

E N G L I S H

高考英语专项精选丛书

Selected Series for
English Entrance
Examination

高考英语冲刺

攻克完形填空

主编：伍晓南

广东教育出版社

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前 言

《高考英语专项精选丛书》是根据国家教育部制订的中学英语教学大纲、全国普通高等院校入学考试说明(英语),分别结合中学英语教科书的内容编写而成的。我们的目的是帮助高三学生有的放矢备考,迅速提高应试能力,在高考中取得理想成绩。

本套丛书共6册,按高考英语题型编写而成。本册是《攻克完形填空》。

本册分三个部分。第一部分为完形填空题解,第二部分为完形填空训练,第三部分为参考答案。

“完形填空题解”是解题技巧和方法的指导,通过一篇篇具体的短文,作些简明扼要的解释,向考生说明每空应该填哪个词,为什么?我们希望考生首先做一遍那些短文的填空题,然后根据后面的“答案”与“提示”,逐一校对自己的答案。

为了帮助考生更好地做题,下面介绍一些解题的步骤和方法:

1、英语文章一般都有自己的中心内容和中心思想。因此,我们建议大家一开始就从头到尾把文章快速浏览一遍,也就是人们常说的“综观全文,摸清大意”。这样,你会有比较清楚的解题思路,从而选出正确的答案。

2、答题时,每看一句后,应充分依靠自己平时所积累的语言知识,根据文中词义、语法、逻辑和搭配上的需要来推测应填什么词,千万不要急于在提供的四个选项中轻易地挑出一个答案。对它们应逐个进行分析,即做到边读边酌,初选试填。

3、在试填过程中,要上下文前后照应,以求得到启示。即从上下文找到线索,看文中其他地方是否有类似的情况可供参照。

4、填完所有答案之后,还需要做最后一次校对。回头再验证所做过的试题,就会使你从另一角度审视一切,从而提高答题的正确度。

“完形填空训练”编有短文100篇。短文题材广泛、生动有趣,且经过精心地、科学地编排和归纳,后面附有参考答案。

参加编写的有华南师大附中的伍晓南、广州广雅中学的唐立新,华南师大的黄红兰、广东外语外贸大学的彭保良、广州铁路第一中学的林萍和深圳外语学校的章少葆。

编 者

2003年6月

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第一部分

完形填空题解



If we were asked exactly what we were doing a year ago, we should 1 have to say that we could not remember. But if we had kept a book and written in it an account of 2 each day, we should be able to give an answer 3 the question.

It is the same in the history. 4 have been forgotten because we do not have any written account of them. Sometimes men 5 a record of the important happenings in 6 country, 7 often it was destroyed by fire or in a war. Sometimes there was never any written record at all because the people 8 did not know how to write. For example, we know 9 the people who lived in China 4,000 years ago, because they could write and leave written records for those who lived 10 them. But we know 11 nothing about the people who lived even 200 years ago in Central Africa, because they 12. Sometimes, of course, even if the people cannot write, they may know something of the past. They have learned about it from 13 people, and often songs and dances and stories have been made about the most important happenings, and these have been sung and acted and told 14 many generations. Most people are proud to tell 15 their fathers did in the past. This we may call "remember history". 16 has now been written down. It is not so exact or so valuable to us 17 written history is, because words are much more easily 18 when used again and again in speech than copied in writing. But 19 no written records, 20 spoken stories are often very helpful.

- () 1. A. probably B. of course C. surely D. actually
() 2. A. what to do B. what we did C. how to do D. how we did
() 3. A. for B. in C. on D. to
() 4. A. All things B. Many things C. More D. Much
() 5. A. did keep B. should keep C. would keep D. were keeping
() 6. A. our B. your C. their D. his

