



高考英语 完形填空 精练精解

陈明瑶 主编

陈明瑶 蒋敏珍 卢彩虹 胡则远 编著

破解考生做完形填空时忽略大环境、

就词论词的“局部僵局”

提倡“粗读—细读—审读”三步做题原则

典型模拟题强化训练

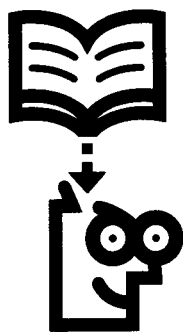
详解答案帮助考生举一反三

上海科学技术出版社

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图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

高考英语完形填空精练精解 / 陈明瑶主编. —上海:
上海科学技术出版社, 2006. 1
ISBN 7-5323-8334-2

I. 高... II. 陈... III. 英语课-高中-升学参考
资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2005) 第145514号

世纪出版集团 出版、发行
上海科学技术出版社
(上海钦州南路71号(临) 邮政编码200235)

新华书店上海发行所经销
上海市印刷十厂有限公司印刷
开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 8.75
字数 257 000
2006年1月第1版
2006年1月第1次印刷
印数 1—4 300
定价: 15.00元

本书如有缺页、错装或坏损等严重质量问题,
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前言

完形填空是一篇意思完整、层次清晰、短小精悍、上下文逻辑关系密切的文章，强调整体感知。其考查的主要目的是考生对篇章的理解，对句际衔接手段的掌握，以及对近义词的分辨能力。完形填空在高考卷中的地位可谓承上启下，既体现了考生的语言知识的运用能力，又体现了学生的阅读理解、统盘谋篇能力。考生需要在阅读不完整篇章后提炼文章主题思想，把握短文的整体原则和前后相互联系的原则，既考虑细节，又顾及全局，利用文字提示，推知未知信息以恢复文章原貌。正确进行完型填空的训练，不仅有助于考生在该项目上取得实质性的进步，同时也有助于培养考生的阅读理解能力。可以说考试中完形填空的答题过程直接影响着下面阅读理解部分的答题信心和得分。

本书作者根据大量的教学实践调查以及完形填空的阅卷统计数据，发现许多学生在该项目的处理上容易陷入“局部僵局”，忽略大环境，就词论词，导致了本项目的大量失分与心情紧张，并影响后续项目，尤其是阅读理解部分的处理能力。因此，本书对每一个选项做出了“为什么选这个”的详细解释，宏观微观并举，英语汉语同现，旨在使每一位考生读者能够心服口服地接受。

本书的编写建立在系统分析高考真题的基础上。作者认为，近年来高考完形填空的真题具有以下特点：

1. 备选答案的词多以实词为主，虚词为辅。

备选词类主要是动词、名词、形容词和副词，其次是介词、连词和代词。备选答案多设置实词是为了提高试题的难度，引导考生从整体上理解文章的内容，全面接受信息，选出符合内容要求的答案，从而避免引导考生在语法结构上下功夫，从语法角度进行选择。

2. 备选答案以单词填空为主，短语或词组的整体填空为辅。

这样设计试题，能使考查形式更为灵活，考查的知识点更加细致，使考察容量增大。

3. 情景意义选择为主，语法选择为辅。

无论是 25 个空档数的高考题，还是 20 个空档数的高考题，都要求学生根据文章情景所要表达的意思和整体内容、分层次的结构以及内容的逻辑关系，去选择符合文章情节的最佳答案。其特点是：在 4 个备选项中，如果孤立地看对应挖空的句子，都能满足句子的要求，无论哪个答案填进去，从语法上说都是正确的。但要确定此题的正确答案，只能根据全文的内容和情节的发展，使所选答案能满足文章中心内容的需要。由于是按情景意义做选择填空，所以每个空的 4 个备选答案多为相同的词类，即使个别小题中词类不同，填入句子中往往也是适合的。还有少量根据语法知识选择的题，其备选项的选择也往往需要与文章的意义及情景融合在一起。

4. 短文内容逻辑性强，文章整体性强，结构严谨，层次分明。

从多年来完形填空的真题情况来看，试题几乎都是叙述文体的小故事。2002 年是科幻、科普小说作家阿西莫夫自述的一段小故事。2003 年全文以壁球比赛为主线，描写了作者对 Ed 的态度的转变过程。这些文章都是一个结构完整的整体。随着高考英语水平的升级，完形填空试题的选文已经突破了单一的叙述文体，将可能在以叙述文为主的情况下，出现说明文，

