

陈锡麟 审订

# 高考英语专项训练

# 完形填空

## CLOZE TEST DRILLS

吴泽渝 主编



上海遠東出版社

PUG

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## 丛 书 前 言



每一门学科都有它自身的规律,按照它的规律去学,就能迅速奏效,否则必定是事倍功半。在语言学习中,语法和词语知识只在用于语言实践中才有价值。语言学习始终应该是一个接受语言训练的过程,包括听、说、读、写、译等各种技能的训练。使用适当的材料,投入足够的时间,进行充分的训练,才能获得必要的语言能力,达到期望的效果。要测定学习者的语言水平,必须从学生的听、说、读、写、译等方面的表现来判断。习得语言运用能力是学习的目的,也是考试时判断学生水平高低的主要依据。由此可见,重视语言能力的训练,既是平时学习的需要,又是备考的重点,两者的关系是显而易见的。

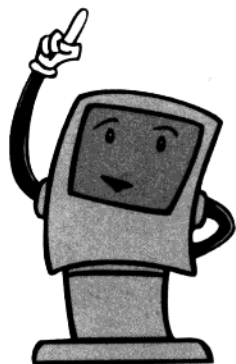
为了帮助高中学生提高英语实用能力,我们精选了一批有关英语的听、读和写的材料,编成这套丛书。学生们在使用这些材料的同时,得到充分的语言训练,切实提高英语实用能力。当学生具备了这样的能力时,那么通过考试自然是顺理成章的事了。同一年级的学生程度各有高低,学习中前进的步伐也各不相同,但是只要方法对头,坚持不懈,就一定有所提高,有所得益。

丛书的每一册都有对近年考题的简要评析,以及少量的仿真试题,但全书的主要篇幅是该项的强化训练材料,必要的地方附有言简意赅的点拨和指导,让学生在操练中领悟和提高,从而习得比较满意的语言能力,在考试中具备较强的竞争力。书的末尾附有全部练习的答案,供学生自测后参考。本书既可作为英语高考前的参考用书,又可以供高中其他年级作为提高英语能力训练的辅助材料。

希望适用本书的读者经过努力,在英语学习中取得良好的成绩,并预祝大家考试成功。

陈锡麟

2005年8月



# 录

## Contents

### 1

#### 第1部分 完形填空解题策略

1 一、概述

1 二、解题技巧

2 三、解题思路

### 4

#### 第2部分 历年高考完形填空评析

4 一、2002年普通高等学校招生统一考试(上海卷)

6 二、2003年普通高等学校招生统一考试(上海卷)

9 三、2004年普通高等学校招生统一考试(上海卷)

11 四、2005年普通高等学校招生统一考试(上海卷)

14

### 第3部分 完形填空实例分析详解

14 一、完形填空实例分析详解(一)

48 二、完形填空实例分析详解(二)

68

### 第4部分 完形填空模拟试题

68 一、完形填空模拟试题(一)

89 二、完形填空模拟试题(二)

101

### 完形填空模拟试题参考答案

# 第 1 部分

## 完形填空解题策略

### 一、概 述

完形填空在高考中共有两篇,分值为 20 分。考试形式是阅读两篇英语短文,从给出的每个空格的 4 个选项中选取正确的一个。每篇 10 个(或 20 个)空格。

完形填空作为一种综合性语言测试题,它检查的是学生英语的综合运用能力:包括学生在词汇、语法、句型等方面的语言知识,以及他们的阅读理解、英语思维、英语文化背景知识和逻辑推理的能力。为了达到检验学生以上能力的目的,完形填空具有以下的特点:

(一)该项考试首先测试学生对篇章的理解能力。包括对整篇和单句的理解。由于完形填空每篇都缺少 10 个(或 20 个)词,需要考生通过阅读进行选择,所以整篇文章的意思可能不连贯,但它的大意还是可以把握的。如果考生无法把握文章的大意,很容易造成填空的错误——因为上下文的正确理解是完形的主要考点。同时,如果考生对文章局部的个别句子或句群理解错误,也是无法选对相应空格的。所以,完形填空比阅读困难之处在于完形需要对整篇和每句话的正确理解,略有疏忽便可能产生错误。

