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不知不觉提高你的完形填空成绩

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魏树人 牟学晓 主审

速成高考英语

完形填空测试100篇

东南大学出版社

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内容提要

本书根据普通高等学校招生全国统一说明对完形填空能力的要求编写的。遵守中学英语教学大纲,结合最新高考的变化。所选阅读材料内容丰富,覆盖面广;训练由易到难,循序渐进。可作考前集中训练英语完形填空能力之用,也可作为高一、高二学生课外练习材料。

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前 言

在英语教学中,完形填空的练习可以很好地测试学生英语学习的综合能力。它既要求学生掌握教学大纲中规定的词汇量以及相应的语法和词法知识,同时要求学生必须拥有一定的人文和科普方面知识。

历年英语高考中,完形填空因其难度大、分值高受到广大考生高度重视。完形填空所选的短文篇幅一般控制在 200 字左右,文章经常涉及人们日常生活中所熟悉的常识性或文学性的内容。然而近年来,出现了一个令人关注的新趋势,即选文内容涵盖面更宽,难度更深。这与阅读理解题的变化类似——文章更具有科普性和时代性,更多反映了日益发展的现代社会各领域涌现出的新思想、新概念和新课题。于是,不少学生尽管掌握了相关的词汇及语法现象,但仍为其主题内容所困惑。针对此种情况,本书所选文章中不少是关于目前出现的前沿话题,如市场经济、环境保护以及生物遗传等。

从 2000 年考题思路看,要做好完形填空这一项,须在平时训练中注意题材及体裁的多元化,同时注意加大难度和长度,否则无法适应高考的要求。该书正是为了满足学生的这个需求而精心编写的。说“精心”是因为 100 篇容纳了不同题材和体裁的文章,其难度和长度也适应了高考的要求,部分超出要求的词汇以中文注释。相信本书的出版定能帮助高三学生提高完形填空应试能力,达到事半功倍的效果。同时,本书对高一和高二的学生来讲,也不失为一本很好的完形填空训练材料。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,书中的缺点和不足在所难免,恳请广大读者不吝指正。

编 者
2000 年 10 月

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一、完形填空应试策略和技巧

1. 完形填空的应试策略

提高学生高考完形填空应试能力并非一朝一夕所能奏效。要想在考试中得心应手,考生就必须具备扎实的语法知识,相当数量的词汇,丰富的背景知识以及较高的分析能力、认识能力和逻辑思维能力等。这就要求学生除了掌握好语言基础知识外,还必须经常大量阅读各种体裁和题材的英语读物,每天可根据自己的实际情况尽可能地多读几篇,这样长期坚持下去,词汇量会得到扩大,知识面能得到拓宽,阅读速度也会逐步加快,语言感受能力将增强,应试能力也会随之提高。另据专家介绍,应考学生要想在短期内提高完形填空应试能力,不需要用“题海”战术,而是要有针对性地强化一百多篇练习就足够了。当然这些材料的题材和体裁必须广泛,内容丰富,覆盖面广。

2. 完形填空的应试技巧

要想在完形填空练习中取得好成绩,除了平日关注社会中发生的重大事件,具有一定的背景知识外,还应掌握一些技巧,这不仅可以帮助考生增加自信心,而且能在一定程度上提高考试成绩。下面的应试技巧提供给大家参考。

第一步 (在做题之前,应迅速地浏览全文,了解文章想要表达的大概意思。) 考试中,学生经常发现答案中不止一个选项,如果填

入空中,意思完全正确,关键在于哪一个与通篇的内容相吻合。如果一拿到题目立即急于做,往往在这些地方难以做出选择,所谓欲速则不达。不过浏览并不意味着通读,不必关注每句话,甚至每个单词,而应快速地发现一些关键句和关键词,所以建议平时可以多做一些快速阅读方面练习。