甚至议论文和描写文。

5. 保留提示句。

为了使考生较易理解文章内容,近年来在完形填空试题设计中,总是保留一个完整的或是大半个完整的句子不挖空。提示句往往在文章的开头,但偶尔也有在文章的中间或末尾的。这为考生正确理解文章提供了一定的信息和思维空间。

考生在做完形填空时,一定要注意对文章的整体理解、逻辑推理或句法分析。从上下文中去捕捉有关信息并对信息进行分析处理,瞻前顾后,全盘考虑,避免出现顾此失彼、只见“树木”不见“森林”的现象。可遵循“粗读—细读—审读”三步原则:

1. 粗读,了解概貌。

根据首句所提供的启示,捕捉文中关键词的词义信息,跳过空格,通览全文,大概了解文章的体裁、背景、内容、结构、情节、发展、前因后果、论点论据等,同时可对空格估计填什么词做试探性的猜测,为下一步选择答案做好准备。如果读一遍仍难以理解大意,应再读一遍,以加深印象。

2. 细读,慎选答案。

掌握文章的大意后,就要进行逐句分析,根据上下文的意思,选取语法上正确、文意上贴切的选项填入。学生可先根据上下文的意思对待填词的意义进行预测和判断:待填词所表示的意思是大范围的还是小范围的?是褒义的还是贬义的?是积极的还是消极的?根据上下文判断待填词在意义上的逻辑关系,进行多角度、全方位分析,不可只凭语法正确就做选择。另外,应遵循先易后难的原则,对有把握的选项迅速确定,对一时无把握的选项,可先暂且搁置,接着往下读。待其他选项确定后,再回过头来看刚才未填的空格,往往这时就较容易看清其中玄妙,攻克难点。

3. 审读。

在选项确定后,考生必须进行连贯的阅读。通常正确的选项读起来比较顺口;错误的选项可能感觉别扭或搅乱整个篇章的理解思路。考生在审读过程中可以用铅笔打上标记,在时间允许的情况下进行再斟酌。

本书根据完形填空的题型特点,从国外原版材料和国内质量较高的英文出版物中择取篇章,改写成模拟题,编写了符合高考惯例的选项,并为考生提供了详尽的答案与解析。练习的题型不仅考虑到全国各省的高考题目形式,还特别增加了上海地区完形填空考试形式。

英语教师在运用本书的模拟题时,可让学生以讨论或小组活动的形式,分析、反思和探讨他们的做题过程,对篇章思路、结构衔接、近义辨析做积极的猜测练习,以提高学生使用阅读策略的能力。

本书的编者均为长期从事高考英语辅导的教授和讲师,具有丰富的考题分析经验和编写经验,已经出版过多种相关书籍。浙江工商大学蒋敏珍完成了其中 6.5 万字的编写,卢彩虹完成了 5 万字的编写和全书的修正,胡则远完成了其中 3.5 万字的编写,陈明瑶负责全书的策划、统稿、审阅和其余 10 万字的编写。

本书得到了浙江工商大学外国语学院领导的支持,特此致谢。

编 者

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第一部分 模拟练习

第一单元 起步训练 20 题

模拟 1

I'm usually _1_ skeptical (怀疑的) about any research that _2_ that people are either happier or unhappier or more or less certain of themselves _3_ they were 15 years ago. While any of these statements _4_ be true, they are practically _5_ to prove scientifically. _6_, I was struck by a report which concluded that today's children are significantly more anxious than children in the 1910s. In fact, the analysis _7_, normal children ages 9 to 17 exhibit a higher level of _8_ today than children who were treated for mental illness 15 years ago.

9 are America's kids so stressed? The report cites two main _10_: increasing physical isolation — _11_ by high divorce rates and _12_ involvement in community, among other things—and a _13_ perception that the world is a more _14_ place.

