



全国著名外国语学校教师联合编写组编写

英语完形填空 天天练

高一同步

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同步天天练 能力步步高





前言

完形填空是测试英语综合应用能力的题型之一,它能在语义封闭的情况下,对学生的阅读理解、词汇、语言习惯等综合能力进行考查。分析近年来的中、高考英语试卷,可以发现:单项填空题的数量在不断减少,知识运用综合能力的考查一直是考生的难关,考生在阅读理解、完形填空中的失分率居高不下。鉴于此诸多因素,我们精心策划并组织了一批有经验并能代表先进的英语教学方向的一线教师,编著了这套聪明英语系列丛书。

我们力图从一个全新的视角,为中学生打造一套针对性强、难易度适中、紧扣课程标准、直击考试热点的同步能力训练丛书。

本丛书适用于广大中学生,尤其是刚刚在“新课标”要求下学习的学生。作为专项训练书,也可供各年级教师作为教学参考书,相信一定会对大家有所帮助。

本书特点

本书以中学教学大纲对高一年级的知识与能力的具体要求为核心,全书分为28个单元。每个单元分为四部分:知识加油站;能力训练营;趣味快餐厅和励志名言。

“知识加油站”列举了高一年级要求掌握的语法知识点;“能力训练营”精选了四篇典型试题;“趣味快餐厅”为高一年级的学生提供了丰富有趣的课外知识;“励志名言”节选了激励学生学习、生活的优美句子。

另外本书还针对完形填空题的题型特点及解题技巧进行了分析和点拨。

综合起来,本书具有以下几个鲜明特点:

文章新,功能全面实用

本丛书首先注重所选的文章具有很强的代表性,不求多,只求精和实用,文章结构难易度和生词量适中,包含的语法现象有针对性。与中学英语

课程标准和考试大纲保持一致,力求保证语言的纯正性和文章的原汁原味,我们精选了部分海内外原版资料,根据高考大纲的考试要求编制了练习题。并精选了一些省市重点中学的重要测试题。

兴趣是学习最好的老师,尤其对于中学生,充满新鲜感和好奇性的文章能够吸引他们的注意力。

本丛书所选文章具有内容新鲜、时代感、贴近生活、趣味性强等特点,文章体裁多样,题材丰富。所选文章涵盖当前最新、最有意义、最有趣的各种高新科学技术。学生在学习语言的同时还能学到许多科学知识。

同步训练,循序渐进,设计新颖,解析到位

冰冻三尺非一日之寒,本丛书旨在为各年级学生打下一个坚实的英语学习基础,因此,在设计上力求使之成为适合同步一课一练的形式。并将其中的重点词汇、疑难语法进行精要解释和归纳,注重知识积累,引导读者进行精读精解,避免走马观花、似是而非。

全真模拟,强化训练

考试是检验学生英语水平的重要手段,我们为初、高中毕业班各单独设计了一本书,进行考前强化突破训练,全真模拟中考、高考完形填空试题,内容编排由浅入深,有助于学生短时间内快速提高应试能力,取得高分。

本丛书完形填空类共分6册:英语完形填空天天练七、八年级和高一、高二同步以及直接瞄准升学考试的《中考完形填空天天练》、《高考完形填空天天练》,可供不同需求的读者选用。

作者队伍经验丰富,实力雄厚

本丛书由北京西城外国语学校、长春外国语学校、成都外国语学校、武汉外国语学校等著名外国语学校以及北京、江苏、河北等一批重点示范中学的一级教师联合编写组编写,北京西城外国语学校副校长王萍兰女士任丛书编委会主任,并特聘加拿大籍英语教育专家 Noel Doherty 先生为本丛书顾问。

丛书作者队伍经验丰富,实力雄厚,将外国语学校先进的英语教学理念融入到书中。让每一位致力于学好英语的中学生都有机会接触重点外国语学校的一流英语教育,体验英语学习的乐趣,聪明地学习英语。

编者
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完形填空题考查 的能力和知识(一)