第二步,在正式做题时,应充分利用所学过的语法知识,结合所掌握的背景知识,再加上良好的语感,从而迅速而准确地选出答案。

第三步,如果基于上述两种方法,仍有少数题目难以做出判断,可以采取排除法,先把最不可能正确的选择项去除,依次类推,直至判断出可能性最大的一个。

最后需引起注意的是,做题时不能仅盯住所做题项,必须能够“瞻前顾后”,因为许多情况下,前后句子中都存在一些有益的暗示。例如,有些正确答案的近义词、反义词或解释性句子会出现在文章中。

当然,上述技巧只是相对的。要想真正达到目的,主要还是依靠英语学习中各方面能力的日积月累以及平时注意扩大知识面。

二、完形填空测试 100 篇

(1)

Health experts have warned 1 many years that smoking can 2 to heart disease, cancer and 3 medical problems. And officials say diseases caused directly 4 smoking kill at 5 320,000 Americans each year. But smokers still find 6 difficult to stop. The tobacco industry 7 40 million Americans continue to smoke.

Every year the American Cancer Society (^{/'sə'saɪətɪ/} 协会) 8 a national Non-smoking Day in 9 to get people to give 10 cigarettes. On that day the officers from the Society will 11 telephone call advice on 12 to stop smoking. Smokers 13 can call a special telephone number to 14 recorded messages by doctors. Some businesses will 15 their workers candy or che-
wing gum (口香糖) to help them to keep 16 smoking. Some companies are offering special gifts and prizes to 17 who sign an agreement to stop smoking. And Americans 18 do not smoke are being asked to help 19 one person who is smoking during the 24- 20 campaign. (^{/kæm'peɪn/} 宣传)

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1. A. since | B. for | C. of | D. Against |
| 2. A. get | B. take | C. lead | D. another |
| 3. A. other | B. another | C. like | D. few |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 4. A. with | B. from | C. in | D. by |
| 5. A. all | B. first | C. last | D. least |
| 6. A. it | B. this | C. that | D. them |
| 7. A. says | B. speaks | C. talks | D. tells |
| 8. A. forms | B. organizes | C. makes | D. picks |
| 9. A. order | B. great | C. feeling | D. experiment |
| 10. A. in | B. out | C. up | D. away |
| 11. A. make | B. take | C. give | D. propose |
| 12. A. where | B. what | C. why | D. how |
| 13. A. also | B. either | C. still | D. further |
| 14. A. accept | B. send | C. leave | D. hear |
| 15. A. sell | B. offer | C. lend | D. reward |
| 16. A. from | B. in | C. up | D. at |
| 17. A. someone | B. anyone | C. people | D. them |
| 18. A. they | B. what | C. themselves | D. who |
| 19. A. often | B. just | C. nearly | D. hardly |
| 20. A. week | B. day | C. hour | D. hours |

(2)

If you were shopping 1 a record, a sweater and a birthday 2 for a friend, would you want to 3 from store to store or 4 you rather buy everything in one place 5 you could?

A department store 6 for sale, under one roof, 7 anything you would want to 8. This kind of store 9 people trouble and time. They do not 10 to visit many different stores to buy 11 they want. Since department stores need great

12 of customers(顾客) to do enough 13 to make profit(利润), they are usually found in 14 with large populations.

Not all department stores are 15 the same. Some meet the needs of rich people and 16 mostly expensive products of best quality. 17 depend on people with less money for their business and carry 18 expensive goods.

Department stores sell thousands of different kinds of things, 19 some offer a more complete selection 20 others.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. on | B. in | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. for | D. to |
| 2. A. dinner | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. gift | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. party | D. celebration |
| 3. A. take | B. come | C. bring | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. go |
| 4. A. do | B. will | C. had | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. would |
| 5. A. until | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. if | C. unless | D. before |
| 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. offers | B. looks | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. works | D. plans |
| 7. A. often | B. hardly | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. almost | D. seldom |
| 8. A. see | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. buy | C. take | D. borrow |
| 9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. saves | B. leaves | C. costs | D. takes |
| 10. A. try | B. want | C. plan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. have |
| 11. A. when | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. what | C. which | D. where |
| 12. A. crowd | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. number | C. deal | D. amount |
| 13. A. work | B. activities | C. action | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. business |
| 14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. markets | B. schools | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. cities | D. companies |
| 15. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. exactly | B. simply | C. very | D. indeed |
| 16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. give | B. buy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. lay | D. like |
| 17. A. Few | B. All | C. Many | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. Others |
| 18. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. little | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. less | C. much | D. more |
| 19. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. but | B. as | C. since | D. for |

