

In 1848 a settler in remote, undeveloped California discovered gold. As the news<sup>①</sup> 1, a great tide of<sup>②</sup> gold-hungry men 2 into California. Some searched<sup>③</sup> the waters of rivers for the yellow 3. Others made channels to 4 off flowing water<sup>④</sup> in order to examine it carefully for gold. They worked with firm determination and hot 5. Life was 6 in the days of<sup>⑤</sup> the gold rush. A few of the 7 became rich, but most of them were 8 disappointed. After having uprooted themselves from home<sup>⑥</sup> and after traveling the long, 9 road to California, they found little or nothing. Some returned home. But many remained to work<sup>⑦</sup> without the 10 they had dreamed of<sup>⑧</sup>.

- |                   |               |                   |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. stretched   | B. spread     | C. increased      | D. communicated |
| 2. A. flowed      | B. overflowed | C. threw          | D. gathered     |
| 3. A. brass       | B. metal      | C. money          | D. mixture      |
| 4. A. break       | B. squeeze    | C. absorb         | D. draw         |
| 5. A. competition | B. violence   | C. responsibility | D. nerve        |
| 6. A. urgent      | B. illegal    | C. rough          | D. worrying     |
| 7. A. adventurers | B. travelers  | C. natives        | D. explorers    |
| 8. A. wildly      | B. bitterly   | C. strongly       | D. reluctantly  |
| 9. A. damp        | B. non-stop   | C. dangerous      | D. untouched    |
| 10. A. reputation | B. mystery    | C. satisfaction   | D. fortune      |

### 提示与注释

- ① as the news spread 是“随着这个消息传开”，注意 spread 过去式与过去分词形式不变。
- ② a great tide of 潮水般的
- ③ search...for... 在……(地方)搜寻……
- ④ draw off flowing water 把流水引开
- ⑤ in the days of 在……日子里
- ⑥ After having uprooted themselves from home 是“在完全离开了家以后”，having uprooted 是动名词的完成式，强调动作的完成。
- ⑦ many remain to work 是“许多人留下来工作”，to work 作目的状语。
- ⑧ the fortune they had dreamed of “他们所梦想的财富”，the fortune 后是定语从句，省掉了宾语 which。dream of 是“梦想”。

## Exercise 10

When a child is small, *the control a parent can have is most obvious*<sup>①</sup>. That's because the child's world is 1. In the first year of life, the child cannot even move very far without the help of another person. 2 *school*<sup>②</sup>, children are mainly *under the influences of*<sup>③</sup> their home and *whatever playmates* 3<sup>④</sup>. Generally playmates are brothers, sisters, neighbours, or the children of parents' friends. Children in the first few years of life have limited 4 to widen their views.

Parents 5 *their ability to control*<sup>⑤</sup> a child's life when that child leaves the home regularly, *as in attending school*<sup>⑥</sup>, whether it is kindergarten, or first grade that begins the school experience. Classmates, teachers, and friends 6 new references and perhaps new values. Children quickly learn that their choices *are greatly* 7<sup>⑦</sup> in the world outside their homes. These influences increase in number 8 the years pass. And parents learn that *they only have control over their own lives*<sup>⑧</sup>. Their own actions, remains 9. Even more surprising is the realization that we never had complete 10, only influence.

- |                  |               |                  |              |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. confused   | B. friendly   | C. natural       | D. limited   |
| 2. A. At         | B. Before     | C. During        | D. After     |
| 3. A. important  | B. available  | C. intelligent   | D. different |
| 4. A. works      | B. strength   | C. opportunities | D. knowledge |
| 5. A. lose       | B. develop    | C. appreciate    | D. improve   |
| 6. A. have       | B. provide    | C. discover      | D. face      |
| 7. A. expanded   | B. affected   | C. simplified    | D. divided   |
| 8. A. although   | B. because    | C. as            | D. until     |
| 9. A. unchanged  | B. loose      | C. unguarded     | D. efficient |
| 10. A. agreement | B. confidence | C. control       | D. support   |

### 提示与注释

- ① the control a parent can have is most obvious 意为“父母亲的控制是很明显的”, a parent can have 是定语从句, most 相当于 very。
- ② before school 在上学以前
- ③ under the influences of 受……影响
- ④ whatever playmates available 意为“任何可遇到的玩伴”, available 是形容词, 作后置定语, 意思是“可得到的, 可遇到的”。
- ⑤ lose their ability to control... 失去对……控制能力
- ⑥ as in attending school 意为“例如在上学时”, as 可接介词短语。
- ⑦ be greatly expanded 极大地被扩大
- ⑧ they only have control over their own lives 意为“他们只能控制自己的生活”, have control over 意思是“对……的控制”。