高考完形填空题是考查考生综合运用能力和区分考生水平高低的一种有效手段,同时它也考查考生的阅读能力和交际能力。近年来高考设计的完形填空题是一种侧重于在情景中活用的知、能混用型考题,强调解题的思维过程,强调分析、判断、理解、综合等能力在解题中的作用,属于逻辑型试题。

一、考查快速阅读理解的能力,尤其是跳读能力

快速通读全文,掌握短文主旨大意。答题时,不要急于看选项、找答案,应通篇浏览短文,掌握文中的时间、地点、人物及事件。短文开头的第一、二句通常是主题句,或是告诉我们文章所要讲的主要内容是什么。

例 1: The captain of a ship and a merchant were friends. The merchant had a young son, who wanted to be a sailor, so the captain took him for voyages in his _____.

- A. car B. cart C. ship D. plane

正确答案为 C, 从第一段第一句“The captain of a ship and a merchant were friends.”可以看出故事将要围绕着两个朋友展开。

例 2: Scientists now believe the earth's magnetic poles(地磁极) have changed many times. One 1 change may have taken place about 330,000 BC. This 2 is about when modern man first 3 on the earth.

1. A. similar B. such C. different D. certain
2. A. year B. century C. date D. moment
3. A. appeared B. came C. produced D. made

题解: 1. B such 表示“像前面提及的那样的, 上述一样的, 如此的”。
2. C date 意为“(古物等所属的)时代, 年代”。我们从第一段当中已经得知这篇文章将要向我们讲述关于地磁的一些情况, 那么从总体上有一个大概的概念就会非常有利于下边的阅读。3. A。

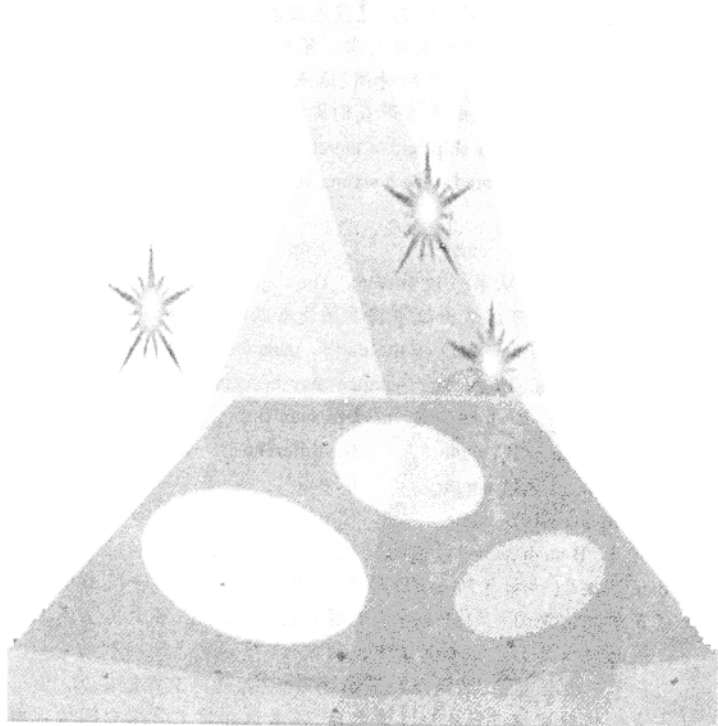
二、考查找准主题、话题以及了解篇章结构、理顺文章的能力

当我们精确把握整篇完形文章之后, 或者说在对文章深刻阅读理解





的基础上,下一步就是要对付 20 个填空,从而补足和恢复原文。从这个角度分析,我们可以看出,实际上一篇完形文章是由两大类信息构成的——已知信息和未知信息。所谓未知信息就是那 20 个空,而已知信息则是除了 20 个空之外的文章包含的所有信息。这 20 个未知信息点完全分布在已知信息之中,与已知信息形成了各种各样紧密的关系,因此破解这些未知信息的最为有效的办法就是利用已知信息,这就是完形填空这种游戏的基本规则。如果把为这 20 个空找正确答案比喻成破案的话,这些已知信息其实就是线索,我们需要象侦探一样通过利用和分析这些线索,最终摸到案件的本质。也就是通过对文章的阅读,找出文章的主旨大意,理解文章的篇章结构,对文章进行梳理。





