

● 中学英语知识点、题型辅导专项系列丛书

高中英语完型填空 300篇



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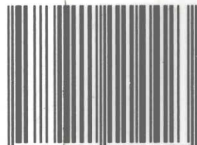
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前 言

为了满足高中阶段学生提高英语水平和备战高考的要求,为了对高中阶段知识点和题型能够全面掌握、烂熟于胸,为了适应当代高中阶段英语学习的要求和方向,我们选取了高考真题和其他热门英语真题,编写了这套知识点、题型辅导专项系列丛书。

针对并结合教师教学、学生自学的课堂、课余时间,我们在题量的设计上精益求精,尽量满足实际需要,以免造成不必要的浪费,故合理分配知识点、题型300篇的练习量,这样既对知识点进行了全面的梳理,又起到了训练中熟悉、提高的效果。

这套中学英语知识点、题型辅导专项系列丛书高中部分共5册——《高中英语阅读300篇》,《高中英语完型填空300篇》,《高中英语语法300篇》,《高中英语词汇300篇》,《高中英语综合知识300篇》。

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完型填空·基础篇一

Close 1

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| A. estimated | B. involve | C. forms | D. Even so | E. reading |
| F. ways | G. Similarly | H. defining | I. While | J. means |

Writing in a diary, watching television, talking with friends, speaking on the telephone, and 1 a menu—what do they have in common? They are all 2 of communication. It has been 3 that people spend more time communicating than they spend in any other complex activity in life. 4, communication is a word that most people have difficulty 5 and talking about.

The word communication may be used to identify activities that do not 6 people. For example, the word may sometimes be used to describe the 7 that animals relate to each other. 8, it is said that electronic devices “communicate” with each other. However, communication most often refers to activities among people. Thus, communication may be defined as the 9 by which people exchange feelings and ideas with one another. 10 this definition is clear and simple, much more needs to be said.

Close 2

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| A. uncooked | B. times | C. how | D. their | E. probably |
| F. or | G. for | H. that | I. But | J. have been written |

Historians can't tell us when or where or 1 the first food was cooked. In earliest 2, people had eaten food 3, and fire was used only to provide heat and light.

The first primitive cooks were 4 women, 5 preparing food and making clothing were considered women's work. 6 most of the great chefs in history have been men. This might have been because chefs learned 7 work in the kitchens of rich families 8 in restaurants and women didn't often take jobs outside their homes, or it might have been because kitchen equipment was so heavy and difficult to work with 9 only strong men could do it. In modern times, great female chefs have become known, and some of the best cook books 10 by women.

Close 3

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. upon | B. into | C. pushed | D. come to life | E. potential |
| F. captured | G. as | H. grows | I. formed by | J. speculation |

One day drought may be a thing of the past at least in coastal cities. Vast areas of desert throughout the world may for the first time 1 and provide millions of acres of land where how nothing 2.

By the end of this century this may not be mere 3. Scientists

are already looking 4 the possibility of using some of the available ice in the Arctic and Antarctic. In these regions there are vast ice-caps 5 snow that has fallen over the past 50 000 years. Layer 6 layer of deep snow means that, when melted, the snow water would be pure, not salty 7 sea-ice would be. There is so much 8 pure water here that it would need only a fraction of it to turn much of the desert or poorly irrigated parts of the world into rich farmland. And what useful packages it would come in! It should be possible to cut off a bit of ice and transport it! Alternatively perhaps a passing iceberg could be 9. They are always breaking away from the main caps and floating around, 10 by currents, until they eventually melt and are wasted.

Close 4

.....

A. alike	B. given up	C. from	D. a lot	E. each other
F. ought	G. no one	H. to	I. what	J. keen

When I was a boy, children always objected 1 wearing school uniform but teachers were 2 on it because they said all of us looked 3. Otherwise, they said, children would compete with 4 and the poorer children would be unhappy because people would see how poor they were. In recent years, however, many schools have 5 the idea of making children wear uniform but funnily enough, now that children can wear 6 they like, they have adopted a uniform of their own. When some journalists visited a London schools, they found that all the boys and girls were dressed in jeans. One girl

said she would rather die than wear a coat instead of a jersey because 7 wants to look different 8 the other children in the class. Parents may not be as happy about this as children, but they 9 to be, because this new kind of uniform is one that the children like, not something they have been forced to wear, and it is also 10 cheaper than school uniform used to be.