15 that we can't turn the clock back, adults can still _16_ plenty to help the next generation cope. _17_ of the list is nurturing (培育) a better _18_ of the limits of individualism. No child is an island. _19_ social ties helps build communities and _20_ individuals against stress.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. slightly | B. foolishly | C. extremely | D. fairly |
| 2. A. conclusions | B. concludes | C. includes | D. inclusions |
| 3. A. as | B. than | C. so | D. less |
| 4. A. might | B. should | C. must | D. shall |
| 5. A. possible | B. propable | C. necessary | D. impossible |
| 6. A. However | B. But | C. Still | D. Although |
| 7. A. said | B. expressed | C. showed | D. explained |
| 8. A. anxiety | B. annoyance | C. sadness | D. misery |
| 9. A. How | B. What | C. Why | D. When |
| 10. A. ways | B. causes | C. explanations | D. aspects |
| 11. A. brought up | B. brought down | C. brought back | D. brought on |
| 12. A. more | B. much | C. plenty | D. less |
| 13. A. growing | B. reducing | C. moving | D. changing |
| 14. A. dangerous | B. safe | C. secure | D. peaceful |
| 15. A. Giving | B. Given | C. Despite | D. Although |
| 16. A. deliver | B. do | C. make | D. manage |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 17. A. At the end | B. On the end | C. On the top | D. At the top |
| 18. A. knowledge | B. communication | C. understanding | D. withstanding |
| 19. A. Increasing | B. Linking | C. Strengthening | D. Working |
| 20. A. prohibit | B. protend | C. protect | D. protest |

模拟 2

Life was pretty terrible for most people in London 100 years ago. They had to _1_ noise, smoke and dirt. The noise came from the railway, and the smoke dirt came from the trains and the _2_ chimneys all around them. The smoke often mixed with _3_ and hung in the air _4_ days. Disease _5_ thousands of children. Families were large but only five _6_ seven children would die before they were five years _7_.

Is life really better _8_ it was 100 years ago? It is certainly true that people live longer than they _9_, travel faster than they could and own more things than they _10_. But still we have to put up with noise, overcrowding and bad air. _11_ are still a basic part of modern life.

100 years ago there was a clear _12_ between town and country. But the motor car has _13_ all that. One motor-way can _14_ a huge amount of land. Cars are _15_ a basic part of modern life.

But industry and modern life do not have to be _16_ of beauty. We can have _17_ beauty and progress. We need clean rivers and _18_ countryside just as _19_ as people did 100 years ago. But it's becoming more and more _20_ to have open land, clear water and fresh air.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. put on to | B. put out of | C. put down | D. put up with |
| 2. A. thousands of | B. thousand of | C. some thousands | D. some thousands of |
| 3. A. water | B. milk | C. fog | D. drink |
| 4. A. from | B. for | C. at | D. in |
| 5. A. died | B. was died | C. killed | D. was killed |
| 6. A. out of | B. out | C. away | D. to |
| 7. A. big | B. old | C. tall | D. long |
| 8. A. as | B. than | C. when | D. then |
| 9. A. would | B. were used to | C. were used | D. used to |
| 10. A. were | B. would | C. did | D. had |
| 11. A. They | B. We | C. There | D. What |
| 12. A. conflict | B. difference | C. quarrel | D. struggle |
| 13. A. covered | B. showed | C. changed | D. taken |
| 14. A. take | B. take away | C. take down | D. take upon |
| 15. A. either | B. also | C. again | D. more |
| 16. A. fighters | B. friends | C. enemies | D. opponents |
| 17. A. either | B. all | C. both | D. every |
| 18. A. out | B. close | C. near | D. open |
| 19. A. good | B. great | C. much | D. large |
| 20. A. interesting | B. difficult | C. serious | D. secret |

模拟 3

People _1_ on part of the south coast of England _2_ a serious problem. In 1993, the owners of a large hotel and of several houses discovered, to their _3_, that their gardens had disappeared _4_. The sea

had eaten into the soft limestone (石灰石) cliffs on which they had been built. While experts were _5_ the problem, the hotel and several houses disappeared altogether, _6_ down the cliff and into the sea. Erosion (侵蚀) of the white cliffs _7_ the south coast of England has always been a problem but it has become more _8_ in recent years. _9_ of homes have had to be _10_ as the sea has crept farther and farther inland.

Experts have studied the areas most affected and have _11_ a map for local people, _12_ the year in which their homes will be _13_ up by the hungry sea. Angry owners have _14_ the Government to erect sea defenses to _15_ their homes. Government surveyors have _16_ out that in most cases, this is impossible. New sea walls would _17_ hundreds of millions of pounds and would merely _18_ the waves and currents go further along the coast, _19_ the problem from one area to another. The danger is likely to continue, they say, _20_ the waves reach an inland area of hard rock which will not be eaten as limestone is.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. staying | B. moving | C. visiting | D. living |
| 2. A. face | B. fact | C. front | D. confront |
| 3. A. annoyance | B. delight | C. surprise | D. horror |
| 4. A. that morning | B. overnight | C. tonight | D. one night |
| 5. A. investing | B. watching | C. studying | D. fulfilling |
| 6. A. dropping | B. sliding | C. sleeping | D. moving |
| 7. A. along | B. like | C. as | D. with |
| 8. A. dangerous | B. expensive | C. certain | D. serious |
| 9. A. Tens | B. Few | C. Dozens | D. Number |
| 10. A. dropped | B. abandoned | C. left | D. quit |
| 11. A. drawn out | B. drawn on | C. drawn up | D. draw in |
| 12. A. advancing | B. imagining | C. describing | D. forecasting |
| 13. A. bitten | B. taken | C. swallowed | D. got |
| 14. A. called on | B. called off | C. called up | D. called for |
| 15. A. pretend | B. protect | C. defend | D. protest |
| 16. A. looked | B. made | C. pointed | D. put |
| 17. A. spend | B. pay | C. cost | D. expend |
| 18. A. make | B. cause | C. allow | D. force |
| 19. A. moving | B. transmitting | C. changing | D. shifting |
| 20. A. unless | B. until | C. till | D. when |

