

中学英语技巧丛书

高中英语 完形填空100篇

100

北京师范大学出版

中学英语熟巧丛书

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梁丽冰 主编

北京师范大学出版社

(京)新登字160号

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北京师范大学出版社出版发行

全国新华书店经销

北京朝阳展望印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 8.875 字数: 187 千

1993年1月第1版

1993年1月第1次印刷

印数: 1—10 500

ISBN7-303-02009-8/G·1300

定价: 4.50元

前 言

近几年来，完形填空已成为历届高考英语试题的固定题型，并不断增加了试题的难度。考生普遍反映完形测试是试题中的一个难点。

为了帮助高中学生提高完形测试水平和阅读理解能力，我们根据中学《英语教学大纲》及《高考英语考纲》（高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明）对完形测试的要求，编写了这本《高中英语完形填空100篇》，供高三学生自学使用，也可供教师备课参考。

本书共分三章：第一章，指导语，指出完形测试的特点，及其做题的步骤和方法；第二章，着重基础知识的完形训练20篇；第三章，按照高考试题要求，进行综合练习80篇。书后，附练习参考答案。所选的100篇选文，按循序渐进、由浅入深的原则编排；体裁多样，内容广泛，包括了各种实用文体，涉及到日常生活的各个方面。《中学英语熟巧丛书》由单先健主编。

本书编者：刘柯艳、王淑珍、宫正、袁景龙、王维岭、李光荣、梁丽冰。全书由梁丽冰主编，梁丽冰、单先健统编并审订。

限于编者水平，书中缺点错误在所难免，恳请广大读者

批评、指正。

编 者

1992. 7

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第一章

指导语

完形填空试题，是使用多项选择型完形填空。即：在表达连贯意思的文章中，有目的地挖去一些词语，形成文章的空格，要求在给出的对应备选答案中，选出一个正确或最佳的答案填入空格，使文章恢复完整。这种试题可以侧重考查学生英语知识综合运用的能力，也可以考查学生快速阅读理解文章的能力。

做完形填空试题，首先要求有扎实巩固的语言基础知识（语法、词汇等），还要求具备快速阅读理解的能力。此外，选择最佳答案，又要求具有词语意义辨析的能力。

做完形填空试题，应遵循以下步骤和方法：

(1) 跳过空格通读一、二遍全文，力求对文章的整体内容有个基本了解。阅读时，要善于抓住最能表现文章中心内容的关键句子、词语（如：人物、时间、地点、原因等），理解文章作者要表达的观点、态度等。这是选择答案填空的基础。

(2) 在通读全文、了解大意的基础上，按先后顺序对试题的测试部分（文中空格）进行语法分析（是否缺少句子成分、缺什么成分或是句子意思上的不连贯等）。同时，观察对应、备选答案的情况，先根据句子语法需要，排除不符合语法要求

的选项，确定用什么词类、什么形式填空才正确，再从句子意思上去进行验证。

(3) 如果不能从语法角度去选择答案，则要根据上下文的意思去选择。这时，既要掌握全文的核心内容，又要了解本句在全文的位置，捕捉与小题有关的信息点，分辨备选答案中的各词意义，挑选出本句意思所需要的、又能表现文章核心意思的词语。

(4) 遇到一时难确定答案的小题，可暂时不填，先做后面的。用其它已选出的答案信息，去促成这个难题的解决。

(5) 做完试题，再通读全文，进一步理解文章的内容。同时，从语音、句法、词法、惯用法、固定搭配和逻辑关系等诸方面，进行全面验证所选的答案，修改不合理的答案。

做完形填空试题，要求的是快速阅读理解。因此，在平时应注意培养快速阅读英语短文的能力，以增强语感，在做题中发挥作用。

第 二 章

基础知识(句法、词法)完形填空练习

(第1~20篇)

1.

Last summer I went camping 1 a week on Cape Breton Island. It was my first experience at camping and I thought it would be quite 2. However, it was not too successful.