Close 5

A. warn	B. much	C. instead	D. Similarly	E. then
F. until	G. because	H. safe	I. without	J. for example

Fear and its companion pain are two of the most useful things that men and animals possess, if they are properly used. If fire did not hurt when burnt, children would play with it 1 their hands were burnt away. 2, if pain existed but fear did not, a child would burn itself again and again, because pain itself would not 3 it to keep away from the fire that had burnt it before. Fear and pain are therefore two guards 4 which men and animals might soon die out.

In the first sentence we suggest that fear ought to be properly used. If, 5, you never go out of your house 6 of the danger of being knocked down and killed in the street by a car, you are letting fear rule you too 7. Even in your house you are not absolutely 8: an airplane may crash on your house or you may get cancer!

The important thing is not to let fear rule you, but 9 to use fear as your servant and guide. Fear will warn you of dangers; 10 you have to decide what action to take.

Cloze 6

.....

A. rejected	B. victim	C. to settle	D. about	E. uncomfortable
F. Much of	G. What	H. time	I. out	J. turned down

Five young engineers were working hard and trying 1 details of a plant site for a new client. Suddenly one of the young engineers gave what he thought was a good solution to the problem. 2 he had to say was greeted by a(n) 3 silence, for the same proposal had been made and 4 some minutes before.

The incident seemed funny at that 5. But later it didn't. After the project had been successfully finished, most of the engineers who had worked on it were promoted. But that young man was dismissed.

What had happened? The young engineer swore that he had never heard the proposal 6. He was right. He was a 7 of a bad listening habit. Bad listening habits can hurt you a lot in your daily life. 8 your success is related to how you listen. A number of leading colleges have become very concerned 9 our bad listening habits. They have set up "listening clinics" and courses to find 10 what is wrong and what to do about it.

Cloze 7

.....

A. refuse	B. when	C. reached	D. sake	E. use telling
F. had	G. letting	H. up	I. far	J. as far as

Most dog owners are so sentimental about their pets that they

spoil them by 1 them have their own way all the time. They make absurd claims about their intelligence, and 2 to believe that dogs could do any harm. It is no 3 them, either, that city life does not suit the breed they have chosen and it would be better if they 4 picked something smaller. There are other animal lovers, however, who argue that large dogs should be banned from cities for the 5 of their health.

Recently I read about a coach dog that was living near a big park, and the vet that it was taken to when it was ill had a house not 6 off. One day, the dog works up with a bad leg; 7 its owner took it for a walk, it limped painfully beside him 8 the park but then pulled its owner across the road. The owner followed it along several streets until it 9 the vet's house, where it held 10 its injured foot and waited patiently for attention.

Cloze 8

.....

A. much	B. number	C. expected	D. on	E. goes
F. impressed	G. which	H. before	I. that	J. because of

Economists believe that job earnings influence choice of occupation. They acknowledge that people place varying emphasis 1 income, but point out that workers tends to move from one occupation to another 2 changes in salaries. In 1931, H. F. Clark, an economist, stated that "proper information regarding wages, if sufficiently 3 upon people, will lead to correct choice of occupation and correct 4 of people in an occupation, provided barriers to

occupations have been removed." This means that the supply and demand of workers have 5 to do with wages, 6 in turn influence people to choose certain careers. However, all barriers to occupations will have to be removed 7 career choices can be 8 by economics alone. There is little question 9 economic factors have some influence on choice of an occupation. But to picture them as the major or most important reason 10 against the soundest of folk wisdom: "Man does not live by bread alone."

