

冯大雄 主编

■ 新世纪中学英语学习方略及训练丛书

高中英语 完形填空 300 篇

300 篇

ENGLISH CLOZE TESTS

上海交通大学出版社

新世纪中学英语学习方略及训练丛书

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内 容 提 要

本书根据高考题型和高中英语教学要求,精心选编了完形填空题近 300 篇,内容丰富,涉及高中英语知识的各个方面,可供高中学生复习和自测。

书末附全部练习答案。

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前 言

本书是继《中级英语阅读 300 篇(高中篇)》和《高中听力 300 题》后,根据中学生全面提高听说读写水平的需要而编写的。其目的是帮助广大高中学生和具有同等水平的英语自学者迅速全面提高英语的综合能力,达到新近颁布的《课程标准》规定的要求,从而在考试中获取高分。

新近颁布的《课程标准》十分重视语言材料输入的重要性。听和读是输入,只有达到足够的输入量,才能保证学生具有较好的听和说的输出能力。为此,国家教育部和上海教委分别编制的《课程标准》都在扩大阅读量方面提出了具体的指标。

“完形填空”作为一种测试形式,不仅考查学生对所学词汇、语法等基础知识的综合运用能力,而且考查学生的阅读能力,不仅考查学生的知识背景,而且考查学生的逻辑推理能力。因此完形填空是一种综合考查学生语言能力,特别是语篇层次上交际能力的综合测试题型。为了提高广大学生应试能力,本书广泛搜集了国内外各种完形填空测试题及训练题,精编为一册。奉献给广大读者,以供训练之需。

本书由冯大雄主编,史蓓琪等编写。纪开亚、沈溢、时尚彬、郑桂忠、李姗姗、黄教英、薛莹余、毕铭等同志为本书搜集了大量资料,一并致谢。

衷心盼望广大读者及同行在使用过程中,对本书中可能存在的问题不吝赐教。

编 者

2002 年 4 月

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Part A



July 20th, 1969 was an important day. Two Americans, 1 names were Armstrong and Aldri, landed 2 the moon. They went in a spaceship. Its name was Apollo II. Apollo II left Cape Kennedy on July 16th and went 385,000 kilometres. The journey 3 three days. Three days later the spaceship landed in the sea of Tranquility. Armstrong stepped onto the moon. The two men walked on the 4 of the moon. They picked up 5 rocks and put them in the spaceship. They 6 up and down. Then they put a flag 7 the ground.

They were 8 after their moonwalk. So they rested. On July 21st Apollo II left the moon and 9 to earth. On July 23rd it came in the Pacific Ocean. A ship 10 the men to America and to their families.

- () 1. A. their B. who's C. which D. whose
() 2. A. on B. in C. to D. at
() 3. A. was lasted B. spent
 C. lasted D. used
() 4. A. back B. surface C. bottom D. floor
() 5. A. a little B. any C. a bit D. some
() 6. A. beat B. danced C. jumped D. ran
() 7. A. on B. under C. above D. across
() 8. A. tiresome B. tire C. tiring D. tired
() 9. A. came B. returned back

- C. reached D. returned
() 10. A. led B. carried C. travelled D. drove

2

One day Mr. Robinson saw a lady in the street with ten children. He was very surprised because 1 the children were wearing the same clothes, white caps, dark blue coats and grey trousers.

"Are all those children 2?" he asked the mother.

"Yes, they are," she answered.

"Do you always dress them in the same clothes?" asked Mr. Robinson.

"Yes," answered the mother. "When we had 3 four children, we dressed them in the same clothes because we did not want to 4 any of them. It was easy to see our children when they were 5 other children, because they were all wearing the same clothes. And 6, when we have ten, we dress them 7 this because we do not want to take other children home too by 8. When there are 9 children among ours, it is easy to 10 them, because their clothes are different."

