



高中英语

阅读与完形 2000题

READING COMPREHENSION AND CLOZE

(附详解)

丛书主编 / 金光辉 本书主编 / 徐 新

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前 言

为配合广大高中生迎接高考,根据国家教育部颁布的《中学英语教学大纲》《全日制高级中学英语教科书》,紧密结合近两年全国各地高考英语试卷,作者精心编写了这本《金英语——高中英语阅读与完形 2000 题》。

“完形填空”与“阅读理解”这两个题型是每年全国各地高考英语试卷中的必考项目,是对广大高中生英语综合能力和整体水平的全面检测。这两种题型不仅要求学生掌握足够的词汇和必备的语法知识,同时也是在检查学生阅读理解、逻辑分析等英语语言综合应用能力。

全书包括“语法填空”“完形填空”及“阅读理解”三个部分,共计 170 篇练习。最后附有参考答案及详解。

作者将近几年全国各地英语高考真题穿插在全书的各个部分,与自编模拟习题有机结合,目的是让广大学生通过这些训练,掌握解答此类题型的技巧,为参加高考实战积累经验。

作者在挑选书中短文时,力求将时尚与传统、知识与趣味有机结合起来。学生学习本书不仅有助于提高应试能力,同时也能拓宽自己的知识面,增长见识,可谓一举两得。由于作者水平有限,书中不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和同仁批评指正。

目 录

第一部分 语法填空 500 题 1

Passage 1	2	Passage 18	10	Passage 35	19
Passage 2	2	Passage 19	11	Passage 36	19
Passage 3	3	Passage 20	11	Passage 37	20
Passage 4	3	Passage 21	12	Passage 38	20
Passage 5	4	Passage 22	12	Passage 39	21
Passage 6	4	Passage 23	13	Passage 40	21
Passage 7	5	Passage 24	13	Passage 41	22
Passage 8	5	Passage 25	14	Passage 42	22
Passage 9	6	Passage 26	14	Passage 43	23
Passage 10	6	Passage 27	15	Passage 44	23
Passage 11	7	Passage 28	15	Passage 45	24
Passage 12	7	Passage 29	16	Passage 46	24
Passage 13	8	Passage 30	16	Passage 47	25
Passage 14	8	Passage 31	17	Passage 48	25
Passage 15	9	Passage 32	17	Passage 49	26
Passage 16	9	Passage 33	18	Passage 50	26
Passage 17	10	Passage 34	18		

第二部分 完形填空 1200 题 27

Passage 1	28	Passage 10	37	Passage 19	47
Passage 2	29	Passage 11	39	Passage 20	48
Passage 3	30	Passage 12	40	Passage 21	50
Passage 4	31	Passage 13	41	Passage 22	51
Passage 5	32	Passage 14	42	Passage 23	52
Passage 6	33	Passage 15	43	Passage 24	53
Passage 7	34	Passage 16	44	Passage 25	54
Passage 8	35	Passage 17	45	Passage 26	55
Passage 9	36	Passage 18	46	Passage 27	56

Passage 28	57	Passage 39	69	Passage 50	80
Passage 29	58	Passage 40	70	Passage 51	81
Passage 30	59	Passage 41	71	Passage 52	82
Passage 31	61	Passage 42	72	Passage 53	83
Passage 32	62	Passage 43	73	Passage 54	84
Passage 33	63	Passage 44	74	Passage 55	85
Passage 34	64	Passage 45	75	Passage 56	86
Passage 35	65	Passage 46	76	Passage 57	87
Passage 36	66	Passage 47	77	Passage 58	88
Passage 37	67	Passage 48	78	Passage 59	89
Passage 38	68	Passage 49	79	Passage 60	90

