



高考英语提速直达专列丛书

高考英语

丛书主编:李宝忱

完形填空

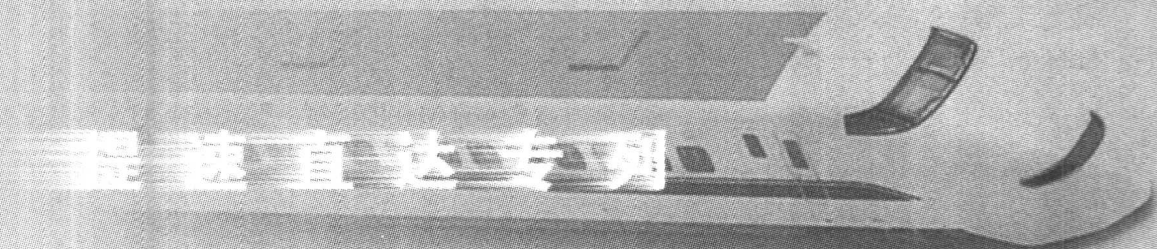
全解全析

李宝忱 杨岷生 编著

Commentate
Practise
English

华夏出版社

高考英语



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前言

取名《**高考英语提速直达专列**》有两层意思，其一“**提速**”是指要掌握科学学习复习方法，用时少，收效大，这在高考复习阶段，尤为重要。其二“**直达**”是说要瞄准高等学府，能顺利通过高考步入理想大学。

现在广大高中学生在走向高等学府时，都把一流重点大学作为首选目标，把有广阔发展前景的专业作为主要志愿填报。

而一流重点大学和最有发展前景的专业，无不对学生的英语水平有比较高的要求，因而学生除了日常学习时要有扎实的基础外，在复习阶段还要对当前高考测试的要求水准、题型变化、发展趋向有所深入了解，正是为了满足广大考生上述的需要，我们着手编写了这套《**高考英语提速直达专列**》丛书。

高考英语测试的要求应该说是越来越高。高考试卷上原来那些考查死记硬背的试题已荡然一空，取而代之的试题是考查学生能否用英语准确了解信息，并且快速处理信息的真实能力。

21 世纪考试题型变化的方向是：**突出语篇、注重交际、加强写作。**

正是依据上述高考测试的要求和题型发展方向，我们组织了多年从事高三英语教学的全国知名的特级英语教师、高级英语教师和高考命题研究专家：杨岷生、孟国凯、肖鹏、李宝忱等，共同撰写了这套《**高考英语提速直达专列**》丛书。

全书共四册，即：《**高考英语阅读理解全解全析**》、《**高考英语完形填空全解全析**》、《**高考英语听力测试全程训练**》、《**高考英语书面表达全解全析**》。

丛书策划、设计、审订由李宝忱老师主持。

“**阅读理解**”和“**完形填空**”的选材原则是：原汁原味，注意英美文化背景知识，贴近现代生活，关注当今社会热点问题，设题广泛并有一定难度，与高考试卷中的“**阅读理解**”、“**完形填空**”题内容要求，不仅形似，而且神似，有很高的模拟仿真价值。本丛书一个最大的特点是对选出的文章有全面的分析和讲解。

“**听力测试**”就是要注意真实交际，从选材到选景都从真实情况出发，按照近两年来高考听力试卷的样式编排的，只要学生按此书内容认真练习，高考听力题定会迎刃而解。听力测试配有两盒音带，由优秀高级英语教师朗读，音质纯正、语音准确，并由英籍专家评定。

“**书面表达**”部分，是把完成“**书面表达**”题前的各种预习准备，做了极为细致的编排，对如何写作，如何完成各种题材、体裁的短文，都选有详实的范文和分析说明，只要考生有条不紊地练习，“**书面表达题**”就再也不会丢掉许多分数，而且英语的写作水平会有一个很大的提高。