- () 1. A. no B. all C. any D. some
() 2. A. ours B. mine C. yours D. theirs
() 3. A. only B. but C. still D. already
() 4. A. get B. lose C. have D. find
() 5. A. of B. between C. among D. in
() 6. A. then B. yet C. just D. now
() 7. A. to B. as C. like D. for
() 8. A. wrong B. mistake C. way D. chance
() 9. A. others B. the others
C. other D. the other

- () 10. A. knew
C. see

- B. understand
D. choose



Peter Judd joined the army when he was eighteen, and for several months he was taught how to 1 good soldier. He did quite well in 2 except shooting. One day he and his friends were practising their shooting, and all of them were doing quite well except Peter. After he had shot at the target(靶子) nine times 3 had not hit it once, the officer who was trying to teach the young soldiers to shoot said: "You are quite 4, Peter! Don't waste your last bullet too! Go behind that wall and shoot 5 with it!"

Peter went behind the wall, and 6 seconds later, the officer and 7 young soldiers heard the 8 of a shot.

"Oh, dear!" the officer said, "Has that foolish man 9 shot himself!"

He ran behind the wall quickly, but Peter was 10!
"I'm sorry, sir", he said, but I missed again.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| () 1. A. get | B. be | C. turn | D. train |
| () 2. A. something | | B. everything | |
| | C. anything | D. nothing | |
| () 3. A. and | B. so | C. or | D. though |
| () 4. A. mistaken | | B. dead | |
| | C. hopeless | D. great | |
| () 5. A. the target | | B. yourself | |
| | C. there | D. here | |
| () 6. A. a few | B. few | C. a little | D. little |
| () 7. A. other | B. another | C. the other | D. others |
| () 8. A. voice | B. cry | C. news | D. sound |

- () 9. A. really B. rather C. even D. just
 () 10. A. wounded B. all right
 C. lonely D. comfortable



Dear Auntie Madel,

Thank you very much for inviting me to stay with you for a week 1 the holidays. It is very 2 of you. I should like to visit you if I have time. I always like staying at your home in the New Territories because it is so quiet there. The flat we live in here in Kowloon is very nice 3 it is very noisy sometimes. Planes landing at Kai Tak often 4 right over us. 5 is a factory near us, too, 6 that makes a lot of noise sometimes. How is Uncle George? I hope he is feeling a little better now. We were very sorry to hear about his illness. I 7 a picture for him and I 8 it with me when I visit you. Mother and father send him 9 best wishes and 10 he will soon be better.

Thank you again for inviting me.

Yours
 Ruby

- () 1. A. on B. for C. in D. with
 () 2. A. grateful B. kind C. pleasing D. well
 () 3. A. still B. so C. but D. however
 () 4. A. flow B. have flown
 C. are flying D. fly
 () 5. A. One B. It C. There D. That
 () 6. A. which B. and C. as D. but
 () 7. A. have drawn B. draw
 C. drawing D. are drawing

- () 8. A. bring B. shall bring
 C. brought D. have brought
- () 9. A. his B. here C. their D. your
- () 10. A. hope B. hoping C. hoped D. will hoped



Most experts agree that computers are essential to solving the problem of increasing population, city living, and public welfare. Without 1, the job of solving these 2 would require millions 3 workers to do tons of paper work. Before any computer 4 work on any problem, however, it must be told 5 to do. Someone must program the computer, step by step. At first this was done by having the programmer 6 his instructions in the 7 of numbers which could be understood by the machine. Within a short time, attempts were made to perfect a system that would 8 humans to communicate more easily with machines. Various "languages" were developed by means 9 the programmer could use words that had meaning for him, and another program in the machine would 10 the words into the computer's number system.

- () 1. A. tools B. men
 C. computers D. scientists
- () 2. A. problems B. questions
 C. solutions D. plans
- () 3. A. from B. for C. of D. in
- () 4. A. should B. can C. must D. will
- () 5. A. when B. where C. which D. what
- () 6. A. write off B. write down
 C. write out D. write up
- () 7. A. term B. form C. process D. course

- () 8. A. enable B. make C. cause D. let
 () 9. A. that B. of which C. which D. of that
 () 10. A. translate B. transfer
 C. transport D. transform



On February 4, 1974, the Capital Building, the newest building in Sao Paulo, was destroyed in a big ____ 1 _____. Perhaps the fire was started by an electrical fire in the ceiling of one office on the 11th ____ 2 _____. Soon the whole floor was ____ 3 _____. There were 25 floors in the building. As it had no fire ____ 4 _____, the 300 people who were trapped in the fire could not ____ 5 _____. Many of them climbed to the flat roof of the building. The helicopters came, ____ 6 _____ there was such heavy smoke that the helicopters were not able to get ____ 7 _____ enough. Finally, about 70 people were ____ 8 _____. Down in the streets, the firemen could not get close to the building because crowds of people were ____ 9 _____ the fire. When they reached the building they found their ladders were not long enough to reach the people who were trapped. The terrible fire ____ 10 _____ about four hours, and destroyed most of the building and killed over 220 people.