(二)该项考试还测试考生的词汇和语法结构使用的能力。填入的词有表示语法结构关系的,这时要从语法角度去考虑使用哪个词恰当;如果考察的是词的搭配和习惯用法时,答题时重点要看前后词的搭配关系是否合适。

完形填空是高考和平时练习的难点,错误率是各项练习中最高的。同时,它涵盖的面非常广,是考查学生英语综合水平的重要手段。在当今日益强调能力考核的氛围下,完形填空将被放在更为重要的位置。因此,考生在备考中应投入更多的时间和精力来复习。

### 二、解 题 技 巧

完形填空起源于英国学者泰勒(Taylor)根据格式塔心理学(Gestalt Psychology)的原理所设计的考试模式——完形测试。格式塔心理学家认为,人们观察事物时,往往会无意识地将物体看成是完整的,即使形状中有空缺也会自觉填补上去。人们的阅读过程也是如此。他们会把一篇文章中空缺的词无意识地填补上去,令其完整。由此,让考生运用自己学到的英语语言知识,按设计好的选项还原英语原文,是考核考生系统掌握语言知识的有效手段。了解了完形

填空的起源,考生在做题时便能了解清楚如何着手解题,避免进入常见的误区:割裂文章的完整性。在不割裂文章的完整性的基础上,我们有以下解题方法:

(一) 先通读全文,了解文章大意。一般完形填空所选的文章主题句都在文章的开头或结尾处。所以,完形填空语篇的第一句和最后一句话一般是不出空格的。这样可以保证考生对文章的大体内容了解的正确性。在正确了解全文的中心和大意后,我们便可以从全局角度考虑填空的选项,为文中一些需要参考上下文才能解的题打下基础。

(二) 对于一些较为简单的题可以边看边做:比如一些明显的语法和词汇辨析的题目,可以边读边填;如果遇到主旨题,只要找到主题句,就能做对。

(三) 对于需要推敲的选项,我们一定要紧密联系上下文,从语法、词汇和背景知识三方面仔细推敲,在上下文中寻找线索;做到每个选项意思正确,搭配合适,语法无误。

(四) 全文完成以后,一定要再读一遍文章,检查还原后的文章是否意思完整合理,从全局的眼光来审视每个选项的正确性。

### 三、解题思路

以下结合历年高考中的典型试题向考生介绍一些完形填空解题的思路。

#### (一) 上下文理解

**解题思路:**语义理解性填空是现在的主要考点。考生在做题时,一定要先通读全文,在理解大意的基础上,对每一个空格逐字逐句地分析,并结合该空格前后两句,乃至几句话的意思,细细分析和揣摩,选择最合适文章意思的答案。在完成以后,还应通读全文,把选项都放入空格内,检查每一个选项能否使该句结构合理,前后逻辑关系是否严密。此外,回读短文时还应考虑整篇文章结构和意思是否完整,是否有前后矛盾之处。

**例一:** What else? Well — it also has to be 1. People don't want to read about ordinary, everyday life. Because of this, many stories involves some link of conflict or danger. This is one reason why so much news seems to be 2. "Plane lands safely — no one hurt." doesn't sell newspapers. "Plane crashes — 200 feared dead!" does. (2002 年上海秋季高考)

- |              |             |                 |                |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. tragic | B. dramatic | C. professional | D. sensitive   |
| 2. A. good   | B. bad      | C. exciting     | D. informative |