- ()7. A. still B. but C. even D. or
- ()8. A. when and where B. of when and where
C. that time and place D. of that time and place
- ()9. A. a good deal about B. a lot of about
C. many D. much
- ()10. A. before B. after C. later D. for
- ()11. A. almost B. most C. at most D. mostly
- ()12. A. have not learned to write B. have learned how to write
C. had learned how to write D. had not learned to write
- ()13. A. older B. the oldest C. outside D. most
- ()14. A. by B. about C. for D. within
- ()15. A. how B. which C. that D. what
- ()16. A. Some of it B. Some of them C. All of It D. Many of them
- ()17. A. as B. that C. such D. so
- ()18. A. moved B. forgotten C. received D. changed
- ()19. A. where B. there C. where there are D. where they are
- ()20. A. so B. such C. like D. thus



It was an afternoon in winter. Some friends and I were 1 at a restaurant. We talked and talked and soon 2 became the topic. Suddenly I hit upon an idea. "Wouldn't it be 3 if we went swimming? Others went swimming in winter, and 4 couldn't we? Besides we could be 5 if we did." I told them about this and they all said it was a good idea indeed. Early in the morning, three days 6, we four were standing at the bus stop, with bags in our hands 7 a bus to take us to the 8. The sky was clear; the sun was shining; but all the same, it was very cold. 9 our heavy over-coats were not enough 10. We all felt that we should go back, but no one wanted to 11.

We soon reached the sands. There was not a soul there, 12 we were not to be discouraged. 13 we were proud that we were the only ones 14 dared to challenge (向……挑战) the weather. Besides there was the sun to keep us warm. So we changed ourselves quickly.

But things were not going to be so nice as we thought. The freezing sea wind was

blowing; we shook from head to toes. We 15 and were determined to 16 the sea water. We put out feet in first, only to take them back 17. The water was unbelievably cold. 18 I suggested that we should all jump in at the same time. We all went back ten steps. I gave the order and we all 19. We jumped. That feeling I had when I was 20 the water I shall never forget. I was up instantly and rushed again to the shore. So did my friends. We put on our clothes as quickly as we could and went home.

We four did not attend school for the following three days, for we were all suffering from very bad cold. We missed the lessons, but we gained this unforgettable amusing experience.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| ()1. A. having | B. talking | C. walking | D. eating |
| ()2. A. skating | B. skiing | C. swimming | D. hunting |
| ()3. A. fun | B. interested | C. lucky | D. excited |
| ()4. A. why | B. that | C. how | D. what |
| ()5. A. health | B. healthier | C. ill | D. worse |
| ()6. A. past | B. later | C. before | D. after |
| ()7. A. meeting | B. asking for | C. looking for | D. waiting for |
| ()8. A. sands | B. mountains | C. parks | D. swimming pool |
| ()9. A. Although | B. Only | C. Even if | D. Even |
| ()10. A. to keep us warm | B. to make us cold | C. keeping off the cold | D. giving us warm |
| ()11. A. show off | B. speak out | C. tell about | D. say out |
| ()12. A. so | B. and | C. but | D. or |
| ()13. A. Instead | B. For | C. Since | D. In spite |
| ()14. A. that | B. which | C. whose | D. whom |
| ()15. A. were made warm | B. became angry | C. felt cold | D. were very hungry |
| ()16. A. go down | B. jump onto | C. go into | D. come out of |
| ()17. A. very quickly | B. so soon | C. too fast | D. immediate |
| ()18. A. Next | B. Last | C. Then | D. When |
| ()19. A. went backward | B. rushed toward | C. went ahead | D. rushed forward |
| ()20. A. in | B. into | C. on | D. out of |



The customs(风俗)in different countries as well as in different times are rather different. Things 1 considered impolite many years ago are now acceptable. 2 a few years ago, it was considered impolite for a man to smoke in the street. No man who thought of himself as a 3 made a fool of himself 4 smoking when a lady was in his room.

What 5 the customs of eating and drinking in different countries? If we have dinner with a Chinese host (主人), he always puts 6 food onto our plates as soon as we have 7 them. That often 8 us greatly. We have to eat the food 9 we don't want to, because it is considered bad manners in the West to 10 one's food on the plate. We have also 11 that when a Chinese sits at an American's party, he very often 12 the offer of food or drink 13 he is in fact still hungry or thirsty. This might be good manners in China, but it is not in the West 14.

