

高考英语冲刺系列丛书

# 高考英语 完形填空150篇

英语周报 社编写

Selected Clozes

for High School Students



主编 席玉虎

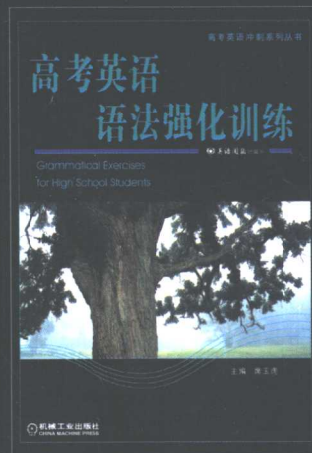
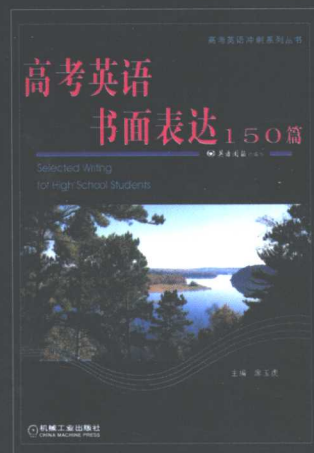
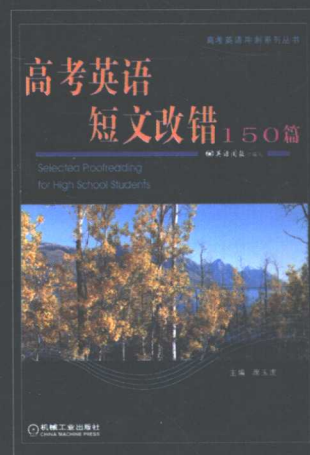
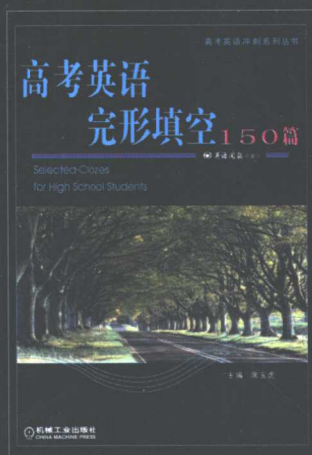
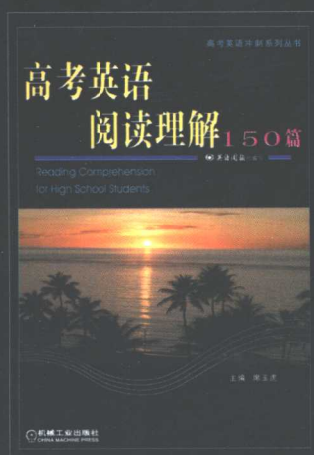


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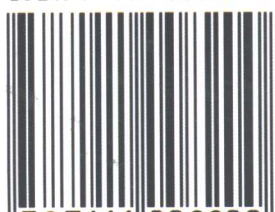


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# 高考英语完形填空

## 150 篇

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完形填空题旨在考查考生英语知识综合运用能力,它是介于单项填空和阅读理解两大题型之间的一个中位层次的题型。它与单项填空题的相似点在于两者都是在语境中判断句意,在四个供选答案中选出最佳答案,区别在于单项填空的语境是句子,完形填空的语境虽然“词不离句”,但也受到语篇(句不离文)的限制,这就增加了判断的难度。它与阅读理解的相似点在于两者在解题时都要首先通读全文,把握其大意,区别在于阅读理解的考点落脚在对文章主旨、评价和深层含义等方面的判断上,而完形填空落脚在“完形”上。这种题的基点是英语知识,特点是综合性强,重点是运用能力,难点是逻辑推理。

完形填空题本来应属于中等难度的题目。但近年来,随着新一轮高考改革的深入,难度有明显增加。表现在:

(1)体裁多样化。前些年多是故事性文章,这两年不仅有故事体记事文,还有科普、说明、新闻和夹叙夹议的记叙文等。不同体裁的文章,语言特点不同,从而增加了做题的难度。

(2)题材广泛化。近年的完形填空选材,大都贴近生活(现实生活、现代社会、人文历史等,特别是以美国为背景的较多),为学生较熟悉,便于区分考生的生活体验和阅读体验。不同题材的文章,用词范围不同,因之对考生词汇量的要求加大,从而增加了答题难度。

(3)结构复杂化。选文结构常带有较长较复杂的句子,用以考查考生对复杂句子的感知能力,这意味着语感的层次要求提高。而且,这类句子通常出现在短文开启段落,从而增加了答题的难度。

(4)挖空实词化。近两年挖空几乎没有单纯语法结构的空白,一律以实词为主,正如国家考试中心在一份试卷评析报告中所说:完形填空中所设空白“均与语法结构错误无关,重在文意的干扰”。这种挖空的新趋势,首先增加了通读文意的难度,它标志着由原来的重语言结构(语法、词法、搭配)转变为重文意、段意、句意的理解,最佳选项的确定必须通过语境,兼顾语法结构综合判断,从而增加了答题的难度。

(5)识词能力化。所选文含有相当数量的派生词、熟词新义、熟词新用法,甚至是教材没有出现过的短语。如1997年的 help oneself to sth.,教材中只出现其作“给自己或别人夹菜吃”的用法,而该题用作“擅自拿用”。1992年的 have a part, 1994年的 walk 作及物动词用,1999年的 be meant for 作“为……准备的”解,2000年的 make a scene 和 feel in one's bones 等均是教材中没有的。这就要求考生有较强的依据文意和语境猜词的能力,而猜词能力本身要靠大量的阅读经验才能获得。同时,词语意义辨析的选项增加,语法搭配的选项减少为零,这些也增加了答题难度。

