

双色版

# Extra- English ordinary



专为中国学生度身打造

## Cloze Test

高中

# 英语完形填空 200篇

新课标 新教材 新理念

非常内容 非常设计

非常思路 非常选择

**S**PECIAL  
FOR CHINESE  
Students

中国少年儿童出版社

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地址: 北京市东四十二条 21 号

邮政编码: 100708

电话: 010-62006940

传真: 010-62006941

E-mail: dakaiming@sina.com

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# 前言

完形填空是考察学生语言综合运用能力的主要题型,在中、高考英语试题中的位置可谓举足轻重。随着中、高考内容和形式的改革,近两年的完形填空题发生了变化,设置了新的考查项目,且文章体裁多样,难度加深,应引起足够重视。

为了配合课程标准的实行,适应最新教材,体现中、高考的改革趋势,巩固基础知识和提高综合运用语言的能力,从而全面推进素质教育,我们特邀请全国一线资深英语教师和教研专家结合教学、教材中的重点、难点,编写出版了本套丛书。

本套丛书是根据课程标准,以及最新教科书,并在充分考虑了全国各地教学实际情况的基础上进行编写的,将中、高考英语试题涉及的完形填空集录归纳,旨在帮助中学生解决英语学习和备考过程中遇到的各种问题,打牢英语知识基础,形成综合运用能力,在最短的时间里获得最大收益,从而迅速提高英语综合运用能力和应试技巧。

我们认为中学生英语的训练,只有制定周密、全面的计划,选择系统完整的内容,采用科学的方法,按照学生语言系统形成和发展的规律进行训练,才能克服盲目性,收到事半功倍的效果。因此,丛书在编写时结合历届中、高考英语试题的命题特点,并根据最新命题精神,对完形填空所涉及的知识内容进行了全方位的归纳和梳理。注重精讲精练,着重解决知识的重点、难点,同时把学法指导与应试技巧点拨融于其中,



## 前言

让学生在学英语的同时,掌握必要的学习方法和应试技巧。书中试题都经过精心选编,短文的体裁、长度、难度及填空设置等均与中、高考一致,具有知识性、针对性和实用性。

在编写过程中,相关英语学习和测试的出版物以及全国各地的英语调研考试题给了我们很大的帮助。在编撰过程中,也得到了国内外从事英语教学专家的指导,在此一并表示感谢!

本系列丛书所指“200篇”,意在说明阅读量之多,并非绝对的200篇,敬请谅解。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大师生和社会各界朋友提出批评和指正。

编者

本册主编 孙启路 黄光伟

本册副主编 尹秀丽 戴淑静



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## 第1部分

## 完形填空题型特点

## 与解题技巧

教育部《英语科考试大纲》中对完形填空题提出了很明确的要求,即:“在一段难度适中的短文中留出空格,要求考生从所给的选择项中选出正确答案,使补足后的短文意思通顺,结构完整。考生必须通篇考虑,掌握大意,综合运用所学的词汇和语法等知识,选择最佳答案。”



## 一 “完形填空” 题型特点

完形填空是考查考生阅读理解和综合运用所学词汇、句型、和语法知识及其考生的逻辑推理、分析、对比、联想等能力的重要题型。历年高考试题中,4个备选答案多以实词为主,虚词为辅。尤其以动词、名词、形容词、副词在文中情景意义下的用法选择为主。此类题综合性强,覆盖面大,学生感到难度较大。做好该类试题,考生不仅需要词汇及语法方面的功底。而且要具备一定的阅读理解及综合分析能力。



## 二 “完形填空” 解题步骤

## 1 阅读全文 明确大意

一般来说,这类题在未完形前,跳越空格去阅读文章是能够基本上弄懂文章的主旨大意的。尤其要注意首句的启示作用,把它提供的信息当作解题的指南,展开思维,理解内容,判断体裁,明确文章主旨大意,为选择作好基本准备。





## 2 通盘考虑 推理判断

在了解文章大意的基础上,按照文章的先后顺序,对每道题所给词语的确切含义进行分析比较,并考虑到全文整体意境的影响,做到瞻前顾后,上下文相呼应。同时运用逻辑思维,根据行文线索及相关的信息来推断文中人物或作者的观点、意图、态度、语气等,从而揣摩出文中的未知信息。根据语境选出既合乎语法又合乎语义的最佳答案。做此类题,切忌孤立地局限于某个单句所提供的语境,以免断章取义、顾此失彼。具体说来可从以下几个方面来进行选择:

### 1 根据上下文的逻辑关系进行选择

由于完形填空所提供的是一篇不完整的短文,所设空白处多为信息性的关键词语,因此做完形填空题时,要把握作者的思路,使自己的思维模式和作者的思维模式相吻合。这就要求考生在了解文章大意的基础上,联系上下文,运用逻辑思维进行比较判断,选出既符合词义、句义,又符合上下文情景的正确答案。

There is nothing really new in cheating in exams. Perhaps that was why Mrs. O'Neill didn't say a word about it. She only asked the twelve boys to \_\_\_\_ after class. I was one of the twelve.

Mrs. O'Neill asked no questions, and she didn't scold us, either. Instead, she wrote on the blackboard the words by Thomas Macaulay.

- A come      B leave      C remain      D apologize

上文已经交代,考试作弊这种事情并不新鲜,因此, Mrs. O'Neill 对此一语不发。但仅就此判断可能会误选 B。认为老师对作弊之事已不再追究,让学生们都回家了。但根据下文的“我也是其中之一”及“她没有问我们问题,也没有责备我们。”便可看出放学后她要求那十二位男生“留下”。因此答案为 C。

### 2 根据文化背景知识及生活常识进行选择

完形填空考查的知识面较广,从文化科学知识,到地理知识、历史知识;从风俗民情到民族习惯等等,无所不包。做题时只要注意中西文化方面所存在的差异,正确利用自己已掌握的生活常识及文化背景知识,便能顺理成章地选出正确答案。

Ella Fant was a middle-aged lady who lived with her only son John in a small house. She loved John very much. In her eyes he couldn't do anything wrong. Every morning she would give him breakfast in bed and bring him the papers to \_\_\_\_ . It isn't true that he was too lazy to work—in fact he had tried a few jobs.

A check

B read

C keep

D sign

我们知道外国人有早上读报的习惯,该句中的 **papers** 是指 **newspapers**。这是理解文章细节的关键。了解了这些,便可判断出答案为 **B**。因为生活中母亲过分溺爱儿子,所以让儿子在床上吃饭、“读”早报是很自然的事情,这正好与文章的主旨相符。

### 3 运用语法知识进行选择

对于考查语法知识的题目,不仅要理解上下文的逻辑关系,更要有针对性地对语法结构、句式特点进行分析,并根据其语法结构和句式特点进行合理推测,只有这样补全后的句子才能意义完整且语法正确。

Few of us are asked to make great decisions about nations going to war or armies going to battle. But all of us are called upon daily to make a great many personal decisions.        the wallet, found in the street, be put into a pocket or turned over to the policeman? Should the extra change received at the store be forgotten or returned?

A Should

B Must

C Would

D Need

文章讲的是“自觉”:一个人的作为不被别人知道的时候才是衡量他的品格高尚与否的标准。作者最后举例说明,生活中的小事,处处反映一个人的品格:大街上拣到钱包,你是装入自己的口袋呢,还是交给警察?买东西多找给的零钱,你是装作“难得糊涂”呢,还是要送还?做题时只要认真观察以上两个句子的句式特点,就会发现两个句子的结构完全一样。因此答案为 **A**。

### 4 运用词的搭配关系及意义进行选择

完形填空中对词汇的考查主要集中在词语的搭配及词的辨析两方面。词的搭配不仅仅是指习惯用语、固定用法方面的搭配,而且还包括动词与名词、介词、副词的搭配;形容词与介词的搭配;介词与名词的搭配等等。要做好这类题目,首先要有较大的词汇量,较好的词语辨析能力,以及在语句中正确理解词义的能力。

He repeated his words but I didn't hear him well. He became strict and began to speak   1   a loud voice. I paid the fine (罚款) and I said to him, "Your eyes are so nice." He smiled and said good-bye to me.

In the evening this blue-eyed police   2   me up. The following day we went to the cinema. After that? My story has a happy ending. We married and we now live happily together.