第三部分 阅读理解 300 题 91

Passage 1	92	Passage 21	116	Passage 41	140
Passage 2	93	Passage 22	117	Passage 42	141
Passage 3	94	Passage 23	118	Passage 43	142
Passage 4	95	Passage 24	119	Passage 44	143
Passage 5	96	Passage 25	120	Passage 45	144
Passage 6	98	Passage 26	122	Passage 46	146
Passage 7	99	Passage 27	123	Passage 47	147
Passage 8	100	Passage 28	124	Passage 48	148
Passage 9	101	Passage 29	125	Passage 49	149
Passage 10	102	Passage 30	126	Passage 50	150
Passage 11	104	Passage 31	128	Passage 51	152
Passage 12	105	Passage 32	129	Passage 52	153
Passage 13	106	Passage 33	130	Passage 53	154
Passage 14	107	Passage 34	131	Passage 54	155
Passage 15	108	Passage 35	132	Passage 55	156
Passage 16	110	Passage 36	134	Passage 56	158
Passage 17	111	Passage 37	135	Passage 57	159
Passage 18	112	Passage 38	136	Passage 58	160
Passage 19	113	Passage 39	137	Passage 59	161
Passage 20	114	Passage 40	138	Passage 60	162

附录 参考答案及详解 164



GAP FILLING

第一部分 语法填空 500 题



Passage 1

广告有利有弊,先来说说它给人们带来了哪些益处。

Nowadays, no matter (1) _____ you get around in a city or even in the countryside, it is pretty easy for you to find one (2) _____ two signs introducing a product. This has been increasingly becoming popular in our daily lives. Whether the influence of advertising is good or (3) _____ could be examined as follows.

We will start by (4) _____ (talk) about the merits of advertising. Firstly, advertising is informative, which provides the customers with a quick access to the product needed. Take me as an example. I am a new resident of Guangzhou, a city (5) _____ (locate) in the south of China. At the very beginning when (6) _____ (move) to this city, I did not have a clue about where to purchase all of the necessities for my newly-bought flat. Thanks (7) _____ the ads on TV and in newspapers, (8) _____ (amaze) almost all of the items ranging from furniture to household appliances were settled within a week. Secondly, consumers can expect to have a best price (9) _____ comparing and contrasting the prices and specifications of the commodity (10) _____ (advertise) by different suppliers.

Passage 2

桂林山水甲天下,阳朔山水甲桂林。

Yangshuo, China

It was raining lightly when I (1) _____ (arrive) in Yangshuo just before dawn. But I didn't care. A few hours (2) _____, I'd been at home in Hong Kong, with (3) _____ (it) choking smog. Here, the air was clean and fresh, even with the rain.

I'd skipped nearby Guilin, a dream place for tourists seeking the limestone mountain tops and dark waters of the Li River (4) _____ are pictured by artists in so many Chinese (5) _____ (painting). Instead, I'd head straight for Yangshuo. For those who fly to Guilin, it's only an hour away (6) _____ car and offers all the scenery of the better-known city.

Yangshuo (7) _____ (be) really beautiful. A study of travelers (8) _____ (conduct) by the website Trip Advisor names Yangshuo as one of the Top 10 destinations in the world. And the town is fast becoming a popular weekend destination for people in Asia. Abercrombie & Kent, a travel company in Hong Kong, says it (9) _____ (regular) arranges quick getaways here for people (10) _____ (live) in Shanghai and Hong Kong.



英语悦读

Tom: Mom, can I have two pieces of cake, please?

Mom: Certainly—take this piece and cut it two!

汤姆: 妈妈,我可以吃两块蛋糕吗?

妈妈: 当然可以——拿这块蛋糕把它切成两块吧!



Passage 3

当今社会,人们在工作生活中会面临很多无形的压力,时常会感到焦虑。如何加以正确认识?

Worry is one of the (1) _____ common forms of emotional upset in our culture. Almost everyone spends a considerable amount of present moments (2) _____ (worry) about the future. And virtually all of it (3) _____ (be) for nothing. Obsessive(过分的)worry will never make things any (4) _____ (good). In fact, such worry will likely help you to be less effective in dealing (5) _____ the present.

In (6) _____ to reduce worry, it is necessary to understand the subconscious psychological “payoffs” for (7) _____ (choose) to worry in the first place. “I can’t do a thing. I’m too worried about...” This is a common lament(悲伤), and one with a payoff that keeps you standing still and avoiding the risk of action. Clearly, it is (8) _____ (easy), if less rewarding, to worry than to be an active.

If you weigh too much, you may eat more when you worry; hence, you have a good reason for hanging on to the worry behavior. Similarly, you may find yourself (9) _____ (smoke) more in troublesome situations, and can use the worry to avoid (10) _____ (give) up smoking.

