

英语高考
应试技巧丛书

梁丽冰 主编

高中英语完形填空

100 篇

外语教学与研究出版社

4.415

4

高中英语高考应试技巧丛书

京登字 221 号

G634.415
14

图外邮发(9) 0000

高中英语

完形填空 100 篇

主编 梁丽冰
编者 杨秀英 刘 军 王维敏
统编 单先健

外语教学与研究出版社

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语完形填空 100 篇/梁丽冰主编. -北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 1997.8
(高中英语高考应试技巧丛书/单先键主编)
ISBN 7-5600-1274-4

I. 高… II. 梁… III. 英语课-高中-习题 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(97)第 14547 号

高中英语完形填空 100 篇

梁丽冰 主编

* * *

外语教学与研究出版社出版发行

(北京西三环北路 19 号)

北京师范大学印刷厂印刷

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

开本 787×1092 1/16 6.75 印张 158 千字

1997 年 10 月第 1 版 1997 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—20000 册

* * *

ISBN 7-5600-1274-4

G·537

定价: 7.90 元

前 言

(1) 英语完形填空试题,是对学生所学英语知识综合运用能力的考查形式;已成为历届高考英语试题的固定题型之一。

(8) 为帮助高中学生提高完形填空测试水平及阅读理解能力,我们根据《高中英语教学大纲》及《高考英语考纲》(高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明)对完形填空测试的要求,编写了这本《高中英语完形填空 100 篇》,供高中学生使用,也可供教师课堂教学参考。

本书共分三章:

第一章 指导语。指出完形填空测试的特点,及其做题的步骤和方法。

第二章 着重基础知识(词法、句法)的完形填空训练 40 篇。

第三章 按照高考试题要求,进行综合练习 60 篇。

书后附练习参考答案。

本书所选的 100 篇短文,按循序渐近、由浅入深的原则编排;题材广泛、体裁多样;力求知识性、趣味性、科学性相结合。

《高中英语高考应试技巧丛书》由单先健主编。

限于作者水平,书中不足之处,恳请广大读者批评、指正。

编 者

目 录

第一章 指导语	(1)
第二章 基础知识(词法、句法)完形填空练习 (第1~40篇)	(3)
第三章 综合完形填空练习 (第41~100篇)	(32)
练习答案	(100)

第一章

[illegible]

指导语

英语完形填空试题,是在表达连贯意义的文章中有目的地挖去一些词语,形成文章中的空格,要求在给出的对应备选答案中,选出一个正确的或最佳的答案填入空格内,使文章恢复完整。这种试题可以侧重考查学生综合英语知识运用的能力,也可以考查学生快速阅读理解文章的能力。

做完形填空试题,首先要求有扎实的语言基础知识(语法、词汇等),还要求具备快速阅读理解英语文章的能力、甚至跳过某些次要词语快速阅读的能力。此外,选择最佳答案,又要求具有词语意义辨析的能力。

做完形填空试题,应遵循以下步骤和方法:

(一)跳过空格通读全文(1~2遍),力求对文章的整体内容有个基本了解。阅读时,要善于抓住最能表现文章中心内容的关键句子、词语(如:人物、时间、地点、原因等),理解文章作者要表达的观点和态度。这是选择正确答案填空的基础。

(二)在通读全文、了解大意的基础上,对试题的测试部分(文中空格)按先后顺序进行初步分析,大致了解带空格的句子是否缺少语法成分,缺什么语法成分,或是句子意思上有没有不连贯、讲不通的地方。同时,观察对应备选答案的情况,先根据句子语法需要,排除不符合语法要求的项目,确定用什么词类、什么形式填空,再从句子意思上去进行验证。

(三)如果不能从语法角度去选择答案,则要根据上下文的意思去选择。这时,既要掌握全文的核心内容,又要了解本句在全文的位置,再通过分辨备选答案中的各个选项的意义,挑选出本句意思所需要的、又能表现文章核心意思的词语。

(四)如果遇到一时难以确定答案的空格,可以暂时不填,先做后面的。用其它已选出的答案信息,去促成这个难题的解决。

(五)填完所有空格后,再通读全文,进一步理解文章的内容。同时,从语意、句法、词法、惯用法、固定搭配和逻辑关系等诸方面,逐句验证所选的答案,修改不合理的答案。

做完形填空试题,要求的是快速阅读理解。因此,在平时训练中培养的语感会在做题中发挥作用。语感是一种能力,它的基础是熟练的语言知识,是通过平时训练获得的。

自学时,每一篇完形填空练习都可做多次,将答案写在另一张纸上,保存起来。过二三个星期再做一遍,对反复出错的地方要找原因,弄个明白。采用这种方法,即使在没有教师指导的情况下,学生通过大量的操练,不但可以牢固掌握所学英语知识,而且可增强学习英语的信心,提高完形填空测试的应试能力。

第二章

基础知识(词法、句法)完形填空练习

(第1~40篇)

(1)

Americans divide their days 1 several blocks 2 time, and plan different activities 3 different times.