模拟 4

There was so much to do at the last _1_ that there was no time to be nervous. All of us wanted to be on our way _2_ to sea, but there was still one more problem to overcome: the anchor became _3_ under a rock. We _4_ it a mighty pull, but it would not come _5_. In the end a fishing boat had to pull us _6_. The crowd waved and as we sailed out of the _7_ of the river and passed the cliffs _8_ on each side, I turned back and _9_ a sight that will remain in my memory for ever: two hundred or more people were _10_ their way to the cliff-tops for a final _11_. The sight had a dreamlike _12_ because the sun was _13_ in the west and the evening light picked out the shapes of the people _14_ the hill. The figures were tiny and black, all hurrying _15_ one direction and with the same _16_ towards the farthest tip of the cliff.

17 we were well away from the entrance to the river and there was no longer any _18_ of the tide carrying us back onto the rocks, I _19_ the crew to raise our sails. We were finally _20_ our way.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. hour | B. minute | C. time | D. day |
| 2. A. out | B. across | C. down | D. under |
| 3. A. stuck | B. fixed | C. attached | D. held |
| 4. A. took | B. put | C. gave | D. let |
| 5. A. tight | B. loose | C. away | D. gone |
| 6. A. clean | B. free | C. safe | D. secure |
| 7. A. beginning | B. source | C. mouth | D. end |
| 8. A. mounting | B. raising | C. rising | D. lifting |
| 9. A. realized | B. looked | C. saw | D. remarked |
| 10. A. making | B. setting | C. going | D. moving |
| 11. A. scene | B. view | C. vision | D. outlook |
| 12. A. quality | B. state | C. condition | D. capability |
| 13. A. lowering | B. drawing | C. setting | D. closing |
| 14. A. climb | B. climbed | C. climbing | D. to climb |
| 15. A. for | B. to | C. in | D. at |
| 16. A. scheme | B. sense | C. meaning | D. intention |
| 17. A. As soon as | B. In case | C. As long as | D. If only |
| 18. A. alarm | B. anxiety | C. risk | D. concern |
| 19. A. suggested | B. said | C. demanded | D. ordered |
| 20. A. in | B. at | C. out of | D. on |

模拟 5

Some people have very good memories, and can easily learn quite long poems _1_ heart. There are _2_ people who can only remember things when they have said _3_ over and over.

Charles Dickens, the famous English _4_, said that he could walk down any long street in London and then _5_ you the name of every shop he had passed. Many _6_ men of the world have had _7_ memories.

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his _8_ language by remembering what he hears when he is a small child. Some children like boys and girls who live _9_ with their parents—seem to learn _10_ languages almost as easily as one. In school it is not easy to learn _11_ second language because the pupils have so _12_ time for it, and they are busy _13_ other subjects as well.

The human mind is rather _14_ a camera, but it takes photographs not only of what we see _15_ of what we feel, hear, smell and taste. When we take a _16_ photograph with a camera, there is much to do _17_ the photograph is finished and _18_ to show to our friends. In _19_ way there is much work to be done before we can make a picture _20_ forever in the mind.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. A. to | B. in | C. from | D. by |
| 2. A. another | B. other | C. others | D. the other |
| 3. A. it | B. / | C. them | D. what |
| 4. A. author | B. producer | C. poet | D. playwright |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5. A. tell | B. talk | C. say | D. speak |
| 6. A. tall | B. big | C. great | D. capable |
| 7. A. beautiful | B. grateful | C. handful | D. wonderful |
| 8. A. national | B. own | C. origin | D. self |
| 9. A. outside | B. away | C. abroad | D. foreign |
| 10. A. two | B. twice | C. both | D. second |
| 11. A. any | B. some | C. a | D. the |
| 12. A. few | B. little | C. a few | D. a little |
| 13. A. in | B. for | C. with | D. by |
| 14. A. same | B. such | C. like | D. as |
| 15. A. or | B. and | C. yet | D. but |
| 16. A. true | B. real | C. realistic | D. really |
| 17. A. before | B. ahead | C. advance | D. former |
| 18. A. already | B. right | C. about | D. ready |
| 19. A. same the | B. same | C. the same | D. a same |
| 20. A. to remain | B. remain | C. remaining | D. remained |