**Key:** 1. B 2. B

该篇完形主要讲述的是报纸与其他媒体相比而言的长处和特点。第一个空格前的“it”指的是报纸。1 选项中,根据搭配的习惯先排除 C 和 D。B 解释“戏剧性”;A 是“悲剧”的意思。但紧接着空格 1 的一句话讲到人们不喜欢读“ordinary”的文章。所以和“普通”相对的意思便是“不平常”,或“戏剧性”,而非 A 项的“tragic”。2 的选项中,因为后文提到飞机失事,所以肯定是坏消息,不会是 C 的“令人兴奋的”消息或者 A 的“好”消息。由此可见,完形填空中的选项是要通过仔细阅读空格所在的那句话,以及该句的前一句,后一句;乃至前几句或者后几句,细心揣摩,才能根据上下文的意思选对答案的。

**例二:** People of Burlington are being disturbed by the sound of bells. Four students from Burlington College of High Education are in the bell tower of the 1 and have made up their mind to ...



I left the church with the sound of the bells ringing in my ears. (1999 年北京秋季高考)

1. A. college                      B. village                      C. town                      D. church

Key: 1. D

本文讲述四名大学生,日夜敲钟,以此抗议重型卡车不分昼夜穿过他们所住的安静的小镇的故事。文章第一个空格出现在文章的第一段,问的是他们敲的是哪儿的钟。四个选项看似都是正确的。但是只有在看完全文,到文章的最后一段,作者才清楚地交代他们敲的是教堂里的钟。所以该题选 D。所以,一个选项的答案,可能在它所在的段落中,也可能在它前后的若干段落中。在做题时,要注意前后文之间的联系,在适当的地方找对上下文。

## (二) 习惯用法和固定搭配

**解题思路:**在正确理解了句子的语义之后,就该选词了。习惯用法和固定搭配是英语长期使用过程中形成的一些约定俗成的东西。这就要求有相当的英语语言的功底,在平时的学习中注意积累,掌握词的搭配、惯用的场合和方式,以提高解题的准确率。近几年来,考试的重点集中于在理解基础上,意思惟一性的选择。也就是说,四个选项中词的意思不同,但是放于该句的语境中都是成立的。但就上下文的意思来看,只有惟一的正确答案。所以,要把理解句意和选择意思正确的词两者相结合,才能选出正确的答案。

**例:**There are women working side by side with the president of our country, so why not side by side with the boys 1 the football team or out in the water surfing. (2004 年北京春季高考)

1. A. of                      B. from                      C. on                      D. with

Key: 1. C

“on the team”固定搭配。

## (三) 长句分析

**解题思路:**长句的理解和分析是完形填空的一个难点,也是同学失分率很高的考核点。在一个句号内,可能会有很多句子,或者用逗号,或者用其他标点符号连接。这就需要解题者有扎实的语言功底,对每一句话进行分析、理解,从而理清各句在语法和意思上的关系,根据句子需要的成分和意思,做出正确的选择。这是对学生综合能力的一个全面考验。所以在解题时,一定要多动脑筋,仔细分析,认真理解,然后再做选择。

**例:**We can make use of the 1 that solids expand when they are heated, and become smaller in size when they get colder, and 2 they do it at different speeds. (1994 年上海秋季高考)

1. A. reason                      B. fact                      C. cause                      D. way  
2. A. which                      B. where                      C. that                      D. so

Key: 1. B 2. C

该题是在一句话里出了两个空格。第一,经过句型的分析,知道“that”引导的是一句同位语从句,根据同位语从句的规则和本句的意思,我们选 B。前半句的解释为“我们可以利用固体的热胀冷缩”。在第二个空格前,有一个“and”——它是并列前后两个相同成分的连词。所以我们下一步就是判断“and”是和前句哪个句子并列。根据意思“固体以不同的速度热胀冷缩”,我们可以判断“and”并列两个同位语从句,本句完整的意思是“我们可以利用固体的两个特征:其一,固体有热胀冷缩的性质;其二,它们按照不同的速度热胀冷缩”。所以,此处选“that”是选项 1“fact”后的第二个同位语从句。

## 第2部分

### 历年高考完形填空评析

#### 一、2002 年普通高等学校招生统一考试(上海卷)

(A)

Have you ever regretted doing something you shouldn't have done or something you didn't do which you should have? At one time or another we probably all have. There's no 51 in getting depressed about it now — it's no 52 crying over spilt milk. However, there may be some gain in thinking about exactly what happened and why 53 we might be able to draw some conclusion for the future.

