



曲一线科学备考
让每一位学生分享高品质教育



全国各地高中适用

5.3 英语完形填空系列图书

高一

1.50+50 篇

Cloze Test

► 解题策略技巧点拨 ► 独家原创分级训练 ► 主题体裁一网打尽

英语完形填空

■ 语篇解读 ■ 答案解析 ■ 温馨提示 ■ 难句分析



首都师范大学出版社
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS



教育科学出版社
ESPH Educational Science Publishing House



曲一线科学备考
让每一位学生分享高品质教育



Cloze Test

高一

150+50篇

英语完形填空

丛书主编：曲一线

丛书策划：蒋树业

丛书编委：蔡海玲 蔡建森 房 亮 胡海燕 贾明军 贾仁起 刘 健 刘红霞 刘丽娜

刘心忠 孟祥慧 彭荣华 赛 杰 石 骥 孙宝珍 汪玉玲 王 圣 王德昌

王振祥 温艳君 杨树根 杨树昭 张 峰 张春英 赵香萍

本册主编：杨树根 房 亮



首都师范大学出版社
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS



教育科学出版社
EDUCATION SCIENCE PUBLISHING HOUSE

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

5·3 英语.英语完形填空 150+50 篇.高一/曲一线
主编.一北京:首都师范大学出版社,2011.2

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5656 - 0317 - 4

I. ①5... II. ①曲... III. ①英语课—高中
—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 025589 号

5.3 英语

YINGYU WANXING TIANKONG 150 + 50 PIAN (GAOYI)

英语完形填空 150 + 50 篇(高一)

丛书主编 曲一线

责任编辑 杨慧敏

责任录排 魏妮妮

出版发行 首都师范大学出版社

北京西三环北路 105 号 100048

教育科学出版社

北京·朝阳区安慧北里安园甲9号 100101

电 话 68418523(总编室) 68982468(发行部)

网 址 www.cnupn.com.cn

北京市平谷县早立印刷厂印刷

全国新华书店发行

版 次 2011 年 3 月第 1 版

印 次 2011 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

开 本 890 毫米 \times 1240 毫米 1/16

印 张 17.5

字数 700 千

定 价 28.00 元

版权所有 违者必究

如有质量问题 请与 010-63735353 联系退换



主编点睛



英语完形填空

Recommendation

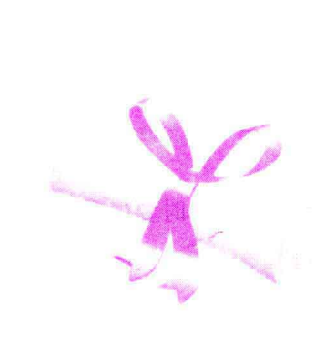


本书根据最新《英语课程标准》及《教学大纲》编写，紧扣课程标准和教学大纲，不受版本限制。书中解决困扰学生的诸多难题，如：高考完形填空题材、体裁有什么特点及趋势？完形填空考什么？完形填空备选选项有什么特点？命题者怎样设置完形填空？完形填空试题如何解答？怎样提高完形填空做题能力？

本书题目设计科学，选材新颖，题材广泛，体裁全面。书中每篇文章的选取都是经过多方斟酌才最终确定。本书按“能力水平测试”+“解题策略与技巧”+“独家原创新题分级训练”+“综合能力测试”组合的思路编写，体现发现问题——分析问题——解决问题的原则，全面保证训练的质量；选材难易结合，总词汇量和生词量符合教学大纲要求，与高一年级英语技能培养要求相吻合。相信通过本书的学习，你的英语完形填空解题能力会有一个质的飞跃！

只有知识浅薄的人才会以貌取人。

It is only shallow people who judge by appearances.



英语学习名家谈

要学好英语，就要对语言本身及语言所传达的各种文化信息感兴趣。当你读到或听到别人用简洁的英语表达深奥的思想时，兴奋不已，立即记住，这就表明你对语言产生了兴趣。没有这种兴趣，难以在语言学习中登堂入室。

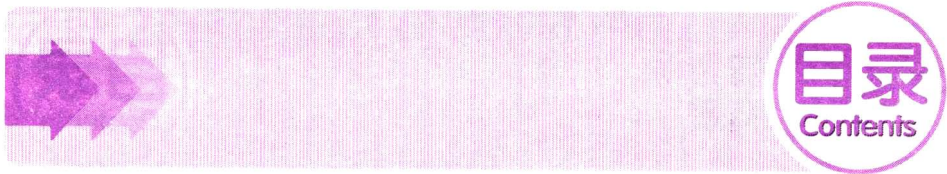
——北京外国语大学 梅仁毅教授

我们常说的“英语基本功”包括听、说、读、写这四个相关的方面，学习时要尽量平衡发展，如果其中一项过差，会从总体上影响外语水平的提高。如今仅电视一个渠道就有许多“听”的节目，可“读”的书更多。至于“说”和“写”完全可以自己练习。没有人对话，可以采用英语思维的办法跟自己说。“写”则可以通过记日记来提高，一天记一件事，可以写“听”到或“读”到过的，这样就复习了从“听”和“读”中获取的语言知识。

——北京外国语大学 吴冰教授

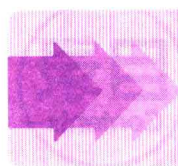
我认为学好英语在一般情况下可用如下规则描述：“动因+兴趣”——决心——持之以恒——见效。

——北京大学 胡壮麟教授



第一部分 能力水平测试	1
能力水平测试(一)	1
能力水平测试(二)	4
第二部分 解题策略与技巧	8
完形填空解读	8
第三部分 独家原创新题分级训练	12
Unit 1 – 5	12
Unit 6 – 10	31
Unit 11 – 15	50
Unit 16 – 20	70
Unit 21 – 25	90
Unit 26 – 30	111
第四部分 综合能力测试	131
能力水平测试(一)	131
能力水平测试(二)	133