模拟 6

There was a time when parents who wanted an educational present for their children would buy a typewriter, a globe or an encyclopedia set. Now those _1_ seem hopelessly old-fashioned; this Christmas, there were a lot of _2_ computers under the tree. _3_ that computers are the key to success, parents are also frantically insisting that children _4_ taught to use them in school as early as possible.

The problem for school is that when it _5_ computers, parents don't always know best. Many schools are _6_ parental impatience and are purchasing hardware _7_ sound educational planning, so they can say, "Ok, we've moved into the computer age." Teachers _8_ themselves caught in the middle of the problem—between parent pressure and _9_ educational decisions.

Educators do not even agree _10_ how computers should be used. A lot of money is going for computerized educational materials _11_ research has shown can be taught _12_ with pencil and paper. Even those who believe that all children should _13_ to computers warn of potential _14_ to the very young.

The temptation remains strong largely because young children _15_ so well to computers. First graders have been _16_ willing to work for two hours on math skills. Some have an attention span of 20 minutes. _17_ school can afford to go into computing, and that creates _18_ another problem: a division between the haves and have-nots. Very few parents are agitating _19_ computer instruction in poor school districts, _20_ there may be hardly enough money to pay the reading teacher.

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|-------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. items | B. toys | C. sets | D. series |
| 2. A. private | B. children | C. school | D. personal |
| 3. A. Given | B. Provided | C. Convinced | D. Believed |
| 4. A. are | B. be | C. are being | D. were |
| 5. A. talks about | B. comes to | C. turns to | D. mentions |
| 6. A. ignorant of | B. blaming | C. yielding to | D. turning a deaf ear to |
| 7. A. without | B. with | C. through | D. for |

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|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 8. A. relied on | B. relaxed | C. freed | D. found |
| 9. A. wise | B. clever | C. slow | D. enough |
| 10. A. on | B. with | C. to | D. about |
| 11. A. however | B. it | C. what | D. that |
| 12. A. equally | B. in the same way | C. just as well | D. not as well |
| 13. A. be open | B. have access | C. look | D. turn |
| 14. A. approaches | B. exposures | C. dangers | D. harmful |
| 15. A. adopt | B. keep | C. adapt | D. devote |
| 16. A. watched | B. seen | C. told | D. taught |
| 17. A. High | B. Not every | C. No | D. Any |
| 18. A. already | B. of course | C. in addition | D. yet |
| 19. A. for | B. against | C. to buy | D. use |
| 20. A. for | B. in any case | C. although | D. where |

模拟 7

Today we want to tell you something about learning a language, and English _1_ particular.

Students _2_ learn languages by memorizing grammar rules and word lists. Some people _3_ try to learn this way. It is _4_ impossible to become skillful in speaking a language _5_ you use it. The course you are studying _6_ audio-visual. This means it teaches you _7_ recordings and pictures. That's why it is called "_8_, listen and learn!" The pictures help you understand, remember and use the _9_ you are learning. These methods can _10_ in the classroom or in a language laboratory _11_ students practice drills which have been recorded on tape.

English is the _12_ language used in _13_, Canada, Britain, New Zealand, South Africa _14_ the United States of _15_. But it has _16_ become international. It is the most important _17_ language throughout the world. Perhaps _18_ English we will be able to understand _19_ other better. We will be able to communicate with _20_ whatever part we come from.