In the United States, it is impolite to 15 asking someone again and again or insist on his 16 something. Americans have a 17 way of speaking. If they want something, they will 18 it. If not, they will say, "No, thanks." When an American is 19 with beer by the host, 20, he might say, "No, thanks. I'll take some coffee if you have it." This is what an American will do.

So when you go to the United States, you'd better remember the famous saying "When in Rome, do as the Romans do."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| ()1. A. which | B. that | C. what | D. / |
| ()2. A. Not | B. Just | C. Almost | D. Hardly |
| ()3. A. gentleman | B. fellow | C. friend | D. human |
| ()4. A. with | B. by | C. in | D. on |
| ()5. A. but | B. except | C. about | D. upon |
| ()6. A. more | B. less | C. hot | D. cold |
| ()7. A. thrown | B. emptied | C. taken | D. eat |
| ()8. A. discourages | B. encourages | C. discomforts | D. comforts |
| ()9. A. while | B. yet | C. so that | D. even if |
| ()10. A. add | B. choose | C. leave | D. keep |
| ()11. A. noticed | B. watched | C. found | D. discovered |
| ()12. A. accepts | B. refuses | C. enjoys | D. hates |
| ()13. A. though | B. because | C. unless | D. once |

- ()14. A. any longer B. forever C. by far D. at all
 ()15. A. keep B. continue C. remain D. go on
 ()16. A. bringing B. accepting C. demanding D. getting
 ()17. A. direct B. own C. best D. certain
 ()18. A. agree B. believe C. like D. ask for
 ()19. A. given B. served C. fed D. supplied
 ()20. A. however B. for example C. besides D. instead



If you travel in some areas of India, you will be lucky enough to be waited on by special guide-monkeys. 1 the waistcoat, these monkeys are always ready to be of service to you. 2, you only have to 3 your own stomach and they will lead you to the restaurant. 4, you put both your hands 5 your head and monkeys will take you to the hotel. 6 you want to drink, monkeys will send you to a bar(酒吧). But do not 7 when they put out their hair hands 8 the service is done. They're just expecting 9 money as a tip (小费). After that, they wave their hands as if they were saying 10 to you. 11.

These monkeys are from the School for Monkeys in India, where they 12 for one year to get their diplomas (毕业证). They are not 13 monkey students in the world. 14 are now being trained 15 nurses in an American medical college. These monkeys, upon graduation, 16 to look after patients and help them 17 housework.

A 18 monkey named Helen has learned to turn on and off the light, use a recorder and open doors and windows 19. In the tropical (热带的) Malaysia where coconut trees reach high up to the sky, monkeys would jump to the top and 20 the coconuts for people. Once the job is done, they would rush to their masters, fully expectant of some wild fruits as rewards.

- ()1. A. Dressing themselves B. Having dressed
 C. Being dressed in D. Dressed in
 ()2. A. Having stomachache B. Hungry
 C. Thirsty D. Tired
 ()3. A. show B. point at C. point D. point out
 ()4. A. Tired B. Thirsty
 C. If you have a headache D. If necessary

- ()5. A. behind B. near C. on D. before
 ()6. A. Yet B. Though C. Unless D. If
 ()7. A. afraid B. feel puzzled C. surprised D. feel puzzling
 ()8. A. before B. since C. when D. till
 ()9. A. a large B. a few C. little D. a little
 ()10. A. sorry B. hello C. good-bye D. thanks
 ()11. A. As you know B. Believe it or not
 C. To their joy D. To their surprise
 ()12. A. were trained B. are being trained
 C. are trained D. have trained
 ()13. A. the same B. enough C. only D. the only
 ()14. A. Some B. Another C. Others D. The others
 ()15. A. as B. like C. for D. with
 ()16. A. are expecting B. are expected
 C. expect D. dream
 ()17. A. for B. in C. with D. at
 ()18. A. three-years old B. three years old
 C. three-year-old D. three-years-old
 ()19. A. when told B. as she likes C. while telling D. as possible
 ()20. A. take down B. take back C. pick up D. pick off



Mr Hall was a rich businessman and lived in a big house beside a beautiful river.