One thing we all do now and again is to lose our 54 with a friend or close relative. The odd thing is that we more often display great 55 towards someone we are fond of than towards 56. The explanation may be that we see friends and relatives as a kind of safety net, an opportunity to 57 a bit of steam in a safe environment, while the consequence of 58 a stranger could be far more serious.

Being honest is usually thought of as a virtue and undoubtedly this is the 59, on the other hand, we have all experienced occasions when we have spoken our minds to someone, telling them exactly what we feel, and then have found ourselves filled with feelings of 60, perhaps we should have kept our mouth shut.

- |                    |               |                |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. reason      | B. purpose    | C. point       | D. result       |
| 52. A. use         | B. help       | C. value       | D. benefit      |
| 53. A. so          | B. because    | C. but         | D. though       |
| 54. A. mind        | B. memory     | C. manner      | D. temper       |
| 55. A. anger       | B. interest   | C. love        | D. respect      |
| 56. A. strangers   | B. friends    | C. relatives   | D. colleagues   |
| 57. A. run through | B. throw away | C. give up     | D. let off      |
| 58. A. inviting    | B. insulting  | C. speaking to | D. believing in |
| 59. A. issue       | B. case       | C. event       | D. factor       |
| 60. A. excitement  | B. happiness  | C. pride       | D. guilt        |

详解:

本文分析了为什么人们总喜欢将身边关系比较亲密的人作为出气筒的心理层面的原因。

51. C. 习惯用法: There is no point in doing sth., 解释“做某事是没有道理的”。
52. A. 习惯用法: It is no use doing sth., 解释“做某事是没有用的”。
53. D. 上下文理解: there may be gain ..., 解释“有所收获”, 由此可以推断出下文要说的原因。
54. D. 词组: lose one's temper, 解释“发脾气”。
55. A. 上下文理解: 上文说到发脾气, 解释“生气了”, 故选 A。
56. A. 上下文理解: 结合本段大意推断, 比起素不相识的人来, 我们更易对亲朋好友发火。
57. D. 短语: let off a bit of steam, 解释“泄怒”。
58. B. 上下文理解: 我们对陌生人发火引起的后果非常严重。insulting 解释“侮辱”。
59. B. 词义辨析: A. 结局; B. 事实; C. 事件; D. 因素。
60. D. 上下文理解: 上文说诚实是美德, 但是事后我们又心里矛盾, 后悔不该说某些话, 所以心生内疚。guilt 解释“内疚”。

(B)

Several factors make a good newspaper story. First — obviously — it must be new. But since TV can react to events so quickly, this is often a problem for 61. They usually respond to it in one of three ways.

- By providing 62 detail, comment or background information.
- By finding a new 63 on the day's major stories.
- By printing completely different stories which TV doesn't broadcast.

What else? Well — it also has to be 64. People don't want to read about ordinary, everyday life. Because of this, many stories 65 some kind of conflict or danger. This is one reason why so much news seems to be 66 news. “Plane lands safely — no one hurt” doesn't sell newspapers. “Plane 67 — 200 feared dead!” does.

Next, there is human interest. People are interested in other 68 — particularly in the rich, famous and powerful. Stories about the private lives of pop singers, actors, methods, politicians, 69, all appear regularly in certain newspapers.

Finally, for many editors, 70 is an important factor, too. They prefer stories about people, places and events which their readers know. That's why the stories in Tokyo's newspapers are often very different from the stories printed in Paris, Cairo, New York or Buenos Aires.

