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高三+高考

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高三+高考

150+50篇

英语完形填空与阅读理解

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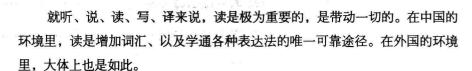
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For every minute you are angry, you lose sixty seconds of happiness.





——外交学院 吴景荣教授

也许有一点值得多说几句,那就是阅读的好处。只要方法对头,即注意扩大阅读面,既要快读抓内容,又要停下来思考其要旨,那就会发现在提高阅读力的过程里,我们不仅吸收了知识,而且获得一种辨别能力,从而知道什么是好书,什么样的语言是好语言。阅读是一种文化活动,阅读力的提高最终意味着一个人的文化修养的全面提高。

——北京外国语大学 王佐良教授

Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtile; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend: Abeunt studia in mores [Studies go to form character]; nay, there is no stand or impediment in the wit, but may be wrought out by fit studies.

---- Francis Bacon

读史使人明智,读诗使人聪颖,算术使人缜密,自然哲学使人深刻,伦理 使人庄重,逻辑与修辞使人善辩。总之,学习造就性格;不仅如此,心智中任 何障碍都可以通过恰当的学习来疏通。

——英国哲学家、思想家、作家和科学家 弗朗西斯·培根





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第一部分 ★ 能力水平测试

(黑龙江省哈尔滨市第三中学2010-2011 学年上学期高三月考)

When I was about 13, my father would take me on short outings on Saturdays. On the way home, Dad __1_ stopped at the Dairy Queen for 10-cent ice creams. I couldn't 2 it, but I could pray from the 3 we started heading home to that corner where we would either go straight for the ice cream or 4 and go home empty-handed. That corner 5 either mouth-watering excitement or 6 .

On one special day, we were heading home, and again I was praying for the 7 sound of his offer. It 8 . "Would you like an ice cream today?" "That sounds great, Dad!" But then he said, "How would you like to 9 today?"

Twenty cents! My mind reeled. I could afford it. I got a weekly allowance of 25 cents, plus some 10 for odd jobs. But 11 it was my money, ice cream wasn't a good use of it. In a fit of 12, I said, "Well, in that case, I guess I'll 13." My father just said, "Okay, Son.'

But as we headed home, I realized how wrong I was and begged him to 14 . But he just said, "That's okay, we don't really need one. "I felt 15 for my selfishness and ungratefulness. He didn't mind, or 16 act disappointedly.

I 17 that generosity goes two ways and gratefulness sometimes costs more than "thank you". On that day gratefulness would have cost 20 cents and it would have been the 18 ice cream I'd ever had.

I'll tell you one more thing. We 19 another trip the next week. As we 20 the corner, I said, "Dad, would you like an ice cream today? My treat."

•			
1. A. never	B. hardly	C. frequently	D. strangely
2. A. expect	B. mention	C. wait	D. get
3. A. month	B. day	C. weekend	D. moment
4. A. finish	B. drive	C. turn	D. return
5. A. indicated	B. meant	C. suggested	D. instructed
6. A. anger	B. shame	C. happiness	D. disappointment
7. A. funny	B. surprising	C. interesting	D. beautiful
8. A. came	B. spoke	C. went	D. flew
9. A. serve	B. treat	C. buy	D. provide
10. A. extra	B. limited	C. little	D. easy
11. A. after	B. while	C. when	D. although

12. A. sadness	B. regret	C. curiosity	D. selfishness
13. A. accept	B. pay	C. pass	D. eat
14. A. turn back		C. stop by	D. give in
15. A. unsatisfied		C. frightened	D. crazy
16. A. even	B. never	C. only	D. somehow
17. A. knew	B. learned	C. acknowledged	D. found
18. A. dearest	B. worst	C. cheapest	D. best
19. A. made out	B. prepared for		D. took up
20. A. crossed	B. left	C. saw	D. approached

В

(山东省兖州市 2010—2011 学年度高三开学考试)

A boy selling magazines walked up to a house people seldom visited. The house was old and the owner 21 came out. When he did come out he wouldn't say hello to anybody 22 simply stared at them.

The boy knocked on the door and 23. As he was ready to 24 away, the door slowly opened. "What do you want?" the old man said.

"Uh, sir, I'm selling these magazines and I was 25 if you'd like to buy one." The old man 26 stared at the boy. The boy could see the inside of the house and 27 some dog figurines. "Do you 28 dogs?" the boy asked. "Yes, I do. They're my family here and they're all I have. "The boy felt sorry for the man, as he seemed to be very 29 . "I've a magazine here for collectors. It's perfect for you. I also have one about dogs since you like dogs so much. "But the old man said, "I need 30 of the magazines, now goodbye."

The boy was sad. He went home and then an idea _31 to him. He had a little dog figurine. He walked back to the old man's house with the 32 . He knocked on the door again and this time the old man came right to the door. "Boy, I 33 I told you no magazines."

"No, sir. I know that. I wanted to bring you a 34." The boy handed him the figurine and the old man's face 35 . "It's a Golden Retriever. I have one at home. This one is 36 you." The old man was 37; no one had ever shown him so much 38. "Boy, you have a big 39 . Thank you!" From that day on, the old man 40 coming out of the house and talking with people.

21. A. regularly	B. never	C. hardly	D. nearly
22. A. but	B. when	C. as	D. so
23. A. hurried	B. remained	C. waited	D. left

Don't change the way you are just to make somebody happy.