Passage 4

Mr. Johnson 一家面临了什么变故? 一起来看。

Mr. Johnson lived in the woods with his wife and children. He owned (1) _____ farm, which looked almost abandoned. (2) _____ (lucky), he also had a cow which produced milk every day. He sold or exchanged some of the milk in the towns nearby (3) _____ other food and made cheese and butter for the family with what (4) _____ (leave). The cow was their only means of support, in fact. One day, the cow was eating grass (5) _____ it began to rain heavily. While making great efforts to run away, she (6) _____ (fall) over the hill and died. Then the Johnson tried to make a living (7) _____ the cow. In order to support his family, Mr. Johnson began to plant herbs and vegetables. Since the plants took a while to grow, he started cutting down trees (8) _____ (sell) the wood. Thinking about his children’s clothes, he started growing cotton too. When harvest came around, he was already selling herbs, vegetables and cotton in the market (9) _____ people from the town met regularly. Now it occurred to (10) _____ that his farm had much potential and that the death of the cow was a bit of luck.



英语悦读

A woman was telling her friend, “It is I who made my husband a millionaire.” “And what was he before you married him?” asked the friend. The woman replied, “A billionaire.”

“我把丈夫变成了一个百万富翁,”一个女人告诉她的朋友。“那他结婚前是什么样的呢?”朋友问。“那时候他是个千万富翁。”那个女人答道。



Passage 5

德国歌剧史上的巨匠——威尔海姆·理查德·瓦格纳也曾备受争议。

Richard Wagner was a German musician (1) _____ lived in the mid-19th century. He gained fame by writing operas, a form of performance (2) _____ (combine) singing, music on instruments, and drama. Wagner's life and work (3) _____ (be) very controversial. While he wrote excellent music, many people thought his operas were too dark and serious, lacking the fun in most operas (4) _____ (write) before his time.

Wagner, on the (5) _____ hand, thought the opera of his time was too simple. He wanted to make opera a serious (6) _____ of art that combined drama and music to tell deep stories that would have a strong effect on the audience.

Some people thought Wagner's new kind of music was too different (7) _____ the operas they were used to (8) _____ (hear). Wagner agreed (9) _____ them. In fact, he didn't call his works "(10) _____" at all, but using a German word that means "Musical Festival" or "Musical Play".

Passage 6

睡了一觉做了个梦，困难怎么就迎刃而解了呢？

Early (1) _____ morning, more than a hundred years ago, an American inventor (2) _____ (call) Elias Howe finally fell asleep. He had been working all night on the design of a sewing machine but he had run (3) _____ a very difficult problem: It seemed impossible to get the thread to run (4) _____ (smooth) around the needle.

Though he was tired, Howe slept badly. He turned and turned. Then he had a (5) _____. He dreamt that he (6) _____ (catch) by terrible savages whose king wanted to kill him and eat him (7) _____ he could build a perfect sewing machine. When he tried to do so, Howe ran into the same problem as (8) _____. The thread kept getting (9) _____ (catch) around the needle. The king flew into the cage and ordered his soldiers to kill Howe. They came up towards him with their spears raised. But suddenly the inventor noticed something. There was a hole in the tip of each spear. The inventor awoke from the dream, (10) _____ (realize) that he had just found the answer to the problem.



英语悦读

"My family is just like a nation," Mr. Brown told his colleague. "My wife is the minister of finance, my mother-in-law is the minister of war, and my daughter is foreign secretary." His colleague asked, "What is your position?" "I'm the people. All I do is pay."

布朗先生告诉同事说：“我的家简直就像一个国家一样。我妻子是财政部长。我岳母是作战部长，我女儿是外交秘书。”同事问道，“那你是什么职务呢？”“我就是老百姓。我要做的就是付钱。”





Passage 7

与人意见不合,怎样化解争执?

Sometimes we have disagreements with people. When this (1) h _____, the important thing is to try not to let a calm discussion turn into a heated argument. Here (2) _____ my tips for you.

The (3) f _____ thing I would say is that the way you begin the conversation is very important.

Imagine you are a student and you share a flat (4) _____ another student who you think isn't doing her share of the housework. If you say, "Look, you never do your share of the housework. (5) _____ are you going to do about it?", the discussion will very soon turn into an argument. It's much more (6) _____ (有帮助) to say something like, "I think we had (7) b _____ have another look about how we divide up the housework. Maybe there is a better way of dealing with it."