完形填空的这种发展新趋势,非常突出地体现了新一轮考改的精神,这就是:通过高考改革,推进素质教育。因此,要在基础上下功夫,切实提高词汇量,严格泛读管理,大量增加学生的语言经验,才是唯一出路。

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## 第一部分

### 高考完形填空的考核内容和要求

#### 一、完形填空的题型结构与考核目的

完形填空题是在一篇 200 词左右的短文之中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项,使补足后的短文意思通顺,前后连贯,结构完整。此类题旨在检测考生在阅读理解的基础上对英语语言知识的综合运用能力。

下面是全国高考英语试卷的题数、分值和时间安排表,请注意了解完形填空题在整个试卷中的比重以及做题时间分配:

| 部 分            | 节      | 题数 | 分值<br>(总 150 分) | 时间<br>(总 120 分钟) |
|----------------|--------|----|-----------------|------------------|
| 第一部分<br>听力     | 短对话    | 5  | 30 或 20         | 20               |
|                | 长对话及独白 | 15 |                 |                  |
| 第二部分<br>英语知识运用 | 单项选择   | 15 | 15              | 25               |
|                | 完形填空   | 20 | 30              |                  |
| 第三部分<br>阅读理解   | 阅读理解   | 20 | 40 或 50         | 35               |
| 第四部分<br>写作     | 短文改错   | 10 | 10              | 40               |
|                | 书面表达   | 1  | 25              |                  |

#### 二、完形填空题的命题特点

1. 近几年全国高考完形填空题选材设空情况统计表。

| 试卷       | 体裁   | 题裁                | 文长    | 设空数 | 结构复杂<br>长句 | 阅读量   | 平均空<br>问题 |
|----------|------|-------------------|-------|-----|------------|-------|-----------|
| NMET98   | 记叙文  | 母亲溺爱儿子            | 297词  | 25  | 3 个        | 377词  | 10.2词     |
| NMET99   | 夹叙夹议 | 噪音污染              | 274词  | 25  | 5 个        | 357词  | 9.8词      |
| NMET2000 | 记叙文  | 一名大学生到校<br>第一天的经历 | 282 词 | 25  | 5 个        | 381 词 | 10.2 词    |
| NMET2001 | 说明文  | 喜马拉雅山雪人           | 265词  | 20  | 4 个        | 355词  | 9.4词      |
| NMET2002 | 夹叙夹议 | 智力问题              | 272词  | 20  | 4 个        | 357词  | 12.5词     |

2. 完形填空选项设计词类分布统计表。

| 试卷       | 动词或<br>动词短语 | 形容词 | 副词 | 短语 | 名词或<br>代词 | 介词 | 连词 | 合计 |
|----------|-------------|-----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|
| NMET98   | 6           | 5   | 2  | 0  | 9         | 1  | 2  | 25 |
| NMET99   | 8           | 4   | 2  | 1  | 8         | 1  | 2  | 25 |
| NMET2000 | 8           | 4   | 5  | 1  | 7         | 1  | 0  | 25 |
| NMET2001 | 5           | 4   | 6  | 0  | 4         | 0  | 1  | 20 |
| NMET2002 | 8           | 2   | 4  | 1  | 5         | 0  | 0  | 20 |

3. 完形填空的 20 个小题中只需经过局部判断便可找出答案。在 2001 年的考题中,有 3 个小题(39、40、53);在 2002 年的考题中,有 4 个小题(37、38、53、54);其余小题则需通过前后的句子甚至通篇理解才可找到答案。

从以上的统计和说明中,可以看出高考完形填空题在命题上有着以下特点:

1. 所选文章体裁多样,题材广泛。例如:2001 年的完形填空,选材为一篇有关“雪人传说”(the Story of the Snowman)的综述。考生若对故事背景有所了解,对整个语篇的“概括——具体,例证——阐述”的说明文体较为熟识,便会大大降低答题的难度。

2. 选文语篇结构较为复杂,表现为作者在记述人物与事件时,常伴有心理活动的描述与观点态度的倾向或语气上的差异,而且语篇中出现了一定数量的较长较复杂的句子。这就增加了考生阅读理解的难度。

3. 挖空词侧重表述基本事实的词和表述事实逻辑关系的词,只需经过局部判断或者单凭语言结构便可找到答案的设题所占比例很小。这就要求考生具有较强的语篇意识。

4. 完形填空题也十分强调考生必须有坚实的语言基础,有些题涉及到语言结构和词语斟酌,所以考生的语言积累越厚实,语言经验越丰富,他对语篇所传递信息的把握也就越准确。

总之,完形填空题强调的是考生对于语篇的整体理解,以及对于语言在具体语境中的准确运用,即:communication(交际) = Knowledge(知识) + Situation(语境)。

#### 三、高考完形填空题解析

##### NMET 2000

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 6 him to finish unloading

the car 7 screaming at me and making a scene in front of the other girls, girls I would have to spend the 8 of the year with? Doors were opening and faces peering out (探出), as Dad walked 9 close behind. I felt it in my bones that my college life was getting off to a(n) 10 room?

“11 the room quickly,” I thought. “Get him into a chair and calm down.” But 12, would there be a chair in Room 316? Or would it be a (n) 13 room? 14 I turned the key in the lock and 15 the door open, with Dad 16 complaining(抱怨) about a hurting knee or something. I put my head in, expecting the 17.

But to my 18, the room wasn't empty at all! It had furniture, curtains, a TV, and even paintings on the walls.