不要改变你的方式只是为了让别人高兴。

You have to change the way you are playing. 你必须改变你现在的打法。

You should do it (in) the way (that/in which) I do it. 你应该按照我做事情的方法来做。

-			B)	i
		۹		į
		2	8	
Λ.	Se.	ΝĎ	78	,

24. A. drive	B. run	C. escape	D. walk
25. A. wondering	B. saying	C. doubting	D. hoping
26. A. ever	B. yet	C. still	D. just
27. A. loved	B. noticed	C. contacted	D. sensed
28. A. help	B. raise	C. collect	D. like
29. A. lonely	B. cruel	C. old	D. terrible
30. A. nothing	B. none	C. either	D. some
31. A. happened	B. reached	C. brought	D. occurred
32. A. fear	B. magazine	C. figurine	D. idea
33. A. imagined	B. thought	C. wished	D. expected
34. A. friend	B. dog	C. gift	D. book
35. A. went up	B. turned up	C. grew up	D. lit up
36. A. with	B. for	C. on	D. in
37. A. surprised	B. calm	C. disappointed	D. encouraged
38. A. pity	B. kindness	C. politeness	D. happiness
39. A. hand	B. eye	C. heart	D. head
40. A. continued	B. started	C. avoided	D. risked
thing many in the by all	in from our re		

(安徽省合肥八中2011届高三第二次月考)

David Beckham had a dream: to be the first English player to appear in four World Cups. But now it appears that dream is over after a serious injury to his Achilles tendon(跟腱) which means he could be out of action for around six months. With this year's World Cup in South Africa only three months away, sadly Beckham looks set to miss out. The injury happened while Beckham was playing for AC Milan against AC Chievo in the Italian league. After attempting to kick the ball, he fell to the ground and hobbled off the pitch before being stretchered (被担架抬走) away.

It is not yet known whether he has completely severed (切断) his Achilles tendon or only torn it. The player has now flown to Finland for assessment and treatment by a knee specialist.

England manager Fabio Capello fears the worst for Beckham's World Cup chances.

"We have to wait for the results of the scan but it looks like he is out of the World Cup," he said in a statement. I spoke with him after the game on Sunday night to offer my support.

"David is a great professional and has worked very hard to be ready for the World Cup, so missing it will be a big blow."

Beckham's former manager at American club LA Galaxy, Alexei Lalas, echoed (共鸣) Capello's words of support;

"It is a horrible situation for Beckham. I know how much it means to him to be in the World Cup and how important he is to the England team."

David Beckham is now 34 and some are asking whether this serious injury could mean his whole career is over.

Whatever happens, as one of the best-known and popular football players, Beckham will have no shortage of encouragement from fans around the world. Some will remember Beckham's miraculous recovery from an Achilles injury in 2006, when he was back on the pitch after only eight weeks.

If he could repeat the same feat in time for the World Cup, it really would be the stuff of fairytales.

So, perhaps all is not lost. Optimists will <u>take heart</u> from Alexei Lalas' words:

"You never want to write off (排除) David Beckham as he has shown us his ability to bounce back (恢复原状)."

*

- 41. What is the best title of the passage?
 - A. Beckham had a dream ?
 - B. Beckham—a great football player !
 - C. The end for Beckham?
 - D. World Cup in South Africa!
- 42. What does the author mean by saying "missing it will be a big blow" in the 5th paragraph?
 - A. Missing the World Cup will be a big success.
 - B. Missing Beckham means a great failure.
 - C. Missing Beckham means an important opportunity for the A-merican club LA Galaxy.
 - D. Missing the World Cup means a big disappointment for Beckham.
- 43. We may infer from the passage that _____
 - A. Beckham will definitely not be able to play football again
 - B. Beckham was cured by a great knee specialist he found
 - C. Beckham has his ability to bounce back
 - D. Beckham is likely to miss the World Cup
- 44. The underlined words "take heart" probably mean .
 - A. get disappointed
 - B. get help
 - C. get encouraged
 - D. get hurt

D

(吉林省实验中学2011届高三第一次模拟考试)

Why is setting goals important? Because goals can help you do, be, and experience everything you want in life. Instead of just letting life happen to you, goals allow yourself to make your life happen.

Successful and happy people have a vision of how their life should be and they set lots of goals (both short-term and long-range) to help them reach their vision. By setting goals you are taking control of your life. It's like having a map to show you where you want to go. Think of it in this way. There are two drivers. One has a destination in mind (her goal) which is laid out for her on a map. She can drive straight there without any wasted time or wrong turns. The other driver has no goal or destination or map. She starts off at the same time from the same place as the first driver. But she drives

智力背景



Useful Expressions 有用的表达法

To some, an obstacle is an excuse to quit. To others it is an opportunity to grow stronger. 对有些人来说,困难是放弃的借口。而对另外一部分人来说,困难是成长壮大的机遇。 I didn't say it was your fault; I said I was blaming you. 我没说这是你的错;我只是说我怨你。 Never do anything aimlessly. 永远不要毫无目标地做事。

aimlessly around, never getting anywhere, just using up gas and oil. Which driver do you want to be?

Winners in life set goals and follow through on them. They decide what they want in life and then get there by making plans and setting goals. Unsuccessful people just let life happen by accident. Goals aren't difficult to set, and they aren't difficult to reach. It's up to you to find out what your goals, ideals and visions really are. You are the one who must decide what to pursue and at what direction to aim your life.

Research tells us that when we write a goal down we are more likely to achieve it. Written goals can be reviewed regularly, and have more power. Like a contract(合同) with yourself, they are harder to neglect or forget.

Also when you write your goals in a particular way you are able to make yourself continuously aware of situations that will bring you nearer to your goals.