最后要说明的是，本套丛书不仅对应届高考学生适用，对广大青年教师、广大高中学生在预习、复习中也都有很好的使用价值，它既是益友，又是良师。

编者

2001 年 8 月

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第一部分

跨际文化阅读理解

了解英国。

了解美国。

当今会不会英语，是具备不具备 21 世纪人才素质的一项重要标志。

无论是升学、求职、外资洽谈、吸收高科技成果、出境旅游、电脑联网……无处不需使用英语——全球七大洲的通用语言。

因而莘莘学子在升学、求职和各种岗位进取的竞争中，无不饥似渴地学习英语。学英语热、学英语狂，这是十分可喜的现象。

由于中英两种语言产生的国度不同，背景文化知识不同，因而在价值观、思维方式、道德标准、宗教信仰、风俗习惯、社会礼仪、生活方式等方面均有差异，而语言是人类文化的载体，上面种种差异，势必反映在语言交流之中，平时学生缺乏这方面的了解、学习和训练，便会产生语言障碍，甚至发生许多不应产生的笑话和错误。

近几年来在高考试卷中，特别突出了对跨际文化差异方面的检测，其基本目的是要学生在中学阶段，特别是高中阶段，有意识地多阅读些有关不同文化系统中语言符号使用方法和信息沟通方式的解释：了解东方人和西方人的文化特点，探索中国文化和英语文化的差异，理解英语文化的特点。

为此我们在此集中选编了一些有关跨际文化“了解英国、了解美国”的阅读短文。

1. The British out of doors

英国人的户外生活

The British spend as much time as they can out of doors, in spite of the weather. Sometimes in summer it is grey 1 wet for day after day, while in winter it can 2 sunny and dry and even warm. Families 3 can afford it keep ponies and many people hire horses from riding stables, for 4 is very popular, especially among girls. You 5 go pony trekking (riding long distances with a guide) in the wilder parts of Britain, on Exmoor and Dartmoor in the West Country and 6 the hills and mountains of northern England, Scotland and Wales. Pony trekking is one of the best 7 of seeing Britain, because there are 8 many bare hilltops with wonderful views.

Family holidays by the seaside in towns like Blackpool, Brighton or Scarborough are very English. The children 9 sand castles on the beach, 10 their parents dip their feet in the waves 11 sleep in deck chairs, and the whole family eats shell fish and 12 all the different amusements on the piers. People 13 want a quiet seaside holiday go to the unspoilt rocky coasts of Devon and Cornwall, Scotland and Wales.

From spring until autumn many young people 14 their holidays hiking — walking long distances from place to place 15 packs on their backs. It 16 cost much and is the best way of escaping from crowds. Britain is one of the most thickly populated countries in 17. Yet there are large areas 18 there are no towns, only a few old villages and farms.

In some of the 19 and loveliest areas there are long-distance footpaths. The longest, the Pennine Way, is over 300 km long. It 20 through forests, along the top of tall, grassy hills, down into deep valleys called “dales”. Some farms will 21 hikers bed and breakfast. There are also Youth Hostels and plenty of places to camp. The Pennine hills are called the backbone of England.

22 in the mountains of Britain can be dangerous. Paths 23 by sheep suddenly drop into thin air, and every year walkers and rock-climbers fall to their 24. Ben Nevis, in Scotland, Britain’s highest mountain, is only 1,342 m high, but it has a rock face of 300 m from top to 25.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <i>and</i> | B. <i>or</i> | C. <i>with</i> | D. <i>but</i> |
| 2. A. <i>is</i> | B. <i>have</i> | C. <i>be</i> | D. <i>being</i> |
| 3. A. <i>which</i> | B. <i>those</i> | C. <i>these</i> | D. <i>who</i> |
| 4. A. <i>flying</i> | B. <i>to ride</i> | C. <i>riding</i> | D. <i>driving</i> |
| 5. A. <i>could</i> | B. <i>might</i> | C. <i>can</i> | D. <i>be able</i> |
| 6. A. <i>in</i> | B. <i>out</i> | C. <i>at</i> | D. <i>on</i> |
| 7. A. <i>ways</i> | B. <i>way</i> | C. <i>the way</i> | D. <i>the ways</i> |
| 8. A. <i>so</i> | B. <i>such</i> | C. <i>how</i> | D. <i>very</i> |
| 9. A. <i>built</i> | B. <i>building</i> | C. <i>be built</i> | D. <i>build</i> |
| 10. A. <i>and</i> | B. <i>while</i> | C. <i>when</i> | D. <i>still</i> |
| 11. A. <i>and</i> | B. <i>or</i> | C. <i>but</i> | D. <i>however</i> |
| 12. A. <i>enjoy</i> | B. <i>like</i> | C. <i>enjoys</i> | D. <i>dislikes</i> |
| 13. A. <i>who</i> | B. <i>whom</i> | C. <i>those</i> | D. <i>ones</i> |
| 14. A. <i>cost</i> | B. <i>spend</i> | C. <i>pay</i> | D. <i>spent</i> |
| 15. A. <i>have</i> | B. <i>in</i> | C. <i>with</i> | D. <i>with in</i> |
| 16. A. <i>isn't</i> | B. <i>didn't</i> | C. <i>doesn't</i> | D. <i>wouldn't</i> |

