

中学英语
300
训练系列

300

ENGLISH CLOZE TESTS



高考英语完形填空

300题

(广东专版)

主编◎俞珮华



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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内容提要

本书为“中学英语 300 训练”之一,针对广东地区高考中完形填空题型编写。书中所选篇章及题目均紧扣广东地区高考试卷的命题特点,并提供全部练习答案。

本书可供广东地区考生备战高考,也可用作高中阶段提高完形填空能力的训练用书。

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高中阶段的英语学习任务是进一步掌握英语语言知识和听、说、读、写技能,形成综合语言运用能力,尤其是阅读能力。

阅读能力是语言运用的一个很重要的方面,而完形填空则是测试学生阅读能力强弱的一个最有效的方法。我们知道“完形填空题”出现在我们面前的是一篇不完整的短文。要求我们根据上下文进行推理、判断,然后选择一词填入空处。要做好完形填空题,对每一个空格作出正确的推理和判断,我们应该充分理解文章作者说的每一句话,每一个观点。对文章的理解要比一般的阅读理解更细致更透彻,每一个细小处都不能模糊。然后,在充分理解文章本意的基础上,根据我们所掌握的英语词语的习惯搭配、近义词的辨析和一词多义等知识,做出正确的选择。所以,做完形填空题,英语语言水平越高,做出的判断就越正确,可允许抽去的词亦越多。

完形填空被认为是对学生综合能力考核的最有效形式。各地高考在近年的考试中大幅度地提高了学生综合能力考核的篇幅和强度。《高考英语完形填空 300 题(广东专版)》就是根据这个趋势编写的。整书为读者提供了相当丰富的阅读和练习材料,高考英语词汇复现率极高。对那些既希望增强英语阅读能力又需要提高中考应试能力的高中学生来说,《高考英语完形填空 300 题(广东专版)》是一本适用的好书。

参加本书编写的都是活跃在教学第一线的中青年骨干教师。他们根据自己的教学实践和多年辅导学生参加中考的经验选编了这本书。我们衷心希望本书能得到广大读者一如既往的喜爱和支持。

参加本书编写的老师有汤华、俞海英、孙璐、王美华、杨钦和唐载懋。

由于各种原因,书中可能会有错误或不当之处,望读者不吝指正。

编 者

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Passage 1

A recent study, published in last week's *Journal of the American Medical Association*, offers a picture of how risky it is to get a lift from a teenage driver. 1, a 16-year-old driver with three or more 2 is three times as likely to have a fatal accident as a teenager driving alone. By 3, the risk of death for drivers between 30 and 59 decreases with each 4 passenger.

The authors also found that the death rates for teenage drivers increased 5 after 10 p.m., and especially after midnight. With passengers in the car, the driver was 6 more likely to die in a late-night accident.

Robert Foss, a scientist at the University of North Carolina Highway Safety Research Center, says the higher death rates for teenage drivers have less to do with “really stupid behavior” than with just a lack of driving 7. “The basic issue,” He says, “is that adults who are responsible for 8 licenses fail to recognize how complex and skilled a task 9 is.”

Both he and the author of the study believe that the way to mitigate (使……缓解) the problem is to have states institute so-called graduated licensing 10, in which getting a license is a multistage (多阶段的) 11. A graduated license requires that a teenager first 12 himself capable of driving in the presence of an adult, followed by a 13 of driving with night of passenger

restrictions, before graduating to full driving privileges.

Graduated licensing systems have 14 teenage driver crashes, according to recent studies, about half of the states now have some sort of graduated licensing system 15, but only 10 of those states have restrictions on passengers. California is the strictest, with a novice (新手) driver prohibited from carrying any passenger under 20 (without the presence of an adult over 25) for the first six months.

