

英语高考总动员

完形填空专讲专练

文涵 / 编

Total Solution for College Admission English Test



文匯出版社

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高考完形填空

专讲专练

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前 言

“完形填空”是高等学校入学考试英语试卷中重要题型之一。这种测试方法是美国人威尔顿·泰勒根据现代欧美心理学理论于50年代初期首倡的。该理论认为人们有填补空缺的心理倾向。当人们读一段引人入胜的文章时，每隔几个词便空掉一个词，这样就刺激读者根据自己的学识和经验，对文章作整体的研究，并从上下文中觅求启示，使那些被抽走的密码信息得到破译，从而把空白补全。泰勒认为这是一种学习语言、识别词语和句型，掌握文章结构的有效方法。他把“这一过程命名为cloze test”。现在，这种测试题型已被世界各国广为采用。

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第一单元

(1)

Young people and older people do not always agree. They sometimes have __1__ ideas about living, working and playing. __2__ in one __3__ program in New York State, adults and teenagers live together __4__. Each summer 200 teenagers and 50 adults live together for eight weeks 5 members of a special work group. Everyone works several hours each day. The aim is not just to __6__. It is to find meaning and enjoyment __7__. Some teenagers work in the woods or __8__ the farms near the village. Some learn to make furniture and to build houses. The adults teach them these __9__. There are several __10__ hours each day. Weekends are free, too. During the free hours some of the teenagers learn photography __11__ painting. __12__ sit around and talk and sing. Each teenager __13__ his own way to __14__ his free time. When people live together, __15__ are always necessary. In this program the teenagers and the adults make the rules together. If someone __16__, the problem goes before the whole group. The group discuss the problem. They ask, “__17__? What should we do about it?” One of the teenagers has this to say about the __18__, “You stop __19__ only about yourself. You learn __20__ the group.”



- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. the same | B. such | C. funny | D. different |
| 2. A. But | B. Thus | C. For | D. Therefore |
| 3. A. especial | B. special | C. necessary | D. important |
| 4. A. at last | B. as usual | C. in peace | D. now and then |
| 5. A. like | B. for | C. as | D. in |
| 6. A. keep busy | B. make friends | C. get ready | D. play with |
| 7. A. step by step | B. by this means | C. in sight | D. in work |
| 8. A. in | B. on | C. for | D. at |
| 9. A. duties | B. chances | C. changes | D. skills |
| 10. A. busy | B. free | C. rush | D. office |
| 11. A. and | B. for | C. or | D. beside |
| 12. A. The adults | B. Others | C. Another | D. Every one |



试题详解

1. D 与第一句相联系。
2. A but 为转折联系。
3. B special 意为“特别的，特殊的”。
4. C 整个短语意思为“和平共处”。
5. C as 意为“作为”。
6. A 联系上下文。
7. D in work 意为“在工作中”。
8. B on the farm 固定搭配，意为“在农场”。
9. D skill 表示“技巧”。
10. B free 此处意为“自由支配的，空闲的”。
11. C 表示选择并列，意为“或者”。
12. B others 表示泛指。

完形填空



13. A.fights B.goes C.pushes D.chooses
14. A.find B.spend C.use D.share
15. A.laws B.hobbies C.rules D.customs
16. A.breaks a rule B.does a good deal
 C.makes a promise D.takes a seat
17. A.Where did you go B.Why did it happen
 C.What's up with you D.How about you
18. A.failure B.success C.experience D.history
19. A.to think B.thinking C.think D.to have thought
20. A.why to think about B.how to think about
 C.when to think of D.where to think of

试题详解



- 13.D 意为“选择”。
14.B spend 意为“花费、消磨”。
15.C rule 意为“纪律、守则、规则”。
16.A break 意为“违背、违反”。
17.B 联系上下文意思，可得答案为(B)。
18.C experience 意为“经历”。
19.B stop doing sth.意为“停止干……”。
20.B 注意选项中的词组 think about 意为“考虑”。



(2)

The customs in different countries as well as in different times are rather different. Things__1__considered impolite many years ago now acceptable.__2__a few years ago,it was considered impolite for a man to smoke in the street.No man who thought of himself as a__3__made a fool of himself__4__smoking when a lady was in his room. What__5__the customs of eating and drinking in different countries? If we have dinner with a Chinese host,he always puts__6__food onto our plates as soon as we have__7__them.That often__8__us greatly.We have to eat the food__9__we don't want to, because it is considered bad manners in the West to be__10__one's food on the plate.We have also__11__that when a Chinese sits at an American's party, he very often__12__the offer of food or drink__13__he is in fact still hungry or thirsty.This might be good manners in China,but it is not in the West__14__. In the United States,it is impolite to__15__asking someone again and again or insist on his__16__something.American have a__17__way of speaking.If they want something,they will__18__it.If not,they will say,"No,thanks." When an American is__19__with beer by the host,__20__,he might say,"No,thanks.I'll take some coffee__21__you have it." This is__22__an American will do. __23__when you go to the United States,you'd better remember the famous__24__," When in Rome,__25__as the Romans do."



- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. which | B. that | C. what | D. / |
| 2. A. Not | B. Just | C. Almost | D. Hardly |
| 3. A. gentleman | B. fellow | C. friend | D. human |
| 4. A. with | B. by | C. in | D. on |
| 5. A. but | B. except | C. about | D. upon |
| 6. A. more | B. less | C. hot | D. cold |
| 7. A. thrown | B. emptied | C. taken | D. eaten |
| 8. A. discourages | B. encourages | C. discomforts | D. comforts |
| 9. A. while | B. yet | C. so that | D. even if |
| 10. A. noticed | B. watched | C. found | D. discovered |
| 11. A. found | B. discovered | C. noticed | D. watched |
| 12. A. accepts | B. refuses | C. enjoys | D. hates |
| 13. A. though | B. because | C. unless | D. once |

试题详解



1. D 此处要省略引导词。
2. B 联系上下文，句子表示肯定。
3. A 根据后半句的意思去选择。
4. B 表示方式。
5. C what about... 是固定句型。
6. A 第6、7题综合分析。
7. B 第6、7题综合分析。
8. C discomfort 表示“使感到不安”。
9. D 表示让步状语从句。
10. C 表示“发现”；A、B、D均不表达此意。
11. A 见第10题注解。
12. B refuse the offer 或者 accept the offer 搭配，而此处根据上下文，只能选“refuse”。
13. A though 表示转折，译为“虽然”。



- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 14.A.any longer | B.for ever | C.by far | D.at all |
| 15.A.keep | B.continue | C.remain | D.go on |
| 16.A.bringing | B.accepting | C.demanding | D.getting |
| 17.A.direct | B.own | C.best | D.certain |
| 18.A.agree | B.believe | C.like | D.ask for |
| 19.A.given | B.served | C.fed | D.supplied |
| 20.A.however | B.for example | C.besides | D.instead |
| 21.A.as | B.until | C.if | D.whether |
| 22.A.what | B.why | C.that | D.such |
| 23.A.Later | B.Then | C.Otherwise | D.So |
| 24.A.talking | B.saying | C.custom | D.habit |
| 25.A.do | B.act | C.have | D.go |



试题详解

- 14.D at all 表明强调, 加强语气。
- 15.A keep doing sth. 表示“一直坚持做某事”。
- 16.A Bringing 有“勉强别人做他所不愿做的事”的意思。
- 17.B own 表示“自己的, 自我的”。
- 18.C 根据句子上下文去选择。
- 19.D supply with 是固定搭配。
- 20.C besides 表示“除……之外, 还有……”。
- 21.A as 引导条件状语从句。
- 22.A 用 what 引导表语从句。
- 23.D so 表示因果关系。
- 24.B 习惯用语, 可译为“谚语”。
- 25.A 此句为谚语、固定用法。



(3)

When you hear people__1__about Washington,D.C.,you may want to know__2__the letters D.C. stand for. They stand for 'District of Columbia'.

Washington, the capital of the U.S.A, is in the District of Columbia, not, as__3__might expect, in the state of Washington. Washington State is thousands of miles away, on the northwest coast. (There are also several other towns called Washington in the United States.) Washington, D.C.__4__between Virginia and Maryland on the Potomac River. It's about 220 miles__5__of New York City. The pleasantest and easiest way to__6__there is by long distance bus, or by the fast (125 miles an hour) train which__7__a little more than the bus journey but a little__8__than flying. It would travel__9__more than 220 miles to see Washington. It's not a city that has__10__accidentally (偶然地) as most big__11__have done. It was carefully__12__as the nation's capital by a__13__, Pierre L'Enfant. The city was named after George Washington, the much loved, much admired, much respected__14__President of the United States.

In 1791 he__15__arranged to buy the land on which it stands.



- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. discuss | B. tell | C. talk | D. say |
| 2. A. that | B. what | C. all what | D. everything |
| 3. A. we | B. you | C. they | D. he |
| 4. A. lies | B. lie | C. lays | D. lay |
| 5. A. south | B. north | C. east | D. west |
| 6. A. get to | B. arrive in | C. reach for | D. get |
| 7. A. pays | B. takes | C. costs | D. spends |
| 8. A. fewer | B. less | C. much | D. more |



1. C talk 可与 about 连用, 表示“说到”, “提到”。
2. B 这里 what 引导宾语从句, 从句作 know 的宾语。
3. C they 指代上文中的 people。
4. A lie 表“位于”, 因是事实, 所以用一般时。
5. A 该句为地理常识。
6. D there 为副词, 故 get 后不用介词。
7. C cost 表示“花费”, 它的发出者是物。
8. B 因钱是不可数名词, 所以用 less。