17. A. *America* B. *Asia* C. *Africa* D. *Europe*
 18. A. *in the place* B. *where* C. *when* D. *which*
 19. A. *lonely* B. *alone* C. *loneliest* D. *lonelyest*
 20. A. *wind* B. *wound* C. *winded* D. *winds*
 21. A. *give* B. *offer* C. *sent* D. *present*
 22. A. *Walking* B. *Walk* C. *Walked* D. *Having walked*
 23. A. *did* B. *make* C. *made* D. *making*
 24. A. *die* B. *death* C. *dying* D. *dead*
 25. A. *below* B. *down* C. *floor* D. *bottom*
- (1) 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. A
 8. A 9. D 10. B 11. B 12. C 13. A 14. B
 15. C 16. C 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. D 21. B
 22. A 23. C 24. B 25. D

2. How the USA grew

美国是怎样发展的

Nowadays people are beginning to use the term "Native Americans" rather than "Indians" for the original peoples of America. They probably 1 over from Asia while there was still a land bridge 2 the two continents.

The first "white" Americans 3 England in 1606 to settle in Virginia. They 4 terribly. After five years only 50 colonists were left out of 500. As for the colonists who landed in New England from the Mayflower in 1620, more than half died 5 disease during the first winter.

But the energy and 6 which was one day to 7 the USA a superpower began to show itself. The two colonies were 8 successful that soon other English men, women and children came out to 9 them. Virginians who had been farm labourers at home 10 fortunes out of growing tobacco or cotton 11 large plantations, and they lived in great houses similar to country houses in England. Colonists no longer judged a man 12 where he came from, but by what he was. The New Englanders were successful too, especially the Puritans, 13 believed in a very simple "pure" form of Protestantism, and who became known 14 the Pilgrim Fathers. They had left England because the Church would not 15 them worship as they wished. Their religious faith, their courage and determination 16 strength and encouragement to the Americans of the future.

In New England the colonists made 17 with the Indians at once, but in Virginia there was no friendship until the 18 daughter, Pocahontas, started

visiting the colony and fell in love 19 John Rolfe, a successful tobacco planter. They married, and it is claimed 20 there are 50,000 descendants from their one son. But the Indians soon realised that the white men were after their land, which they had 21 sold to the colonists for almost nothing at all. A deep and bitter hatred grew up between the whites and the Indians.

In 1664, the first African slaves were brought to Virginia and put to work on the tobacco and cotton plantations.