And there on a well-made bed sat Amy, my new 19, dressed neatly. Greeting me with a nod, she said with a soft voice, “Hi, you must be Cori.” Then, she 20 the music and looked over at 21. “And of course, you're Mr. Fader,” she said, 22. “Would you like a glass of iced tea?” Dad's face turned decidedly 23 before he could bring out a “yes”.

I knew 24 that Amy and I would be 25 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. lead B. help C. encourage D. get
7. A. after B. without C. while D. besides
8. A. best B. beginning C. end D. rest
9. A. with difficulty B. in a hurry C. with firm steps D. in wonder
10. A. fresh B. late C. bad D. unfair
11. A. Search B. Find C. Enter D. Book
12. A. in fact B. by chance

- C. once more D. then again
13. A. small B. empty C. new D. neat
14. A. Finally B. Meanwhile C. Sooner or later D. At the moment
15. A. knocked B. forced C. pushed D. tired
16. A. yet B. only C. ever D. still
17. A. worst B. chair C. best D. tea
18. A. regret B. disappointment C. surprise D. knowledge
19. A. roommate B. classmate C. neighbor D. companion
20. A. turned on B. turned down C. played D. enjoyed
21. A. Dad B. me C. the door D. the floor
22. A. questioning B. wondering C. smiling D. guessing
23. A. red B. less pale C. less red D. pale
24. A. soon B. there C. later D. then
25. A. sisters B. friends C. students D. fellows

1. 话题内容: 本文以第一人称记叙了大学生 Cori 第一天上学的经历, 并详细描述了 Cori 的心情由孤独, 紧张到云开雾散, 展望前程, 一片光明的过程。

2. 全文的结构脉络: 这是一篇叙事短文。行文以事情发展的过程为线索, 对于主人公情绪变化的描写运用了较为鲜明的对比词语。这篇短文可分为三个层次:

第一个层次(第 1—2 段)记叙了主人公第一天上学所遭遇到的不顺利事情——扛箱艰难爬楼; 父亲摔倒, 箱子滚下楼梯; 父亲咒骂, 脸变红; 宿舍里的学生们开门探头相望——“我认定这是一个糟的开始。”

描写不愉快遭遇的词语: slowly, lonely, worse still, fell, down, scream, turning red, making a sense, peering out 等, 与正确答案中的 tired, missed, rolling, trouble, look out, with difficulty, bad 在气氛上正好吻合。

第二个层次(第 3 段)描写了主人公急于想扭转局面的心理活动——“找到房间, 让父亲坐在椅子上平静



下来”,但又担心房间里会“no chair”“empty”。这是一个承上启下的段落。

第三个层次(第4—6段)写了事情发展的峰回路转。“But to my surprise”,至此 Cori 的担心一扫而光——屋里摆设齐全,同室女同学礼貌、友好,父亲的情绪安静下来——“friends”,“a success”与上文中的“lonely”,“a bad start”等对比词的使用准确地反映了主人公情绪上的转折。

### 3. 复杂长句解读:

(1) I climbed the stairs slowly, carrying a big suitcase, my father following with two more. “我提着一个大箱缓慢地爬着楼梯,我父亲手里提着另外两只箱子跟随在我的身后。”这个句子里有两个分词短语做伴随状语:“carrying”的逻辑主语是“I”,“following”的主语是“my father”,构成了一个独立主格结构。

(2) Worse still, Dad (missed) a step and fell, sending my new suitcases (rolling) down the stairs. “更糟的是,父亲一脚踩空并摔倒了,使得箱子滚下了楼梯”。在这个句子里,副词短语“worse still”在意义上承接上文“I was tired and ...feeling lonely”,分词短语“sending...”说了父亲摔倒后所导致的后果。“send”在此的意思是“使得”。

(3) How could I ever (get) him to finish unloading the car (without) screaming at me and making a scene in front of the other girls, girls I would have to spend the (rest) of the year with? “(我知道父亲要发脾气了),那么我怎样才能使他搬完车上的东西,而又不会当着其他女同学的面冲我喊叫,发脾气呢?因为我还要和这些同学一道度过接下来的日子。”这个句子的基本结构是“get sb. to do sth. without doing ...”,“girls I would have to ...”是“the other girls”的同位语。

### 4. 难点解析:

④(C) 父亲摔倒,箱子滚下了楼梯,父亲要发脾气了,所以“麻烦(trouble)”要来了。

⑪(B) 此题应根据上文“college life”来选择恰当的动词。主人公来上学,房间是安排好的,所以既不用搜寻(search),也不用预定(book),而是寻找(find)。

⑫(D) “then again”属于逻辑连接词,恰当地反映了

主人公此刻的心理活动:她担心还会有其他的麻烦。“once more”意为“再一次”(another time),与此句没有意义上的联接。

⑰(A) “expect”意为“think sth. likely to happen”。事情一开始就不顺利,前文有“worse still”,所以主人公一直在想是否会有“更糟的事(worst)”发生。

⑳(B) Amy 穿着整齐,冲他们点头打招呼,说话声音轻柔,这些都表现了她的礼貌与友好,“turn down the music”也符合她的行为。

㉔(D) “then”强调了上下文的关联,是上文情况对“此时此刻”的影响。

### 5. 请记忆下列新学词语:

- (1) miss a step 一脚踩空,失足
- (2) make a scene (当众)发脾气,吵闹
- (3) feel in one's bone 直觉地意识到;确信
- (4) get off a good/bad start  
有一个良好/或坏的开始
- (5) with difficulty 困难地,艰难地
- (6) be dressed neatly 穿着整齐
- (7) decidedly 明显地

### 6. 答案:

1 - 5 DCACB    6 - 10 DBDAC    11 - 15 BDBAC  
16 - 20 DACAB    21 - 25 ACCDB

### NMET 2001

He has been called the “missing link”. Half - man, half - beast. He is supposed to live in the highest mountain in the world - Mount Everest.