Unit 1



知识加油站

in /to/on/at the east of 的区别

1. 要表示 A 在 B 的东部, 即: A 在 B 的范围之内, 就用“A is in the east of B.” 如:

Japan is in the east of Asia. 日本在亚洲东部。

2. 如果 A 在 B 的东方, 即: A 在 B 的范围之外, 且相隔有一定的距离, 就用“A lies to the east of B.” 口语中有时可将 to the 省去。如:

Japan lies (to the) east of China. 日本位于中国东方。

France lies (to the) east of England. 法国位于英国东方。

3. 如果 A 在 B 的东边(侧), 即: A 与 B 相邻接, 就用“A is on the east of B.” 如:

Hebei is on the east of Shanxi. 河北在山西东边。

4. 如果把方位词当作一个整体, 或是看成一点, 就用“A is at the east of B.” 如:

There was a big battle at the east of the peninsula. 在那个半岛的东边曾有一场大战。

5. 如果要表示“A 位于 B 东面 100 公里处”时, 我们既可以说“A lies 100km to the east of B”, 也可以说“A lies 100km east of B.” 后者在美国口语中更为常见。如:

The plane crashed 30 miles east of the city. 飞机在城东 30 英里处坠毁。



能力训练营

A

One day a heavy storm hit a village. Nothing was 1 but a rock fell from the nearby mountain. The rock 2 down from the mountain and 3 in the





middle of the main road in the village. It was very big and shaped more or less 4 a ball. The villagers decided to move it away 5 it was blocking the street. Several of the 6 men came to try to lift it out of the road. No matter 7 they tried, they couldn't move it.

All the time a young boy was 8 the men trying to move the rock. "Excuse me," he said, "but I 9 I could move it." "You," they shouted, "10 are you talking about? All of us have just tried and can't 11 move it a little." They all 12 the boy.

The next 13 some villagers came to the street. To their great 14, the rock was gone. More people ran out to see 15 themselves. It was true the rock was not in the road any more. The little boy stood in the street, 16, "I told you I could move it. I did it last night." 17 he walked over to 18 the rock had been and 19 some dirt with a shovel (铲). "You see," he said, "I dug a hole 20 the rock and it rolled down into the hole by itself. Then I covered it with dirt."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. hurt | B. found | C. destroyed | D. broken |
| () 2. A. rolled | B. moved | C. fell | D. dropped |
| () 3. A. lay | B. stopped | C. stood | D. placed |
| () 4. A. as | B. for | C. alike | D. like |
| () 5. A. since | B. when | C. before | D. after |
| () 6. A. happiest | B. biggest | C. weakest | D. strongest |
| () 7. A. what | B. how hard | C. how many | D. how long |
| () 8. A. seeing | B. hearing | C. watching | D. staring |
| () 9. A. know | B. think | C. understand | D. am glad |
| () 10. A. whom | B. how | C. where | D. what |
| () 11. A. still not | B. already | C. even | D. will |
| () 12. A. smiled at | B. praised | C. joked with | D. laughed at |
| () 13. A. night | B. evening | C. afternoon | D. morning |
| () 14. A. joy | B. interest | C. satisfaction | D. surprise |
| () 15. A. by | B. on | C. for | D. to |
| () 16. A. laughing | B. smiling | C. singing | D. shouting |
| () 17. A. At last | B. Then | C. Finally | D. So |





- () 18. A. where B. in which C. there D. place
 () 19. A. gave B. covered C. uncovered D. put
 () 20. A. around B. below C. next to D. away from