Immigrants continued to come to America, 22 from Britain and Ireland, and 23 the middle of the 18th century there were thirteen colonies, stretching from New Hampshire and Massachusetts in the north to Georgia in the South. But Britain's old enemy, France, had colonies in Canada and forts down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1764 the French went to war with the Americans and the British, 24 fought side by side against them. The American, George Washington, got his first experience of warfare as an officer in a British regiment. The French were heavily 25 and were driven out of North America.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <i>cross</i> | B. <i>across</i> | C. <i>crossing</i> | D. <i>crossed</i> |
| 2. A. <i>in</i> | B. <i>between</i> | C. <i>among</i> | D. <i>over</i> |
| 3. A. <i>leave</i> | B. <i>leave for</i> | C. <i>left</i> | D. <i>left for</i> |
| 4. A. <i>surprised</i> | B. <i>enjoyed</i> | C. <i>suffered</i> | D. <i>worked</i> |
| 5. A. <i>of</i> | B. <i>from</i> | C. <i>for</i> | D. <i>because</i> |
| 6. A. <i>determine</i> | B. <i>determined</i> | C. <i>determination</i> | D. <i>decision</i> |
| 7. A. <i>let</i> | B. <i>make</i> | C. <i>have</i> | D. <i>do</i> |
| 8. A. <i>so</i> | B. <i>too</i> | C. <i>very</i> | D. <i>such</i> |
| 9. A. <i>join</i> | B. <i>joined</i> | C. <i>take part in</i> | D. <i>take</i> |
| 10. A. <i>make</i> | B. <i>do</i> | C. <i>made</i> | D. <i>worked</i> |
| 11. A. <i>on</i> | B. <i>in</i> | C. <i>at</i> | D. <i>by</i> |
| 12. A. <i>on</i> | B. <i>in</i> | C. <i>at</i> | D. <i>by</i> |
| 13. A. <i>who</i> | B. <i>whom</i> | C. <i>that</i> | D. <i>which</i> |
| 14. A. <i>for</i> | B. <i>as</i> | C. <i>to</i> | D. <i>of</i> |
| 15. A. <i>get</i> | B. <i>let</i> | C. <i>ask</i> | D. <i>try</i> |
| 16. A. <i>offered</i> | B. <i>sent</i> | C. <i>got</i> | D. <i>gave</i> |
| 17. A. <i>friends</i> | B. <i>the friends</i> | C. <i>up of friends</i> | D. <i>friendly</i> |
| 18. A. <i>chief</i> | B. <i>chief's</i> | C. <i>chieves</i> | D. <i>chieves'</i> |
| 19. A. <i>and</i> | B. <i>together</i> | C. <i>together with</i> | D. <i>with</i> |
| 20. A. <i>which</i> | B. <i>that</i> | C. <i>how</i> | D. <i>why</i> |
| 21. A. <i>at first</i> | B. <i>at last</i> | C. <i>at all</i> | D. <i>at times</i> |

22. A. *most* B. *mostly* C. *almost* D. *nearly*
 23. A. *by* B. *to* C. *till* D. *until*
 24. A. *who* B. *that* C. *they* D. *whose*
 25. A. *won* B. *got victory* C. *defeated* D. *failure*
- (2) 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. B
 8. A 9. A 10. C 11. A 12. D 13. A 14. B
 15. B 16. D 17. A 18. B 19. D 20. B 21. A
 22. B 23. A 24. A 25. C

3. The American people

美国人民

There is no such thing as a typical American, but here are some views of Americans which many think are fair.

Ordinary 1 are friendly and not afraid to show their 2. They are generous, lively and amusing. They are not as snobbish or class-conscious as the English, and the way 3 speak is not important to them. 4 university professor can talk to his students in a broad Brooklyn or Southern accent and 5 will be surprised or shocked. In Britain, "accent snobbery" is dying, but people are sometimes criticised for the way they speak, and this upsets them. However, there is "money snobbery" in the USA, 6 sometimes takes strange forms.

The American's dream is success in his job, 7 earned by his own skill and hard work. There is no one an American admires more 8 the self-made man, no matter 9 kind of family he comes from, whereas upper-class people in Britain still tend to 10 self-made men and find them socially unacceptable.

Despite the great wealth of the USA, there is an "underclass" of some 20 11 people, black, white and Hispanic. Because of the awful conditions under 12 many of these unfortunates live, all hope drains from them and they do not have the strength they need to rise out 13 their misery. A great part of the violence in American society begins in the ghettos and inner cities 14 this underclass lives.