My second piece of (8) a _____ is simple. If you're the person who is in the wrong, just admit it! This is the easiest and best way to avoid an argument. Just make an (9) _____ (道歉), and move on. The other person will have more respect for you (10) _____ the future if you do that.

Passage 8

魔术师的世界有很多不能说的秘密。

The Man of Many Secrets—Harry Houdini—was one of the (1) _____ (great) American entertainers in the theater this century. He was a man famous for his (2) _____—from prison cells, from wooden boxes (3) _____ (float) in rivers, from locked tanks full of water. He appeared in theaters all (4) _____ Europe and America. Crowds came to see the great Houdini and his "magic" tricks.

Of course, his secret was (5) _____ magic, or supernatural powers. It was simply strength. He had the ability to move his toes as well as he moved his fingers. He could move his body into almost (6) _____ position he wanted.

Houdini started (7) _____ (work) in the entertainment world (8) _____ he was 17, in 1891. He and his brother Theo performed card tricks in club in New York. They called the Houdini Brothers. When Harry married in 1894, he and his wife Bess worked together as (9) _____ (magic) and assistant. But for a long time they were not very successful. Then Harry performed his (10) _____ (one) prison escape, in Chicago in 1898. Harry persuaded a detective to let him try to escape from the prison, and he invited the local newspapermen to watch.



Passage 9

人们对速溶咖啡的口味还真是挑剔呢！

The producers of instant coffee found their product strongly (1) _____ (resist) in the market places despite their product's obvious advantages. Furthermore, the advertising expenditure for instant coffee was far (2) _____ (great) than that for regular coffee. Efforts (3) _____ (make) to find the cause of the consumers' seemingly unreasonable resistance (4) _____ the product. The reason (5) _____ (give) by most people was dislike for the taste. The producers doubt that there might be (6) _____ (deep) reasons, however. This was confirmed (7) _____ one of motivation research's classic studies.

Mason Haire of the University of California constructed two shopping lists that were identical except for one item. There were six items common to both lists: hamburger, carrots, bread, baking powder, canned peaches, and potatoes, with the brands or amounts (8) _____ (specify). The seventh item, in fifth place on both lists, (9) _____ "Maxwell House coffee" on one list and "Nescafe instant coffee" on the (10) _____. One list was given to each one in a group of fifty women, and the other list to those in another group of the same size.

Passage 10

若你身边有一位身体健康的 120 岁的老寿星,同时她还具有非比寻常的幽默感,那该是一种什么样的感受?

Jeanne Calment, a French woman, became a record (1) _____ (break) on 17 October of 1995, when at the age of 120 years and 238 days, she became the longest-lived human being (2) _____ record.

Jeanne Calment lives in a small old people's home in the south of France; her husband, her only child and her grandson have (3) _____ died. She is nearly blind and deaf and (4) _____ (be) always in a wheelchair, but her doctor describes her as (5) _____ (be) like a 90-year-old in good health than someone of 120. She still has a lively (6) _____ of humor. When (7) _____ (ask) on her 120th birthday what she expected of the future, she replied: A very short one. She also remarked that she thought the good Lord (8) _____ (forget) all about her.

So what is the key to a long life? According to some doctors, diet, exercise and no smoking are the (9) _____ important factors. Jeanne Calment has followed two of the tips. She has always eaten a healthy diet, and she used to (10) _____ (do) exercises every day until she broke her leg at the age of 115.



英语悦读

1. Cheerfulness is the best promoter of health. (Thomas Alva Addison)
快乐最利于健康。(爱迪生)
2. A great man is always willing to be little. (R. W. Emerson)
伟大的人物总是愿意当小人物的。(爱默生)



Passage 11

看似不可能完成的任务往往需要你付出更多的努力, Nothing is impossible.

Are you facing a situation that looks impossible to fix? In 1969, the pollution was terrible along the Cuyahoga River Cleveland, Ohio. It (1) _____ (be) unimaginable that it could ever be cleaned up. The river was so polluted that it (2) _____ (actual) caught fire and burned. Now, years later, this river is one of (3) _____ most outstanding examples of environmental cleanup.