B

Nearly everybody enjoys chicken, and the most famous name in chicken is Kentucky Fried (油炸) Chicken. Mr Sanders, the man who started this 1 was not always very rich. At one time, he 2 a small gas station next to a highway (公路). Many truck drivers 3 there to get gas and take a rest. Mr Sanders realized they were often 4, so he began serving sandwiches and coffee. 5 the sandwiches he made tasted good, and didn't 6 too much, more and more 7 came to eat at his place. 8 Mr Sanders began to serve fried chicken. People 9 it very much, and his new business grew rapidly. Not long after, 10, another highway was built, and many drivers no longer went 11 Mr Sanders' restaurant. So he had to 12 it. Then he travelled around the country, 13 to sell his idea of opening fried chicken restaurants, he 14. By 1967, there were almost 5,000 Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants. And now, 15 you go in the United States, you will see one. If you like chicken, I'm sure, you'll enjoy eating Kentucky Fried Chicken.

- () 1. A. business B. action C. life D. search
 () 2. A. owns B. has owned C. would own D. owned
 () 3. A. passed B. reached C. stopped D. lifted
 () 4. A. late B. hungry C. tired D. sick
 () 5. A. Although B. If C. As D. Once
 () 6. A. need B. pay C. spend D. cost
 () 7. A. passengers B. drivers C. often D. likely
 () 8. A. Then B. So C. But D. For
 () 9. A. ate B. liked C. tried D. drank
 () 10. A. thus B. therefore C. however D. also
 () 11. A. out B. to C. over D. on
 () 12. A. close B. run C. return D. take
 () 13. A. trying B. believing C. thinking D. suggesting
 () 14. A. failed B. fails C. succeeds D. succeeded





- () 15. A. whenever B. wherever C. where D. when

C

Elizabeth lived at the foot of a hill. Her father had a small 1 and about twenty sheep. Her mother was often ill and couldn't help him. The girl had to 2 the sheep when she was on holiday. She drove (驱赶) the sheep to the 3 and she liked singing there. Her voice (嗓子) got 4 and often sang some songs at parties.

5 her aunt's help, the girl began to perform (演出) when she was sixteen. And several years later she became a 6. She often sang all over the country and a lot of people always 7 her. She got much money but she always felt tired and hoped to have 8.

One year her mother was ill again and the doctor 9 her to spend the whole summer in a 10 place. Elizabeth decided to go to a small village which stood in the 11 with her because none of the villagers knew her and she could live a 12 life. They enjoyed themselves there. But one afternoon it began to 13 while they were having a picnic on the top of a mountain. The girl asked her mother to 14 her jacket. So she caught a cold and had to go to the 15 in a small town.

There were many 16 at the doctor's that day. The doctor was 17. She had to wait for a long time and then the doctor asked, "What's the matter with you, madam?"

Before the girl could say a word, the telephone rang and he went to answer it. And when he was going to 18 her, the telephone rang and he had to stop 19 it again. The girl stood up and said, "Please tell me your 20, sir."

"What are you going to do?" the doctor asked in surprise.

"I'm going to the post office and tell you all on the phone!"

- () 1. A. farm B. park C. lab D. library
 () 2. A. beat B. kill C. look for D. look after
 () 3. A. river B. lake C. hill D. bridge
 () 4. A. good B. better C. bad D. worse
 () 5. A. Listening to B. Following
 C. Thanks to D. Discussing with





- () 6. A. player B. nurse C. reporter D. pop star
 () 7. A. liked B. hated C. helped D. hurt
 () 8. A. a good sleep B. a good rest
 C. a good drink D. a lot of success
 () 9. A. caused B. made C. asked D. advised
 () 10. A. warm B. hot C. cool D. cold
 () 11. A. mountains B. city C. town D. market
 () 12. A. noisy B. quiet C. wild D. dangerous
 () 13. A. blow B. rain C. snow D. quake
 () 14. A. take off B. look at C. put on D. try on
 () 15. A. hospital B. strangers C. cinema D. factory
 () 16. A. actors B. strangers C. soldiers D. patients
 () 17. A. free B. busy C. ill D. healthy
 () 18. A. examine B. punish C. receive D. visit
 () 19. A. calling B. to call C. answering D. to answer
 () 20. A. address B. age
 C. telephone number D. telephone book

D

Harriet Tubman was born a slave. She didn't get a 1 to go to school. 2 a child, she had to work very hard in the fields all day. In this 3 her master could 4 a lot of money when he 5 his crops. Harriet 6 think that she was being treated fairly. After Harriet grew up, she ran away from the farm to the northern states.