智力 背景



■ 经典的英语名言	1	□ 《金银岛》	51
□ Life	2	■ Making Friends	53
■ 拉丁舞——恰恰恰	4	□ Shine Your Light	58
□ 残疾人奥林匹克运动会	5	■ 马戏团	61
■ He Won. 他赢了	7	□ 寓言(fable)	64
□ 跑车	10	■ 莴笋 lettuce	69
■ 《圣经》	11	□ Keep Him Awake	76
□ 袋鼠	18	■ 感恩节	83
■ 新加坡	19	□ Pick up 用法小节	88
□ 急救	22	■ Everyday Proverbs 每日谚语	97
■ 脑癌	23	□ 英文军令	107
□ 摇滚乐	26	■ 八句话表达“我想跟你谈谈”	112
■ Home	32	□ 和 apple 有关的表达	115
□ 海星	34	■ Micro-Blogging	122
■ Everybody Knows	36	□ 白酒的翻译	125
□ 柔道的服装	38	■ 数字误解	127
■ 非洲	41	□ Magic Bullet 灵丹妙药	131
□ 乔治三世	46	■ In Good Hands 让人放心	133
■ 旧金山唐人街	49	□ What Can You Wear?	136

第一部分 ◆ 能力水平测试

A

(江西省新余一中2010—2011年度高一年级第一次阶段考试)

Mr Jones had always wanted to make a trip into the middle of Africa to shoot wild animals. 1 first he had no enough money, and then he was married. His wife had not wanted him to 2 her. At last his wife 3 to the trip if he allowed her to go, too.

"But it will be very uncomfortable," Mr Jones 4 her, "It will be very hot and we shall live in a tent, and it 5 be dangerous." "I don't care," said his wife, "I want to go with you." So they bought a big tent, camp beds, a refrigerator which did not need 6 and many other things which would make the trip 7, and went off to the middle of Africa.

The first morning, 8 Mr Jones took his gun and left the tent, he 9 his wife a bell and explained to her, "If you fall in 10 and you need me, 11 this bell and I'll come at once."

After a few minutes, he heard the bell and returned 12 to the tent. "What's the matter?" he asked. "13," said his wife, "I was only 14 the bell." Mr Jones went off, but after a quarter of an hour, the bell rang again.

Mr Jones hurried back to the tent, but his wife said, "I'm 15. I was cleaning our tent, and I knocked the bell over by mistake." Mr Jones returned to his 16, but soon he heard the 17 once more. This time, when he got back to his 18, the tent was burning and Mrs Jones was lying on the ground, with 19 running from a big cut on her shoulder. "That's better!" said Mrs Jones, "This time the bell had been used 20!"

►►

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. And | B. But | C. For | D. Although |
| 2. A. leave | B. miss | C. marry | D. care |
| 3. A. allowed | B. promised | C. satisfied | D. agreed |
| 4. A. told | B. advised | C. persuaded | D. warned |
| 5. A. may | B. must | C. can't | D. shall |
| 6. A. money | B. electricity | C. force | D. power |
| 7. A. different | B. comfortable | C. perfect | D. interesting |
| 8. A. while | B. until | C. before | D. after |
| 9. A. gave | B. sent | C. lent | D. bought |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 10. A. hurry | B. surprise | C. safety | D. danger |
| 11. A. hit | B. knock | C. beat | D. ring |
| 12. A. again | B. back | C. quickly | D. finally |
| 13. A. Something | B. Nothing | C. No | D. None |
| 14. A. ringing | B. trying | C. using | D. testing |
| 15. A. happy | B. sorry | C. tired | D. all right |
| 16. A. wife | B. tent | C. trip | D. hunting |
| 17. A. cry | B. shot | C. bell | D. shout |
| 18. A. garden | B. house | C. camp | D. office |
| 19. A. water | B. tears | C. blood | D. sweat |
| 20. A. correctly | B. wrongly | C. frequently | D. carefully |

B

(吉林省长春市十一高中2010—2011学年度高一上学期阶段考试)

One cold day in the early spring of the year, my father, who was a farmer, was ploughing. I, eleven years old then, was 21 the horse. I didn't do the 22 well as it was rather cold. I thought the task was a little 23 for me.

"Dad," I said, "24 must I stay in the field?" "An hour," he answered. An hour 25 a long time and I said, "I 26 if I can go home now. My 27 aches."

"I'm very sorry," said my father, "but can't you 28 till it's time for dinner?" "I think not—my headache is getting 29."

"Well," he said, taking me 30 the horse and suspecting that my disease was rather in my heart than my head, "You may go home. I don't want you to work 31 you are sick. Go straight home, and tell your mother that I say you must take a large bowl of rhubarb (大黄). Tell her that I think it will 32 you a lot of good!"

There was no choice. I went home, of course, and I had to offer the 33 to my mother. I told her that I thought my head was better, 34 not to take the terrible 35. But it was of no use and it was too late. She understood my case as 36 as my father did. She knew well enough that my disease was 37. So she prepared a large bowl of rhubarb and I had to swallow all of it. Dear me! How 38 it was! I am sure I would rather ride the horse all day than be treated 39 that way. Since then I've never told another 40.

智力背景

经典的英语名言

Activity is the only road to knowledge. 行动是通往知识的唯一道路。

Imagination is more important than knowledge. 想象力比知识更为重要。

Love makes one fit for any work. 只要有爱心,人可适合任何工作。

Honesty is the best policy.