He is known as the Abominable Snowman. The 1 of the Snowman has been around for 2. Climbers in the 1920s reported finding marks like those of human feet high up on the side of the Mount Everest. The native people said they 3 this creature and called it “Yeti”, and they said that they had 4 caught Yetis on two occasions 5 none has ever been produced as evidence (证据).

Over the years, the story of the Yetis has 6. In 1951, Eric Shipton took photographs of a set of tracks in

the snow of Everest. Shipton believed that they were not 7 the tracks of a monkey or bear and 8 that the Abominable Snowman might really 9 .

Further efforts have been made to find out about Yetis. But the only things people have ever found were 10 footprints. Most believe the footprints are nothing more than 11 animal tracks, which had been made 12 as they melted (融化) and refroze in the snow. 13 , in 1964, a Russian scientist said that the Abominable Snowman was 14 and was a remaining link with the prehistoric humans. But, 15 , no evidence has ever 16 been produced.

These days, only a few people continue to take the story of the Abominable Snowman 17 . But if they ever 18 catching one, they may face a real 19 : Would they put it in a 20 or give it a room in a hotel?

- |                   |                |              |           |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. A. event       | B. story       |              |           |
| C. adventure      | D. description |              |           |
| 2. A. centuries   | B. too long    |              |           |
| C. many years     | D. some time   |              |           |
| 3. A. heard from  | B. cared for   |              |           |
| C. read about     | D. knew of     |              |           |
| 4. A. hardly      | B. even        |              |           |
| C. certainly      | D. probably    |              |           |
| 5. A. though      | B. as          | C. when      | D. until  |
| 6. A. develop     | B. changed     |              |           |
| C. occurred       | D. continued   |              |           |
| 7. A. entirely    | B. naturally   |              |           |
| C. simply         | D. clearly     |              |           |
| 8. A. found       | B. declared    | C. doubted   | D. felt   |
| 9. A. exist       | B. escape      | C. disappear | D. return |
| 10. A. clear      | B. possible    |              |           |
| C. more           | D. rare        |              |           |
| 11. A. huge       | B. ordinary    |              |           |
| C. recent         | D. frightening |              |           |
| 12. A. strange    | B. large       |              |           |
| C. deep           | D. rough       |              |           |
| 13. A. In the end | B. Therefore   |              |           |

- |                   |                 |           |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| C. After all      | D. However      |           |               |
| 14. A. imagined   | B. real         |           |               |
| C. special        | D. familiar     |           |               |
| 15. A. so         | B. besides      |           |               |
| C. again          | D. instead      |           |               |
| 16. A. rightly    | B. particularly |           |               |
| C. normally       | D. actually     |           |               |
| 17. A. lightly    | B. jokingly     |           |               |
| C. seriously      | D. properly     |           |               |
| 18. A. succeed in | B. insist on    |           |               |
| C. depend on      | D. join in      |           |               |
| 19. A. decision   | B. situation    |           |               |
| C. subject        | D. problem      |           |               |
| 20. A. zoo        | B. mountain     | C. museum | D. laboratory |

1. 话题内容: 该文讲述了在珠穆朗玛峰 (Mount Everest) 上发现“雪人(Snowman)”足迹的有关传说。

2. 全文的结构脉络: 这篇文章以说明体为主, 行文以时间顺序为线索 (in the 1920s - in 1951 - in 1964 - these days)。全文结构如下:

第 1 段: 点明主题 (the missing link, Half - man, half - beast)

第 2 - 4 段: 每段的首句是概括式的交代 (段落主题句), 然后给出具体阐述。

第 5 段: 全文的小结 (only a few people continue to take the story of the Abominable Snowman seriously), 并在结尾处以幽默设问 (Would they put it in a zoo or give it a room in a hotel), 与首段的 half - man, half - beast 相呼应。

3. 复杂长句解读:

(1) The native people said they (knew of) this creature and called it “Yeti”, and they said that they had (even) caught Yetis on two occasions (though) none has ever been produced as evidence.

当地人说他们知道有这么个 snowman, 还为其起名为“Yeti”, 而且他们说有两次他们甚至抓到了“Yeti”, 虽然没有任何东西可作为“证据”。

这是由 and 连接的两个并列句。在第一个分句中 said 后有一个宾语从句; 在第二个分句中, said 后的宾

语从句中包含了一个用 though 引导的让步状语从句。

(2) Shipton believed that they were not (simply) the tracks of a monkey or bear and (felt) that the Abominable Snowman might really (exist).

Shipton 相信自己拍摄的足迹不只是猴子或熊留下的。因此,他认为雪人可能真的存在。

这个句子由 and 连接两个谓语动词 (believed 和 felt), 两个 that 从句分别是 believed 和 felt 的宾语从句。

(3) Most believe the footprints are nothing more than (ordinary) animal tracks, which had been made (large) as they melted and refroze in the snow.