1 A in

B with

C for

D at





2 A caught

B called

C took

D picked

上文说到“我凝视警察那双美丽的眼睛,而他说的话我没听见几句。”因此警察严厉了起来,说话的声音也就大了。**in a loud voice**是固定搭配,意为“大声说”。第二空**call sb. up**意为“给……打电话”。虽然**catch up; take up; pick up**都能构成固定搭配,但意思均与原文不符。

### 5 克服思维定式,注意文章细节

有些学生喜欢根据自己较熟的词组、句型或对事物发展方向的猜想,不顾上下文情节发展变化,想当然地去选择,这样往往出错。其实在很多情况下,几种选择从结构上看是正确的或在句中搭配上成立,但因上下文情景的限定,就必须根据特定情节找到正确、合理的答案。

It was an early morning in summer. In the street sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly towards their jobs. This was the beginning of another ordinary day in New York City. But this day was to be different.

Waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the crowded streets, on top of a building 110 stories high, was Philippe Petti. This daring Frenchman was about to walk a tightrope (绳索) between the top of two towers of the World Trade Center.

● for

● in

● by

● above

命题者利用学生的思维定式设计了干扰项 **A for**。因为考生对 **wait for** 短语比较熟悉,知道 **wait for** 的汉语意思是“等……”。由于这种思维定式的消极作用,有些学生可能会直接选 A。但根据下文的 **on top of a building 110 stories high**,便可得知此题正确答案应为 D。

### 3 解决疑难 核对答案

如果遇到一时难以确定的答案可以先不填,先去做后面的,或有把握的,待填完其他空白后,再回过头来结合文章仔细推敲这四个选项。可先排除明显干扰项,再通过综合对比分析,去掉似是而非、迷惑性最大的选项,然后选出最佳答案。

做完后,必须再通读全文。如果选词得当,则意义贯通,语法正确,逻辑合理。若有疑点,则必须要在彻底搞清楚原选项的错误之所在以及新选项为什么正确后,方可改动。

## 第2部分 完形填空高考

## 试题例析

## { 1 }

Around the world young people are spending unbelievable sums of money to listen to rock music. Forbes Magazine reports that at least fifty 1 stars have incomes between two million and six million dollars per year.

"It doesn't 2," said Johnny Mathis, one of the older music millionaires, who made a million 3 a year when he was popular, in the 1950s. "Performers aren't worth this kind of money. In fact, 4 is."

But the rock stars' admirers seem to 5. Those who love rock music 6 about two billion dollars a year for records. They pay 150 million to 7 rock stars in person (亲自).

8 is the key word for explaining the success of many. In 1972 one of the luckiest was Kon Mclean, 9 wrote and sang "American Pie". Mclean writes his own music, 10 he earns an additional two cents on every single 11 of the song.

Neil Young who performs 12 torn blue jeans, sometimes sings to an audience of 10,000, each of whom has paid five dollars for a ticket. 13 paying expenses, Young leaves with about \$ 18000 in his blue 14 at the end of an evening.

How do the rock stars use their 15? What do they do when the money stars pouring in like water? Most of young stars simply show the money around. England's Elton John gave someone a \$ 38,000 Rolls Royce car and bought himself 5,000 16 of eyeglasses, then lighted up and spelt E-L-T-O-N. He also bought himself two cars. "One for each foot."

Many rock stars 17 like Grace Slick and Jefferson Airplane. Those performers return from a tour, pay their bills, and buy new toys. Then when they need money again, they do another 18. They save 19 money and live from hand to mouth



(现挣现吃地、仅够糊口地)

*In the end the rock stars' life is unrewarding. After two or three years riches and fame are 20. Left with his memories and his tax problems, the lonely exper-former spends his remaining years trying to attract strangers. New stars have arrived to take his place.*

- |                  |                 |              |               |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 A film         | B rock          | C jazz       | D movie       |
| 2 A make efforts | B make progress | C make sense | D make money  |
| 3 A dollars      | B yuan          | C pounds     | D cents       |
| 4 A everybody    | B nobody        | C somebody   | D anybody     |
| 5 A agree        | B satisfy       | C disagree   | D dissatisfy  |
| 6 A take         | B cost          | C waste      | D spend       |
| 7 A meet         | B interview     | C call       | D see         |
| 8 A Rich         | B Luck          | C Fame       | D Fortune     |
| 9 A who          | B he            | C that       | D as          |
| 10 A and         | B but           | C so         | D yet         |
| 11 A copy        | B record        | C singing    | D performance |
| 12 A in          | B with          | C for        | D on          |
| 13 A Before      | B Beside        | C After      | D Except      |
| 14 A shirt       | B trousers      | C coat       | D jeans       |
| 15 A money       | B talents       | C voices     | D genius      |
| 16 A pairs       | B sheets        | C pieces     | D couples     |
| 17 A play        | B live          | C perform    | D behave      |
| 18 A trip        | B travel        | C tour       | D journey     |
| 19 A much        | B some          | C plenty     | D no          |
| 20 A losing      | B missed        | C passed     | D gone        |