►►

21. A. feeding B. riding C. watching D. hunting
22. A. journey B. homework C. sport D. task
23. A. easy B. interesting C. hard D. pleasant
24. A. how long B. how much C. how soon D. how fast
25. A. seemed B. kept C. waited D. became
26. A. realize B. wonder C. know D. remember
27. A. hand B. leg C. head D. heart
28. A. argue B. walk C. leave D. stay
29. A. serious B. large C. simple D. cold
30. A. on B. off C. up D. through
31. A. so B. if C. but D. unless
32. A. make B. protect C. keep D. do
33. A. news B. work C. match D. message
34. A. hoping B. deciding C. considering D. quarrelling
35. A. drink B. medicine C. chance D. food
36. A. soon B. long C. well D. far
37. A. headache B. happiness C. anger D. laziness
38. A. bitter B. sweet C. nice D. interesting
39. A. with B. by C. in D. for
40. A. speech B. lie C. story D. joke

C

(江西省靖安中学 2010—2011 学年高一 10 月月考)

A man was driving at 70 miles in a 40-mile zone, when a 41 came behind him. Right away the man started thinking of 42 to give.

As the policeman came to him, he said, "Hi, officer, I guess you 43 me a little bit over the speed limit. I was in a rush to get 44, to be with my wife and kids. You know my younger son wasn't feeling too 45 when I left home this morning. I'm afraid he's ill."

The policeman said, "Well, I guess so." and started 46 something in his notebook. As minutes went by, he could see from the side view mirror, the policeman was 47 writing. When the man was wondering why he hadn't asked for his driving 48 so far, the policeman came to his window, 49 him a piece of paper, and returned to his car without saying a single word. The man wondered: how much was this 50 going to be? However, the man was 51 it was not a ticket at all and he began to 52:

"I had a daughter who was 53 by a speeding car at the age

of six by a speeding driver. He got a fine, a few months in 54, and then was free, free to hug his two daughters. I only had one, and now I have to 55 until I get to heaven before I can hug her again. I have tried to 56 that man a thousand times, and I thought I had. Maybe I really did forgive him. So pray for me, and be 57 when you drive again. My son is all I have been left with."

The man was completely 58 and could not move for the next few minutes. When finally he did, he drove 59, even a few miles 60 the speed limit, praying for forgiveness.

►►

41. A. truck B. mail car C. police car D. taxi
42. A. excuses B. information C. advice D. views
43. A. remembered B. recognized C. mistook D. caught
44. A. to school B. home C. out D. to hospital
45. A. well B. happy C. free D. healthy
46. A. writing B. looking for C. listing D. looking up
47. A. even B. really C. still D. never
48. A. insurance B. license C. journal D. route
49. A. sent B. handed C. rewarded D. pushed
50. A. paper B. note C. ticket D. notice
51. A. excited B. upset C. angry D. surprised
52. A. laugh B. smile C. read D. think
53. A. hit B. knocked C. trapped D. killed
54. A. fear B. trouble C. prison D. danger
55. A. wait B. stay C. remain D. escape
56. A. attack B. forgive C. educate D. support
57. A. honest B. thankful C. patient D. careful
58. A. disappointed B. nervous C. shocked D. frightened
59. A. quickly B. slowly C. fortunately D. rapidly
60. A. under B. over C. to D. with

D

(四川省成都市高中毕业班第三次诊断性检测)

"Today is the day I start the big diet," I told my wife as I raised my hand and 61, "No chocolate today!"

"Oh, has the hospital gift shop 62 selling it?" she asked.

"No," I said, "I'll just have to 63 my strong determination."

But when I arrived at the hospital, my little friend Benton has been there 64. I knew my promise would 65 disappear. Because if Benton had things his way, I'd always be eating a piece of

智力背景

Life

A human existence should be like a river—all at first, narrowly contained within its banks, and rushing passionately past boulders and over waterfalls. Gradually the river grows wider, the waters flow more quietly, and in the end, without any visible break, they become merged in the sea, and painlessly lose their individual being.

candy from the 66 bag he often shared with me.

Benton was an eight-year-old boy who was 67 because of a kind of cancer, which caused him to live in the darkness, when he was fifteen 68 old. For the next twenty six months, he was in and out of our hospital. For nearly four years, it seemed 69 Benton could beat the disease, until one Friday afternoon in April 2009, when he 70 a headache and lost 71 on his right side. His mom 72 him to the hospital.

Over the next several months, Benton came to our 73 many more times. Each time he came, we 74 say hello, while Benton answered the 75 by holding out a candy from his bag.

So, on that first day of my diet, I went to his room and found Benton lying in his bed, his eyes 76 but not looking into this world.

"We brought his candy bag with us. Would you like to have some?" his mother asked.

Without thinking of my diet, I 77 into the bag and pulled out the first piece my fingers touched. It was my favorite as if Benton had saved one last piece 78 me. At home that evening, I answered a phone about Benton's 79. As I 80 it up, I opened the candy and ate it.

- ▶▶
61. A. shouted B. answered C. stated D. promised
 62. A. stopped B. continued C. kept D. tried
 63. A. base on B. depend on C. insist on D. keep on
 64. A. one B. yet C. again D. early
 65. A. suddenly B. quickly C. quietly D. shortly
 66. A. bottomless B. countless C. endless D. beltless
 67. A. ill B. injured C. deaf D. blind
 68. A. years B. seasons C. months D. days
 69. A. even though B. as though C. if only D. as with
 70. A. found B. developed C. managed D. provided
 71. A. movement B. touch C. motion D. sight
 72. A. hurried B. brought C. rushed D. carried
 73. A. home B. room C. office D. hospital
 74. A. would B. could C. should D. must
 75. A. meeting B. greeting C. encouraging D. praising
 76. A. closed B. glimpsed C. glared D. opened
 77. A. ran B. touched C. reached D. felt
 78. A. at B. for C. with D. on
 79. A. illness B. blindness C. death D. sadness
 80. A. put B. hung C. set D. gave

E

(2007 福建卷)

The battle was followed by a terrible storm. Therefore, it wasn't until October 26 that Vice-Admiral Collingwood was 81 to send off his report to Britain 82 the victory and Nelson's death.