But the river wasn't changed in a few days (4) _____ even a few months. It took years of work (5) _____ (reduce) the industrial pollution and clean the water. Finally, that hard work paid off and now the water in the river is (6) _____ (clean) than ever.

Maybe you are facing an impossible situation. Maybe you have a habit (7) _____ is driving your family crazy. Possibly you drink too much or don't know how to control your credit card use. When you face such an impossible situation, don't you want a quick fix and something to change immediately?

While there are (8) _____ (amaze) stories of instant transformation, for most of us the (9) _____ (change) are gradual and require a lot of effort and work, like cleaning up a polluted river. Just be (10) _____ (patience).

Passage 12

英国的饮茶文化何时兴起? 期间有什么发展变化?

Tea drinking was common in China (1) _____ nearly one thousand years before anyone in Europe had ever heard (2) _____ tea. People in Britain were much slower in (3) _____ (find) out what tea was like, mainly because tea was very expensive. It could not (4) _____ (buy) in shops and even those people who could afford to have it sent from Holland did so only (5) _____ it was a fashionable curiosity. Some of them were not sure (6) _____ to use it. They thought it was a vegetable and tried (7) _____ (cook) the leaves. Then they served them (8) _____ (mix) with butter and salt. They soon discovered their mistake but many people used to spread the (9) _____ (use) tea leaves on bread and give them to their children as sandwiches.

Tea remained scarce and very expensive in England until the ships of the East India Company began to bring it direct from China early in the seventeenth century. During the next few years so much tea came into the country that the price fell and many people could afford (10) _____ (buy) it.



英语悦读

1. Misfortunes tell us what fortune is. 不经灾难不知福。
2. To an optimist every change is a change for the better. 对于乐观者总是越变越好。



Passage 13

从前,有个国家的人民都是赤脚走路的。有一天,他们终于穿上了鞋。发生了什么事呢?

Long, long (1) _____, human beings used to walk (2) _____ (barefoot). A king happened to travel far into the countryside. He was greatly troubled by the rugged roads (3) _____ gravel (碎石) and broken stones pricked (使刺痛) and numbed his feet. When he returned to his palace he issued an order that all the roads (4) _____ (cover) with cattle hide (牛皮). He thought it was (5) _____ (benefit) not only to himself but also to the people and hoped walking would no longer be a painful thing.

But (6) _____ if all cattle in the kingdom were killed there would not be enough hide to get the work (7) _____ (do). Evidently it was a stupid attempt. As it was an imperial order people could do nothing but (8) _____ (shake) their heads and sigh. At this juncture a clever servant in the palace ventured to make a suggestion. "Your Majesty, why don't take an easier way? You don't have to mobilize so many people, to have so many oxen (9) _____ (kill), nor so much money wasted. What you have to do is simply to (10) _____ each of your feet with a piece of hide." Surprised and pleased, the king immediately changed his mind and adopted the suggestion.

Passage 14

为什么有个男孩子骑车在追行驶途中的公交车呢?

One morning, I was waiting at the bus stop, worried about (1) _____ (be) late for school. There were many people waiting at the bus stop, (2) _____ some of them looked very anxious and (3) _____ (disappoint). when the bus finally came, we all hurried on board. I got a place next (4) _____ the window, so I had a good view of the sidewalk. A boy on a bike (5) _____ (catch) my attention. He was riding beside the bus and waving his arms. I heard a passenger behind me shouting to the driver, but he refused (6) _____ (stop) until we reached the next stop. Still, the boy kept (7) _____ (ride). He was carrying something over his shoulder and shouting. Finally, when we came to the next stop, the boy ran up the door of the bus. I heard an excited conversation. Then the driver stood up and asked, "(8) _____ anyone lose a suitcase at the last stop?" A woman on the bus shouted, "Oh, dear! It's (9) _____ (I)." She pushed her way to the driver and took the suitcase thankfully. Five others on the bus began talking about what the boy had done and the crowd of strangers (10) _____ (sudden) became friendly to one another.



英语悦读

Teacher: Why are you late for school every morning?

Tom: Every time I come to the corner, a sign says, "School—Go Slow".

老师:为什么你每天早晨都迟到?