The USA is not a welfare state, 15 it spends more on the very poor than many nations with a complete welfare system. Even the poorest Americans do not 16 to death. and they are not left to die on the street after an accident. 17 hospital they are taken 18, they receive very careful treatment without cost. Even the millions of illegal immigrants who pour every night 19 the Mexican border get enough food to live on, despite the fact that they are not American

citizens. Many Americans feel that the 20 and the unemployed get too much welfare. Unemployment pay is certainly much higher than in Britain.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. Chinese | B. French | C. English | D. Americans |
| 2. A. smiling | B. sense | C. feelings | D. touch |
| 3. A. people | B. which people | C. when | D. in that |
| 4. A. A | B. An | C. Another | D. The |
| 5. A. neither | B. either | C. anyone | D. no one |
| 6. A. that | B. in which | C. which | D. this |
| 7. A. success | B. succeed | C. successful | D. successfully |
| 8. A. and | B. but | C. towards | D. than |
| 9. A. what | B. which | C. whichever | D. however |
| 10. A. like | B. dislike | C. respect | D. admire |
| 11. A. million | B. millions | C. millions of | D. million of |
| 12. A. that | B. which | C. whom | D. those |
| 13. A. from | B. of | C. outside | D. out |
| 14. A. which | B. from which | C. where | D. in the place |
| 15. A. however | B. and | C. still | D. yet |
| 16. A. go | B. get | C. starve | D. suffer |
| 17. A. What | B. Whatever | C. Which | D. Whichever |
| 18. A. to do | B. to go | C. to get | D. to |
| 19. A. across | B. cross | C. to cross | D. crossed |
| 20. A. poverty | B. poor | C. poorer | D. poorest |
- (3) 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. A
 8. D 9. A 10. B 11. A 12. B 13. B 14. C
 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. D 19. A 20. B

4. Working and getting to work in an industrial superpower

一个工业超级大国中的工作情况

The United States has most of what every country would like to 1 — coal and oil and other minerals, cereals (wheat, barley, maize), beef cattle, fruit plantations of all kinds, as well as flourishing industries. Yet as in most countries, there is unemployment and the fear of unemployment, and 2 people like being unemployed more than the Americans. They are 3 well, even in quite simple jobs, and their taxes are 4, so they don't often come out on strike for unimportant reasons. Union officials in the factories are employed not only to 5 the workers get fair treatment, but also to see that they work as well as they 6.

Managers and workers usually get on 7 together. They call each other 8 their first names, and the bosses usually give more 9 than criticism. They also let the Union leaders know how much 10 the firm has in the bank, so that Unions do not usually ask 11 higher wages when the firm can't afford 12. They know it doesn't help them if they get a firm 13 difficulties. A lot of Americans do two jobs at 14 time, and unemployment is not as high as in many countries. People are not popular if they refuse to take a job 15 is offered to them and live instead on unemployment pay.

During most of the 16 century. Britain was the world's greatest industrial power. Then, towards the end of the century, the Americans began to 17. By 1913, Henry Ford was mass-producing his Model T Ford, 18 machines to make the parts. The USA now makes each year more cars, trucks and buses than are made in the whole of Europe. Today 85% of American families 19 at least one car, and 35% own two or more. There are more than 3,000,000 miles (4,830,000 km) of 20 roads in the USA.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <i>be</i> | B. <i>have</i> | C. <i>be going</i> | D. <i>produce</i> |
| 2. A. <i>little</i> | B. <i>many</i> | C. <i>a great many</i> | D. <i>few</i> |
| 3. A. <i>paid</i> | B. <i>payed</i> | C. <i>laid</i> | D. <i>given</i> |
| 4. A. <i>cheap</i> | B. <i>expensive</i> | C. <i>high</i> | D. <i>low</i> |
| 5. A. <i>sure</i> | B. <i>make sure</i> | C. <i>believe</i> | D. <i>make clear</i> |
| 6. A. <i>can</i> | B. <i>could</i> | C. <i>possible</i> | D. <i>possibly</i> |
| 7. A. <i>well</i> | B. <i>good</i> | C. <i>wonderful</i> | D. <i>badly</i> |
| 8. A. <i>by</i> | B. <i>for</i> | C. <i>to</i> | D. <i>at</i> |
| 9. A. <i>courage</i> | B. <i>belief</i> | C. <i>encouragement</i> | D. <i>support</i> |
| 10. A. <i>work</i> | B. <i>project</i> | C. <i>money</i> | D. <i>salary</i> |
| 11. A. <i>for</i> | B. <i>at</i> | C. <i>on</i> | D. <i>about</i> |
| 12. A. <i>it</i> | B. <i>them</i> | C. <i>these</i> | D. <i>those</i> |
| 13. A. <i>in</i> | B. <i>to</i> | C. <i>into</i> | D. <i>towards</i> |
| 14. A. <i>same</i> | B. <i>a same</i> | C. <i>the same</i> | D. <i>different</i> |
| 15. A. <i>it</i> | B. <i>this</i> | C. <i>that</i> | D. <i>in which</i> |
| 16. A. 19 | B. 19 th | C. <i>nineteenth</i> | D. <i>nineteen</i> |
| 17. A. <i>caught</i> | B. <i>catch</i> | C. <i>catch on</i> | D. <i>catch up</i> |
| 18. A. <i>use</i> | B. <i>to use</i> | C. <i>using</i> | D. <i>used</i> |
| 19. A. <i>has</i> | B. <i>owns</i> | C. <i>own</i> | D. <i>owning</i> |
| 20. A. <i>pave</i> | B. <i>paved</i> | C. <i>paving</i> | D. <i>being paved</i> |