Now, this river usually freezes in winter, and one year it did very early, so that by Christmas it was covered with really thick ice. One could walk across it easily and some brave people had even crossed it in motor-cars with chains on their 1.

The sight of this ice gave Mr Hall 2. He decided to have a big Christmas party on the ice. He would 3 all the furniture and carpets in his living-room carried out 4 the ice, he would have pretty coloured lights 5 all around, and they would have a wonderful party. So he 6 invitations to all his important friends, and on Christmas Day they all began to arrive at his house and then go 7 on to the ice. They were all in very good 8 and thought that it had been a wonderful idea 9 to have a party on the ice, surrounded by the beautiful scenery of that part of the country, and 10 with all the comforts (舒服) of armchairs,

carpets, servants, good food and plenty of drinks.

The party 11 until late at night, and as the last guests said their merry good-byes, Mr Hall congratulated 12 on a very 13 party. He had drunk rather a lot 14 the day, so he did not wake up very early the next morning. In fact, it was nearly midday before he got up and looked out of the window at the scene of the previous (先前的) day's party. 15 he saw there made him 16 whether he was still asleep and dreaming! He closed his eyes, opened them again---but 17 ! The ice had 18 during the night 19 in the early hours of the morning and had carried all his living-room furniture, carpets and coloured lights out to sea 20 !

- ()1. A. heads B. hands C. feet D. wheels
()2. A. an idea B. a help C. a surprise D. an outlook
()3. A. have B. make C. do D. take
()4. A. in B. to C. on D. on to
()5. A. hang B. hung C. hanged D. hanging
()6. A. wrote B. wrote for C. sent out D. sent for
()7. A. up B. down C. here D. there
()8. A. spirit B. spirits C. clothing D. clothes
()9. A. of his guest B. from the friends C. of Mr Hall's D. to Mr Hall
()10. A. last time B. next time
 C. at another time D. at the same time
()11. A. went on B. went on with C. kept D. kept up
()12. A. him B. himself C. them D. his guests
()13. A. success B. successful C. successfully D. succeed
()14. A. in time of B. in course of C. in D. during
()15. A. Which B. When C. What D. That
()16. A. wonder B. wander C. know D. remember
()17. A. he was still dreaming B. he was not woken up
 C. there was a mistake D. there was no mistake
()18. A. become thinner B. turned thicker
 C. broken up D. broken out
()19. A. but B. whether C. or D. and
()20. A. with it B. with them C. by it D. by them



One day a farmer bought four donkeys at the market place. He got 1 the back of one of 2 and began to ride home. 3 he was riding along, he noticed that 4 were only three donkeys walking 5 him. He 6 to see four. "I 7 what happened," he said to 8. "I bought and paid 9 four donkeys, but now it appears that I have only 10 ." He was forgetting, of course, to 11 the donkey he was riding.

When he 12 home, his wife met him in front of their house. "I see that you bought 13 fine donkeys," she said. "14 you buy them for a good price?"

"Yes, I did," he said, "but 15 puzzles me. I bought four donkeys at the market place 16 morning. And I am sure that I had all four 17 me when I left the village. But now it seems that I have 18 three. See?" He even counted them, "One, two, three." He still didn't 19 that he rode one of the donkeys in the village and was sitting on its back at that very moment.

At first his wife stared at him, waiting for him to 20 for she thought he was joking. Then when she noticed that he was not, she turned away and laughed. "How strange!" she said. "You see only three donkeys but I see five!"