American time is "on the dot"(准时地). If something is supposed to happen 4 eight o'clock, it will begin at eight. Americans value promptness (准时) and may become angry if a person is more than 15 minutes late 5 a good reason. If you know you are going to be late, call 6 advance and let someone know. If you arrive 7 late, you should apologize and explain why. Americans arrive 8 time for doctors' appointments. The doctor may keep you 9, but if you keep the doctor waiting, you may get a bill 10 the doctor's time!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| () 1. A. by | B. in | C. into | D. on |
| () 2. A. at | B. of | C. in | D. / |
| () 3. A. for | B. up | C. into | D. to |
| () 4. A. at | B. on | C. by | D. in |
| () 5. A. with not | B. without | C. not at | D. not with |
| () 6. A. on | B. at | C. for | D. in |
| () 7. A. at | B. in | C. / | D. by |
| () 8. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. by |
| () 9. A. to wait | B. waiting | C. waited | D. wait |
| () 10. A. for | B. with | C. over | D. in |

(2)

When we say that Cambridge is a university town we do not mean just that it is a town 1 a university 2 it. Manchester and Milan have universities, but we do not call them university towns. A university town is one where there is no clear separation 3 the university buildings and the rest 4 the city. The university is not just one part 5 the town; it is all 6 the town. The heart 7 Cambridge has its own shops, pubs, market place and so on, but most 8 it is university-colleges, faculties (全体教员), libraries, clubs and other places 9 university staff and students. Students fill the shops, cafes, banks and churches, making these as well part 10 the university.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| () 1. A. in | B. outside | C. with | D. behind |
| () 2. A. of | B. in | C. at | D. before |
| () 3. A. between | B. over | C. among | D. above |
| () 4. A. through | B. near | C. of | D. about |
| () 5. A. in | B. out of | C. towards | D. of |
| () 6. A. around | B. over | C. across | D. behind |

- () 7. A. to B. of C. inside D. like
 () 8. A. of B. from C. on D. by
 () 9. A. to B. for C. in D. about
 () 10. A. in B. of C. for D. with

(3)

Many Americans also 1 informal shorter names instead 2 their formal names. For example, someone 3 Samuel Johnson may be called Sam 4 his friends. Likewise, Richard Brown may ask you to call him Dick; Barbara Stein may 5 to be called Barb.

The family name 6 second in the U. S. "John Smith's" family name is Smith. Informal 7, or when you meet someone 8 the first time, you would want to call him "Mr. Smith." Often, even people you do not know very well 9 want to call you by your first name this is the informal American 10. Americans think it is friendlier and more relaxed to use the first name.

- () 1. A. use B. uses C. used D. used to
 () 2. A. on B. of C. off D. /
 () 3. A. call B. name C. names D. named
 () 4. A. over B. off C. by D. on
 () 5. A. want B. wants C. wanted D. wanting
 () 6. A. comes B. go C. goes D. come
 () 7. A. standard B. time C. situation D. situations
 () 8. A. for B. by C. on D. of
 () 9. A. can B. may C. could D. would
 () 10. A. customs B. habits C. habit D. custom

(4)

Beekeepers know that bees find their way by means of the sun. But what do they do 1 a 2 day? They can still 3 4 the sun is in the sky by means of polarized (偏振) light. This is light that can be seen better from one direction than 5 others. Even 6 the clouds, the sun still 7 it down. Ultraviolet (紫外的) light, too—the same invisible rays that cause a sunburn—guides the bees. And their huge compound eyes (复眼) make 8 the shape of familiar trees and houses. They find their way by 9, too—all 10 one colour. The bees are colour-blind to red.

- () 1. A. on B. in C. at D. from
 () 2. A. rainy B. windy C. snowy D. cloudy
 () 3. A. smell B. find C. understand D. sense
 () 4. A. when B. where C. how D. what

- () 5. A. to B. with C. from D. on
 () 6. A. in B. behind C. on D. below
 () 7. A. gives B. sends C. shines D. spreads
 () 8. A. out B. in C. of D. up
 () 9. A. the colours of water B. the colours of flowers
 C. the colour of air D. the colours of light
 () 10. A. besides B. beside C. but D. expect

(5)

On Thursday afternoon Mrs Carke, dressed for going out, took her handbag with her money and her key in 1, pulled the door 2 her to lock it and went to the Over 60s Club. She always went there 3. It was a nice outing for an old woman who lived 4.