大多数人认为那些脚印只不过是一些普通动物的足迹,此类脚印在雪中融化后重新凝结而变大了。

在此句中,“most”指“most people”,“nothing more than”意为“just”、“only”。which 引导了一个非限制性定语从句,用来解释此类 footprints 或 tracks 的形成过程,在这个定语从句中又有一个由 as 引导的状语从句,表示“当……的时候”。

#### 4. 难点解析:

① (B) story 在此意为“传说 (an account of events, real or imagined)”。下段开头又再次提及 story,体现了全文的呼应与一致。

④ (B) 上文提及了一系列人们对 Yeti 的关系行为,到此处 had caught Yetis..., 应作为一种递进语气, even 可以起到这样的强调作用。

⑥ (D) 从全文看,多少年来,雪人传说一直存在,而不是有新的进展 (develop) 或有什么变化 (change)。

⑫ (B) 雪人与 monkey 或 bear 的脚印不同之处是其“大”,而且从常识判断,这些足迹在雪融化后重新凝结会变大,所以要选“large”。

⑲ (D) 作者提出,假如人们成功了,捉住了一个雪人,他们可能面临一个难题 (problem),而不是决定 (decision)、局面 (situation),或话题 (subject),这个难题就是该把这半人半兽的东西放在什么地方, in a zoo or in a hotel。

#### 5. 请记忆下列新学词语:

(1) story 故事;传说;轶事;叙述;经历

(2) half-man, half-beast 半人半兽

(3) occasion 场合;(重大的)时刻;时机

on two occasions 两次

on occasions 间或,有时

on the occasion of 在……之际

(4) evidence 证据; produce 提出;拿出;出示

produce evidence (reason) 提出证据(理由)

(5) over 在……期间;直到……过后

over the years 多年来

(6) make further efforts 做进一步的努力,尝试

(7) nothing more than (=just, only) 只不过

(8) take sb/sth seriously 认真看待某人/某事

(9) face a problem 面临一个问题

#### 6. 答案:

1-5 BCDDB 6-10 DCDAC 11-15 BBDBC

16-20 DCADA

### 四、NMET 完形填空解题策略

#### 1. 通读全文,掌握大意

在选择最佳答案前,利用段首句或首段最大限度地获取信息,把握作者的思路和故事情节发生、发展的时间、地点、主要人物等线索,建立必要的背景知识,抓住中心议题,为正确完形做准备。

#### 2. 瞻前顾后,捕捉信息

把握文章的基本线索,可以通过首尾句获取信息,因为首尾句往往比较完整。还可通过上下文所提供的“前线索”和“后线索”来确定,因为应该用哪一个选项要受上下文的制约。同时,还要依据语法、词汇和语意等方面的知识和信息进行推理。

#### 3. 克服定势,注意细节

四个选项往往在词性、词形、词义等方面极具相似性,干扰性很强,考生很容易根据头脑中所存在的某个选项的搭配知识,不顾上下文的细微情节而受定势影响选错答案。因此,应特别注意细节和情节的发展变化,发挥平时积累的语言基础知识,运用词法和句法知识选出最佳答案。

#### 4. 复读全文,通篇考虑

选完答案后,要把答案带进文中,利用平时培养的

语感,看看行文是否流畅,内容是否连贯,逻辑是否合理。个别难以确定的答案,可以凭自己的语感,坚持第一感觉选择答案。

加强词汇学习和增加语篇阅读经验是完形能力获得和提高的基本保证。而进行一定量的过程性训练,则有利于对完形阅读进行充分的体验,在潜移默化的过程中,掌握各种各样的微观技能,最终整合成高级的综合性完形技能。

本册书的第二部分给同学们提供了一套基础练习题。练习题的语言材料来自现行中学教材,由教材改写或是与教材内容有关的文章,文章空缺的设计按空缺处的词在语篇中所起的作用分类编排。命题形式分为不提供选择答案的完形填空和单项选择式完形填空两种。

本册书第三部分给同学们提供了百余篇类似高考题型的完形填空题。这些题可分为两个层次:第一个层次的题属于高考模拟题类,第二个层次的题是1991年至今的高考题集。这些题目给同学们提供了一个循序渐进的过程性练习。希望同学在做这些题的过程中能按本书第一部分中对高考试题的两个解题列举中所说的过程进行,积累语言知识,获取语篇阅读经验,提高完形能力。

## 第二部分 基础练习

### Group One

较为丰富的词汇知识和清晰的语法概念是英语学习的基础。本组练习题的挖空词着重于词语的基本词义,规律性用法,常用搭配以及句子的层次结构。

在下列短文的空缺处填上一个语义和语法都正确的词:

#### Passage 1

Last week we started our trip 1 this country. After spending the weekend in the capital we 2 a taxi to the airport. Then we took off and flew over a part of the forest. 3 a sad sight it was! For miles and miles I could see nothing 4 a great fire and lots of smoke.

There is not 5 land by the sea. The population of the country is 6 every minute. Many people cannot

find work in the capital. They are moving into the forests. They travel 7 they come to a wild part of the forest. Then they burn the forest and plant crops for their cows. They can sell their beef 8 a high price in the capital.

The farmers don't stay long in the same place. They move on to a new place every two 9 three years. I asked, "Why don't they stay? Isn't it easier to stay in the same place? Why do they move and burn more of the forest?"

The answer is this: you can only grow crops in the forest for one or two years. The soil is very thin in the forest. It is only about 20 centimetres 10. It can easily be destroyed by the burning 11 by the cows.

The soil is made 12 the dead leaves of the trees above. Under the soil there is 13 but sand. When this soil is destroyed, the forest land will become sand 14. But this time there will be no trees 15 make new soil from their leaves.