(4) 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. A

8. A 9. C 10. C 11. A 12. A 13. C 14. C
15. C 16. B 17. D 18. C 19. C 20. B

5. Americans at play

美国人的娱乐

Wayne and Cheryl Lord walked 1 down the steep track from the Appalachian Trail, which they had been following for the last six days. The Trail runs for 3,000 km 2 thick forest along the top of the Appalachian Mountains. Every 12 of 13 km there are camp sites and rough shelters. Wayne and Cheryl had so far spent every night in one of these shelters, but now Cheryl was 3 to leave the Trail and find a motel. "I want to take a bath," she said. Wayne secretly wanted to spend every night outdoors, so that he could tell his friends about it, 4 he never argued with his wife. He was one of those American husbands who work really hard to buy 5 wives every possible machine that will save work in the kitchen. Cheryl was grateful for his efforts, but she didn't often tell 6 so.

Often after supper they went to the movies together, or sat and 7 TV, and once a week they went to the neighbourhood Community Centre with their teenage son and daughter, 8 they swam or played basketball. But most evenings Wayne went to the golf club. Or he went to 9 club, Bearskins, where women were not allowed and 10 he and his buddies discussed everything from the President of the United States to the baseball game 11 the Detroit Tigers and the Chicago White Sox. His sixteen year old daughter, Chrissie, wanted to know more about the Bearskin Club. "You never tell us anything about it, Dad. What 12 are you hiding from us?"

"It's no good, Chrissie," her mother said. "He'll never tell you. He won't 13 tell me. I don't think anything 14 there."

"Where are you 15 to tonight, Chrissie?" her father asked.

"To wait table at the Steak House with Tommy. Then we'll probably go for a 16 in his new car. Don't look so anxious, Dad, he's a good driver." She turned to her mother, "What are you going to read at the Poetry Reading Club, Mon?"

"Robert Frost," said Cheryl.

One weekend the Lords gave a cocktail party. As the weather was fine, they stood around the 17 pool. There was an English woman present who asked for a martini. She was surprised to find that it 18 more like gin than martini. As she didn't like gin, she asked if she could have a martini without the gin. It wasn't

possible. In the USA bottles of martini are usually sold already mixed 19 gin.

The guests could hear the 20 of jazz coming from upstairs. The Lords' son, Jason, has a large collection of jazz discs. He is a great admirer of the black trumpeter, Louis Armstrong.