45. The author gave the example of two drivers to show
A. the foolishness of the first driver
B. the importance of having a map
C. the foolishness of the second driver
D. the importance of setting goals
46. According to this text, the most important thing in realizing one's
ideal is to
A. try to be realistic about one's ability
B. have a clear understanding of what he or she wants in life
C. let others understand him or her first, then work together with
him or her
D. let others help him or her to make his or her dream come true
47. If people want to reach their goals, they should
A. write down their goals
B. sign a contract with other people
C. face the difficulties in front of them
D. discuss with others and ask for their help
48. If you want to succeed, you must .

E (江西省师大附中 2011 届高三上学期开学考试)

Section One

A. study hard

C. live happily

The city is an accumulation of human civilization. Just as the American social philosopher (哲学家) Lewis Mumford put it, it is a special system which, fine and compact, has been designed to preserve the fruits of human civilization. Many Western languages have developed their versions of the term "civilization" from the same Latin (拉丁语的) word "civitas" (meaning "city"), and it is by

no means a coincidence. The city has played a significant role in the perfection of order in human society.

Section Two

The emblem, showing the image of three people — you, me, him/her holding hands together, symbolizes the big family of mankind. Inspired by the shape of the Chinese character "世" (meaning the world), the design conveys the organizers' wish to host an Expo which is of global scale and which displays the various urban cultures of the world.

Section Three

Created from the inspiration of Chinese character "人", the design roots deeply in Chinese culture. It tells the world the eternal core (永恒的核心) and theme of Shanghai World Expo will be always human. The mascot "Haibao" will become the messenger for the theme of World Expo 2010 Shanghai China "Better City, Better Life".

The basic structure of the Chinese character "人" in which each stroke(一笔,一划) supports each other also shows the concept that the beautiful life should depends on mutual-help. If the human are willing to support one another, the harmony among human, nature, and society will be available. Such an urban life will be nice.

Haibao's confident smile is expressing his sincere greeting from China —"World Expo 2010 Shanghai China welcomes you!" ▶

- 49. Section One mainly tells us about .
 - A. the part cities play in human civilization
 - B. the development of the word "city"
 - C. why the Expo is held in Shanghai
 - D. where human civilization originated
- 50. The underlined word "it" in Section One refers to
 - A. the civilization
- B. the philosopher

C. the word

- D. the city
- 51. Which correctly matches the sections with the pictures described in the passage?

Pictures	N	EXPO CO10 SHAHGHAI CHIMA	城市,让生活更美好 Better City, Better Life
A.	Section One	Section Two	Section Three
В.	Section Two	Section Three	Section One
C.	Section Three	Section Two	Section One
D.	Section Three	Section One	Section Two

52.	The	second	paragraph	in	Section	Three	explains	how	the	crea-
	tion	is conn	ected with	the		of the	Chinese	word	"人	.".

A. story

B. meaning

C. shape

D. usage

Wisdom 明理(一)

The shortest way to do many things is to do only one thing at a time.

B. have a goal and achieve it

D. sleep well

要想多做事情,最简单的办法是一次只做一件事。

When you forgive, you set a prisoner free. And then you discover that the prisoner was you. 当你宽恕的时候,等于释放了一个囚徒。然后你会发现,那个囚徒就是你自己。





自我评估 ————	>> 评估第2步:失分原因总结
>> 评估第7步:时间与正确率	心情紧张 □
建议用时: 50—55分钟	→ 対力不足 □ 対力不足 □ 生词多、词汇量少
实际用时:	环境太差 语法知识欠缺
本部分共有题 正确题数	→ 知识存储不足□ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
错误题数 正确率	缺少背景知识
正确率90%以上—Excellent	失分原因
正确率80%以上—Good	大 が原因
正确率70%以上—Not bad	文章理解错误 段落篇章理解错误 □
正确率60%以上—So so	主旨大意理解错误 □ 看懂文章而做错 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
	有
正确率不足60%—Poor	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 □

能力水平测试(二)

A

(安徽省百校论坛 2011 届高三第一次联合考试)

"A parcel arrived for you today," my father told me, as we were driving home from work. "It's quite big." "Oh, really?" I wondered out loud. "Have you ____ anything? Maybe from Amazon or eBay or something...?" my father continued. "No, Dad. I'm ___ only one thing, but that should arrive in a(n) __3__."

On Sunday, I will participate in a(n) __4__activity with some friends, and I had asked Bluebell if she could send me some of her homemade smile cards to __5_ on the day. Since smile cards would have fit into an envelope, I couldn't imagine what else could be in the __6_. I became increasingly __7_ as we continued to drive home. As soon as we arrived, I __8__ to open the package. It had a neat, hand-written label on it. "There might be something easy to __9__inside," my father said, as he handed me some scissors. "Be careful when you open it."

The package was filled with all sorts of kindness <u>10</u>! First, some beautiful colorful posters with kindness ideas and <u>11</u> fell onto the floor. There were also loads of wrist bands, which I will <u>12</u> at our kindness activity. <u>13</u>, there were three envelopes in the package—two of them had the most cleanly and neatly <u>14</u> smile cards, and the third had a wonderful card inside, which <u>15</u>, "Thank you very much for your kindness... loads of love, Bluebell."

"This is really <u>16</u>," my father said. My mother and sister enjoyed the package as well. Bluebell put the biggest 17 on all

of our faces! When I had asked her for some of her homemade smile cards to 18 some kindness during our activity, I never expected to 19 such a wonderful package filled with all sorts of kindness and inspiration.

nd inspiration.