Choose the best answer:

1. A. Calmly B. Fairly C. Indeed D. Bitterly
2. A. electricians B. passengers C. mechanics D. architects
3. A. contrast B. chance C. mistake D. far
4. A. aged B. additional C. young D. naughty
5. A. automatically B. successfully
C. dramatically D. weakly
6. A. yet B. even C. ever D. still
7. A. lessons B. license C. experience D. actions
8. A. issuing B. printing C. awarding D. publishing
9. A. testing B. driving C. working D. learning
10. A. systems B. papers C. documents D. texts
11. A. case B. process C. fortune D. decision
12. A. fix B. defend C. trace D. prove
13. A. map B. monitor C. period D. network
14. A. reduced B. discovered C. caught D. followed
15. A. In silence B. in place C. in order D. in question



Passage 2

Informal conversation is an important part of any business relationship. Before you start a discussion, however, make sure you

understand which topics are 1 and which are considered taboo (禁忌) in a 2 culture. Latin Americans enjoy 3 information about their local history, art, and customs. Expect questions about your family, and be sure to show pictures of your children. You may feel free to ask 4 questions of your Latin American friends. The French think of conversation as an art 5, and they enjoy the value of 6 discussions as well as disagreements. For them, arguments can be interesting-and they can cover pretty much or any topic-as long as they 7 in a respectful and intelligent manner.

In the United States, business people like to discuss a wide 8 of topics, including opinions about work, family, hobbies, and politics. In Japan, China, and Korea, 9, people are much more private. They do not share much about their thoughts, feelings, or emotions because they feel that doing so might take away from the harmonious (和谐的) business relationship they're trying to 10. Middle Easterners are also 11 about their personal lives and family matters. It is considered 12, for example, to ask a businessman from Saudi Arabia about his wife or children.

As a general 13, it's best not to talk about politics or religion with your business friends. This can get you into trouble, even in the United States, where people hold different views. In 14, discussing one's salary is usually considered unsuitable. Sports is 15 a friendly subject in most parts of the world, although be careful not to criticize a national sport. Instead, be friendly and praise your host's team.

Choose the best answer:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. raw | B. regardless | C. suitable | D. public |
| 2. A. traditional | B. agreeable | C. rich | D. particular |
| 3. A. sharing | B. offering | C. suggesting | D. advising |
| 4. A. frank | B. similar | C. artificial | D. alternative |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 5. A. figure | B. structure | C. pattern | D. form |
| 6. A. dull | B. alive | C. lively | D. lovely |
| 7. A. occur | B. approach | C. arrange | D. bother |
| 8. A. row | B. cattle | C. range | D. team |
| 9. A. anyway | B. however | C. further | D. frequently |
| 10. A. brake | B. decide | C. build | D. break |
| 11. A. open | B. generous | C. public | D. private |
| 12. A. bitter | B. rude | C. sad | D. polite |
| 13. A. rule | B. example | C. result | D. regulation |
| 14. A. sight | B. addition | C. short | D. common |
| 15. A. typically | B. seldom | C. never | D. ever |



Passage 3

Feed Your Mind

Since the pre-historic times, man has had an urge to satisfy his needs. Be it hunger, shelter or search for a mate, he has always handled the 1 to the best of his advantages. Probably this might be the 2 why we human are the most developed of all living 3 on the earth, and 4 also in the universe. As we climbed the steps of evolution with giant 5, we somehow left behind common sense and logical thinking — we forgot that we have stopped thinking ahead of times.

If you are hungry, what do you do? Grab a piece of your 6 meal and stay quiet after that? Just like your stomach, your mind is hungry. But it never lets you know, because you keep it busy 7 about your dream lover, favorite star and many such absurd (荒谬的) things. So it silently began to follow to your needs and never let itself grow. When brain loses its freedom to grow, creativity gets a full 8. This might be the reason why we all sometimes think

“What happens next?”, “Why can’t I think?”, “Why am I always given the difficult problems?” Well this is the consequence of using our 9 for thinking of not-so-worthy things.

Hunger of the mind can be actually satisfied through 10 reading. Now why reading and not watching TV? Because reading has been the most 11 tool used by us right from the childhood. Just like that to develop other aspects of our life, we have to take help of reading. You have innumerable number of books in this world which will 12 all your “How to?” questions. Once you read a book, you just don’t run your eyes through the lines, but even your mind decodes (解码) it and explains it to you. The interesting part of the book is 13 in your mind as a seed. Now this seed is unknowingly used by you in your future to 14 new ideas. The same seed if used many times, can help you link and relate a lot of things, of which you would have never thought of in your wildest dreams! This is nothing but 15 .