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| () 1. A. to | B. at | C. on | D. for |
| () 2. A. donkeys | B. them | C. these | D. his |
| () 3. A. Since | B. For | C. As | D. Because |
| () 4. A. they | B. those | C. it | D. there |
| () 5. A. in front of | B. beyond | C. forward | D. in the front of |
| () 6. A. wants | B. thought | C. hopes | D. expected |
| () 7. A. surprise | B. wonder | C. wander | D. know |
| () 8. A. himself | B. him | C. her | D. herself |
| () 9. A. with | B. to | C. for | D. at |
| () 10. A. one | B. two | C. three | D. four |
| () 11. A. number | B. count | C. name | D. measure |
| () 12. A. got to | B. got | C. back to | D. arrived in |
| () 13. A. any | B. much | C. few | D. some |
| () 14. A. Have | B. Had | C. Do | D. Did |
| () 15. A. something | B. thing | C. nothing | D. anything |
| () 16. A. that | B. this | C. the | D. in |

- ()17. A. along B. on C. with D. over
 ()18. A. simple B. nearly C. only D. completely
 ()19. A. remember B. remind C. memorize D. forget
 ()20. A. cry B. smile C. shout D. discuss



I had been sitting 1 in my usual compartment 2 at least ten minutes, waiting 3. The trains from Little Bury never seemed to start 4 and I often thought that I could have 5 in bed a little longer or had 6 cup of tea before 7. Suddenly I heard someone shouting 8 the platform outside. A young girl was running towards the train. The man 9 put out his hand to stop her but she ran past him and opened the door of my compartment. Then the whistle blew and the train started.

"I nearly missed it, 10?" the girl said. "How long does it take to 11 London?" "It depends on the 12," I said. "Some days it's 13 usual."

"I'll have to 14 15 late again tomorrow," she said. "It's my first day 16 with a new firm (商号) today and they told me that the man 17 is very strict. I 18 him yet, so I don't know 19 but he sounds a bit frightening."

She talked about her new job on the way to London and before long, I realized that she was going to work for my firm. My own secretary had just left, so I must be her new boss. It was only fair to tell her.

"Oh, dear," she said. "What a terrible mistake! I wish I had known." "At least you'll know that when your train's late, 20."

- ()1. A. for myself B. only myself C. by myself D. in my own
 ()2. A. for B. during C. since D. meanwhile
 ()3. A. the train to start B. for the train start
 C. the train's start D. for the train to start
 ()4. A. on their hour B. on time C. at their hour D. at time
 ()5. A. lain B. laid C. lied D. lay
 ()6. A. other B. some other C. another D. one other
 ()7. A. I had left the home B. leave from home
 C. leaving home D. to leave home
 ()8. A. at B. by C. in D. on
 ()9. A. at place B. on duty C. for control D. in post

- ()10. A. haven't I B. don't I C. wasn't I D. didn't
- ()11. A. get to B. arrive to C. reach to D. make
- ()12. A. drive to the engine
C. engine's driver B. drive engine
D. engine driver
- ()13. A. far slower that
C. a lot more slow than B. much slower than
D. a great deal more slow than
- ()14. A. mend me the watch
C. have my watch mended B. mend me my watch
D. have mended my watch
- ()15. A. in order not be
C. for not being B. so as not to be
D. so that it's not
- ()16. A. at job B. in job C. in work D. at work
- ()17. A. I'm going to work for
C. for which I'm going to work B. what I'm going to work for
D. which I'm going to work for
- ()18. A. didn't meet B. haven't met C. didn't know D. hadn't known
- ()19. A. what he is like
C. how he is B. what is he like
D. how is he
- ()20. A. so will the mine be
C. so will mine B. the mine will be, too
D. mine will be, too



Let us suppose that you are in the position of a parent. Would you 1 your children to read any books they wanted to without first 2 its content? Would you take your 3 to see any film without first finding out 4 it is suitable 5 them? If your 6 to these questions is 'yes', 7 you are simply 8. If your answer is 'no', then you are exercising your 9 as a parent to 10 your children from 11 you consider to be undesirable influences (不良影响). In 12 words, by acting as 13 examiner yourself, you are admitting that there is a strong case for censorship (审查制度).