Cloze 9

A. nearly	B. means	C. up	D. unless	E. chance
F. hurry	G. concerned	H. what	I. as	J. disadvantage

The natural method of learning a foreign language almost necessarily implies residence in the country where the language is spoken. But resident abroad has also its own linguistic drawbacks. It sounds well to talk of "picking 1 a language" by ear in the country 2, but most good linguists will confess that they learnt 3 everything from books, especially at the beginning of their study. There are, indeed, many obstacles to learning from conversation. In the 4 of talk we are likely to mishear and forget, so that 5 we learn in that way is not reliable. Conversation is not really a 6 of learning new words and expressions, but one of practice in hearing and reproducing what we have already learnt. In conversation we also have the 7 of hearing only the answers to our questions, while we have no way of knowing if those questions were

expressed correctly, 8 it is very difficult to overhear the native speakers asking each other questions which will serve 9 patterns for our own. Rash reproductions of what we hear by 10 may land us in slangy or otherwise objectionable expressions.

..... Cloze 10

A. activities	B. in	C. and	D. almost	E. more
F. only	G. of	H. When	I. Then	J. come

Did you ever have someone's name on the tip of your *tongue* (在嘴边) and yet you were unable to recall it? 1 this happens again, do not try to remember it. Do something else for a couple of minutes, 2 the name may come into your head. The name is there, since you have met this person and learned his name. It 3 has to be dug out. The first effort to recall prepares the mind for operation, but it is the *subconscious* (下意识的) 4 that go to work to dig up a unclear memory. Forcing yourself to remember 5 never helps because it doesn't loosen your memory; It only tightens it. Students find the preparatory method helpful 6 examinations. They read over the questions. Before trying to answer any of them. 7 they answer first the one 8 which they are most confident. Meanwhile, deeper mental activities in the subconscious mind are taking place; Work is being done on the 9 difficult question. By the time the easier questions are answered, answers to the more difficult ones will usually begin to 10 into mind. It is often just question of waiting for memory to come to your mind.

Close 11

A. offer	B. too	C. draw	D. from	E. treat
F. model	G. help	H. well	I. instruments	J. No

A hobby can be almost anything a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbyists build 1 ships, watch birds, climb mountains and raise flowers. Hobbyists also 2 pictures and perform on musical 3. They collect everything from stamps to coins. People take up hobbies because these activities 4 enjoyment, friendship, knowledge and relaxation. Hobbies 5 people relax after periods of hard work, and also offer interesting activities for persons who are 6 old to work. Anyone, rich or poor, old or young, sick or 7, can follow a satisfying hobby.

Doctors have found that hobbies are valuable in improving patients' health. Hobbies give them something to do, and provide interests that keep them 8 thinking about themselves. Many hospitals 9 patients by having them take up interesting hobbies.

A famous Canadian doctor expressed the value of hobbies by saying, "10 man is really happy without a hobby."

Close 12

A. courses	B. required	C. well	D. ability	E. accepted
F. complete	G. determined	H. attend	I. before	J. dressed

The task of being 1 in a university begins early for some

students, long 2 they graduate from high school. These students take special 3 to prepare for advanced study. They may also take one of more examinations that how 4 prepared they are for the university. In the final year of high school, they 5 applications and send them, with their student records, to the universities which they hope to 6. Some high school students may be 7 to have an interview with representatives of the university. Neatly 8 and usually very frightened, they are 9 to show that they have a good attitude and the 10 to succeed.

Close 13

A. that	B. far	C. potential	D. on	E. the more
F. limitless	G. solve	H. to	I. make	J. little

We all know that man can speak, 1 difficult problems, and create world wonders. It is due to brain powers 2 bring about the amazing achievements. Actually people know 3 about the mystery of the human brain. In ancient times, people thought it was the heart, not the brain, that did the activity of thinking. Scientists have long been doing research 4 the brain to help people 5 better use of it. They have found that the way brain works is 6 more complicated than they had originally thought. The more they find out, 7 questions they are unable to answer. Now many people believe that we only use a very small part of the brain's 8, and that the power of the brain is 9. The author compares the human brain 10 a mysterious world inside ourselves.