### ► 答案与分析

- 1 B 由上下文逻辑联系可知, 本文是围绕 **Rock stars** 这一主题展开的, 故选 **rock**。
- 2 C 考查固定短语 **make no sense** “毫无意义、毫无区别。”如 **This sentence doesn't make sense.** 这个句子毫无意义。
- 3 A 与上文中的... **have incomes between two million and six million dollars per year** 对应可知。
- 4 B 考查不定代词的区别, 本句意思是“事实上, 没人值那么多钱”。

- 5 C 本句意思是“但是摇滚歌星的崇拜者们好像并不同意(*disagree*) Johnny Mathis 的这一说法”。
- 6 D 考查表示“花费(金钱)做某事”的动词的区别。
- 7 D 与下文中的... *each of whom has paid five dollars for a ticket* 对应可知,歌迷们花掉 150 *million* 美元去一睹(*see*)明星们的芳容。
- 8 B 与下文中的... *In 1972 one of the luckiest was Kon Mclean* 对应可知。
- 9 A 考查指人的非限制性定语从句的用法。
- 10 C 由上下文逻辑关系可知,此处处理应是表示因果关系的从句。
- 11 B 与上文中的... *Those who love rock music spend about two billion dollars a year for records* 以及... *XMclean writes his own music...* 对应可知,有劳动便有收获。
- 12 A *in* 在此表示“穿着……”的意思。
- 13 C 考查表示时间的介词的区别,由上下文的逻辑关系可知,此处应是“在支付所有花费之后(*after*)”。
- 14 D 与上文中的... *Neil Young who performs in torn blue jeans...* 对应可知。
- 15 A 与下文中的... *What do they do when money starts pouring in like water...* 对应可知。
- 16 A 英语中表示“一副眼镜”时,用 *a pair of glasses*。
- 17 B 由下文... *They save no money and live from hand to mouth* 对应可知。
- 18 C 与上文中的... *Those performers return from a tour, pay their bills, and buy toys...* 对应可知。
- 19 D 由下文... *and live from hand to mouth* 对应可知,他们根本不存钱(*save no money*)。
- 20 D 本句考查用来表示“一去不复返”的非谓语动词的区别。

{2}

Building a house costs quite a lot of money. 1 you plan to build a house. Your first step is to find the right piece of land. Your 2 will depend on many different things. You will probably try to find a sunny place, with 3 surroundings near shops and bus stops, not too far from your friends and the 4 where you work.

Next you need to find an excellent 5, and together with the builder you will



work out a plan. The builder will draw the plan. It will 6 the number of rooms, their position and size, and other 7 which must be considered, 8 windows, doors, and electric outlets. The builder will 9 how much money is 10 to build your house. He will work out the 11 of the wood, bricks, the glass, and 12 else that must be used in building the house. Later on, when he starts to build, this estimate (预算) must be corrected and revised (修改). His estimate is based on existing 13, but prices of such things may 14, and many other things may happen between the time when he 15 the estimate and the time when he builds the house.

When the builder 16 his estimate, you may wish to your plan. (You may also wish to change your builder, if his estimate is too 17!) You may find that some of the features (特征) you wanted at first 18 too much, or that you can spend a little more and 19 something to your plan. The builder's estimate depends on the plan, 20 the final plan depends on the builder's estimate.

- |                |               |              |                |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 A Think      | B Expect      | C Suppose    | D Decide       |
| 2 A weather    | B choice      | C house      | D step         |
| 3 A happy      | B pleasant    | C lonely     | D pleased      |
| 4 A school     | B factory     | C college    | D place        |
| 5 A builder    | B worker      | C engineer   | D father       |
| 6 A show       | B make        | C tell       | D appear       |
| 7 A rooms      | B parts       | C windows    | D doors        |
| 8 A such as    | B for example | C that       | D as           |
| 9 A work on    | B work out    | C sell for   | D pay for      |
| 10 A cost      | B paid        | C needed     | D earned       |
| 11 A cost      | B price       | C money      | D dollars      |
| 12 A something | B nothing     | C everything | D other things |
| 13 A idea      | B plan        | C goods      | D prices       |
| 14 A rise      | B reduce      | C increase   | D change       |
| 15 A makes     | B does        | C makes up   | D writes       |
| 16 A gives up  | B turns off   | C gives      | D puts off     |
| 17 A low       | B high        | C fine       | D cheap        |
| 18 A cost      | B pay         | C spend      | D take         |
| 19 A reduce    | B place       | C add        | D lay          |