- () 1. A. earthquake B. rain
 C. fire D. snow
 () 2. A. room B. building C. office D. floor
 () 3. A. pulled down B. destroyed
 C. burnt D. on fire
 () 4. A. alarm B. lift C. escapes D. gate
 () 5. A. walk B. run C. climb D. escape
 () 6. A. and B. or C. but D. so
 () 7. A. there B. away C. close D. far

- () 8. A. saved B. dead C. burned D. killed
 () 9. A. watching B. setting
 C. putting out D. catching
 () 10. A. caught B. lasted C. spent D. stopped



Mrs. Black was having a lot of trouble with her skin, so she went to see the doctor. He could not find anything 1 with her, and sent her to a hospital for some 2. The hospital, of course, sent the results straight to Mrs. Black's doctor, and the next morning he 3 her to give her a list of the things that he thought she should not 4, as any of them might be 5 of her skin trouble.

Mrs. Black wrote all the things down on a piece of paper, she left it beside the telephone and then she went out to a meeting.

When she got back home two hours later, she found him, her husband 6 for her. He had a big basket 7 of packages beside him, and said, "Hello, dear. I've done all the shopping for 8."

"Done all my shopping?" she asked in surprise. "But how did you know 9 I wanted?"

"Well, when I got home, I found your shopping list beside the telephone, so I went to the shops and 10 everything you had written down."

- () 1. A. right B. wrong C. mistake D. bad
 () 2. A. tests B. medicine C. reason D. time
 () 3. A. told B. asked C. taught D. phoned
 () 4. A. drink B. smell C. taste D. eat
 () 5. A. cause B. reason C. result D. way
 () 6. A. was waiting B. waiting

- C. waited D. way
 () 7. A. fill B. filling C. full D. fulled
 () 8. A. the doctor B. us
 C. me D. you
 () 9. A. what B. that C. which D. /
 () 10. A. buy B. bought
 C. had bought D. buying



From Monday until Friday most people are busy working or studying, but in the evenings and on weekends, they are free to relax and enjoy themselves. Some watch television or go to the movies, 1 go in for sports. It depends on individual interest. There are many different ways to spend our spare time.

Almost everyone has some kind of hobby. It may be anything from collecting stamps 2 making model airplanes. Some hobbies are very expensive, but others don't cost anything at 3. Some collections are worth a lot of money; others are valuable only to their 4.

I know a man 5 has a coin collection worth several million dollars. A short time ago he bought a rare fifty-cent piece worth 2,500 dollars! He was very happy about this and thought the 6 was reasonable. On the other 7, my youngest brother collects match boxes. He has almost 600 of them but I doubt if they are worth any money. However, to my brother, they are extremely valuable. Nothing makes him 8 than to find a new match box for his collection.

That's 9 a hobby means, I guess. It is something we like to do in our spare time simply for the fun of it. The value in dollars is 10 important, but the pleasure it gives us.

- () 1. A. other B. others C. the other D. the others

- () 2. A. to B. for C. in D. until
 () 3. A. some B. home C. school D. all
 () 4. A. parents B. friends C. owners D. customers
 () 5. A. he B. who C. whose D. whom
 () 6. A. coin B. value C. collection D. price
 () 7. A. hand B. face C. arm D. foot
 () 8. A. happy B. more happy
 C. happier D. more happily
 () 9. A. that B. what C. why D. how
 () 10. A. very B. of course C. really D. not



Joe had a holiday, so he decided to go to the seashore
 _____ 1 _____ a few days. He _____ 2 _____ a train one morning, and
 an hour later he was in a small town. He saw a small hotel and
 went _____ 3 _____. He asked the owner how much it would
 _____ 4 _____ for one night there.

"Fifteen dollars," the owner answered.

"That's _____ 5 _____ than I can pay," Joe said sadly.