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|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <i>careful</i> | B. <i>carefully</i> | C. <i>careless</i> | D. <i>carelessly</i> |
| 2. A. <i>through</i> | B. <i>into</i> | C. <i>over</i> | D. <i>from</i> |
| 3. A. <i>determine</i> | B. <i>determining</i> | C. <i>determined</i> | D. <i>decided</i> |
| 4. A. <i>and</i> | B. <i>so</i> | C. <i>however</i> | D. <i>but</i> |
| 5. A. <i>his</i> | B. <i>their</i> | C. <i>them</i> | D. <i>themselves</i> |
| 6. A. <i>her</i> | B. <i>them</i> | C. <i>him</i> | D. <i>me</i> |
| 7. A. <i>saw</i> | B. <i>looked at</i> | C. <i>stared at</i> | D. <i>watched</i> |
| 8. A. <i>where</i> | B. <i>that</i> | C. <i>which</i> | D. <i>with which</i> |
| 9. A. <i>her</i> | B. <i>his</i> | C. <i>its</i> | D. <i>their</i> |
| 10. A. <i>there</i> | B. <i>wherever</i> | C. <i>where</i> | D. <i>nowhere</i> |
| 11. A. <i>in</i> | B. <i>among</i> | C. <i>both</i> | D. <i>between</i> |
| 12. A. <i>secret</i> | B. <i>secrets</i> | C. <i>secretly</i> | D. <i>curious</i> |
| 13. A. <i>even</i> | B. <i>ever</i> | C. <i>still</i> | D. <i>yet</i> |
| 14. A. <i>taking place</i> | B. <i>happen</i> | C. <i>happens</i> | D. <i>happening</i> |
| 15. A. <i>up</i> | B. <i>off</i> | C. <i>going</i> | D. <i>leaving</i> |
| 16. A. <i>walk</i> | B. <i>rest</i> | C. <i>sleep</i> | D. <i>drive</i> |
| 17. A. <i>swimming</i> | B. <i>swim</i> | C. <i>swum</i> | D. <i>bathe</i> |
| 18. A. <i>smell</i> | B. <i>smelt</i> | C. <i>tasted</i> | D. <i>tastes</i> |
| 19. A. <i>to</i> | B. <i>with</i> | C. <i>into</i> | D. <i>together</i> |
| 20. A. <i>sound</i> | B. <i>voice</i> | C. <i>noise</i> | D. <i>musician</i> |
- (5) 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. D
 8. A 9. B 10. C 11. D 12. B 13. A 14. C
 15. B 16. D 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. A

6. How the Americans talk English

美国人是怎样讲英语的

Although the USA is 1 the most powerful of the English-speaking countries, the English that is taught in most parts of the world is British English. 2, British English is the "mother" language upon which all English, written or spoken, is based, 3 American English. 4, most Americans like the way the English speak, and there are New England families 5 accent is closer to standard British English than to the accent of the 6 Scot. Many Americans,

including some who have no British blood in them, regard Britain culturally as the Mother Country. Americans read English literature 7 any difficulty at all, and British readers of early 20th century American literature have no problems 8. But for the last fifty years the Americans have been 9 a whole bunch of new words and phrases, many of which have already reached the UK and the whole English-speaking world.

10, there are occasional misunderstandings. Smart Englishwoman to smart American woman on a Californian beach: It's the first time I've bathed for years. American (amazed): Is that 11? I can't believe it!

Englishwoman: It's true. You see, the water at home's always so cold.

American: But... but surely you have 12 water in England?

Englishwoman (laughs): Of course, but not in the sea!

In American English, "to bathe" 13 "to wash, have a bath". In British English, it means "to go 14".

There can be similar 15 over the word "pants", though most English people know that Americans 16 trousers "pants".

American girl: I never wear pants. They don't 17 me.

English girl: Really? Couldn't that 18 a bit embarrassing?

American girl: Embarrassing? Why?

English girl: Well — that short skirt you're wearing...

American girl: Oh, my! But I wear panties!

In British English, "pants" are undergarments. However, young people in Britain 19 sometimes say "pants" 20 "trousers".