He chose 83 the task one of the smallest ships in his fleet, Pickle, 84 by Captain Lapenotiere. In spite of 85 winds and rough seas. Pickle made the 86 of more than 1,000 miles in just over eight days, 87 Falmouth on the morning of November 4.

From there, Captain Lapenotiere 88 a fast post chaise to London, traveling 89 for 37 hours. He reached the Admiralty in Whitehall at 1 a. m. on Wednesday, November 6—less than 11 days after he had 90 Collingwood.

Most of the officials had gone to bed 91, but the secretary was still 92 in the famous Board Room. Lapenotiere hurried in and 93 the report with the simple words, "Sir, we have gained a great victory. But we have 94 Lord Nelson."

Copies of the report were quickly made and 95 to the prime Minister and King George III. A special edition of a 96 was rushed out and delivered all over the country.

The atmosphere of public 97 for the victory was weakened by widespread sorrow the 98 of Nelson. As one poet later wrote, "The victory of Trafalgar was 99, indeed, with the usual forms of rejoicing, 100 they were without joy."

- ▶▶
81. A. eager B. anxious C. able D. sure
 82. A. announcing B. telling C. mentioning D. warning
 83. A. with B. from C. for D. among
 84. A. seated B. brought C. owned D. led
 85. A. strong B. weak C. warm D. light
 86. A. distance B. flight C. voyage D. march
 87. A. leaving for B. arriving at C. staying in D. sailing for
 88. A. made B. took C. kept D. sat
 89. A. freely B. aimlessly C. slowly D. continuously
 90. A. seen B. found C. told D. left
 91. A. long before B. long ago C. before long D. long after
 92. A. on leave B. on business C. at work D. at sea
 93. A. took over B. handed over C. gave out D. turned out
 94. A. defeated B. beaten C. missed D. lost

智力背景

The Orange

There is an appealing honesty to the orange. When it begins to go bad, it does so from the outside, not from the inside. How many innocent-looking apples are hiding a worm? However, the orange has no secret faults, and its outside is a mirror of its inside.

95. A. sent B. carried C. suggested D. written
 96. A. book B. newspaper C. weekly D. magazine
 97. A. hope B. search C. desire D. happiness
 98. A. return B. failure C. death D. injury

99. A. congratulated B. celebrated
 C. gained D. reported
 100. A. and B. so C. for D. but

自我评估

评估第1步：时间与正确率

建议用时：100—110分钟

实际用时：_____

本部分共有_____题，正确题数_____

错误题数_____，正确率_____

正确率90%以上—Excellent

正确率80%以上—Good

正确率70%以上—Not bad

正确率60%以上—So so

正确率不足60%—Poor

失分原因

外界影响

心情紧张 ☐动力不足 ☐身体不佳 ☐环境太差 ☐

未读懂文章

知识存储不足 ☐生词多、词汇量少 ☐语法知识欠缺 ☐不熟悉固定搭配 ☐长句困扰 ☐缺少背景知识 ☐

似懂非懂

阅读能力较差 ☐

看懂文章而做错

文章理解错误

字词理解错误 ☐段落篇章理解错误 ☐主旨大意理解错误 ☐只懂字面意思，未深入理解文章 ☐未准确理解题意 ☐未注意选项与文章内容的细微差别 ☐未核准文章内容，仅凭印象选择 ☐推断错误 ☐

评估第2步：失分原因总结

能力水平测试(二)

A

(2010 全国卷 I)

It was a busy morning, about 8:30, when an elderly gentleman in his 80s came to the hospital. I heard him saying to the nurse that he was in a hurry for an appointment (约会) at 9:30.

The nurse had him take a 1 in the waiting area, 2 him it would be at least 40 minutes 3 someone would be able to see him. I saw him 4 his watch and decided, since I was 5 busy—my patient didn't 6 at the appointed hour. I would examine his wound. While taking care of his wound, I asked him if he had another doctor's appointment.

The gentleman said no and told me that he 7 to go to the nursing home to eat breakfast with his 8. He told me that she had been 9 for a while and that she had a special disease. I asked if she would be 10 if he was a bit late. He replied that she 11 knew who he was, that she had not been able to 12 him for five years now. I was 13, and asked him, "And you 14 go every morning, even though she doesn't know who you are?"

He smiled and said, "She doesn't know me, but I know who she is." I had to hold back 15 as he left.

Now I 16 that in marriages, true love is 17 of all that is. The happiest people don't 18 have the best of everything; they just 19 the best of everything they have. 20 isn't about how to live through the storm, but how to dance in the rain.