I reached the first camp-ground at 8:00 p.m. 3 a Saturday night. But I couldn't stay because there were no sites available. 4 I reached the second camp-ground it was after 11:00 p.m. and I couldn't find the man in charge.

I went in anyway, 5 an empty site and started to put up my tent. That took 6 an hour because I couldn't find anyone to give me a hand. 7 the night it rained.

In the morning, the children nearby woke me up at 8 6:00 a.m. I got up but couldn't light the fire because the wood was wet.

During the whole week the weather was bad. I couldn't swim because the water was too cold and I couldn't fish because it was too windy; I couldn't even buy film for my camera.

Needless to say I was anxious 9 home. I left early on the Saturday morning, and I was able to reach home before 10:00 p.m. I couldn't help 10 that camping was not for me.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. for | B. since |
| C. in | D. with |
| B 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> successful | B. enjoyable |
| C. boring | D. excited |
| 3. A. at | B. in |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. on | D. for |
| D 4. A. at the time | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. By the time |
| C. By the end | D. At the end |
| D 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> finding | B. to find |
| C. founded | D. found |
| 6. A. at most | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. at least |
| C. in no time | D. in the least |
| 7. A. While | B. When |
| C. At | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. During |
| 8. A. or so | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. about |
| C. hardly | D. before |
| 9. A. returning | B. going back |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. to return | D. returned |

10. ~~W~~. thinking

B. to think

C. thought

D. to have thought

2.

Have you ever looked 1 a globe 2 the earth? It shows the South Pole 3 the bottom 4 the world. The land 5 the South Pole is called Antarctica.

Antarctica is a land that is still 6 the Ice Age. Cold winds blow blizzards(暴风雪) 7 snow toward the sea. Sometimes the winds blow almost 200 miles an hour. The winds never stop blowing. Antarctica is "the home 8 the wind".

Scientists 9 many countries go to Antarctica. They want to know more 10 it. They study the weather. They study the way the ice moves. They study many things.

Some scientists believe the earth may warm 11 someday in Antarctica. If it does, the ice cap which covers the land may melt. This melted ice cap would fill the oceans. The oceans would rise. The ice cap would no longer weigh 12 the land. They believe the land would rise, too.

Someday our maps 13 Antarctica may look very different.

1. A. up

B

B. at

C. into

D. for

2. A. at

B. in

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|
| | C. on | D. of |
| 3. A. in | | B. on |
| | C. of | D. at |
| 4. A. in | | B. on |
| | C. of | D. to |
| 5. A. around | | B. across |
| | C. above | D. about |
| 6. A. by | | B. in |
| | C. from | D. at |
| 7. A. of | | B. with |
| | C. by | D. to |
| 8. A. to | | B. of |
| | C. from | D. for |
| 9. A. above | | B. from |
| | C. of | D. to |
| 10. A. down | | B. to |
| | C. by | D. about |
| 11. A. up | | B. down |
| | C. to | D. for |
| 12. A. by | | B. to |
| | C. down | D. above |
| 13. A. of | | B. about |
| | C. for | D. with |

3.

I never like to leave Canada, because I'm 1 every

time. I've felt disappointed about places 2 My wife went to Florida with her mother 3 . When they 4 there they met some neighbours from home 5 told them about a sign 6 'No Canadians'. They never saw this sign 7 , but they kept 8 others who had, or 9 friends had seen it, always in different places, and it spoiled their trip for them. Many people, 10 them, have never 11 it but have heard about it, 12 it must be somewhere.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> disappointing | B. <input type="checkbox"/> disappointed |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. pleased | D. <input type="checkbox"/> satisfied |
| 2. A. I haven't ever seen | B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> where I have ever seen |
| C. where I haven't ever seen | D. that I haven't ever seen them |
| 3. A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> once | B. <input type="checkbox"/> now |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. yet | D. <input type="checkbox"/> ago |
| 4. A. arrived at | B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> arrived |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. got to | D. reached in |
| 5. A. which | B. <input type="checkbox"/> that |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. who | D. <input type="checkbox"/> whom |
| 6. A. that say | B. <input type="checkbox"/> says |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. saying | D. <input type="checkbox"/> reads |
| 7. A. somewhere | B. <input type="checkbox"/> nowhere |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. anywhere | D. <input type="checkbox"/> everywhere |
| 8. A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to hear about | B. <input type="checkbox"/> hear about |