You have 20 made my day. Bluebell!

1. A. ordered	B. searched	C. desired	D. paid	
2. A. preferring	B. wanting	C. preventing	D. expecting	
3. A. poster	B. parcel	C. envelope	D. e-mail	
4. A. sports	B. afterschool	C. kindness	D. business	
5. A. make up	B. write down	C. hand in	D. give out	
6. A. package	B. card	C. letter	D. envelope	
7. A. curious	B. surprised	C. hopeful	D. terrible	
8. A. wanted	B. walked	C. rushed	D. stopped	
9. A. lose	B. break	C. use	D. pick	
10. A. talents	B. gifts	C. books	D. activities	
11. A. articles	B. music	C. poets	D. poems	
12. A. get rid of		B. make good	use of	
C. keep out of		D. take posses	sion of	
13. A. In conclusio	nB. In addition	C. In short D. In fact		
14. A. machinemad	e	B. manmade		
C. homemade		D. shopmade		
15. A. told	B. spoke	C. wrote	D. read	
16. A. amazing	B. funny	C. crazy	D. accidental	
17. A. card	B. tear	C. spot	D. smile	
18. A. raise	B. spread	C. collect	D. teach	
19. A. find	B. discover	C. receive	D. accept	

智力背景



Wisdom 明理(二)

The wise are instructed by reason; ordinary minds, by experience; the stupid, by necessity; and brutes, by instinct.

聪明人循理智办事 平堂人昭经验办事 麦人拉需要办事 畜生传太能办事。

В

(山东省济南市外国语学校 2010—2011 学年度第一学期高三质测)

In Twain, many people know what a "motorpool" means. It is 21 known as a place for the maintenance of official business and government cars. 22 it is a place for vehicle maintenance.

More than ten years ago I came to America on business and I took advantage of the 23 to visit my friend. My friend drove a car to 24 me at the airport, and took me to his home. Out of the 25, my friend drove his car into the innermost 26, which had a sign "carpool only". I 27 what "carpool" meant. I felt doubted whether he was going to a motorpool. 28 I thought myself clever in asking:

"Is there anything wrong with the car?"

"Nothing. 29 ?" said he.

"Well then, why are you going to carpool?" I __30_.

My friend couldn't help <u>31</u> and told me that "carpool" referred to the lane that only the cars with two or more <u>32</u> could drive in. I felt rather 33 on hearing that.

After dinner, my friend's neighbour came over to ask whether he 34 "carpool" the next day. "35," my friend said, "I will accompany my friend to go shopping tomorrow. "I was 36 again, wondering why he could not "carpool" with him since we had "carpooled" today. My friend explained to me again that the "carpool" that his neighbour 37 meant they in turn drove the car to work so as to save 38. The first "carpool" is a noun, 39 the second "carpool" is a verb. It is really 40 for newcomers in America to understand it in a short time.

*

21. A. commonly B. probably C. partly D. simply	
22. A. In general B. In particular C. After all D. Above a	ll
23. A. break B. time C. chance D. place	
24. A. watch B. help C. meet D. catch	
25. A. sight B. airport C. kindness D. plane	
26. A. line B. lane C. range D. route	
27. A. wondered B. knew C. understood D. learned	
28. A. For B. Thus C. Then D. Though	
29. A. How B. What C. Why D. Where	
30. A. reminded B. responded C. explained D. judged	
31. A. thinking B. talking C. laughing D. showing	
32. A. passengers B. drivers C. kids D. ladies	
33. A. surprised B. excited C. annoyed D. embarra	ssed
34. A. needed B. could C. should D. would	
35. A. Sure B. Sorry C. Pardon D. Good	
36. A. upset B. doubtful C. confused D. worried	
37. A. used B. insisted C. learned D. provided	ł
38. A. energy B. time C. money D. gas	
39. A. as B. so C. while D. for	
40. A. interesting B. difficult C. important D. necessar	ry

C

(湖北省黄冈中学2011 届高三年级10月月考)

Andy rode slowly on his way to school, day-dreaming about the fishing trip that his father had promised him. He was so busy dreaming about all the fish he would catch that he was unaware of everything else around him.

He rode along until a strange sound drew him to the present. He came to a stop and looked curiously up to the heavens. What he saw shocked and terrified him. A huge swarm of bees filled the sky like a black cloud and the buzzing mass seemed to be heading angrily towards him.

With no time to waste, Andy sped off in the opposite direction, riding furiously—but without knowing how to escape the swarm. With a rapidly beating heart and his legs pumping furiously, he sped down the rough road. As the bees came closer, his panic increased. Andy knew that he was sensitive to bee stings (質). The last sting had landed him in hospital — and that was only one bee sting! He had been forced to stay in bed for two whole days. Suddenly, his father's words came to him. "When you are in a tight situation, don't panic. Use your brain and think your way out of it."

On a nearby hill, he could see smoke waving slowly skywards from the chimney of the Nelson family home. Bees don't like smoke, he thought. They couldn't get into the house. Andy raced towards the Nelson house, but the bees were gaining ground. Andy knew he could not reach the house in time. He estimated that the bees would catch up with him soon.

Suddenly, out of the corner of his eyes, he spotted a small dam used by Mr Nelson to irrigate his vegetable garden. Off his bike and into the cool water he dived, disappearing below the surface and away from the savage insects. After holding his breath for as long as he could, Andy came up for air and noticed the bees had gone. Dragging himself out of the dam, he struggled up the hilly slope and rang the doorbell. Mrs Nelson took him inside and rang his mother.