1. A. breath B. test C. seat D. break
 2. A. persuading B. promising
 C. understanding D. telling
 3. A. if B. before C. since D. after
 4. A. taking off B. fixing C. looking at D. winding
 5. A. very B. also C. seldom D. not
 6. A. turn up B. show off C. come on D. go away
 7. A. needed B. forgot C. agreed D. happened
 8. A. daughter B. wife C. mother D. sister
 9. A. late B. well C. around D. there
 10. A. lonely B. worried C. doubtful D. hungry
 11. A. so far B. neither C. no longer D. already

智力背景



拉丁舞——恰恰恰

拉丁舞——恰恰恰(Cha-Cha-Cha),是曼波舞最原始的衍生舞蹈,在20世纪五十年代风靡全美国,是最流行的拉丁社会舞蹈。它的音乐比曼波舞稍慢一点,节奏也更简单明快。恰恰恰带给人一种快乐,轻松,逗趣的氛围,后被简称为恰恰。

12. A. recognize B. answer C. believe D. expect
 13. A. moved B. disappointed
 C. surprised D. satisfied
 14. A. only B. then C. thus D. still
 15. A. curiosity B. tears C. words D. judgement
 16. A. realize B. suggest C. hope D. prove
 17. A. agreement B. expression C. acceptance D. exhibition
 18. A. necessarily B. completely C. naturally D. frequently
 19. A. learn B. make C. favor D. try
 20. A. Adventure B. Beauty C. Trust D. Life

B

(2010 全国卷 II)

A man who knows how to write a personal letter has a very powerful tool. A letter can be enjoyed, read and 21. It can set up a warm conversation between two people far apart (远离的); it can keep a 22 with very little effort.

I will give 23. A few years ago my older brother and I were not getting 24. We had been close as 25 but had grown apart. Our meetings were not 26; our conversation was filled with arguments and quarrels; and every effort to clear the air seemed to only 27 our misunderstanding. Then he 28 a small island in the Caribbean and we 29 touch. One day he wrote me a letter. He described his island and its people, told me what he was doing, said how he felt, and encouraged me to 30. Rereading the letter, I was 31 by its humor (幽默) and clever expressions. These were all qualities for which I had 32 respected my older brother but 33 he no longer had them. I had never known he could write so 34. And with that one letter we became friends 35.

It might never have occurred to 36 to write me if he had not been in a place where there were no 37. For him, writing was a necessity. It also turned out to be the best way for us to get back in touch. Because we live in an age of 38 communication (通讯), people often 39 that they don't always have to phone or email. They have a 40. And that is to write.

21. A. received B. rewritten C. returned D. reread
 22. A. record B. promise C. friendship D. secret
 23. A. an example B. a lesson
 C. an experience D. a talk
 24. A. through B. together C. along D. away
 25. A. brothers B. children C. fellows D. classmates
 26. A. normal B. necessary C. pleasant D. possible

27. A. deepen B. start C. express D. settle
 28. A. toured B. stopped over
 C. reached D. moved to
 29. A. lost B. kept in C. needed D. got in
 30. A. think B. write C. enjoy D. read
 31. A. driven B. beaten C. surprised D. honored
 32. A. never B. seldom C. sometimes D. once
 33. A. realized B. judged C. thought D. expected
 34. A. well B. often C. much D. soon
 35. A. later B. anyhow C. too D. again
 36. A. us B. anyone else
 C. someone D. my brother
 37. A. mail services B. transport services
 C. phones D. relatives
 38. A. poor B. easy C. popular D. busy
 39. A. believe B. decide C. argue D. forget
 40. A. habit B. choice C. method D. plan

C

(2010 福建卷)



Born in America, I spoke English, not Chinese, the language of my ancestors. When I was three, my parents flashed cards with Chinese 41 at my face, but I pushed them 42. My mom believed I would learn 43 I was ready. But the 44 never came.

On a Chinese New Year's Eve, my uncle spoke to me in Chinese, but all I could do was 45 at him, confused, scratching my head. "Still can't speak Chinese?" He 46 me, "You can't even buy a fish in Chinatown."

"Hey, this is America, not China. I'll get some 47 with or without Chinese." I replied and turned to my mom for 48.

"Remember to ask for fresh fish, *Xin Xian Yu*," she said, handing over a \$20 bill. I 49 the words, running downstairs into the streets of Chinatown.

I found the fish 50 surrounded in a sea of customers. "I'd like to buy some fresh fish," I shouted to the fishman. But he 51 my English words and turned to serve the next customer. The laugh of the people behind increased 52 their impatience. With every 53, the breath of the dragons (龙) on my back grew stronger—my blood boiling—54 me to cry out, "*Xian Sheng Yu*, please." "Very *Xian Sheng*," I repeated. The crowd erupted into laughter. My face turned 55 and I ran back home 56, except for the \$20 bill I held tightly in my pocket.

残疾人奥林匹克运动会

始办于1960年,是由国际奥委会和国际残疾人奥林匹克委员会主办的、专为残疾人举行的大型综合性运动会,每四年于夏季奥运会后举办一届。残疾人奥林匹克运动始于1948年。当时,英国神经外科医生路德维格·格特曼爵士和一些热心于残疾人事业的知名人士,在伦敦奥运会期间组织了由轮椅运动员参加的比赛,这是残奥会的雏形。

智力背景



Should I laugh or cry? They're Chinese. I'm Chinese. I should feel right at 57. Instead, I was the joke, a disgrace (丢脸) to the language.

Sometimes, I laugh at my fish 58, but, in the end, the joke is on 59. Every laugh is a culture 60; every laugh is my heritage (传统) fading away.

41. A. custom B. games C. characters D. language
 42. A. ahead B. around C. along D. aside
 43. A. when B. before C. unless D. until
 44. A. success B. study C. time D. attempt
 45. A. aim B. joke C. nod D. stare
 46. A. cared about B. laughed at C. argued with D. asked after
 47. A. right now B. from now C. at times D. in time
 48. A. decision B. permission C. information D. preparation
 49. A. repeated B. reviewed C. spelled D. kept
 50. A. farm B. stand C. pond D. market
 51. A. guessed B. forgot C. doubted D. ignored
 52. A. by B. as C. with D. from
 53. A. second B. effort C. desire D. movement
 54. A. forcing B. allowing C. persuading D. leading
 55. A. bright B. blank C. pale D. red
 56. A. open-mouthed B. tongue-tied
 C. empty-handed D. broken-hearted
 57. A. service B. home C. risk D. root
 58. A. trade B. deed C. challenge D. incident
 59. A. it B. us C. me D. them
 60. A. thrown B. lost C. divided D. reflected

D

(2010 四川卷)

Recently, I flew to Las Vegas to attend a meeting. As we were about to arrive, the pilot announced with apology that there would be a slight 61 before setting down. High desert winds had 62 the airport to close all but one runway. He said that we would be 63 the city for a few minutes waiting to 64. We were also told to remain in our seats meanwhile with our seat belts fastened 65 there might be a few bumps (颠簸). Well, that few minutes turned into about forty-five minutes, including a ride that would make a roller coaster (过山车) 66 by comparison. The movement was so fierce that several passengers felt 67 and had to use airsickness bags. As you might guess, that's not a good thing to have happen in a(n) 68 space because it only 69 to increase the discomfort of the situation.