Now, of course, you will 14 that it is one thing to exercise (实行) censorship where 15 are concerned and quite another 16 the same for adults. Children need protection and 17 is the parents' responsibility to provide it. But what about adults? Aren't they old enough to decide what is good for them? The answer is that many adults are, but don't make the mistake of thinking that all adults are like yourself. Censorship is for the 18 of society as a 19. Like the law, it

contributes to the 20 good.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. allow | B. promise | C. follow | D. agree |
| () 2. A. check | B. checking | C. to check | D. checked |
| () 3. A. son | B. daughter | C. children | D. child |
| () 4. A. that | B. what | C. whether | D. which |
| () 5. A. of | B. about | C. from | D. for |
| () 6. A. thought | B. answer | C. opinion | D. idea |
| () 7. A. thus | B. when | C. so | D. then |
| () 8. A. irresponsible | B. responsible | C. irregular | D. regular |
| () 9. A. time | B. energy | C. right | D. strength |
| () 10. A. protest | B. protect | C. provide | D. propose |
| () 11. A. what | B. which | C. that | D. why |
| () 12. A. some | B. few | C. another | D. other |
| () 13. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| () 14. A. say | B. talk | C. tell | D. speak |
| () 15. A. books | B. films | C. parents | D. children |
| () 16. A. to say | B. to ask | C. to do | D. to have |
| () 17. A. that | B. this | C. it | D. what |
| () 18. A. order | B. safety | C. way | D. purpose |
| () 19. A. result | B. whole | C. good | D. method |
| () 20. A. very | B. rather | C. same | D. common |



Henry's job was to examine cars which crossed the frontier (边境) to make sure that they were not smuggling (走私) anything into the country. Every evening 1 at weekends, he 2 see a factory worker coming up the hill towards the frontier, 3 a bicycle with a big load of straw on it. When the bicycle 4 the frontier, Henry used to stop the man and 5 him take the straw off and 6 it. Then he would examine the straw carefully to see 7 he could find anything, after which he would look in all the man's pockets 8 he let him tie the straw again. The man would then put it on his bicycle and go off 9 the hill with it. Although Henry was always 10 to find gold or jewelry or other valuable things 11 in the straw, he never found 12, even though he examined it very 13. He was sure that the man was 14 something but he was not 15 to imagine what it could be.

Then one evening, after he had looked 16 the straw and emptied the factory worker's pockets 17 usual, he 18 to him, "Listen, I know that you're smuggling things across this frontier. Won't you tell me what it is that you are bringing 19 so successfully? I'm an old man, and today's my last day on the 20 . Tomorrow I'm going to retire. I promise that I shall not tell anyone if you tell me what you've been smuggling." The factory worker didn't say anything for some time. Then he smiled, turned to Henry and said quickly, "Bicycles."

- ()1. A. beside B. besides C. except D. and
- ()2. A. should B. would C. might D. must
- ()3. A. pushing B. pulling C. filling D. carrying
- ()4. A. arrived B. appeared C. came D. reached
- ()5. A. force B. order C. make D. help
- ()6. A. show B. cover C. untie D. loose
- ()7. A. that B. where C. how D. whether
- ()8. A. before B. thus C. first D. so
- ()9. A. towards B. round C. down D. up
- ()10. A. lucky B. happy C. expecting D. insisting
- ()11. A. have been hidden B. hide
 C. has been hidden D. hidden
- ()12. A. nothing B. something C. everything D. anything
- ()13. A. calmly B. carefully C. roughly D. slowly
- ()14. A. stealing B. hiding C. smuggling D. selling
- ()15. A. able B. clever C. sure D. possible
- ()16. A. through B. thoroughly C. upon D. up
- ()17. A. were B. was C. as D. like
- ()18. A. asked B. said C. fold D. ordered
- ()19. A. in the straw B. in his pockets C. in the factory D. into the country
- ()20. A. job B. work C. duty D. frontier



A young man stole into a room, through an open window. He 1 the whole room, but he didn't find any money 2 a bankbook (存折). He thought, "If I have some credentials (证件) of its 3 , I'll be able to get the money in the bank." Suddenly to his 4 , he caught sight of an identity card (身份证) on the 5 of a