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|--|
| | C. here of | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. hearing about |
| 9. | A. whose | B. who |
| | C. whom | D. those |
| 10. | A. like | B. between |
| | C. such as | D. with |
| 11. | A. meet | B. come up |
| | C. come across | D. saw |
| 12. | A. but | B. so that |
| | C. so | D. however |

4.

Someone once wrote 1 article saying that nowa-days(如今) women 2 go out to work 3 possible. The writer pointed out that 4 it were argued that women should stay 5 home to look 6 children, this nowa-days meant a 7 about only ten years. The writer 8 to point out that modern domestic appliances (家用电器), 9 washing-machines and refrigerators, 10 precooked food and hard-wearing clothes made 11 unnecessary for a woman to spend all 12 time at home. Moreover, (此外, 再者), society needs women in 13 occupations 14 nursing and teaching and in factories and shops. The writer admitted(承认) that children 15 their mothers after school hours and in the holidays and that 16 mothers sometimes helped to bring 17 juvenil delinquency (少年犯罪), but insisted that it is

quite possible 18 the woman to 19 a career(事业) together 20 running a home.

1. ☒ A. an
C. the
2. A. will
☒ C. should
3. ☒ A. whatever
C. ever
4. A. even
C. if
5. A. in
C. on
6. ☒ A. after
C. in
7. ☒ A. period
☒ C. period of
8. A. went
☒ B. went on
9. A. such
C. as
10. ☒ A. together
C. gether
11. ☒ A. them
☒ C. it
12. ☒ A. her
☒ C. any

- B. a
- D. ×
- B. shall
- D. must
- B. wherever
- ☒ D. whenever
- ☒ B. even if
- ☒ D. even that
- ☒ B. at
- D. for
- B. for
- D. down
- B. century
- D. during
- B. on
- D. came on
- ☒ B. such as
- D. so as
- ☒ B. together with
- D. gether with
- B. her
- D. him
- B. some
- D. much

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 13. A such | B. some |
| C. so | D. thus |
| 14. A. so | B like |
| C as | D. or |
| 15. A. have | B. has |
| C. necessary | D need |
| 16. A working | B. work |
| C. works | D. worked |
| 17. A. fot | B. in |
| C about | D. at |
| 18. A. to | A for |
| C. like | D. as |
| 19. A join | B. brinng |
| C. put | D. have |
| 20. A for | B with |
| C. of | D. to |

5.

The Yellow River, or Huang He, flows into the Yellow Sea, 1 the river and the sea are 2 yellow 3 the yellow mud which the river 4 down from the desert into the sea and 5 the water, dirty, yellow colour. When the river reaches the flat plain and flows 6 fast, it drops much of this mud. 7 up the river-bed and 8 the water to overflow its banks and 9 the countryside 10 miles. These terrible 11 wash away

crops and 12 whole villages.

They have brought death and famine(饥荒) to so many people 13 the river is sometimes called "China's Sorrow". In order to 14 the floods, the people have built banks 15 earth, called dykes(堤、堰), along both sides. As the river brought down more mud and 16 the dykes, the people mended them and built them 17, until now in some parts the river flows 18 twenty feet above the 19 on each side. Today dams and water works 20 to prevent these floods.

1. ☒ A. Both

C. All

2. A. call

C. calling

3. A. because

C. for

4. A. take

C. carry

5. A. make

C. making

6. ☒ A. little

C. fewer

7. A. fill

☒ C. filling

8. A. forced

☒ C. forces

B. Each

D. Every

☒ B. called

D. calls

☒ B. because of

D. as

B. took

☒ D. carries

B. made

☒ D. makes

B. few

☒ D. less

B. fills

D. filled

B. force

☒ D. forcing