"You'll really need that fishing break to help you recover," laughed his mother with relief. "Thank goodness you didn't panic." But Andy did not hear her. He was dreaming once again of the fish he would catch tomorrow.

•

- 41. Why did Andy fail to notice the swarm of bees earlier?
 - A. He was lost in the thought of the fishing trip.
 - B. He was listening to a strange sound.
 - C. He was going fishing with his father.
 - D. He was riding to school.
- 42. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the swarm of bees in the passage?
 - A. They made Andy stay in hospital for two days.
 - B. They shocked and terrified Andy.
 - C. They tried to attack Andy in a mass.

Wisdom 明理(三)

Life is like an onion: You peel it off one layer at a time, and sometimes you weep. 人生像一个洋葱:你只能一层一层地把它剥开,有时你还得流泪。

Even if I had a million reasons to leave you, I would still look for one to stay. 纵然会有千万个理由让我弃你而走,我还会去寻找那一个留下的理由。



- 6
 - D. They crowded like a black cloud.
 - 43. How did Andy avoid the bees in the end?
 - A. He rode off in the opposite direction.
 - B. He hid himself under the water.
 - C. He rushed into the Nelson house.
 - D. He asked Mr. Nelson for help.
 - 44. Which of the following can best describe Andy's escape from the bees?
 - A. In time of danger, one's mind works fast.
 - B. Once bitten, twice shy.
 - C. Where there is a will, there is a way.
 - D. No pains, no gains.

D

(四川省南充高中2011届高三第一次月考)

For years, business people in Western Europe were worried. They knew they could not compete against business from the U. S. The United States is much larger and had many more resources than any Western European country.

Some European people realized that the European nations need to join together to help each other. If they could forget their language differences and the differences in customs, they might become strong competition against other countries.

In 1958, six of the European countries—Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Germany and Italy got together and decided to cooperate. They called their group the European Economic Community, or the Common Market. These countries agreed to join their resources together.

Within a few years, the European Economic Community had worked so well that its members were more prosperous than many other European nations. Soon, other nations began to realize the advantage of the Common Market. Today the Common Market includes most of the important countries in Western Europe. It is helping Western Europe to again take its place as a leader among the industrial nations of the world.

*

- 45. From the passage we know the U.S. is much richer than ______ in resources.
 - A. any other Western European countries
 - B. any other country in Western Europe
 - C. any country in Western Europe
 - D. every country in Europe
- 46. The members of the European Economic Community have developed fast because they .
 - A. share their resources and become more prosperous
 - B. can again take the place as a leader in the world
 - C. forget the differences in their languages and customs
 - D. have become strong competition against the U.S.
- 47. Which statement is true?

- A. The Common Market is only a political association.
- B. The Common Market is an economic and political association.
- C. The Common Market is only an economic association.
- D. The Common Market is neither an economic association nor a political one.
- 48. In order to _____ the Western European countries decided to cooperate.
 - A. join together to found a united country
 - B. help each other to smooth away the differences in customs
 - C. work and act together for common purpose
 - D. work together and fight against the U.S.

E

(安徽省皖南八校 2011 届高三年级第一次联考)

If, for some reason, you had 2,010 empty plastic bottles, what would you do? You'd probably sell them cheaply, right? But Xia Yu collected 2,010 bottles and built a boat with them. As you read this, Xia is, in fact, on a river somewhere in Anhui, slowly going towards his destination: the Expo Garden in Shanghai. 2,010 plastic bottles were to celebrate Expo (世博会) 2010 Shanghai. On the opening day of the Expo, Xia, together with five friends, went on a 1,500km journey from Xiangtan to the Expo Garden, in spite of the doubt whether they'll make it. After all, the boat they are on can hardly be called a boat. It cost only 2,000 yuan to build in a month.

What's keeping Xia going is a major cause behind the trip. "We are examining water pollution through our journey and trying to promote a low-carbon (低碳) lifestyle. Before we started, no one believed we could sail the boat to the Dongting Lake. But we made it." But as they expected, the journey has not always been smooth. Of the six from Xiangtan, four gave up. As of the press time (到发稿时), only Xia and his friend Huang Ying were on the boat. Huang suffered from a disease when they reached Jiujiang, Jiangxi province. Xia said, "There are so many things that can stop us from making it to Shanghai, like the weather, health, and sometimes swift river water".

The boat was produced in a factory according to their design, and perhaps it's not in a very good condition. But, Xia said, "we are wearing life jackets. Some boats passing by offered help". What is more of a reward for Xia and Huang is that the Yangtze River turned out much cleaner than they had expected. Although Xia and Huang are uncertain about the journey ahead, they are quite happy with what they have already achieved. After all, it's not the destination that counts. It's always the course that matters the most.

-

49. Xia Yu doubts the success of the journey because of _____

d who has been the server beautiful to the server. He to the server has a segret to the server be the

- A. such a long journey on the river
- B. the poor boat and the bad weather

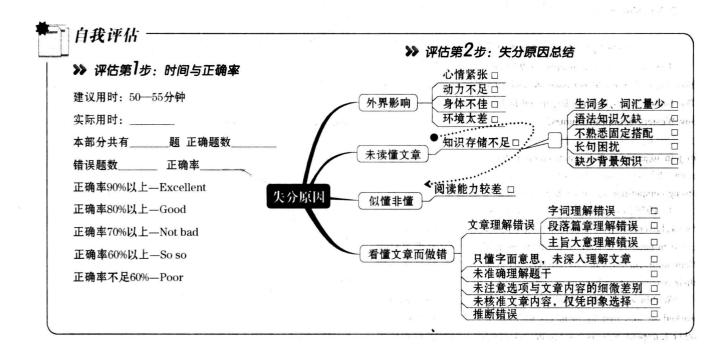


Wisdom 明理(四)