20. A. than

B. from

C. to

D. for

(3)

The idea of having a hobby 1 your leisure(空闲的) hours, of taking 2 a pastime to keep you 3 and busy when you're not 4 work, is quite common in Britain, but it's by no 5 a worldwide habit. There are many countries where people spend their free time 6 resting and talking.

When people are asked why they go 7 for a particular hobby by they often give very different 8 . Some say that they 9 to do something useful in their spare time; 10 talk about self-improvement and the 11 of learning to do something new. A popular explanation 12 having a hobby is that it offers a chance to do 13 completely different from one's 14 work; some people say that their hobby, 15 it's an outdoor hobby, has been a means of making new 16 and exchanging ideas. There are those, 17, who say they're bored 18 their jobs and feel the 19 for a more constructive(积极的) activity when they're 20 duty.

1. A. on

B. at

C. for

D. between

2. A. over

B. up

C. in

D. on

3. A. happy

B. sad

C. lazy

D. pleasing

4. A. during

B. at

C. on

D. for

5. A. way

B. fact

C. means

D. nature

6. A. without

B. nearby

C. simply

D. necessary

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 7. A. up | B. in | C. on | D. about |
| 8. A. excuses | B. causes | C. anger | D. conclusions |
| 9. A. get | B. come | C. used | D. ought |
| 10. A. they | B. few | C. others | D. all |
| 11. A. freedom | B. success | C. decision | D. importance |
| 12. A. for | B. on | C. with | D. into |
| 13. A. everything | B. something | C. anything | D. nothing |
| 14. A. ordinary | B. frequent | C. average | D. usual |
| 15. A. if | B. as | C. although | D. unless |
| 16. A. tools | B. interests | C. friends | D. paths |
| 17. A. too | B. therefore | C. moreover | D. but |
| 18. A. of | B. about | C. with | D. in |
| 19. A. idea | B. search | C. need | D. worry |
| 20. A. on | B. off | C. from | D. without |

(4)

My interest in Chinese food started many years ago, when I worked near Chinatown. I usually managed to find 1 to go there at 2 two times a week for a good 3.

The 4 time I ever ate Chinese food I love it. And since 5, it just tastes better and better to me. The first thing I 6 was the fresh taste of the meat and vegetables. 7 I learned more about the food, I began to understand 8 it is so different.

9 ancient times, China lost 10 of its wood because of overpopulation and poor management 11 its forests. Wood

12 very expensive and hard to get, 13 the Chinese had to either find something instead, 14 learn how to use it better.

In order to use as little wood as they 15, they started cutting their meat and vegetables 16 small pieces before they put them in the hot oil. 17 that way the food cooked faster and they saved their 18. The food was able to 19 its fresh smell, and it is this smell 20 attracts people to the art of Chinese cooking.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. A. money | B. clothes | C. time | D. words |
| 2. A. last | B. least | C. all | D. once |
| 3. A. friend | B. price | C. rest | D. meal |
| 4. A. first | B. best | C. last | D. latest |
| 5. A. it | B. this | C. that | D. then |
| 6. A. ate | B. noticed | C. took | D. received |
| 7. A. If | B. Until | C. When | D. Though |
| 8. A. why | B. that | C. what | D. how |
| 9. A. In | B. At | C. On | D. For |
| 10. A. amount | B. many | C. lot | D. much |
| 11. A. on | B. of | C. for | D. to |
| 12. A. rose | B. grew | C. became | D. turned |
| 13. A. so | B. for | C. but | D. because |
| 14. A. and | B. also | C. must | D. or |
| 15. A. were | B. did | C. could | D. wanted |
| 16. A. of | B. into | C. in | D. like |
| 17. A. In | B. By | C. With | D. Through |
| 18. A. food | B. wood | C. meat | D. vegetables |
| 19. A. keep | B. find | C. give | D. lose |

20. A. itself

B. which

C. that

D. always

(5)

Steve Holt works 1 a nursery school teacher in London. He has some children 2 about two to five years old, often from families with problems.