Choose the best answer:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. standard | B. resolution |
| C. circumstances | D. technology |
| 2. A. fact | B. reason |
| C. function | D. solution |
| 3. A. folks | B. people |
| C. nations | D. species |
| 4. A. probably | B. frequently |
| C. hardly | D. yet |
| 5. A. crawl | B. leaps |
| C. distance | D. flight |
| 6. A. big | B. disagreeable |
| C. favorite | D. dinner |
| 7. A. thinking | B. running |
| C. drawing | D. planning |
| 8. A. mark | B. stop |
| C. grade | D. moon |
| 9. A. brain | B. cheek |
| C. forehead | D. legs |
| 10. A. poor | B. narrow |
| C. shallow | D. extensive |
| 11. A. educative | B. technical |
| C. computer | D. digital |

12. A. ask B. question C. answer D. enquire
13. A. managed B. stored C. printed D. arranged
14. A. boast B. catalog C. develop D. confirm
15. A. dream B. illustration
 C. ignorance D. creativity



Passage 4

Help Your Child (I)

It takes a combination of skills: organization, time management, prioritization (优化), concentration and motivation, to achieve academic success. Here are some 1 to help get your child on the right 2.

1. Organization

Whether it's keeping track of research materials or remembering to bring home a lunch box, children need to be organized to succeed in school. For many students, academic challenges are related more to a lack of organization than to a 3 of intellectual ability.

Tips to help your child get organized:

- a. Make a checklist of things your child needs to bring to and from school every day. Put a 4 by the door at home and one in his backpack (背包). Try to 5 with him each day to see if he remembers the 6 on the list.
- b. Find out how your child keeps track of his homework and how he organizes his notebooks. Then work together to develop a system he will want to 7.
- c. Shop with your child for tools that will help him stay organized, such as glue, folders (文件夹) or an assignment book.

2. Time Management

Learning to schedule enough time to 8 an assignment may be difficult for a student. Even when students have a week to do a project, many won't start until the night 9 it's due. Learning to organize time into productive blocks takes practice and 10 .

Tips to help your child manage time:

- a. Track assignments on a monthly calendar. Work 11 from the due date of larger assignments and break them into nightly tasks.
- b. Help your child record how much 12 he spends on homework each week so he can 13 out how to divide this time into manageable chunks (一块).
- c. Together, put aside a time for nightly homework and help your child stick to this 14 . If evenings aren't 15 , help your child find other time for schoolwork, such as early mornings, or weekends.

Choose the best answer:

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. times | B. rules | C. tips | D. tides |
| 2. A. trap | B. track | C. orbit | D. family |
| 3. A. lot | B. set | C. sheet | D. lack |
| 4. A. bag | B. copy | C. box | D. wallet |
| 5. A. go | B. offer | C. check | D. call |
| 6. A. items | | B. alphabet | |
| | C. letters | D. composition | |
| 7. A. recite | B. use | C. tape | D. record |
| 8. A. get rid of | | B. do away with | |
| | C. do with | D. complete | |
| 9. A. before | B. after | C. since | D. whether |
| 10. A. ambition | B. permission | C. admission | D. experience |
| 11. A. forward | B. backward | C. downward | D. upward |
| 12. A. pencils | B. paper | C. time | D. books |

13. A. clean B. take C. look D. figure
14. A. law B. schedule C. theory D. principle
15. A. enough B. coming C. long D. free



Passage 5

Help Your Child (II)

3. Prioritization (优化)

Sometimes children fall behind in school and fail to hand in assignments because they simply don't know where to begin. Prioritizing (优 先 处 理) tasks is a skill your child will need throughout life, so it's never 1 soon to get started.

Tips to help your child prioritize:

- a. Ask your child to write down all the things he needs to do, including non-school-related activities.
- b. Ask him to label each task from 1 to 3, with 1 being most important.
- c. Ask about each task, so that you 2 your child's priorities. If he labels all his social activities as 1, then you know where his attention is 3 .
- d. Help your child change some of the labels to better prioritize for academic success. Then suggest he rewrite the 4 so all the 1's are at the top.
- e. Check in 5 to see how the list is developing and how your child is prioritizing new tasks.