完形填空



9. A. far B. farther C. further D. farthest
10. A. brought up B. come up C. grown up D. built
11. A. states B. nations C. towns D. cities
12. A. planned B. considered C. thought D. regarded
13. A. American B. Englishman C. Italian D. Frenchman
14. A. sixteenth B. first C. third D. thirtieth
15. A. by himself B. of himself C. himself D. to himself

试题详解



9. A far 可用于修饰比较级, 表示“小得多”。
10. C grow up 意为“发展”。
11. D 该处用 Washington 和其它城市作比较。
12. A 该处表示华盛顿是经心设计发展起来的。
13. D Pierre L. Enfant 是法国人的姓名。
14. B 乔治·华盛顿是美国第一位总统。
15. C 这里 himself 用来强调 him, 前面不加任何介词。



(4)

Ella Fant was a middle aged lady who lived with her only son John in a small house. She __1__ John very much. In her __2__ he couldn't do anything __3__. Every morning she would give him breakfast __4__ bed and bring him the papers to __5__. It isn't really true that he was too __6__ to work—in fact he had tried a few __7__. First of all he was a window cleaner and in his first week he managed to __8__ at least six windows. Then he __9__ a bus conductor and on his second __10__ a passenger stole his bag with all the fares (车费) collected. He __11__ lost his job as a postman __12__ he sent off all the letters when he should have taken them to people's houses. It seemed that there was __13__ suitable work for him. So he __14__ to join the army. Mrs. Fant was so __15__ about this that she told the __16__ to all her neighbours. 'My John is going to be a soldier,' she said. 'He is going to be the best soldier there __17__ was, I can tell you!'

Then the great day came __18__ he was to march past the palace in the parade (接受检阅的队伍). His __19__ mother travelled to the city early in the morning to be sure of getting a good __20__ in the crowd. The parade was full of sound and colour. But when John and his __21__ came in sight some of the people watching __22__ laughing at the one who couldn't keep pace with the others as they marched along. But Ella Fant, who was filled with __23__, shouted at the top of her voice 'Look at __24__! They're all out of __25__ except my John! Isn't he the best!'



- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. depended on | B. waited on | C. trusted | D. loved |
| 2. A. hope | B. eyes | C. head | D. beliefs |
| 3. A. wrong | B. great | C. good | D. strange |
| 4. A. to | B. at | C. in | D. by |
| 5. A. check | B. read | C. keep | D. sign |
| 6. A. lazy | B. young | C. weak | D. shy |
| 7. A. ones | B. years | C. tasks | D. jobs |
| 8. A. rub | B. drop | C. break | D. clean |
| 9. A. followed | B. met | C. became | D. found |
| 10. A. day | B. try | C. route | D. chance |
| 11. A. thus | B. even | C. once | D. only |
| 12. A. even if | B. so that | C. because | D. though |
| 13. A. some | B. such | C. less | D. no |

试题详解



1. D 从上下句很容易地判断出。
2. B in one eyes 固定词组, 意为“在……看来”。
3. A do wrong 中 wrong 是名词, 错事。
4. C in bed 词组, 意为“床上, 卧床”。
5. B papers 意为报纸, to read 做定语, 定 paper, 译为“要读的报纸”, 具有自然的动宾关系。
6. A too lay to work 意为“太懒惰不能干事情”。
7. D 与前空意思协调。
8. C break 表明打碎窗子, 揭示干不了工作。
9. C became bus conductory 当上了公共汽车售票员。
10. C 空里填 day 主要突出, 次日便出事了。
11. B even 是副词, 意为“甚至”。
12. C 强调原因。
13. D no 形容词修饰后边的名词。





14. A.began B.promised C.managed D.decided
15. A.excited B.worried C.anxious D.curious
16. A.incident B.change C.news D.matter
17. A.yet B.ever C.never D.just
18. A.where B.since C.when D.till
19. A.proud B.kind C.strict D.lucky
20. A.time B.position C.experience D.impression
21. A.neighbours B.army officer C.mother D.fellow soldiers
22. A.couldn't help B.shouldn't burst out
 C.stopped D.kept
23. A.sadness B.happiness C.surprise D.regret
24. A.them B.those C.that D.him
25. A.sight B.order C.mind D.step



试题详解

- 14.D 此空主要是词义的选择。
15.A 词义选择题, excited 突出母亲宠儿至极。
16.C 儿子参军这是喜讯, 故用 new 等。
17.B There ever was 总该如此。
18.C when 引导一个定语从句。
19.A 属于词义选择题, proud 突出宠儿自傲的神情。
20.B get a good position 选个好位置。
21.D fellow soldiers 战友, 最合题义。
22.A couldn't help 意为“止不住, 忍不住”。
23.B 词义选择, 只有用 happiness 才能和全文保持意义的一致。
24.A them 和下句的 They 保持一致。
25.D out of step 属词组, 意为“步调不一致”。