"I find my job interesting 3 I enjoy working with children 4 this age. Some of them are quite difficult to deal with; if their parents are breaking 5 , they often react very badly. 6 of my children are looked after at home by single mothers, who have their own 7 ; this, of course, affects the 8 . It is surprising how even very young children understand, 9 know things that go 10 at home. They can behave 11 an aggressive(好斗的) way as a 12 of family problems. The job is very demanding and you 13 to be very patient.

I don't think that women are naturally better with children than men 14 . Anybody who is prepared to understand and help children, and who has the right 15 , can look after them and teach them. The qualities are there, in both men and women; 16 most men don't use them. I think my group of children 17 like to stay with a man 18 a change, especially since they don't see their fathers very much. So I don't feel I am doing a woman's job; in 19 as a man, I feel I can bring something 20 to the job.

1. A. as

B. at

C. in

D. on

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2. A. in | B. between | C. at | D. from |
| 3. A. though | B. because | C. but | D. therefore |
| 4. A. in | B. on | C. of | D. for |
| 5. A. up | B. out | C. away | D. in |
| 6. A. Other | B. Less | C. Most | D. Lot |
| 7. A. problems | B. families | | |
| C. movements | D. housekeepers | | |
| 8. A. father | B. teacher | C. child | D. mother |
| 9. A. so | B. or | C. but | D. also |
| 10. A. badly | B. bad | C. wrongly | D. wrong |
| 11. A. through | B. in | C. with | D. by |
| 12. A. result | B. feeling | C. part | D. cause |
| 13. A. come | B. get | C. have | D. used |
| 14. A. are | B. can | C. do | D. have |
| 15. A. height | B. qualities | C. age | D. appearance |
| 16. A. otherwise | B. if | C. so | D. but |
| 17. A. very | B. so | C. such | D. quite |
| 18. A. with | B. for | C. to | D. under |
| 19. A. part | B. return | C. fact | D. short |
| 20. A. extra | B. difficult | C. interested | D. strange |

(6)

Some boys join the Navy(海军) when they are quite young, and are then given a course of training as sailors. It is a long course, both on land 1 at sea. During it, the boys study things 2 mathematics, science and learn to 3 other practical things.

One of the important things they are 4 is how to swim. 5 the old days, many sailors were unable to swim, 6 nowadays it is rare to find one that cannot.

7 one school for sailors, the swimming teacher was very good. 8 had never had a boy whom he had 9 to teach to swim by the time the course ended. One year, however, 10 was one particular boy on the training course 11 seemed quite unable to learn to 12. The instructor tried giving him extra lessons, but he had 13 success at all, whatever he did. In the end, as the time drew near for the 14 to end, he had to admit defeat.

One day, he called the boy aside after the swimming lesson and said 15 him, "John, I have tried very hard to teach you to swim, but I have failed 16 the first time in my life. Now I want to give you a piece of 17. Listen carefully."

"Yes, sir," answered the boy.

"Well," the instructor 18 on, "if you are ever in a ship and it sinks, just jump over the side 19 the sea, go right down to the bottom and run to the shore as 20 as you can. That is the only way you will save your life."

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. or | B. nor | C. and | D. besides |
| 2. A. such | B. like | C. both | D. by |
| 3. A. do | B. teach | C. finish | D. watch |
| 4. A. learned | B. studied | C. done | D. taught |
| 5. A. Among | B. Into | C. On | D. In |
| 6. A. since | B. but | C. when | D. because |
| 7. A. At | B. For | C. By | D. Of |