20 A and

B so

C but

D then

## ►答案与分析

- 1 C 读完短文可知,文中提到的建房,只是一种假设。
- 2 B **choice** 意为“选择”。
- 3 B 环境应是“舒适的”,而不是“愉快的”、“孤独的”和“高兴的”。
- 4 D 文中并未提及工作的具体单位,因此,只能选 **place**。
- 5 A 根据下一句可得此答案。
- 6 A **show** 在此处意思是“展示”。
- 7 B 除前面提到的几项具体内容以外,其余的应是一个笼统的概念。
- 8 A 列举事物时用 **such as**, 举例说明时才用 **for example**。
- 9 B 从后面的宾语从句可知,应是计算出所需钱数。
- 10 C 只有 **needed** 既符合文意,又适用于该句子的结构。**cost** 和 **paid** 用在此句中结构不对, **earned** 不符合文意。
- 11 A **cost** 意为“成本”。
- 12 C 这里指建房时除上面所提到的几项主要材料之外,其他所使用的一切东西。
- 13 D 预算只能根据现在的材料的价格。
- 14 D 材料价格有可能“升”,也有可能“降”,所以只可选 D。
- 15 A 做(预算)应用动词 **make**。
- 16 C
- 17 B 如果预算“低”、“便宜”或“好”,就不会改换建房人员了。
- 18 A **cost** 的主语只能是物,意为“花费”。**spend** 和 **pay** 的主语应是人。**take** 只表示“花费”时间(劳力),一般不用来表示“花费金钱”。
- 19 C **add** 意思是“增加”。
- 20 C 此句意思与上句相对,显然表示的是一种转折。

{ 3 }

## My First Job

I was six when I joined my father and two elder brothers at sunrise in the fields of Eufaula, Okla. 1 the time I was eight I was helping Dad fix up old furniture.





He gave me a cent for every nail I 2 our of old boards.

I got my first 3 job, at JM's Restaurant in town, when I was 12. My main responsibilities (职责) were 4 tables and washing dishes, 5 sometimes I helped cook.

Every day after school I would 6 to JM's and work until ten. Even on Saturdays I 7 from two until eleven. At that age it was difficult going to work and 8 my friends run off to swim or play. I didn't necessarily like work, but I loved what working 9 me to have. Because of my 10 I was always the one buying when my friends and I went to the local Tastee Freez. This made me 11.

Word that I was trustworthy and hard-working 12 around town. A local clothing store offered me credit (赊账) 13 I was only in seventh grade. I immediately 14 a \$68 sports coat and a \$22 pair of shoes. I was 15 only 65 cents an hour, and I already owed the storekeeper \$90! So I learned 16 the danger of easy credit. I paid it 17 as soon as I could.

My first job taught me self-control, responsibility and brought me a 18 of personal satisfaction few of my friends had experienced. As my father, 19 worked three jobs, once told me, "If you 20 sacrifice (奉献) and responsibility, there are not many things in life you can't have." How right he was.

- |               |            |            |              |
|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 A Before    | B Within   | C From     | D By         |
| 2 A pulled    | B put      | C picked   | D pressed    |
| 3 A usual     | B real     | C main     | D particular |
| 4 A sweeping  | B packing  | C clearing | D emptying   |
| 5 A or        | B so       | C but      | D even       |
| 6 A head      | B turn     | C change   | D move       |
| 7 A studied   | B worked   | C palyed   | D slept      |
| 8 A heplping  | B having   | C watching | D letting    |
| 9 A asked     | B told     | C promised | D allowed    |
| 10 A study    | B power    | C age      | D job        |
| 11 A proud    | B friendly | C lucky    | D hopeful    |
| 12 A ran      | B got      | C flew     | D carried    |
| 13 A although | B while    | C if       | D since      |
| 14 A sold     | B borrowed | C charged  | D wore       |
| 15 A keeping  | B making   | C paying   | D taking     |