About twenty minutes into the adventure, the entire airplane became very 70. There was now a sense of anxiety and fear that could be 71 noticed. Every passenger simply held on for dear life...except one. A 72 was having a good time! With each bump of the 73, he would let out a giggle (咯咯地笑) of delight. As I observed this, I 74 that he didn't know he was supposed to be afraid and worried about his 75. He neither thought about the past nor about the future. Those are what we grown-ups have learned from 76. He was 77 the ride because he had not yet been taught to fear it. Having understood this, I took a deep breath and 78 back into my seat, pretending I was 79 on a roller coaster. I smiled for the rest of the flight. I even 80 to giggle once or twice, much to the chagrin (懊恼) of the man sitting next to me holding the airsickness bag.



61. A. mistake B. delay C. change D. wind
 62. A. forced B. warned C. swept D. reminded
 63. A. watching B. visiting C. circling D. crossing
 64. A. arrive B. enter C. stop D. land
 65. A. if B. though C. because D. while
 66. A. light B. pale C. easy D. quick
 67. A. sick B. nervous C. angry D. afraid
 68. A. empty B. narrow C. secret D. open
 69. A. happens B. continues C. fails D. serves
 70. A. quiet B. hot C. dirty D. crowded
 71. A. partly B. gradually C. shortly D. clearly
 72. A. pilot B. baby C. guard D. man
 73. A. seats B. passengers C. flight D. airplane
 74. A. realized B. hoped C. agreed D. insisted
 75. A. health B. safety C. joy D. future
 76. A. teachers B. books C. experience D. practice
 77. A. learning B. taking C. missing D. enjoying
 78. A. sat B. lay C. went D. rode
 79. A. nearly B. finally C. really D. suddenly
 80. A. attempted B. managed C. wanted D. decided

E

(2009 全国卷 I)

The True Story of Treasure Island

It was always thought that *Treasure Island* was the product of Robert Louis Stevenson's imagination. 81, recent research has found the true story of this exciting work.

Stevenson, a Scotsman, had lived 82 for many years. In 1881 he returned to Scotland for a 83. With him were his

智力背景

Kites

How much like kites we sometimes are! The Heaven gives us adversity and restrictions, rules to follow from which we can grow and gain strength. Restraint is a necessary counterpart to the winds of opposition. Some of us tug at the rules so hard that we never soar to reach the heights we might have obtained.

American wife Fanny and his son 84.

Each morning Stevenson would take them out for a long 85 over the hills. They had been 86 this for several days before the weather suddenly took a turn for the worse. Kept indoors by the heavy rain, Lloyd felt the days 87. To keep the boy happy, Robert asked the boy to do some 88.

One morning, the boy came to Robert with a beautiful map of an island. Robert 89 that the boy had drawn a large cross in the middle of 90. "What's that?" he asked. "That's the 91 treasure," said the boy. Robert suddenly 92 something of an adventure story in the boy's 93. While the rain was pouring, Robert sat down by the fire to write a story. He would make the 94 a twelve-year-old boy, just like Lloyd. But who would be the pirate (海盗)?

Robert had a good friend named Henley, who walked around with the 95 of a wooden leg. Robert had always wanted to 96 such a man in a story. 97 Long John Silver, the pirate with a wooden leg, was 98.

So, thanks to a 99 September in Scotland, a friend with a wooden leg, and the imagination of a twelve-year-old boy, we have one of the greatest 100 stories in the English language.

►►

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 81. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Besides | D. Finally |
| 82. A. alone | B. next door | C. at home | D. abroad |
| 83. A. meeting | B. story | C. holiday | D. job |
| 84. A. Lloyd | B. Robert | C. Henley | D. John |
| 85. A. talk | B. rest | C. walk | D. game |
| 86. A. attempting | B. missing | C. planning | D. enjoying |
| 87. A. quiet | B. dull | C. busy | D. cold |
| 88. A. cleaning | B. writing | C. drawing | D. exercising |
| 89. A. doubted | B. noticed | C. decided | D. recognized |
| 90. A. the sea | B. the house | C. Scotland | D. the island |
| 91. A. forgotten | B. buried | C. discovered | D. unexpected |
| 92. A. saw | B. drew | C. made | D. learned |
| 93. A. book | B. reply | C. picture | D. mind |
| 94. A. star | B. hero | C. writer | D. child |
| 95. A. help | B. problem | C. use | D. bottom |
| 96. A. praise | B. produce | C. include | D. accept |
| 97. A. Yet | B. Also | C. But | D. Thus |
| 98. A. read | B. born | C. hired | D. written |
| 99. A. rainy | B. sunny | C. cool | D. windy |
| 100. A. news | B. love | C. real-life | D. adventure |