### Passage 2

In 1992 a new hamburger restaurant opened on Wang Fujing Street in Beijing. Scores of people went there in the 1 few days after its opening. Some people enjoyed it; others 2 it too expensive. "Not good 3 for money," one person said. A doctor told the newspaper: "I 4 people not to have hamburger. The foods that you buy in hamburger restaurants are high 5 fat, sugar and salt. All these things are eaten a lot in the West. They are not a healthy diet. As 6 result, many Westerners die 7 an early age from heart illnesses. Many of them have weight 8. They also have bad teeth, because of the sugar which they are always eating. Look at this cup of Coca Cola. There is as 9 sugar in it as eight piece of sugar. Sugar is not a necessary part of a healthy 10."

### Passage 3

I do not like the place where I live very much. 1 seems to be polite any more. If you are waiting for a bus,

everyone 2 in a queue. But as soon as the bus arrives, 3 rushes for the doors. If you are not quick 4, you will not 5 to get on the bus. The city streets are much dirtier than they 6 to be. Once nobody ever threw a sweet paper or a cigarette end in the street. Now, 7, the streets are very dirty. Everybody seems to drop waste paper in the street, and nobody clears it up at the 8 of the day. I wish 9 would tidy up the place from time to 10. The problem is that nobody seems to take any trouble these days. The other day I watched a man cleaning 11 car in the street. First 12 washed the outside, then the inside. At the end, he left all the waste things from the car at the side of the street and 13 away.

从所给选项中,选择一个正确答案,完成短文:

#### Passage 4

A Frenchman had arrived at a small Italian town and was 1 with his wife at the best hotel there. One night he went 2 for a walk alone. It was late and the small street was dark and lonely. Suddenly he 3 footsteps behind him. He turned his head and saw an Italian young man who quickly walked past him. The man was 4 out of sight when the Frenchman suddenly found that his watch was gone. He thought 5 was that Italian who had 6 his watch. He decided to 7 him and force him to 8 the watch.

Soon the Frenchman caught up with the Italian. 9 of them understood the 10 language. The Frenchman threatened(吓唬) the Italian 11 his hand and pointed to the man's watch. 12 the Italian gave up his watch to the Frenchman.

When he returned to the 13, the Frenchman told his wife what had happened. He was greatly 14 when his wife pointed to the watch on the table. Now he realized he had made a 15.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. eating | B. talking |
| C. staying   | D. working |

- |                  |               |           |            |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 2. A. out        | B. in         |           |            |
| C. away          | D. afternoon  |           |            |
| 3. A. heard      | B. marked     |           |            |
| C. recognized    | D. followed   |           |            |
| 4. A. also       | B. even       |           |            |
| C. already       | D. nearly     |           |            |
| 5. A. this       | B. that       | C. it     | D. he      |
| 6. A. borrowed   | B. taken      |           |            |
| C. brought       | D. robbed     |           |            |
| 7. A. pay        | B. comfort    | C. follow | D. fool    |
| 8. A. return     | B. sell       |           |            |
| C. repair        | D. hide       |           |            |
| 9. A. Each       | B. Both       |           |            |
| C. None          | D. Neither    |           |            |
| 10. A. others'   | B. other's    |           |            |
| C. men's         | D. man's      |           |            |
| 11. A. from      | B. against    | C. for    | D. with    |
| 12. A. Luckily   | B. Seriously  |           |            |
| C. Finally       | D. Carefully  |           |            |
| 13. A. hotel     | B. home       |           |            |
| C. place         | D. restaurant |           |            |
| 14. A. surprised | B. pleased    |           |            |
| C. satisfied     | D. excited    |           |            |
| 15. A. joke      | B. mistake    | C. trick  | D. failure |

#### Passage 5

If you are traveling forward 1 a train, the things around you outside seem to be 2 backwards. But this is not 3 true. It is the train 4 is moving.

It is like this with the 5. The sun seems to rise in the east, move across the sky, and set in the west. In other 6, the sun seems to travel round the earth. However, this is not really true. It is the earth 7 is turning on its axis(轴). The turning of the earth on its own axis is 8 makes the change from day to night.

The earth also travels round the sun on an unchanging path, 9 as an orbit(轨道). As 10 as the earth, there are eight other planets of different sizes, which all



turn round on their own axes 11 which all travel round the sun in their own unchanging orbits. These are known 12 the solar system(太阳系). The planet nearest the sun is Mercury(水星), and the planet farthest from the sun is Pluto(冥王星).

1. A. in      B. to      C. by      D. with
2. A. following    B. moving    C. coming    D. leaving
3. A. usually    B. really    C. always    D. nearly
4. A. what      B. that      C. which      D. where
5. A. earth      B. sun      C. planet      D. sky
6. A. way      B. path      C. means      D. words
7. A. which      B. what      C. that      D. where
8. A. that      B. what      C. because    D. reason
9. A. known      B. taken      C. treated      D. made
10. A. possible    B. long      C. far      D. well
11. A. yet      B. but      C. and      D. or
12. A. for      B. to      C. as      D. with

## Group Two

作者在议论一件事情时,常会发表自己的看法和倾向;在记述人物与事件时,会尽可能地客观,因此也常出现态度与观点的跳跃变换,或语气上的差异。在完成下列语篇的过程中,同学们要重点去把握文中反映作者或文中人物主观倾向的词和在特定语境中一些词的深层含义。

在下列短文的空缺处填上一个语义和语法都正确的词:

### Passage 6

The area of desert in the world is growing every year. Many parts of the world, which once had 1 populations and produced 2 of crops, have become deserts. Dunhuang in China, deep in the heart of the Gobi Desert, was 3 a great city.

Cattle are the cause of the problem. In good years, farmers 4 the numbers of their cattle. Then one year, the rains 5 to come. The farmers do not want to 6 any of their cattle, so the cattle eat all the grass and 7 that grows on poorer land. If this continues for several

years, the grass never grows again and the land becomes a 8. One suggested answer is for farmers to 9 the numbers of their cattle.