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|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. for | B. in | C. on | D. at |
| 2. A. be used to | B. use to | C. used to | D. are used to |
| 3. A. even | B. much | C. still | D. far |
| 4. A. almost | B. mostly | C. most | D. most of |
| 5. A. when | B. while | C. lest | D. unless |
| 6. A. be | B. are | C. being | D. is |
| 7. A. in the help with | B. of the help to | C. for the help in | D. with the help of |
| 8. A. Look | B. See | C. Glance | D. Stare |
| 9. A. letter | B. language | C. sentence | D. word |
| 10. A. to be used | B. be used | C. been used | D. use |
| 11. A. which | B. there | C. that | D. where |
| 12. A. usual | B. useful | C. official | D. formal |
| 13. A. Asutarlia | B. Austraria | C. Australia | D. Aistralis |
| 14. A. and | B. or | C. yet | D. but |
| 15. A. American | B. America | C. Americas | D. Americans |
| 16. A. already | B. also | C. ever | D. too |

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|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 17. A. both | B. two | C. twice | D. second |
| 18. A. from | B. in | C. through | D. with |
| 19. A. per | B. every | C. one | D. each |
| 20. A. others | B. the others | C. another | D. other |

模拟 8

The Queen Elizabeth II, usually called the QE2, is a large modern _1_ ship. There are _2_ many ships like the QE2 now. Most people _3_ to travel by air and not _4_ sea. The QE2 is very slow and expensive _5_ modern jet plane. But some people _6_ not like to travel by plane, and the QE2 is different.

The ship is really a floating hotel, _7_ a small floating town. _8_ from Southampton, England to New York is a _9_ holiday.

The QE2 _10_ carry 2000 passengers, and it has a _11_ of 950 running the ship and _12_ the passengers. The ship has three restaurants, eight bars, a _13_ hairdresser's and a men's barber's shop. _14_ addition, there are four swimming _15_, two cinemas (they show many films for _16_ but there are some films for children, _17_), a casino, two libraries, a hospital, a bank, _18_ a gymnasium. There are also some shops. Yes, it is a small _19_. But there are no cars, buses or trucks, and there is no smog: the air is _20_, and there is peace and quiet.

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|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. passenger | B. passengers | C. passenger's | D. passengers' |
| 2. A. no | B. not | C. nor | D. never |
| 3. A. rather | B. would | C. persist | D. prefer |
| 4. A. at | B. in | C. by | D. on |
| 5. A. combined with | B. associated with | C. communicate with | D. compared with |
| 6. A. does | B. do | C. are | D. have |
| 7. A. almost | B. at most | C. mostly | D. most |
| 8. A. The five-voyage-day | B. The voyage-five-day | C. The five-day-voyage | D. The day-voyage-five |
| 9. A. mere | B. dull | C. easy | D. real |
| 10. A. will | B. can | C. must | D. ought to |
| 11. A. group | B. crowd | C. quantity | D. staff |
| 12. A. looking after | B. looking forward | C. looking at | D. looking for |
| 13. A. mothers' | B. daughters' | C. girls' | D. ladies' |
| 14. A. To | B. At | C. In | D. For |
| 15. A. rivers | B. pools | C. lakes | D. holes |
| 16. A. men | B. women | C. parents | D. adults |
| 17. A. either | B. and | C. too | D. etc. |
| 18. A. and | B. or | C. yet | D. but |
| 19. A. ship | B. hotel | C. house | D. city |
| 20. A. good | B. clean | C. gloomy | D. pleasant |

模拟 9

Can you imagine living and working in a one-man submarine (潜水艇)? Scientists believe that _1_

one-man submarines will be as _2_ as automobiles are today.

First, _3_, the human problems involved _4_ the ocean living will need to be studied in _5_, and scientists have already begun to work in _6_ fields as marine biology, ocean currents, and ocean-bottom geology.

7 studying ocean plants and animals, science may find a(n) _8_ for some of our most serious diseases. And we may learn to use _9_ plants to increase our world food supply _10_.

11 new tools and machines, mining engineers may make _12_ possible to get valuable _13_ from the ocean. _14_, ocean minerals renew themselves, _15_ land minerals, which are gone forever _16_ taken out of the earth.

Above all, the sea has _17_ of space, not _18_ for floating communities and parks, but also for _19_ supplies and for underwater travels.

Indeed, ocean living will help man in more than physical ways. In the freedom and beauty of the deep sea, man may _20_ new sources of joy.