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|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A. <i>even</i> | B. <i>much</i> | C. <i>by far</i> | D. <i>very</i> |
| 2. A. <i>Except</i> | B. <i>But</i> | C. <i>Except for</i> | D. <i>Besides</i> |
| 3. A. <i>including</i> | B. <i>concluding</i> | C. <i>containing</i> | D. <i>involving</i> |
| 4. A. <i>As matter of fact</i> | B. <i>on fact</i> | C. <i>In fact</i> | D. <i>As a matter of the fact</i> |
| 5. A. <i>their</i> | B. <i>which</i> | C. <i>who</i> | D. <i>whose</i> |
| 6. A. <i>educate</i> | B. <i>educated</i> | C. <i>educating</i> | D. <i>education</i> |
| 7. A. <i>with</i> | B. <i>out of</i> | C. <i>from</i> | D. <i>without</i> |
| 8. A. <i>too</i> | B. <i>also</i> | C. <i>either</i> | D. <i>yet</i> |
| 9. A. <i>invented</i> | B. <i>inventing</i> | C. <i>discovered</i> | D. <i>discovering</i> |
| 10. A. <i>But</i> | B. <i>However</i> | C. <i>And</i> | D. <i>Therefore</i> |
| 11. A. <i>it</i> | B. <i>so</i> | C. <i>this</i> | D. <i>that</i> |
| 12. A. <i>cold</i> | B. <i>coldest</i> | C. <i>hot</i> | D. <i>hottest</i> |

13. A. *means* B. *mean* C. *are* D. *will be*
 14. A. *swim* B. *to swim* C. *swimming* D. *to be swimming*
 15. A. *understand* B. *understanding* C. *misunderstandings* D. *mistakes*
 16. A. *call* B. *get* C. *shout* D. *called*
 17. A. *be suitable* B. *suit for* C. *suit* D. *be able to*
 18. A. *be* B. *is* C. *was* D. *be able to*
 19. A. *did* B. *do* C. *are doing* D. *will do*
 20. A. *after* B. *by* C. *for* D. *instead*
- (6) 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. D
 8. C 9. B 10. B 11. B 12. C 13. A 14. C
 15. C 16. A 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. C

第二部分

完形填空题型简介

完形填空题是选一篇 300 词左右的短文，多为记叙文，文中留出 25 个空白，要求考生从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案，使补足后的短文意思通顺，前后连贯、结构完整。含听力测试的完形填空题，是在一篇 180—210 词的短文中留出 20 个空白，让考生从每题所给的选项中选出最佳选项。

近年来 NMET 完形填空在语篇的选择上谋求较大的深度，这比较突出地表现在该语篇的内在关联性上。考生需要整体把握全篇，才能解决完形填空所设的问题。答好完形填空题需要足够的语言逻辑思维能力，考生不仅要灵活运用已学过的词汇、句型和语法知识，妥善处理每个单句，还要理解语义，处理好各个句子之间的关系以及与全文的内在联系。要善于捕捉文中已给的信息，善于利用文中的各种语言线索，有时还要利用自己的各方面的生活和天文、史地知识。理解是做好完形填空的关键，只有对短文内容融会贯通，才能选出既符合语法又符合语意的正确答案。

1. 完形填空的解题方法

完形填空题考查的范围很广，高考主要体现在语用固定型和语境逻辑型两大方面。

语用固定型：指文章句子的外在联系，包括惯用法和语法结构。惯用法指长期沿用下来的固定搭配。语法结构指时态、语态、语气等高中阶段学到的语法。

语境逻辑型：指文章内容的内在逻辑关系。

要做好这样的完形填空试题，笔者认为做题时应分“三步走”。

第一步：抓住中心句，了解文章大意。

抓住了中心句（亦称主题句），文章的大意也就易懂了。中心句一般不设空，其位置通常放在段首，抓住中心句可推测出段意甚至文意。另外，注意文章后面有对前面选项的提示，对整体文章做题会有极大的帮助。

第二步：通篇考虑，注意分类。

抓住了文章的大意就为进一步答题奠定了基础。做题时，尤其要注意语用固定型和语境逻辑型两大类。如果先行解决语用固定型的选项，此时部分句子已畅通，有助于难题（语境逻辑型）做题。几年来的高考完形填空题，语境逻辑型选项已经占了举足轻重的地位。不少试题提供的四个选项从语法角度分析都是正确的，这无疑增加了试题的难度。