At six o'clock she came home, let 5 in and at once 6 cigarette smoke. Cigarette smoke in her house? How? How? Had someone got in? She 7 the back door and the windows. All were 8 or fastened, 9 usual. There was no 10 of forced entry.

- () 1. A. it B. its C. her D. hers
 () 2. A. in front of B. beside C. behind D. before
 () 3. A. Thursday B. on Thursday C. Thursdays D. on Thursdays
 () 4. A. single B. lonely C. alone D. only
 () 5. A. she B. her C. hers D. herself
 () 6. A. smell B. smelling C. smelled D. smelt
 () 7. A. notice B. saw C. checked D. looked through
 () 8. A. locking B. locked C. closing D. closed
 () 9. A. like B. look like C. as D. the same as
 () 10. A. sight B. sign C. scene D. signs

(6)

There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live. The 1 great invention was one that is still very 2 today—wheel. This made it 3 to carry heavy things and to travel long 4. For hundreds of years after that there were 5 inventions that had as much as the wheel. Then in the early 1800's the world started to change. There was 6 unknown land left in the world. People 7 explore much anymore. They began to work instead 8 make life 9. In the second half of the 19th century many great inventions were made. Among them were the camera, the electric light and the radio. These all 10 a big part of our life today.

- () 1. A. first B. second C. third D. fourth

- () 2. A. good B. new C. important D. big
- () 3. A. easy B. easier C. easiest D. the easiest
- () 4. A. way B. road C. distant D. distances
- () 5. A. few B. a few C. many D. more
- () 6. A. little B. a little C. less D. least
- () 7. A. have to B. have not to C. not have to D. did not have to
- () 8. A. of B. to C. with D. on
- () 9. A. good B. better C. best D. the best
- () 10. A. become B. became C. change D. changed

(7)

Helen Keller was a normal child at birth in 1880 until she became very ill at the age of nineteen months. Although medical knowledge 1 not as great then as it 2 now, she 3 but lost her sight and hearing. As a result, she became dumb (哑) as well. In spite 4 her parents' efforts to teach her, 5 she could not speak even at the age of six.

Then in 1887, her teacher, Miss Sullivan, came to live with her. She herself 6 blind for some time, but she had been partly cured. Although she could not see very well, she was not blind. Helen was a 7 pupil at first, but 8 a month she had learned how to 9 signs and how to make them herself. In time, Helen learned to read, write and speak. She even went to 10 and had a full education.

- () 1. A. was B. was not C. were D. were not
- () 2. A. is B. was C. has been D. had been
- () 3. A. was not dead B. was not death C. was not die D. didn't die
- () 4. A. of B. to C. with D. by
- () 5. A. but B. and C. then D. still
- () 6. A. was B. had C. had being D. had been
- () 7. A. good B. bad C. clever D. difficult
- () 8. A. in B. after C. before D. of
- () 9. A. wave B. move C. draw D. understand
- () 10. A. middle school B. factory C. college D. hospital

(8)

Woodsmen, hunters and trackers learned to follow and read the information left behind by animals, men, nature and time. Their ability to survive depended on their skills in 1 these signs. Soon they reasoned that if signs left behind accidentally had 2, they could leave signs deliberately (故意) for their 3 future use or for the benefit of 4 following them. 5 trail signs and symbols 6 and soon became

7 standardized. A hunter in a forest hacked (砍) pieces of bark (树皮) off some of the trees in his path so that he could find his way back or so that others could follow him. Woodsmen often made a cut on 8 of the tree so that the trail could be seen from 9 direction and from either side of the tree. Trackers chipped from one side only, and then trail were 10 to follow.

() 1. A. writing B. reading C. drawing D. looking

() 2. A. so many colour B. so much colour
C. so many meaning D. so much meaning

() 3. A. animal's B. own C. men's D. nature's

() 4. A. friends B. woodsmen C. hunters D. tractors

() 5. A. And B. But C. Thus D. Then

() 6. A. has come into being B. has come into been

C. came into being D. came into been

() 7. A. more than B. less than C. more and less D. more or less

() 8. A. both side B. both sides C. all sides D. every side

() 9. A. either B. neither C. each D. one

() 10. A. easier B. clearer C. harder D. cleaner

(9)

The Abraham Lincoln went straight at the animal. "If you agree, sir," said Ned Land, "put on more 1, and I'll spear it when we get 2 enough."