汤姆:每当我经过学校的拐角处,就看见一个牌子上写着“学校——慢行”。



Passage 15

从父亲那儿,“我”学到了许多做人的道理。

My sister and I grew (1) _____ in a little village in England. Our father was a struggling lawyer, but I always knew he was special. He (2) _____ criticized us, but used praise to bring out our (3) _____ (good). He'd say, "If you pour water on flowers, they flourish. If you don't give them water, they die." I remember as a child I said (4) _____ unkind about somebody, and my father said, "Any time you say something unpleasant about somebody else, it's a reflection of you." He explained (5) _____ if I looked for the best in people, I would get the best (6) _____ return. From (7) _____ on I've always tried to follow the principle in my life and later in running my company.

Dad's also always been very understanding. At 15, I started a magazine. It was taking up a great deal of my time, and the headmaster of my school gave me a (8) _____ (choose): stay in school (9) _____ leave to work on my magazine. I decided to leave, and Dad tried to sway me from my decision, as any good father would. When he realized I (10) _____ (make) up my mind, he said, "Richard, when I was 23, my dad persuaded me to go into law, and I've always regretted it. I wanted to be a biologist, but I didn't pursue my dream. You know what you want. Go fulfill it."

Passage 16

由下文可知,教育观念的不同源自生活背景的不同。

On June 17, 1774, the officials from Maryland and Virginia held a talk with the Indians of the Six Nations. The Indians (1) _____ (invite) to send boys to William and Mary College. In a letter the (2) _____ day they refused the offer as follows:

We know that you have a high opinion of the kind of learning (3) _____ (teach) in your colleges, and that the costs of living of our young men, while with you, would be very expensive to you. We (4) _____ (convince) that you mean to do us (5) _____ (good) by your proposal; and we thank you (6) _____ (heart). But you must know that different nations have (7) _____ ways of looking at things, and you will therefore not (8) _____ (offend) if our ideas of this kind of education happen not to be the same as (9) _____ (you). We have had some experience of it. Several of our young people were formerly brought up at the college of the northern provinces; they were taught all your sciences; (10) _____ when they came back to us, they were bad manners, ignorant of every means of living in the woods—they were totally good for nothing.



英语悦读

1. A little learning is a dangerous thing.
一知半解最危险。
2. Don't try so hard, the best things come when you least expect them to.
不要太累,好事往往是在最预料不到的时候出现。



Passage 17

我想有个家……

When I was five, my biological father killed himself. It left me feeling as though I (1) _____ (do) something wrong; that if I (2) _____ (be) better somehow, maybe he'd stayed around.

My mother remarried (3) _____ (short) after that, and this man was my dad until I was nineteen. I called him (4) _____ and used his name all through school. But, when he and my mother ended their marriage he just walked away. Once again, I wondered what was (5) _____ with me that I couldn't keep a father.

My mother remarried again, and Bob was a wonderful, kind man. I was twenty now and no longer (6) _____ (live) at home, but I felt a great love and attachment(依恋) (7) _____ him.

A few years later my mother was diagnosed(诊断) with cancer and was not given long to (8) _____. Shortly before she died, Bob came over my house alone one day. We talked about a lot of things, and then he (9) _____ (tell) me that he'd always be there for me, even after my mother (10) _____ (go). Then he asked if he could adopt me.

Passage 18

毕业后“我”一直在纽约找工作,九个月后,“我”选择了另外一条道路。

My Stay in New York

After graduation from university, I had been unable to secure a permanent job in my small town. So I decided to leave home for New York, (1) _____ I might have a better chance to find a good job. (2) _____ (earn) some money to pay the daily expenses, I started work in a local café as a waiter. I believe that (3) _____ I was offered a good position, I would resign at once.

Over time, the high cost of living became a little burden on my already (4) _____ (exhaust) shoulder. On the other hand, my search for a respectable job had not met with much success. As I had studied literature at university, I found it quite difficult to secure a suitable job in big companies. Mother had just said that (5) _____ I want to have a better career advancement, I had to find work in the city. Perhaps (6) _____ my mother had told me was deeply rooted in my mind. I just did as she had expected.

Soon I had lived in the city for over six months but I still did not like it. Apparently, I had difficulty (7) _____ (adapt) myself to life in the city, let alone (8) _____ (find) a job to my delight. After nine months of frustration, I (9) _____ (eventual) decided to go back to my small town. Not until I returned (10) _____ I realize that a quiet town life was the best for me.