7, and in Canada, black people were free. Harriet liked to be free, she felt 8 for all of the black people who were 9 slaves. Harriet returned to the south to help other slaves to run away. She made sure they got to 10.

Harriet was in great 11 12 a law that had just been passed. The law 13 it was not permitted to 14 slaves run away. She also found out 15 the slave owners said they would pay \$40,000 to anyone who could catch H. Tubman.

There were many stories about Harriet 16 slaves run away. In all, she made nineteen 17 back to the south and led about 300 slaves to freedom.





When the Civil War broke out, the northern states 18 against the southern states. Harriet 19 the northern states because the northerners believed that slaves should be free. She worked as a nurse and spied 20 enemy lines until the northern states won the war.

- () 1. A. time B. moment C. chance D. day
 () 2. A. As B. Like C. Since D. Because of
 () 3. A. way B. place C. town D. means
 () 4. A. make B. do C. give D. pay
 () 5. A. sell B. sold C. buy D. bought
 () 6. A. did B. didn't C. certainly D. of course
 () 7. A. There B. Soon C. Then D. So
 () 8. A. sure B. sorry C. happy D. wrong
 () 9. A. yet B. only C. again D. still
 () 10. A. the north B. the west C. the east D. the south
 () 11. A. anger B. hurry C. danger D. difficulty
 () 12. A. because B. because of C. as D. for
 () 13. A. told B. wrote C. said D. spoke
 () 14. A. help B. ask C. set D. take
 () 15. A. about B. that C. what D. when
 () 16. A. help B. helped C. helping D. to help
 () 17. A. trips B. letters C. walks D. telegraphs
 () 18. A. limited B. fought C. quarrelled D. agreed
 () 19. A. waited for B. searched for
 C. stood for D. looked for
 () 20. A. behind B. in C. on D. before



趣味快餐厅

变化多端的“虫子”

虫子,我们都知道用 worm 来表示,凡是和虫子有关的,就会和 worm 有关。
 例如:蚯蚓 earthworm (或者可以直接用 worm 表示蚯蚓);蚕 silkworm;萤火虫





glowworm; 书蛀虫, 书呆子 bookworm; 钩虫 hookworm 等。

那么它作为动词时又是什么意思呢? 这时的意思成了: 打虫子。例如: You must worm the dog with a gentle drug. 你必须用温和的药给狗打虫子。

说起 worm 作动词来, 意思还真是变化多端, 虫子会钻, 所以 worm in 的意思就是“钻进来; 悄悄跑进来”。例如: Don't let any nonmembers worm in. 别让非会员溜进来。

worm out of 你肯定知道是什么意思, 没错, 它的确有“钻出来”的意思, 但是它还有另外的两个意思, 一个是“一点点地套出话来; 设法一点点地弄清楚”。例如: Her sister was very clever at worming her secrets out of her. 她姐姐很聪明, 能一点点地把她的秘密给套出来。另一个意思是“摆脱; 逃避”。例如: How can I worm out of giving the report? 我怎样才能逃避掉这场报告呢?

怎么样, 虫子的变化是不是很多? 其实虫子的变化还远远不止这些呢。在不同的用法里会有不同的变化, 我们可要多注意收集哟!



Wisdom in the mind is better than money in the hand.