自我评估

►► 评估第1步：时间与正确率

建议用时：100—110分钟

实际用时：_____

本部分共有_____题，正确题数_____

错误题数_____，正确率_____

正确率90%以上—Excellent

正确率80%以上—Good

正确率70%以上—Not bad

正确率60%以上—So so

正确率不足60%—Poor

失分原因

外界影响

- 心情紧张 ☐
- 动力不足 ☐
- 身体不佳 ☐
- 环境太差 ☐

未读懂文章

知识存储不足 ☐

- 生词多，词汇量少 ☐
- 语法知识欠缺 ☐
- 不熟悉固定搭配 ☐
- 长句困扰 ☐
- 缺少背景知识 ☐

似懂非懂

阅读能力较差 ☐

看懂文章而做错

- 文章理解错误
 - 字词理解错误 ☐
 - 段落篇章理解错误 ☐
 - 主旨大意理解错误 ☐
- 只懂字面意思，未深入理解文章 ☐
- 未准确理解题意 ☐
- 未注意选项与文章内容的细微差别 ☐
- 未核准文章内容，仅凭印象选择 ☐
- 推断错误 ☐

►► 评估第2步：失分原因总结

智力背景

He Won. 他赢了

Tommy: How is your little brother, Johnny? Johnny: He is ill in bed. He hurt himself.

Tommy: That's too bad. How did that happen?

Johnny: We played who could lean furthest out of the window, and he won.

第二部分 ◆ 解题策略与技巧

完形填空解读

完形填空是一种立意新、要求高的综合性语言测试题。主要考查考生对语句的连贯性和一致性的辨识能力,以及对一定语境中规范语言成分的掌握,是对考生综合运用语言能力的检验。

一 完形填空的试题设计

1. 题材选择。

完形填空的文章与阅读理解的文章有些不同。完形填空材料难度低于阅读理解的材料,富含词汇、语法结构等,上下文关系较为紧凑。

2. 题目设计

完形填空的各选项设计大多为一个单词,有时是一个短语。每小题所给的四个选项一般都属于相同或对等的词类;错误选项与空前、空后词语也大多可以构成搭配,因此有一定的干扰性与迷惑性。20 个小题的 80 个选项中所用到的词汇或结构基本不重复,增大了考查的覆盖面。完形填空题设空以实词(即所谓信息词汇)为主,名词、动词、形容词和副词等占到全部选项的 95% 以上。

3. 能力考查

完形填空考查对文章的通篇理解和词汇在语境中的运用。完形填空需要学生把握上下文语境的逻辑关系,掌握一定的常识,理解词语的搭配等。做题时不要单纯的从语法的角度去思考、分析,即使有些题目中有一个语法形式的题(多为对连词的考查),也只有充分考虑上下文的逻辑关系才能得出正确答案。

二 完形填空试题类型

总体说来,完形填空所测试的内容大致分为四类:语境词汇题,固定搭配题,语法结构题,逻辑推理题。语境词汇题与逻辑推理题占绝大多数。

1. 语境词汇题

完形填空对词汇的考查在很大程度上与上下文的语境有关,也就是填入的单词要依赖于试题的上下文,从已知信息中推论出未知信息,这是高考完形填空考查的重点和方向,同时要注意填入的单词和周围单词的语义搭配问题。

为了达到文章衔接和连贯的目的,文章中的词汇会通过不同的方式复现出来。词汇的复现关系指的是某一词以原词、同义词、近义词、反义词、概括词等形式重复出现在语篇中,语篇中的句子通过这种复现关系达到相互衔接。

1) 原词复现

原词复现是指相同的单词在原文中反复出现,达到文章衔接的目的。做题时可利用这种衔接方法找到要填入的单词在原文中的复现词,这样就找到了试题的答案。

Behind our house is the start of a fascinating trail (小径)。

This trail is one of the old roads that wind through untold miles of forest. My 36, Beans, and I walk the trail frequently. Normally, Beans sniffs alongside the trail to follow the smell of a deer track or 37 some cause known only to him.

Beans is a white dog, quite handsome and very 38. He not only understands what we tell him, but also often makes sounds as if he were... (2010 湖南卷)

36. A. deer B. dog C. lady D. man

解析 根据第二段第一句信息 Beans is a white dog, quite handsome and... 暗示, 所以此题答案为 B。

2) 同义词或近义词复现

同义词复现是指相同或相近的单词在原文中反复出现,以达到文章衔接的目的。在完形填空试题中,就可以利用这种衔接方式找到要填入单词的同义词或者近义词。这也包括了同源词复现,即相同词根构成的不同词性的单词在文章中反复出现。

One morning, we took a different route, which led us to an unfamiliar trail. I was sure this trail would eventually lead us to our familiar 40. But, no. We seemed to be far off course. After two hours, I suddenly realized that Beans probably 41 the way home. (2010 湖南卷)

40. A. driveway B. path
C. crossroad D. highway

解析 第一句中谈到信息 an unfamiliar trail, 根据语境空格处应该选择一个与 trail 意义相同的词。driveway 汽车路, 车行道; crossroad 十字路口, 交叉路, 岔道, 重大的抉择关头; highway 高速公路, 这些都不符合语境。所以答案为 B。

3) 反义词复现

反义词复现是指与前文中词义相反的单词在文中出现,以达到文章衔接的目的。做题时可以利用文章的这一衔接手段在文章中寻找要填入单词的反义词。

You have to push the door with the word "PUSH" to go out of the building and to pull the door with the word "PULL" to 24 the building. This was new to me, because we use the 25 door in South Korea. For quite a few times I failed to go out of a shopping centre and was embarrassed. (2010 广东卷)

24. A. enter B. leave C. open D. close

解析 从该句中信息... push the door with the word "PUSH" to go out of the building 可知 the door with the word "PULL" 是相反的, 所选词与 go out of 互为反义词。所以答案为 A。

2. 固定搭配题

固定搭配题在完形填空题中占的比重不多, 它包括对动词短

智力背景

One Word, One Action, or One Thought

One word, one action, or one thought can reduce another person's suffering. One word can give comfort and confidence, destroy doubt, and help someone avoid a mistake. One action can save a person's life. One thought can do the same, because thoughts always lead to words and actions.