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|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. sometimes | B. somehow | C. someday | D. somewhat |
| 2. A. much | B. many | C. well | D. fine |
| 3. A. however | B. therefore | C. though | D. of all |
| 4. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. for |
| 5. A. fact | B. general | C. detail | D. short |
| 6. A. the | B. same | C. such | D. other |
| 7. A. With | B. By | C. On | D. For |
| 8. A. key | B. way | C. cure | D. answer |
| 9. A. better | B. cheaper | C. water | D. sea |
| 10. A. yet | B. also | C. too | D. as well |
| 11. A. Through | B. To | C. With | D. In |
| 12. A. something | B. them | C. things | D. it |
| 13. A. foods | B. metals | C. plants | D. animals |
| 14. A. Possibly | B. Hopefully | C. Fortunately | D. Naturally |
| 15. A. unlike | B. as | C. besides | D. dislike |
| 16. A. while | B. before | C. once | D. after |
| 17. A. plenty | B. vast | C. enough | D. many |
| 18. A. really | B. yet | C. only | D. simply |
| 19. A. maintaining | B. storing | C. protecting | D. preventing |
| 20. A. take | B. find | C. feel | D. make |

模拟 10

Change—or the ability to _1_ oneself to a changing environment—is essential _2_ evolution. The farmer whose land is required for _3_ or industry must adapt himself: he can _4_ to another place and master the problems _5_ to it; he can change his occupation, perhaps _6_ a period of training; or he can _7_ to death. A nation which _8_ adapt its trade or defense requirements to _9_ world conditions faces an economic or military _10_. Nothing is fixed and permanently stable. _11_ must be movement forward, which is progress of a sort, _12_ movement backward, which is decay and deterioration.

In a changing world, _13_ can be a force for good or for evil. _14_ long as it offers a guide, it _15_

the ignorant and the uninformed to take a step _16_ and, thereby adapt themselves to _17_ circumstances. But if we make an idol _18_ tradition, it ceases to be a guide and becomes an obstacle _19_ on the path of change and progress. The better course is to _20_ the help which tradition can give but to be well aware of its limitations in a changing world.

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|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. change | B. fit | C. adapt | D. suit |
| 2. A. in | B. to | C. with | D. of |
| 3. A. house | B. home | C. housing | D. family |
| 4. A. shift | B. move | C. take | D. motion |
| 5. A. peculiar | B. strange | C. familiar | D. useful |
| 6. A. before | B. in | C. during | D. after |
| 7. A. live | B. get | C. starve | D. feed |
| 8. A. can | B. can't | C. don't | D. could |
| 9. A. meet | B. come into | C. turn into | D. meet with |
| 10. A. disaster | B. success | C. victory | D. wonder |
| 11. A. It | B. This | C. That | D. There |
| 12. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. yet |
| 13. A. it | B. change | C. movement | D. tradition |
| 14. A. Since | B. As | C. Not | D. Before |
| 15. A. helps | B. hinders | C. prevents | D. checks |
| 16. A. backward | B. aside | C. forward | D. along |
| 17. A. unchanging | B. changed | C. old-fashioned | D. usual |
| 18. A. into | B. out | C. within | D. of |
| 19. A. laying | B. lying | C. laid | D. lain |
| 20. A. reject | B. refuse | C. accept | D. deny |

模拟 11

A visit to a museum contributes to our education. The British Museum is a great _1_ in London, not far from London University. Thousands of visitors go to it _2_ year to see the rare, strange and beautiful things it _3_. What interests many people more than _4_ else is the large library, in _5_ there are millions of books. You can find any English book you want _6_, and many books in _7_ languages or translated into English. The _8_ is also a reading room with tables and chairs for students who wish to study; but _9_ you want to borrow books to read there you _10_ first get a reader's ticket from office. One cannot borrow books to take _11_.

In _12_ parts of the museum there are rooms and halls containing things which have been brought from countries _13_.

They help us to understand the history of foreign lands and the people who live in _14_. Some of the things which have been dug up in _15_ where old cities _16_ stood, and put in the museum, were being worn or used by men and women many thousands of years _17_. These cities now lie _18_, covered with many feet of earth. On the way out you can buy _19_ of the most interesting things that are shown in the _20_.

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|-------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| 1. A. house | B. room | C. building | D. hall |
| 2. A. one | B. the | C. next | D. every |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 3. A. combines | B. consists | C. contains | D. controls |
| 4. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 5. A. which | B. that | C. what | D. where |
| 6. A. there | B. in there | C. where | D. in where |
| 7. A. abroad | B. foreign | C. strange | D. another |
| 8. A. building | B. hall | C. library | D. room |
| 9. A. whether | B. how | C. as though | D. if |
| 10. A. will | B. would | C. must | D. can |
| 11. A. down | B. up | C. away | D. off |
| 12. A. others | B. other | C. the other | D. another |
| 13. A. all over the world | B. over the world | C. over all the world | D. the world over all |
| 14. A. it | B. which | C. that | D. them |
| 15. A. sites | B. seats | C. places | D. points |
| 16. A. first | B. once | C. only | D. one |
| 17. A. ago | B. ahead | C. prior | D. before |
| 18. A. bored | B. bearded | C. burned | D. buried |
| 19. A. products | B. pictures | C. pieces | D. parts |
| 20. A. museum | B. library | C. window | D. hall |