The world cannot wait for things that most honor their parents.
世上最不能等的事情莫过于孝敬自己的父母。

- C. few people taking part in the journey
- D. the seriously polluted river in some parts
- 50. Which of the following is NOT the purpose of the journey?
 - A. To examine water pollution.
 - B. To celebrate Expo 2010 Shanghai.
 - C. To win a race on the water.
 - D. To promote a low-carbon lifestyle.
- 51. From the text we know that
 - A. they stay on the boat at night

- B. three people gave up due to their bad health
- C. Xia Yu and his mate have arrived in Shanghai
- D. Huang suffered from a disease on the journey
- 52. The last paragraph tells us Xia Yu and Huang Ying
 - A. pay more attention to the process
 - B. are sure to arrive at the destination
 - C. helped turn the Yangtze River cleaner
 - D. are happy because of their final success



首力直景

Belief 信念

A drop of water shall be returned with a burst of spring. 滴水之思, 当涌泉相报。

Even if it was just a little help from others, you should return the favor with all you can when others are in need. 小小的恩惠,也该满心的感恩。





第二部分←解题策略与技巧

第一节 完形填空解题策略与技巧

完形填空题是在语篇中考查考生的语言基础知识、阅读能力、思维能力、判断能力等综合语言运用能力的试题,是一种要求高、难度大、区分度高的题型。完形填空题是在一篇 300 词左右的语意完整的短文中有目的地挖出一些空白,造成信息链的中断,让考生在理解短文的基础上,综合运用所学知识和常识,对每个空格的备用选项进行文章前后的联想、推理、演绎、归纳后做出判断。因此,完形填空题在高考英语试题中难度最大、综合性最强,最能考查出考生的语言理解水平和对英语的驾驭能力。可以说,完形填空题的解答是决定考生英语成绩的关键,然而怎样才能做好高考完形填空题呢?

➡ 高考完形填空命题规律探秘

从近几年来的高考试题,尤其是近三年全国及各地的高考 英语完形填空试题,我们不难看出试题呈现如下特点:

1. 选材方面

近年来,高考完形填空试题的选材很有特色,所选材料基本贴近考生实际生活,内容积极、时尚,融知识性、教育性与趣味性为一体;材料难度适中,强调语篇分析和理解的连贯性。例如,2010年江苏卷完形填空记叙了一个问题少年在继母的热情鼓励下,从一个坏孩子成功转变并成长、成材的经历。文章选材既有异国文化元素,又蕴涵了生活哲理。材料表现出的思想观点和情感倾向健康、积极、真实,贴近高中生的成长实际,是一篇有教育意义的佳作,完全符合高中英语新课标所倡导的选材要求。

从文章体裁上来看,以记叙文为主,夹叙夹议文为辅。文章条理清楚、思路清晰,便于考生理解和把握。但是也出现了说明文和议论文体裁。如2010年安徽卷完形填空是有关如何挑选钢笔的说明文;2009年江苏卷完形填空是关于 Service Learning 的不同看法的议论文。体裁与题材的多样化以及由此导致试题难度的增加,是高考完形填空的发展趋势。

2. 设题方面

完形填空的首句不设空,通常是文章的主题句,或是提示文章所要涉及的相关领域与体裁。试题设计以考查实词为主,例如动词、名词、副词、形容词等,它们占完形填空考点的80%以上,而介词、连词、代词、数词等总共占不到20%。如2010年全国卷I(同海南卷和新课标全国卷),短文20个空中动词(含分词)8个、名词与代词5个、形容词与副词6个、连词1个。试题选项的设计思路清晰,充分反映出本题型的命题倾向。

单纯的语法试题很少出现,每小题所给出的四个选项一般都是相同的词类,意思相近;错误选项也多半可以和空前、空后文章形成某种搭配,有一定的干扰性与迷惑性;选项中的词汇不重复,尽可能增加考查的词汇量。尤其值得考生关注的是,近年来高考完形填空试题考查趋势正在由对单词与单句的局部理解向对段落与篇章的整体理解转移,也就是根据单词和单句本身设计的试题数量明显减少,根据语篇理解设计的试题数量显著增加,突出了对上下文及全篇意思理解的考查。

3. 新题动向

- ① 阅读量逐年提高,相对阅读时间减少。目前高考完形填空题的词数多为300词左右,这在阅读时间及速度上都对考生提出了更高的要求。
- ② 生词量有增无减。以前的高考完形填空题中,除了人名、地名和部分注释词外,基本上没有生词;但是从 2009 年开始出现了大量不含汉语注释的生词或高级词汇。
- ③ 长句增多,句式灵活,结构复杂。最近三年高考完形填空的材料突出了对行文逻辑及理解能力方面的考查,在选材上主要表现为长句及复合句增多、句子结构复杂(定语从句、状语从句、插入语等),句式丰富多样(陈述句、祈使句、省略句、疑问句、感叹句等),影响了阅读速度,限制了学生的理解程度。

■ 高考完形填空题解题步骤与解题技巧

(一)高考完形填空题解题步骤

如何才能提高完形填空题的解题能力呢? 考生应从以下方面来训练思维能力和解题技巧:抓准主旨、透析文意、理清逻辑,并在做题的过程中把这三个方面与做完形填空题的三大步骤"浏览、细读和验证"有效结合,明确每一步的思维主攻方向。具体做法如下:

1. 跳过空格、通读全文、把握大意

要理解文章的首句,并跳过空格,通读所给的短文,获得整体印象,做到弄清文脉、抓住主旨,较好地把握短文大意。要在理解短文意思的基础上判定选择,切忌仓促下笔。以全国 I 卷为例:

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 as he had an appointment(约会) at 9:30 am.