语、名词短语、形容词短语、介词短语的考查。我们应该在学习中尽可能多的积累和掌握固定短语。

The happiest people don't 53 have the best of everything; they just 54 the best of everything they have. 55 isn't about how to live through the storm, but how to dance in the rain. (2010 全国卷 I)

54. A. learn B. make C. favor D. try

解析 make the best of 充分利用。最幸福的人只是善于充分利用他们拥有的一切。所以答案为 B。

3. 语法结构题

高考中语法结构试题一般不会超过一个,而且不是单纯考查语法,多是在语境中对连词的考查。

"You 43 are lost," Alice said, "You need to go back five kilometers 44 you reach the T-junction. Turn left and 45 for about another 10 kilometers to the main highway. (2010 江西卷)

44. A. if B. until C. unless D. as

解析 until 引导时间状语从句。句意:你需要往回走五公里一直到丁字路口。所以答案为 B。

Those fun trips had a(n) 19 impact. A chance encounter in 2000 proved that. One day, 20 working security at a school basketball game, Moody noticed two young guys 21. He sensed trouble between them. (2010 天津卷)

20. A. once B. while C. since D. until

解析 从上下句的逻辑关系看,空格所在的句子,表示时间,意思是“在……的时候”。所以答案为 B。

4. 逻辑推理题

完形填空考查的是一种综合能力,而不只是对词汇和语法的考查。对句子之间逻辑关系的判断也是完形填空考查的重点。逻辑关系主要包括因果关系、列举关系、解说关系、分类关系、比较关系、对照关系等。

When Alice started to cycle home from Jenny's house, she wasn't nervous. She was certainly not afraid of the dark. 36, it was only a 15-minute ride home. But halfway there, she began to wish that she hadn't been so 37. (2010 江西卷)

36. A. However B. Besides
C. Therefore D. Otherwise
37. A. brave B. excited
C. curious D. stubborn

解析 36. 第二句讲 Alice 很勇敢,第三句内容讲只有 15 分钟的路程,两句为递进关系。所以答案为 B。37. 该句信息讲半路上 Alice 心跳加快,这与上文信息有转折关系,所以她希望自己当初没这么勇敢就好了。所以答案为 A。

做完形填空时要紧跟作者的思路读全文,思维要有灵活性,要随着记叙与议论的转换而转换,及时调整思维方式。

做题的步骤

1. 通览全文,了解大意

答题前,要抓住文段首句,预测文段内容,然后越过空格,快速浏览全文,合理逻辑思维,建立语言整体感,把握全文的主旨大意。

2. 综合考虑,补全空格

答题时,要瞻前顾后,放眼全篇,先可借助自己的语感,利用上下文提供的情境,推测出可能的答案,再结合备选项从词汇的意义、用法、习惯搭配以及常识、上下文等角度,进行认真分析,比较、推理、判断,进而找出合理的答案。在此过程中要做到:

1. 先整体,后局部

先准确把握整篇短文的含义以及上下文的逻辑关系,而不要先将注意力集中在四个选项上。

2. 先易后难,捕捉信息词

遇到很难确定的选择,这时可先跳过此题,将易选之项选出,提高文章的完整性,减少缺失的信息;待阅读到下文获取更多信息时,再回过头来处理未选之题。同时,尤其要注意捕捉信息词作为解题线索,利用已知线索推出未知信息。完形填空的题目都可或多或少地从上下文中找到或隐或现的线索或提示。

3. 复读检验,消除疏漏

答题后,再次通读全文,核实短文行文是否流畅,意义是否连贯,逻辑关系是否合理。有疑问时,要根据文段的中心思想,从意义、语法的角度来仔细权衡,加以改正,弥补疏漏。

做完形填空试题的方法:

1. 正向推断法

正向推断法就是利用上下文的某些信息,通过合理严密的逻辑判断,正确推断出下文未知信息,要确保从上文推断出的信息准确无误,必须特别注意上下文连续、连贯、顺畅。此时可借助某些逻辑性比较强的连词,如 but, and, however, therefore, because, besides 等。

2. 逆向推断法

逆向推断法就是某空档所需信息难以通过上文的信息推断出,只能通过上文的信息反向推断而出,此时同样需要借助某些逻辑性较强的连词。

3. 直接推断法

直接推断法是根据空档语言信息的背景特点,从上下文直接找出基本相同的信息。

4. 语境词汇推断法

语境词汇推断法选择既符合语境的意义又符合其词汇用法的选项。

5. 常识推断法

有时个别空档所需信息单靠上下文和语境很难推断出,但结合常识却很容易推出。

6. 主旨推断法

主旨推断法是在了解文章主旨的前提下,在主旨的指引下,展开合理的想象和进行合乎逻辑的推理判断。

下面以 2010 年北京试题为例分析完形填空的做题技巧:

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

I met Mrs Neidl in the ninth grade on a stage-design team for a play and she was one of the directors. Almost instantly I loved her. She had an unpleasant voice and a direct way of speaking, 1 she was encouraging and inspiring. For some reason, she was impressed with my work and me.

Mrs Neidl would ask me for my 2. She wanted to know

智力背景

Understand Oneself Thoroughly

To get a thorough understanding of oneself is to gain a correct view of oneself and be a sober realist; aware of both one's strength and shortage. You may look forward to the future but be sure not to expect too much, for ideals can never be fully realized. You may be courageous to meet challenges, but it should be clear to you where to direct your efforts.