4. Concentration

Whether your child is practicing his second grade spelling words or studying for a physics test, it's 6 that he works on schoolwork in an area with limited distractions (分 心) and interruptions.

Tips to help your child concentrate:

- a. Turn off 7 to email and games when your child works on the computer.
- b. Declare the phone and TV off-limits during homework time.
- c. Find space that 8 the assignment. If your child is working on a science project, he may need lots of space; if he's studying for a Spanish test, he will need a well-lit desk.
- d. Help your child concentrate during homework time by 9 him from his siblings (兄弟姐妹).

5. Motivation (动力, 诱因)

Most children say they want to do well in school, 10 many still fail to complete the level of work necessary to succeed academically. The reason is often motivation.

Tips to help motivate your child:

- a. Link school lessons to your child's life. If he's learning percentages, ask him to figure out the price of a discounted (打折) item next time you shop.
- b. Link your child's interests to academics. If he's passionate about 11, give him books about musicians and show how music and foreign languages are connected.
- c. Give your child control and 12. With guidance, let him determine his study hours, organizing system or school project topics.
- d. Encourage your child to 13 his expertise (知识技能). Regularly ask him about what he's learning in school.
- e. Congratulate your child, encourage him and celebrate all his 14.

Often 15 holds children back from trying is the fear of failure or the memory of a time they didn't do well. You can help break this cycle by celebrating your child's successes, no matter how

small, and by giving him opportunities to succeed academically.

Choose the best answer:

1. A. to B. two C. as D. too
2. A. engage B. eliminate C. understand D. exhaust
3. A. energized B. focused C. enlarged D. controlled
4. A. homework B. composition C. note D. list
5. A. frequently B. slowly C. possibly D. likely
6. A. awful B. important C. easy D. sharp
7. A. path B. way C. access D. press
8. A. keeps B. fits C. contains D. includes
9. A. mixing B. stirring C. separating D. combining
10. A. or B. never C. already D. yet
11. A. P. E. B. music C. drama D. science
12. A. answers B. keys C. choices D. problems
13. A. hide B. conceal C. link D. share
14. A. successes B. failures C. graduation D. pride
15. A. who B. what C. which D. where



Passage 6

About 30 percent of the Chinese population now online, more and more ordinary Chinese people have realized the potential (潜在性) for E-businesses. With no technological background or experience in 1 a business, they are eager to venture into the world of 2 businesses.

60-year-old Wang Shusen used to work as a teacher before going online for the first time in 2003. He is now manager of an Internet 3 in Mudanjiang in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province.

"A friend told me that I could get teaching materials and information from the Internet. I had no idea about the computer — I

didn't 4 know how to type. I panicked but also was amazed by the comprehensive information the Internet has. I thought it was 5 .” He then started learning about computers and the Internet. After buying a computer with a loan of about 700 US dollars, Wang Shusen found a business 6 .

“I met someone on the Internet who ran a business making websites. He asked me to find 7 for him and gave me a commission (佣金). After working with him for some time, I realized I could do the business myself.”

Wang Shusen quit his job and 8 himself to starting up an Internet company. His company of about 20 employees now has business 9 from making websites to broadcasting wedding ceremonies 10 .

He is a(n) 11 supervisor of an individual teaching himself how to start a small business on the Internet. With about 360 million people now using the Internet in China, more and more people are eager to cash in on 12 businesses. The costs and risks of starting up an Internet business are 13 , making it 14 to ordinary people with no technological background or experience. According to Taobao. com, the biggest online 15 site for consumers in China, over 5,000 new online stores open on their websites every day.

Choose the best answer:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. walking | B. jumping | C. crawling | D. running |
| 2. A. cultural | B. online | C. insurance | D. clothing |
| 3. A. net | B. web | C. company | D. factory |
| 4. A. just | B. only | C. even | D. ever |
| 5. A. crazy | B. patriotic | C. logical | D. magic |
| 6. A. opportunity | | B. interest | |
| C. position | | D. employee | |