模拟 12

When I was walking down the street the other day, I happened to _1_ a small brown leather purse lying on the side-walk. I _2_ it up and opened it to see if I could _3_ the owner's name. There was nothing inside it _4_ some change and an old photo—a picture of a woman and a young girl of about twelve years old, who looked _5_ the woman's daughter. I put the photo back and _6_ the purse to the police station where I _7_ it to the desk sergeant. _8_ I left, the sergeant took down my name and address _9_ the owner might want to write and thank.

That evening I went to have dinner with my aunt and uncle. They _10_ a young woman _11_ there would be four people _12_ the table. Her face was familiar, I was _13_ sure that we had not met before, but I could not remember where I had seen her. In the course of conversation, _14_, the young woman happened to mention that she had lost her purse that afternoon. _15_ I realized where I had seen her. She was the young girl in the photo, although she was now _16_. She was very surprised, of course, _17_ I was able to describe her purse to her. Then I explained that I had _18_ her from the photo I had found in the purse. My uncle _19_ to the police station immediately to claim the purse. As the police sergeant handed it over, he said that it was an _20_ coincidence that I had not only found the purse, but also the person who had lost it.

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|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. watch | B. notice | C. discover | D. find out |
| 2. A. chose | B. selected | C. picked | D. took |
| 3. A. find out | B. took | C. discover | D. work out |
| 4. A. besides | B. except | C. except for | D. in addition to |
| 5. A. to be | B. as if | C. as | D. like |
| 6. A. took | B. brought | C. fetched | D. sent |
| 7. A. offered | B. passed | C. handed | D. returned |

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 8. A. Before | B. When | C. While | D. As |
| 9. A. lest | B. in case | C. for fear | D. so that |
| 10. A. have also invited | B. also had invited | C. also invited | D. had also invited |
| 11. A. so | B. that | C. so that | D. in order that |
| 12. A. in | B. on | C. by | D. at |
| 13. A. completely | B. quiet | C. quite | D. very |
| 14. A. however | B. therefore | C. nevertheless | D. though |
| 15. A. All at once | B. At once | C. Immediately | D. All suddenly |
| 16. A. more old | B. very old | C. much older | D. even older |
| 17. A. when | B. as | C. since | D. for |
| 18. A. known | B. realized | C. identified | D. recognized |
| 19. A. insisted to go | B. insisted going | C. insisted on going | D. insisted to going |
| 20. A. amazed | B. amazing | C. amazingly | D. amazedly |

模拟 13

When I was about twelve, I suddenly developed a great passion for writing poetry. I gave up all my _1_ hobbies, such _2_ collecting stamps, and spent all my spare _3_ reading poetry and writing it. This habit of writing poetry _4_ every possible occasion soon got me _5_ trouble at school. If a lesson did not interest me, I _6_ take out my notebook and start writing poems _7_ class. Of course I did this very cautiously, but it was not long _8_ I got caught. One day _9_ I was busy writing a poem during a geography lesson, I looked _10_ to find the teacher standing over me, fuming with anger _11_ I was not paying attention. He tore the poem up, with a warning _12_ to waste time in class. All the same I was convinced that I _13_ written a good poem, so that evening I wrote it out again _14_ memory. Not long _15_, I read about a poetry contest and I _16_ to send in my poem. Weeks _17_, long after I had given up _18_, I got a letter informing me I had won the first prize. Everyone at school was very impressed—_19_ the geography teacher, who watched me more carefully _20_ ever. He was quite determined that I was not going to write poetry in his lesson!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. the other | B. others | C. another | D. other |
| 2. A. as | B. that | C. since | D. for |
| 3. A. pen | B. paper | C. time | D. money |
| 4. A. at | B. on | C. to | D. in |
| 5. A. from | B. into | C. for | D. at |
| 6. A. could | B. should | C. must | D. would |
| 7. A. on | B. at | C. for | D. in |
| 8. A. when | B. after | C. before | D. ago |
| 9. A. while | B. when | C. that | D. since |
| 10. A. forward | B. backward | C. up | D. down |
| 11. A. what | B. when | C. where | D. because |
| 12. A. never | B. not | C. no | D. shouldn't |
| 13. A. did | B. was | C. had been | D. had |
| 14. A. from | B. with | C. into | D. out |
| 15. A. since | B. when | C. later | D. after |