脑中有知识, 胜于手中有金钱。





Unit 2



知识加油站

be born 的用法

表示“出生”要用 be born, 并且动词 be 通常只用 was 或 were。be born 后可跟形容词、名词或不同的介词, 表达的意思也不同。具体如下:

1. be born + 形容词(名词)。如:

She was born happy. 她生来就很幸福。

He was born French. 他生为法国人。

2. born + in, on 等, 表示“出生的时间, 地点”。如:

Karl Marx was born on May 5, in Trier. 卡尔·马克思 5 月 5 日生于特里尔。

Li Ping was born in 1988. 李平生于一九八八年。

3. be born of + (名词), 表示“从……产生”。如:

This invention was born of need. 这项发明是因需要而产生的。

4. be born + in, into 或 to, 表示“降生到某家庭”。如:

He was born in a worker's family. 他出生在一个工人家庭。

In 1867 Madam Curie was born into a teacher's family. 1867 年居里夫人出生在一个教师家庭。

5. be born + with, 表示“天赋; 命运”。如:

He was born with a good memory. 他生来记性就好。

6. be born + to do, 表示“生而为……; 生来就是”。如:

She was born to succeed in life. 她生来就注定会成功。





A

In the US Mother's Day is a holiday on the second Sunday in May. It is a day when children 1 their mothers cards, presents and 2.

One of the 3 ways to celebrate (庆祝) Mother's Day is to give your 4 the day off. Let her have a good rest 5 other members of the family do the 6.

Many families 7 Mother's Day with breakfast in bed. Usually Dad and the 8 will let Mom sleep late as they go into the 9 and get ready for her favorite meal. A Mother's Day 10 can be made of anything your Mom likes.

After the food is cooked, keep everything nicely on a plate. Don't 11 to put the bottle with only one flower. With 12 here, the children can 13 the nicest flower from the garden outside. When everything is 14, carefully carry the plate and Mom's 15 books or newspaper up to her bedroom. Cards and small presents 16 the children can be put on the plate 17 it is given to Mom in bed.

Many families take Mom 18 to her favorite restaurant (饭店) 19 a meal. It is a good way to let your Mom rest and let her see 20 a wonderful family she has.

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|--------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| () 1. A. bring | B. buy | C. give | D. ask for |
| () 2. A. food | B. flowers | C. money | D. clothes |
| () 3. A. most | B. least | C. good | D. best |
| () 4. A. father | B. teacher | C. mother | D. friend |
| () 5. A. while | B. though | C. until | D. but |
| () 6. A. homework | B. job | C. housework | D. work |
| () 7. A. like | B. want | C. prefer | D. begin |
| () 8. A. children | B. daughter | C. brother | D. boy |
| () 9. A. bedroom | B. kitchen | C. shop | D. market |
| () 10. A. lunch | B. dinner | C. breakfast | D. meal |





- () 11. A. forget B. remember C. expect D. find
 () 12. A. spring B. summer C. autumn D. winter
 () 13. A. take B. pick C. plant D. water
 () 14. A. good B. coming C. wrong D. ready
 () 15. A. story B. new C. favorite D. nice
 () 16. A. to B. about C. with D. from
 () 17. A. before B. after C. when D. as
 () 18. A. in B. out C. up D. down
 () 19. A. for B. at C. eat D. cook
 () 20. A. how B. so C. what D. this

B

At the beginning of the century there was a big farm near Los Angeles in California called the Hollywood Ranch (好莱坞牧场). 1 later Hollywood was one of the most 2 places in the world. From the 1910s to the 1950s Hollywood was the film 3 of the world. Every family knew the names of its film 4, like Charlie Chaplin, Greta Garbo, Ingrid Bergman and hundreds 5.

People went to Hollywood to make films for the sun. 6 they made films in New York 7 the east coast of America. But then they 8 Los Angeles where there were a great 9 of days of sun every year. 10 they made most films by sunlight, the west coast was a much better place. 11 near Hollywood you can find desert (沙漠) and mountains 12 sea. They did not 13 to travel far to make any films.

The first films were 14. In the late 1920s 15 the "talkies" (有声电影): you can hear people talking and listen to the 16.

After the war Hollywood was successful, but then 17 became popular. People went to the cinema 18 often. So Hollywood began making films 19 it. In the 1970s they found people 20 going to see big and expensive films. Since then films made in Hollywood have been watched all over the world.

- () 1. A. Time B. Months C. Years D. Century
 () 2. A. necessary B. interesting C. important D. famous
 () 3. A. spot B. centre C. middle D. point