10 problem is that good soil is gradually lost. When trees are cut down, there is nothing to hold the soil in 11 on the hillside. So when it rains, the soil is washed down the hills and into the rivers. Strong winds can also blow away the 12 soil that lies on the top of the fields.

### Passage 7

Once upon a time, a London journalist wanted to do some research about wine shops. She wanted to see which shops 1 the best advice and service. She thought that the shop assistants in the best wine shops 2 judge their customers by their clothes. So she decided to 3 this in her research.

The woman put on a long raincoat. She did up the buttons in 4 a way that one at the bottom was 5 done up. Then she went to six different wine shops. She said that she wanted to buy two bottles of wine for a special dinner and explained 6 food she was planning to cook. She also said that she did not mind how much 7 she spent. In fact, the meal she was preparing was not an important one. So good, 8 wine would be suitable.

At one shop, the assistant 9 laughed at her. He judged that, 10 she was a woman, she did not understand about wine. In another shop, the assistant treated her very 11 and advised her to buy some ordinary, 12 very pleasant wine. The situation in the sixth shop was the most interesting. The assistant did not take her 13, and advised her to buy two bottles of very expensive wine. What was 14, this wine was not at all suitable for drinking with a meal. Finally, he did not give her the right 15, but kept back five pounds.

A week later, her complete report was printed in the newspaper, 16 the names of the shops that she had visited.

### Passage 8

"The lion! It must be the lion from the zoo!" Mrs. Cousin was 1. At that very moment the animal bent over the 2. Mrs. Cousin held her breath, and her whole body went 3. The lion was smelling the face of the sleeping baby. Was it 4? What was it going to do? Thoughts rushed through her head. 5 could she get the lion away from her baby? If she ran towards it, it might attack her. Worse 6, it could even carry off the baby in its 7. She looked around the kitchen for 8 to throw at the lion. Suddenly she had an idea. In the fridge there was a large 9 of pork which she was planning to cook on Sunday. There was not a moment to 10. She picked up the leg of pork, went to the back door 11 opened it. The lion looked at her as she swung the pork in her hand so as to attract the lion's 12.

"Here! Eat that!" she cried as she threw the leg of pork as 13 as she could onto the grass away from the table. The lion at once jumped off the table and ran to the meat. It picked it up in its mouth and 14 it into the bushes. Mrs. Cousin ran to the table, picked up her baby in her arms, ran 15 and shut the door.

从所给选项中,选择一个正确答案,完成短文:

### Passage 9

I heard about the job through a friend who works in the same company. But the 1 part was the interview. It happened like this. I was 2 along a street in the rush hour on my way to the 3. A yellow car passed me and suddenly stopped, as there was another car coming in the other direction. I had to brake 4 and I hit another cyclist. We both fell off, but 5 neither of us was hurt, I was extremely 6! I saw that a little further up the road the traffic lights had turned red. I cycled as fast as I could and saw that the driver in the yellow car was waiting at the red light. I was determined to tell him what I thought

of him. I cycled in front of him, got off my bicycle and 7 it down on the road in front of his car in order that he couldn't drive off. Then I told him what a bad driver I thought he was. I told him that he had 8 two people off their bicycles and had nearly caused a bad 9. I told him that he did not consider 10 road-users and was a 11 to other people. I went on 12 at him while everyone else was looking at him. His face was bright red. When the light turned green, I said to him, "Don't be so 13 in future. Drive carefully so that everyone enjoy a 14 life." Then I 15 up my bicycle and rode on.

1. A. busiest B. best C. right D. hardest

2. A. cycling B. driving  
C. walking D. wandering

3. A. work B. job  
C. interview D. factory

4. A. hard B. hardly  
C. in difficult D. with difficulty

5. A. unluckily B. fortunately  
C. unfortunately D. with bad luck

6. A. sad B. angry C. tired D. excited

7. A. laid B. lain C. lay D. lie

8. A. stoke B. hit C. made D. knocked

9. A. thing B. action C. accident D. incident

10. A. some B. any C. other D. many

11. A. danger B. help  
C. policeman D. owner

12. A. looking B. shouting  
C. shooting D. tearing

13. A. bright B. wise  
C. bad D. stupid

14. A. long B. short C. hard D. active

15. A. took B. put C. brought D. picked

### Passage 10

From the earliest times the sea has been a place of secrets, a place of mysteries hidden from us by thousands of

kilograms of 1. The early Greeks 2 the oceans, and they wrote about the seas. But since they could not 3 deep into the waters, they could not uncover the 4, and so mysteries remained.

Many of them 5 remain. But today we have more ways 6 the sea than the early Greeks. Scientists are learning about 7 in the sea, and 8 it may improve life on land.

The study of sea plants and sea 9 may help us to learn new ways of getting food.

Scientists are searching the ocean floor 10 oil and gas deposits, to keep our world 11 smoothly, and they are also learning how 12 the oceans. For if the sea 13, so does life on earth. The sea may even become our home some day. People are studying ways to build cities on the ocean, and make more 14 to live in an overcharged world.

Modern study was done, 15, by divers, but it was 16 dangerous for divers to keep diving and coming to the surface. A 17 can be hurt by diving or rising faster than the body can adapt to the change in pressure.

So now, laboratories on the ocean floor are homes for divers for months 18 end. Divers can work 19 in the water and return to the laboratories to eat and sleep.

Little by little we are solving the mysteries of the 20. Little by little the sea is showing us how we can live a better life on land.