Ned Land took his place, and the engines roared (吼叫). The Abraham Lincoln was making eighteen and a half knots (海里).

But the animal swam at the same 3.

For a whole hour the ship kept up this speed; Ned Land kept his 4 ready. Several times the animal 5 the ship close to it. "We'll catch it!" cried Ned. But just as he was going to 6, the animal turned and sped away at a speed of at least thirty knots. At 7 it played with the ship, making circles around it. The crew (水手们) cried out in anger.

At noon we were no closer than we 8 at eight o'clock in the morning.

The Captain then decided to try the 9. The first shot missed.

"Another shot, 10 to the right," ordered the Captain. "And five dollars to whoever hits the monster (怪物)!"

() 1. A. heat B. speed C. gas D. food

() 2. A. close B. short C. high D. fast

() 3. A. way B. level C. speed D. degree

() 4. A. net B. rope C. stone D. spear

() 5. A. let B. made C. get D. cause

() 6. A. throw B. cast C. shoot D. hit

- (1A) 1) 7. A. the time B. the same time C. another time D. other times
 () 8. A. have been B. had been C. should be D. could be
 () 9. A. forks B. arrows C. guns D. spears
 () 10. A. much B. more C. ever D. even

(10)

The ancient Egyptians believed strongly in life after death. They also 1 that a person would need his 2 to exist in this afterlife. Therefore they carefully preserved (保护) the body by treating it with spices (香料) and 3 wrapping it in linen (亚麻) cloth. The wrapped body was then placed in a tomb. A body that is treated 4 this way is called a mummy.

Egyptian kings and nobles wanted to be certain that their mummies would be kept in 5 places forever. They had great tombs 6 for themselves and their 7. Many kings were buried in 8 tombs carved (雕刻) out of solid rock in a 9 near Thebes called the Valley of the Kings.

About eighty kings built towering pyramid-shaped stone tombs. These pyramids have become 10 as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

- () 1. A. thought B. wanted C. believed D. hoped
 () 2. A. body B. money C. treasure D. palace
 () 3. A. water B. oils C. salt D. sugar
 () 4. A. in B. by C. with D. on
 () 5. A. dry B. deep C. wide D. safe
 () 6. A. build B. built C. building D. builds
 () 7. A. wives B. families C. sons D. daughters
 () 8. A. big B. beautiful C. secret D. strong
 () 9. A. hole B. room C. mountain D. place
 () 10. A. famous B. great C. high D. wonderful

(11)

Everyone knows that Muhammad Ali was a great boxer. He 1 tell you that himself. "I'm the greatest!" he often said.

In addition to 2 a great boxer, Muhammad Ali is a kind and wonderful person. It's nice when people help others. Muhammad Ali has often done 3.

Muhammad Ali helped some older people who lived in a big city. The people had a place to 4 when they needed help. They 5 it their center. One day the center 6 money and had to close down. The people no longer had a place to be together and to 7 help.

Muhammad Ali gave the center \$100 000. That's a lot of money. The center could

stay 8 for another year. It could keep on helping the old people who needed it. All of the people there are thankful 9 Muhammad Ali. The center is still open. By helping out, Muhammad Ali 10 how great he really is!

- () 1. A. must B. ought to C. need D. would
 () 2. A. be B. having been C. has been D. been
 () 3. A. so B. it C. the same D. ones
 () 4. A. go to B. go C. go in D. be going to
 () 5. A. said B. told C. showed D. called
 () 6. A. ran out B. used out C. ran out of D. kept out of
 () 7. A. go for B. go to C. go with D. go up
 () 8. A. opened B. open C. opening D. opens
 () 9. A. for B. with C. of D. to
 () 10. A. thought B. supposed C. showed D. looked

(12)

What colour is an orange? Is it orange? Not always. Some oranges are green. They can be green in colour even if they are 1 and ready to eat. An orange that is orange in colour is 2 that has been grown in cool air. Some people who live in very warm places have never seen an orange.

Oranges can be eaten in many 3. Some people eat them with sugar. Others put salt on them. Lots of people eat them 4.

Some people 5 an orange in their hands to eat it. Some people use 6 to help them peel (剥皮) and eat an orange. Many people use a spoon. Some people make a 7 hole in one end of an orange and 8 the juice. Oranges are often squeezed (挤出) to make orange juice to drink.

Not all oranges 9 as food or drink. There is one country 10 people cut oranges in half and use them to scrub the floor.