"All right," the owner said. "If you make your bed
 _____ 6 _____", you can have the room _____ 7 _____ ten dollars.

Joe was very happy because he always made _____ 8 _____ bed
 at home. "Okay," he said. "I'll do that."

The owner went into a room _____ 9 _____ the back, took some
 things out and came back to Joe.

"Here you are," he said _____ 10 _____ gave him a hammer and
 some nails.

- () 1. A. for B. on C. with D. of
 () 2. A. got B. got on C. got in D. got to
 () 3. A. into B. in C. on D. by
 () 4. A. spend B. pay C. sell D. cost

- () 5. A. too much B. expensive
 C. more D. cheaper
- () 6. A. by you B. yours
 C. your own D. yourself
- () 7. A. with B. for C. on D. in
- () 8. A. the B. / C. himself D. his own
- () 9. A. in B. on C. at D. of
- () 10. A. so B. but C. / D. and

10

The vocabulary of 1 English language has been changing for many centuries. Do you think the vocabulary of English has changed 2 size? If so, has it become smaller or 3 ? What makes you 4 so?

You may know that English has borrowed thousands of words from other languages. You may 5 know that people like scientists and advertisers make up words. But 6 ?

The way that most people 7 first is a very simple one. Start from nothing and make a word that is completely new. Do you think that idea would 8 very well?

For example, our language needs a new word 9 a new kind of men. We decided to call them astronauts. "Astro" comes from a Greek word for star. "Naut" comes from a Greek word for sailor. Does the word astronaut seem 10 a good word for our spacemen?

- () 1. A. the B. / C. this D. that
- () 2. A. on B. in C. at D. with
- () 3. A. larger B. large C. largest D. big
- () 4. A. to believe B. to think
 C. believe D. think

- () 5. A. also B. too C. either D. just
 () 6. A. when B. what C. why D. how
 () 7. A. think B. guess C. think of D. guess at
 () 8. A. make B. show C. do D. work
 () 9. A. for B. like C. as D. on
 () 10. A. as B. be C. like D. for

11

The ancient Greek were very interested in the nature of the world 1 them and put forward many interesting theories to explain things. Sometimes they were right, 2 very often they were wrong.

For example, two Greek thinkers believed that substances could not 3 or broken up indefinitely. If you kept on 4 them up to form smaller and smaller particles (粒子), they would be so small in the end 5 they could not be divided any further. The Greek word for "indivisible" is "atoms", and so these smallest particles 6 atoms, meaning that they could not be divided.

But 2000 years later, in 1803 a British chemist named John Dalton declared that every chemical element (元素) was 7 very small indivisible particles. Each element had its own special kind of particles, and when we combined these 8 different ways, all substances known to man could 9. Dalton followed the old Greek theory and named his indivisible particles atoms, and most scientists of his time 10 him.

- () 1. A. around B. of C. but D. from
 () 2. A. and B. so C. but D. for
 () 3. A. divide B. divided C. dividing D. be divided
 () 4. A. breaking B. break C. breaks D. broke

- () 5. A. and B. that C. as to D. then
 () 6. A. name B. named
 C. was named D. were named
 () 7. A. made B. made of C. made up D. made up of
 () 8. A. in B. on C. at D. with
 () 9. A. be form B. be formed C. form D. forming
 () 10. A. agreed B. agreed
 C. agreed with D. agreed in

12

Christopher is not married yet he is still single. He is interested in football, which is an exciting event, and enjoys 1 to watch a football match. So most winter Saturday afternoons he 2 his old raincoat, which is badly out of shape and leaves the house at half past twelve 3 arrive early. He goes by bus and gets off the bus at the football ground. Even though it may be 4 he finds thousands of people already waiting in a long queue 5 the gate.

Sometimes if it is raining too hard for him to enjoy himself, he watches another match 6 TV instead of going out. He likes to spend Saturday evening 7 about football matches on the back pages of the 8. Some people like to spend the evening drinking in noisy pubs but Christopher 9 his comfortable and quiet sitting room. He feels as if he is a complete happy man 10 work starts again on Monday morning.

- () 1. A. going B. starting C. leaving D. coming
 () 2. A. takes on B. puts on C. wears D. dresses
 () 3. A. so as to B. so that
 C. in order that D. so
 () 4. A. rain B. raining C. sunny D. fine