这是文章的第一句。从第一句我们可以获知故事发生的 时间、地点、人物,从而对篇章的内容有了初步的了解,有利于

智力背景



Tips 窍门(一)

Jack of all trades, and master of none. 样样精通,样样稀松。

You will never be able to see the day after tomorrow's sunshine if you give up the hope.

只要有希望,终有一天会看到阳光。

对下面的题进行推测。

另外,考生要给文章进行准确定位,不仅要重视文章的首句,还要注意文章的尾句,首尾联系起来,对文章的理解才会更准确。因为有些文章作者按照事情发生、发展的顺序叙述,最后才点明故事的结局,揭示事件的哲理,考生只有读懂了故事的结局,吃透了文章的寓意,才能对文章进行准确定位。以全国 I 卷的尾句为例:

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.

通过尾句的阅读并联系首句,我们知道本文的体裁是夹叙夹议的文章,即通过这位 80 多岁的老绅士的故事而引发了什么样的人是最快乐的人的思考。通过这一主线的牵引,考生就不会脱离文章的主题了。

2. 细读全文、结合选项、综合考虑、确定答案

有的考生做完形填空时,一看到一些自己熟悉的语法结构,如句子、短语等,便不假思索地去选,对特定的语境不去做深入的理解,导致"定势思维"的错误。

事实上,从高考完形填空题的出题特点来看,其干扰项的 设置均与"语法结构"错误无关,重在文意的干扰,这是出题者 近几年始终坚持的方向。因此,是否能恰如其分地传达文意才 是选出正确答案或最佳答案的唯一标准。要吃透文意、理解到 位,考生应做到如下几点:

(1)注意上下文的内在联系

断章取义,就题论题,忽视上下文的信息提示是考生常犯的错误。考生在做完形填空题的过程中,应学会边读边在大脑中储存上下文的信息。信息提示有时出现在前面,有时出现在后面。如:以江西卷为例:

🖊 真题范例

When Alice started to cycle home from Jenny's house, she wasn't nervous. She was certainly not afraid of the dark. _____, it was only a 15-minute ride home. But halfway there, she began to wish that she hadn't been so ____2__.

As she rounded a sharp bend, it suddenly <u>3</u> cold—very cold. Alice's breath became puffs of white cloud and her legs were so cold that it became hard to ride.

With her heart beating fast, she struggled so hard to move 4 that she didn't hear the car which suddenly appeared beside her. She stopped by the road. The big black car also 5. Slowly, the passenger-window began to slide down. Alice held her breath. In the soft light inside the car, something 6. Then, the light brightened and Alice was staring at a sweet, grey-haired old lady. "Hello, dear," said the old lady. "I need 7. I'm afraid I'm lost. I need to find the nearest airport. I must be there in the next five minutes."

1. A. However	B. Besides	C. Therefore	D. Otherwise
2. A. brave	B. excited	C. curious	D. stubborn
3. A. fell	B. seemed	C. proved	D. grew
4. A. aside	B. around	C. forward	D. backward
5. A. arrived	B. stopped	C. stayed	D. started
6. A. gathered	B. existed	C. dropped	D. moved
7. A. help	B. gas	C. rest	D. water

《答案解析

本文是一篇记叙文,作者向我们介绍了 Alice 晚上骑车回家, 路遇一老太太开车问去机场的路。之后这辆车发生了奇怪的 事情。

- 1. B 根据前句她不害怕黑,后句只有15分钟的路,可知两者之间 应是递进关系。A 项意为"然而,可是;无论如何";B 项意为"而 且,此外(还)";C 项意为"因此";D 项意为"否则"。
- 2. A 上文说 not afraid 下文为 brave 勇敢的; B:兴奋的; C:好奇的; D:顽固的, 倔强的。
- 3. D grow 逐渐变成;渐变。如:It began to grow dark. 天渐渐黑了。A 项是 fall 的过去式,意为"落下,跌落,降落;掉下"。B 意为"好像,似乎"。C 意为"证明,证实"。
- 4. C 由上文可知她正骑车所以是向前走。A:在旁边,到(或向)一边;B:在周围;D:向后。
- 5. B 上句有: She stopped by the road. 空前有 also, 所以选 B。
- 6. D 从下句话有一个老太太从车里出现可知, something 指代的是她, 所以选移动。A:聚集; B:存在, 生存; C:下降; 放弃。
- 7. A 下文老太太问路所以这里是需要帮助。B:气体,煤气,汽油;C:休息;D:水。
 - (2)注意英汉两种语言的差异,不能简单地互译

出题者深知考生在英语学习过程中的弱点,往往从母语的 角度设置干扰项来增加试题的难度,考查考生的基本功和灵活 运用能力,所以在平常的学习中,要逐渐培养自己的"语感",不 要受母语的干扰。

(3)研读细节,准确定位语境

用考生平日常见的固定搭配来干扰考生对具体语境的认 定,利用定势思维来增加试题的难度,是出题者的另一重要手 段。以重庆卷为例:

// 真题范例

Introduction to Letters to Sam

Dear Reader,

Please allow me to tell you something before you read this book. When my 1, Sam, was born, my heart was filled with joy. I had been sitting in a wheelchair for 20 years before then, and I have been 2 ill many times. So I wondered if I would have the 3 to tell Sam what I had...