- () 1. A. ripe B. big C. heavy D. soft
 () 2. A. the one B. one C. all D. each
 () 3. A. colours B. parts C. ways D. sides
 () 4. A. whole B. full C. all D. plain
 () 5. A. hold B. seize C. grasp D. catch
 () 6. A. knife and fork B. a knife and fork C. knife or fork D. a knife and a fork
 () 7. A. big B. deep C. small D. thorough
 () 8. A. bring out B. break out C. spit out D. suck out
 () 9. A. end up B. complete C. are finished D. use up
 () 10. A. which B. where C. there D. in that

(13)

If you've made an arrangement to go out to eat with someone, you should be clear who's paying. If the other person suggests you 1 lunch with him or her, you might 2 say something like this: "I'm afraid it'll have to be someplace inexpensive as I have very 3 money." The other person may say: "O. K. I'll meet you 4 McDonald's." This means that each person pays for his own meal. If the person says "Oh, no, I'll 5 you to lunch in a little restaurant I like very much." it means that the person intends to pay the bill for 6 of you. If you feel friendly toward this person, there is no reason why you shouldn't 7 this invitation by saying "Thank you. That would be very nice." If a person invites you to his 8 her home, it is understood that the person is paying; if you invite someone out for lunch, you must make 9 clear by saying "Let's have lunch together tomorrow at Burger King. It's on me." American women used to 10 men to pay for all meals, but today most women will pay for themselves.

- () 1. A. had B. have C. will have D. have had
() 2. A. simply B. friendly C. strongly D. easily
() 3. A. small B. none C. few D. little
() 4. A. on B. in C. at D. for
() 5. A. take B. bring C. carry D. see
() 6. A. either B. both C. neither D. all
() 7. A. receive B. make C. accept D. get
() 8. A. for B. and C. but D. or
() 9. A. you B. yourself C. your own D. your
() 10. A. expect B. express C. make D. order

(14)

The most remarkable weapon (武器) 1 by the people in ancient (古代的) times is the boomerang (飞镖). It is still used by the natives of Australia. Made of hard wood, it is 2 into a curve (曲形) over hot coals. It is from two to four feet long, flat on one side and round on 3, with a sharp edge. There are several kinds of boomerang. They are used for war, for hunting, and for amusement. The well-known "return" boomerang is really a toy. Instead of going straight forward, it slowly 4 in the air. It whirls around in a curved line until it 5 a certain high point, after 6 it returns to the thrower. This effect is produced by the action of 7 on the curving side of the boomerang. The other types are effective weapons because of the size and irregular movement. It is said that 8 one of these weapons a 9 can cut a small animal almost in two at 10 400 feet.

- () 1. A. discovered B. invented C. said D. told
- () 2. A. turned B. shaved C. shaped D. changed
- () 3. A. the other B. one C. another D. other
- () 4. A. falls B. raised C. drops D. rises
- () 5. A. reaches B. gets C. arrives D. sends
- () 6. A. that B. it C. then D. which
- () 7. A. the force B. air C. the air D. the power
- () 8. A. with B. at C. for D. in
- () 9. A. foreigner B. native C. visitor D. countryman
- () 10. A. the distance of B. a distance of C. distance of D. a distant of

(15)

Every ocean of the world has crabs (螃蟹). Some live in 1 waters, close 2 land. Others live in deep waters, far out at 3. But not all crabs live in the ocean. Some crabs live on land.

All crabs have legs which bend the way your arms 4 at the elbows. Their front legs are 5, with strong claws on the ends. These are 6 pincers. The pincers are used for 7 and killing small animals. They are also used for digging and fighting.

The crab is covered with a 8 shell. This keeps it safe from some of its enemies, but not from people. All over the world, the crab is a favorite 9. Crab fisherman use large 10 to catch this hardshelled animal of the sea.

- () 1. A. low B. slow C. shallow D. surface
- () 2. A. to B. by C. near D. on
- () 3. A. the sea B. sea C. seas D. a sea
- () 4. A. like B. make C. are D. do
- () 5. A. large B. fat C. great D. huge
- () 6. A. named B. looked C. called D. thought
- () 7. A. taking B. catching C. bringing D. holding
- () 8. A. soft B. coloured C. gentle D. hard
- () 9. A. seafood B. fish C. meat D. vegetable
- () 10. A. hocks B. nets C. bags D. ropes

(16)

When Americans meet their friends, they often begin their conversations with a greeting and may then ask about the friends health, family, and job. Most of 1 the conversation is optimistic (乐观的). Even conversations about 2 events such as serious illness, family problems or 3 usually 4 in a hopeful way. People discuss