- |               |             |             |            |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. sea     | B. water    | C. air      | D. soil    |
| 2. A. past    | B. flew     | C. sailed   | D. across  |
| 3. A. dive    | B. swim     | C. bathe    | D. float   |
| 4. A. secrets | B. plants   | C. bottom   | D. surface |
| 5. A. even    | B. already  | C. still    | D. ever    |
| 6. A. studied | B. to study | C. studying | D. study   |
| 7. A. water   | B. life     | C. lives    | D. fishes  |
| 8. A. that    | B. where    | C. how      | D. whether |
| 9. A. salt    | B. animals  | C. seeds    | D. coral   |
| 10. A. for    | B. in       | C. to       | D. by      |

- |                 |                   |              |           |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 11. A. to run   | B. to walk        |              |           |
| C. running      | D. walking        |              |           |
| 12. A. to study | B. to not pollute |              |           |
| C. to search    | D. not to pollute |              |           |
| 13. A. works    | B. dies           | C. goes      | D. grows  |
| 14. A. beach    | B. beds           | C. houses    | D. room   |
| 15. A. at last  | B. at first       | C. therefore | D. though |
| 16. A. so       | B. very           | C. too       | D. enough |
| 17. A. swimmer  | B. scientist      | C. sailor    | D. diver  |
| 18. A. in       | B. to             | C. on        | D. of     |
| 19. A. outside  | B. inside         | C. away      | D. near   |
| 20. A. land     | B. deep           | C. waves     | D. dead   |

### Group Three

文章里需要把前后所讲的事物联系在一起,因而必然要采用各类篇章粘合手段,如连接、替代、照应、复现等来实现语篇语义的连贯性。连词、副词、代词、助动词和习语等经常用来表示语句之间的逻辑关联方式。下面语篇的挖空词着重于表示句子结构功能意义的关联词,如 because(原因)、since(时间)等和表现上下文逻辑关系的词语,如 however(转折)、therefore(结论)、them(替代)等。

在下列短文的空缺处填上一个语义和语法都正确的词:

#### Passage 11

We cannot stop earthquakes, 1 we can do things to make sure they do not destroy whole cities. 2, it is not a good idea to build houses along the lines 3 two of the earth's plates join together. 4, if you think there may be an earthquake, it is better to build houses on rock 5 on sand. 6, you must make the houses as strong as possible. Weak buildings will fall down in an earthquake, but strong ones 7 stay up.

Scientists are afraid that one day an 8 bigger earthquake will hit the area around San Francisco. They call it "The big One". 9, people today are still building more houses. The population in and around San Francisco 10 now ten times more than it was in 1960.

This means 11 if there is another big earthquake, a great many houses and buildings will be 12.

### Passage 12

China has its own 1 language newspaper, China Daily, 2 is published in Beijing. It appears from Monday to Saturday 3 a Sunday edition of Business Weekly each week. It has all the usual sections of a newspaper, 4 Home News—news about China, International News—news from abroad, Business News, Travel News 5 Sports News.

There are plenty of pictures, and a weather 6 every day. There are reports on new plays, movies, books, new restaurants and 7 8. There are 9 longer articles about businesses, or people with interesting jobs, 10 about different areas of China. Every Saturday there is a section about things to 11 at the weekend and the TV programmes in the coming week.

China Daily has plenty of 12, which help to 13 the costs of making the newspaper. There are advertisements for computer companies, businesses, hotels, airlines, travel companies and jobs.

Many foreigners like to read this newspaper. It is also 14 with students of English, who 15 it in order to improve their English. Sun Yao, 16 student of English in Beijing, said, "I like reading China Daily. Learning new words and useful expressions is very important for me, 17 I read it every day. I can see how English is used in everyday life as well. 18, I enjoy learning about new things from politics to sports and music."

### Passage 13

Madame Curie will always be 1 as the discoverer of radium. Marie Curie was born in Poland, on November 7th, 1867. When she was young, she became 2 in physics and read 3 many books as she could on the subject. At that time women were 4 admitted to universities in Poland, 5 Marie was determined to go to

Paris and study there. She arrived in Paris in 1891. She had very 6 money to live on, ate very little and was always 7 in winter. There was a small fire in her room, 8 she had to carry coal up six floors and wear overcoat in her small room to keep 9. She 10 in taking a first-class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris. 11 graduation she took another degree in mathematics. In 1895 she married Pierre Curie, 12 very bright scientist who was teaching at the School of Physics and Chemistry. Marie started to do research, 13 14 she had very little equipment and no money. 15 long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays, Marie 16 to study this area for her doctor's degree. She gave these rays a new name "radioactive". One day she made an 17 discovery. There was a 18 mineral which was even more radioactive than uranium. 19, she decided, it 20 contain some other matter that not had been 21 discovered. In 1898 she discovered the first of these new radioactive minerals 22 she named "polonium" in 23 of her motherland—Poland, and on which she wrote a research paper.

从所给选项中,选择一个正确答案,完成短文:

### Passage 14

In 1994, the price of petrol in Britain rose by 120 percent; cars became 1 to run, and bus fares(车费) increased. People who hadn't used a bicycle 2 they were children 3 that they would buy 4. They discovered that cycling 5 enjoyable and cheap.

Bicycle sales had been falling for many years 6 suddenly everything changed. In 1975, British people 7 more than 1 million on bicycles.

Bicycle lovers compare the cost 8 a car with the cost of maintaining(养护) 9. They also say bicycle-riding is a good form of 10. In towns, bicycle can often be 11 than cars or buses. The cyclist can ride 12 traffic jams(交通阻塞) and 13 the end