However, that expectation 12 when Sam showed signs of

智力背景

Tips 窍门(二)

Courage is going from failure to failure without losing enthusiasm.

所谓勇气,就是不断经历失败,但是从不丧失热情。

Never, under any circumstances, take a sleeping pill and a laxative on the same night.

无论如何别做无用功,别干同一晚上吃下安眠药和泻药的傻事。



autism(自闭症) at the age of two. He had actually stopped talking before the discovery of the signs. He 13 to communicate with others, even the family members. That was 14 for me but didn't stop me writing on. I realized that I had even 15 now to tell him. I wanted him to 16 what it means to be "different" from others, and learn how to fight against the misfortune he'll 17 as I myself, his grandfather, did. I just 18 if I could write all that I wanted to say in the rest of my life.

Daniel Gottlieb

1. A. son	B. nephew	C. brother	D. grandson
2. A. seriously	B. mentally	C. slightly	D. quietly
3. A. ability	B. time	C. courage	D. responsibility
12. A. developed	B. disappeared	C. changed	D. arrived
13. A. tried	B. refused	C. regretted	D. hoped
14. A. exciting	B. acceptable	C. strange	D. heartbreaking
15. A. less	B. everything	C. more	D. nothing
16. A. understand	B. explain	C. believe	D. question
17. A. fear	B. face	C. know	D. cause
18. A. felt	B. guessed	C. saw	D. doubted

∅答案解析

这是一本书的前言,作者的孙子出生后,他害怕自己没有那么多时间给孙子说自己想说的东西,因为他自己有病。于是他就给孙子写信。后来发现孙子得了自闭症,但他仍然坚持继续给他孙子写信,所以就有了这本书。

- 1. **D** 根据 17 空后面 as I myself, his grandfather, did. 可知 Sam 应该是作者的孙子,所以选 D。
- 2. A 上文说了我坐在轮椅上已经 20 年了,所以应该是病得很严重,所以选 seriously。mentally 意为"精神上"; slightly 意为"轻微地"; quietly 意为"轻轻地",均不合语境。
- 3. B 上文作者说自己多次患过重病,所以这里应为他想是否有时间告诉他孙子他在生活中的所见所闻,所以选 time。不是他没有能力(ability),勇气(courage)或者责任(responsibility)。
- 12. C 下文说到孙子得了自闭症后,就不和其他人交流,所以 他想他孙子读到他写的信的希望就改变了。
- 13. B 从上文 He had actually stopped talking before 可知作者的 孙子得了自闭症,拒绝和其他的人交流,所以这里应该用 refused。
- 14. D 孙子得病了,不和别人交流,这当然让爷爷心碎,用 heartbreaking,意为"令人心碎的"。
- 15. C 前面有 but didn't stop me writing on 所以这里指作者想对生病的孙子说更多,用 more。
- 16. A 作者写信目的是为了让孙子懂得与众不同的意义, 所以

选 understand, 意为"懂,理解"。

- 17. B 这里指孩子将面对和作者一样的不幸,用动词 face 意为 "面对"。
- 18. D 从下文的"是否能在我的余生中写完我想说的话"可知 这里应该是"我"怀疑,用动词 doubted。

(4)发挥逻辑思维能力,挖掘文章寓意、隐意

近几年的高考完形填空题以叙事为主,有时加入一定的议论和说明,内容贴近生活,表层意思易于理解,所以很容易给考生造成一种"假象",产生"轻敌"心理。有的考生做完一篇完形填空题以后,自我感觉不错,但所选答案却和正确答案有很大出入,原因是这些考生仅仅理解了文章的表层含义,而忽略了其深层含义。事实上,高考完形填空题的文章大都包含一定的哲理、寓意,具备深层探询的可能性。这就要求考生不仅要明确文章的表层意义,还要挖掘出文章的深层含义,做到"表里"一致。

3. 重读全文、逐空验证、弥补疏漏

完成各道题的选择后,把所选的答案代入原文,再把全文 通读一遍,逐空认真复查,看所选定的答案是否能使短文意思 前后连贯、顺理成章,语法结构是否正确,是否符合习惯表达 法。如果发现错误答案或有疑问的,应再次推敲、反复斟酌、做 出修正。

在解题过程中应注意以下几点:

(1)看清上下文,找准定位词

充分利用文章的上下文和前后句,找到对选项有提示作用的词或句。以天津卷为例:

// 真题范例

Robert Moody,52, is an experienced police officer. Much of his work involves dealing with—16(drug) and gang($\square \psi$) problems in the schools of his community.

Moody faces 34 (retirement) in three years, when he hopes to run the foundation full-time. "I'm living a happy life and I have a responsibility to my 35 to give back," Moody says. "If I teach a kid to fish today, he can teach his brother to fish tomorrow."

35. A. team

B. school

C. family

D. community

《/答案解析

- 35. D 此题考查上下文呼应。根据文章开头两句话末尾中的 community 可知 D 项正确,这里指他感觉自己有责任来回报 社区。
 - (2)寻求上下逻辑,从容确定关系以辽宁卷为例:

∥真题范例

When I first entered university, my aunt, who is an English professor, gave me a new English dictionary. I was 36(surprised) to

智力背景



Tips 窍门(三)

Happiness is that you have food to eat, place to sleep and people to love. Happiness is when the desolated soul meets love.

有吃的东西,有睡觉的地方,有所爱的人,便是幸福。幸福是孤寂的灵魂与爱的邂逅。