- |                    |                 |                 |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. newspapers  | B. publications | C. reporters    | D. broadcasters |
| 62. A. extra       | B. available    | C. inaccessible | D. memorable    |
| 63. A. direction   | B. look         | C. angle        | D. section      |
| 64. A. tragic      | B. dramatic     | C. professional | D. sensitive    |
| 65. A. quote       | B. neglect      | C. increase     | D. involve      |
| 66. A. good        | B. bad          | C. exciting     | D. informative  |
| 67. A. crashes     | B. bumps        | C. strikes      | D. drops        |
| 68. A. places      | B. people       | C. things       | D. news         |
| 69. A. in addition | B. in any case  | C. for example  | D. after all    |
| 70. A. personality | B. similarity   | C. uniqueness   | D. familiarity  |

详解:

本文讲的是报纸上的故事同其他媒体报道相比,应采取何种策略来争取读者。

61. A. 上下文理解:本段就是将报纸同电视进行比较,D 解释“广播”,不符。
62. A. 词义辨析:A. 额外的;B. 可获得的;C. 无法达到的;D. 值得记忆的。
63. C. 上下文理解:报纸想要卖得好些,就得介绍难得碰到的事。
64. B. 词义辨析:A. 悲剧的;B. 给人印象深刻的;C. 专业的;D. 敏感的。从下句中的 ordinary 可以推断出本题选 B。
65. D. 上下文理解:involve 包括。
66. B. 上下文理解:下句解释了为什么只有坏新闻才会有销路。
67. A. 上下文理解:从 dead 一词可以判断一定是飞机坠毁。
68. B. 上下文理解:本句中 the rich, famous, and powerful 表示一类人。
69. C. 上下文理解:for example 例如,是承接上文举例的。其他副词意思不对。
70. D. 上下文理解:这段中 which their readers know 说明句中需要的意思是“熟悉”。故选 D。  
A. 个性;B. 相似;C. 惟一。

## 二、2003 年普通高等学校招生统一考试(上海卷)

(A)

Farmers, as we all know, have been having a hard time of it lately, and have turned to new ways of earning income from their land. This involves not only planting new kinds of crops, but some 55 ways of making money, the most unusual of which has got to be sheep racing. Yes, you heard me 56 ! A farmer now holds sheep races on a regular basis, and during the past year over 100,000 people have 57 to watch the race. “I was passing the farm on my way to the sea for a holiday,” one punter(赛马经纪人) told me, “and I thought I’d have a look. I didn’t believe it was serious, to tell you the truth.” According to a regular visitor, betting on sheep is more interesting than betting on horses. “At proper horse races everyone has already studied the form of the horse 58, and there are clear favorites. 59 nobody has heard anything about these 60 ! Most people find it difficult to tell one from another in any case.” I stayed to watch the races, and I must admit that I found it quite 61. In a usual sheep race, half a dozen sheep race down hill over a course of about half a mile. Food is waiting for them at the other end of the 62 just to give them some encouragement, I ought to add! The sheep run surprisingly fast, 63 they have probably not eaten for a while. Anyway, the crowd around me were obviously enjoying their day out at the race, 64 by their happy faces and the sense of excitement.

- |                    |                 |               |                   |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 55. A. common      | B. strange      | C. swift      | D. illegal        |
| 56. A. honestly    | B. surprisingly | C. completely | D. correctly      |
| 57. A. showed off  | B. brought up   | C. turned up  | D. looked forward |
| 58. A. behind time | B. in progress  | C. in advance | D. in time        |

- |                  |              |                |              |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 59. A. But       | B. Therefore | C. Moreover    | D. Otherwise |
| 60. A. horses    | B. sheep     | C. races       | D. stories   |
| 61. A. exciting  | B. dangerous | C. boring      | D. peculiar  |
| 62. A. race      | B. hill      | C. track       | D. field     |
| 63. A. if        | B. so        | C. yet         | D. although  |
| 64. A. observing | B. judging   | C. considering | D. inferring |

详解:

本文介绍了一种农民们新的赚钱方式:跑羊。描绘了跑羊比赛的情景。

55. B. 上下文理解:文章开始说,农民们开始寻找新的赚钱方式。本句提到不是靠种植农作物,排除 A. 普通的;C. 快捷的;和 D. 非法的。它们均不符合句意。
56. D. 上下文理解:上文提到这种赚钱方式非同寻常,由此作者在首次提到该方法时,惟恐读者怀疑自己听错了,所以选 D. correctly,告诉读者:你没听错。
57. C. 词义辨析:本题四个词组分别解释“炫耀”、“抚育”、“出现”、“盼望”。文中提到在过去一年有十多万人已经来看过比赛。
58. C. 上下文理解:赛马是一项历史悠久的比赛项目。众所周知,参加赛马的人总是事先仔细地研究参赛的马匹,然后再选出自己中意的马,所以选 C. 事先。
59. A. 上下文理解:上文说到大家对赛马中的马非常清楚,但对于跑羊中的羊就一点也不知道。表转折,又需要一个连词,故选 But。
60. B. 上下文理解:上文在转折前说到赛马的马,自然下文就是跑羊的羊了。
61. A. 上下文理解:因为跑羊运动有太多的不确定性,所以此项比赛就格外令人兴奋,故排除“危险”、“枯燥”、“特别”,而选 A。
62. C. 上下文理解:跑羊是一项比赛,赛场总有跑道。因此“把食物放到跑道的另一端吸引参赛的羊”是惟一符合逻辑的答案。
63. D. 上下文理解:尽管这些羊有一阵子没吃了,但它们却还是飞快地奔跑。
64. B. 上下文理解:前半句作者说到观众显然热衷于这样的比赛。而这个结论得出是可以根据人们开心的笑脸和兴奋的感觉来判断的,故此处选 B,是作者的判断。

(B)

The British love to think of themselves as polite, and everyone knows how fond they are of their “pleases” and “thank yous”. Even the simplest business such as buying a train ticket requires 65 seven or eight of these. Another 66 of our good manners is the queue. New-comers to Britain could be forgiven for thinking that queuing rather than football was the 67 national sport. Finally, of course motorists generally stop at crossing. But does all this mean that the British should consider themselves more polite than their European neighbors? I think not.

Take forms of address(称呼) for example. The average English person — 68 he happens to work in a hotel or department store — would rather die than call a stranger “Sir” or “Madam”. Yet in some European countries this is the most basic of common address. Our 69 “you” for everyone may appear more democratic, but it means that we are forced to seek out complicated ways to express 70. I am all for returning to the use of “thee” and

“thou” (Thee and thou are old-fashioned poetic words for “you”); “you” would be 71 for strangers and professional relationships.

And of course, the English find touching and other shows of friendship truly terrifying. Have you noticed how the British 72 ever touch? Personally, I find the Latin habit of shaking hands or a friendly kiss quite charming. Try kissing the average English person, and they will either take two steps backwards in horror; or, if their escape is 73, you will find your lips touching the back of their head. Now what could be 74 than that?

- |                   |              |                |                     |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 65. A. at least   | B. at most   | C. less than   | D. not more than    |
| 66. A. signal     | B. scene     | C. sign        | D. sight            |
| 67. A. true       | B. original  | C. superior    | D. advanced         |
| 68. A. if         | B. whether   | C. when        | D. unless           |
| 69. A. universal  | B. unique    | C. regular     | D. normal           |
| 70. A. politeness | B. gratitude | C. democracy   | D. consideration    |
| 71. A. ordered    | B. reserved  | C. offered     | D. stocked          |
| 72. A. highly     | B. mostly    | C. hardly      | D. nearly           |
| 73. A. confirmed  | B. assured   | C. jammed      | D. blocked          |
| 74. A. better     | B. ruder     | C. more polite | D. more frightening |

详解:

本文讲的是英国人的礼貌是建立在自己风俗习惯上的礼貌,如果一旦超出这个氛围,英国人就不那么尊重人,也不那么讲礼貌了。

65. A. 上下文理解:文章开头说到英国人讲究礼节,比如买张火车票都要讲七八个“谢谢”或“请”。C、D意为“不到”,“只有”,不合题意;B表示“最多”,言下之意就是少,意思不对。
66. C. 词义辨析:A. 信号;B. 场景;D. 景象,不合题意。本句解释:排队是英国人讲究礼仪的一个象征。
67. A. 上下文理解:讽刺手法。英国人排队如此多,以至于人们将排队作为英国的国家运动,而非足球。B、C、D选项均不符题意。
68. D. 上下文理解:大多数英国人宁死也不称呼陌生人先生、女士,旅馆业和商店等服务业的人员除外。选D,除外。
69. A. 上下文理解:大多数英国人宁死也不称呼陌生人先生、女士,而“你”这个称呼是大众化的、普通的,排除B. 独特的;C. 常规的;D. 正常的。
70. A. 上下文理解:整篇文章都是说如何表达礼貌、客气,不涉及感激、体谅或者民主。
71. B. 上下文理解:you是专门给陌生人和有工作关系的人使用;reserve解释“专门供某人使用”之意。其他词意思太远,均不正确。
72. C. 从前句 terrifying 这个词判断:英国人几乎是不相互碰触的,因此只有C. hardly 有否定的意思,与上文意思相吻合。
73. D. 词义辨析:句意为“没能逃脱”。先排除A、B、C解释“由于过多而拥挤和堵塞”;只有D解释“阻挡”,符合题意。
74. D. 按上下文理解:在拉丁礼仪中,人们用亲吻来表示友好,但是英国人不接受该种礼仪,他们会逃避你的亲吻,结果你会亲在他们的后脑勺上——这种行为是非常不礼貌的。

### 三、2004 年普通高等学校招生统一考试(上海卷)

#### (A)

Adults are often surprised by how well they remember something they learned as children but have never practised in the meantime. A man who has not had an opportunity to go swimming for years can 55 swim as well as ever when he gets back in the water. He can get on a bicycle after several decades and still 56 away. A mother who has not 57 the words for years can teach her daughter the poem that begins "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" or recite the story of Cinderella or Snow White.

One explanation is the law of over-learning, which can be stated as follows: 58 we have learned something, additional learning increases the 59 of time we will remember it.

In childhood, we usually continue to practise such skills as swimming, bicycle riding long after we have learned them. We continue to listen to and 60 ourselves of poems such as "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" and childhood tales such as Cinderella or Snow White. We not only learn but 61.

The law of over-learning explains why cramming(突击学习) for an examination, 62 it may result in a passing grade, is not a 63 way to learn a school course. By cramming, a student may learn the subject well enough to get by on the examination, but he is likely soon to forget almost everything he learned. A little over-learning, 64, is usually a good investment toward the future.

- |                      |               |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 55. A. only          | B. hardly     | C. still             | D. even       |
| 56. A. more          | B. drive      | C. travel            | D. ride       |
| 57. A. thought about | B. cared for  | C. showed up         | D. brought up |
| 58. A. Before        | B. Once       | C. Until             | D. Unless     |
| 59. A. accuracy      | B. unit       | C. limit             | D. length     |
| 60. A. remind        | B. inform     | C. warm              | D. recall     |
| 61. A. recite        | B. over-learn | C. research          | D. improve    |
| 62. A. though        | B. so         | C. if                | D. after      |
| 63. A. convenient    | B. demanding  | C. satisfactory      | D. swift      |
| 64. A. at most       | B. by the way | C. on the other hand | D. in the end |

详解:

本文从一个角度解释了为什么重复学习比突击学习效果好、记得牢的原因。

55. C. 上下文理解:许多年没有机会游泳的人仍然能够像以往一样游泳。... as well as ... 解释“与...一样”。
56. D. 上下文理解:前句拿游泳举例,本句拿骑自行车为例,选 ride。
57. A. 词义辨析:A. think about 考虑、思考;B. care for 关心;C. show up 揭穿、露出;D. bring up 培育、培养。A 适合题意。

58. B. 上下文理解:once 解释“一旦”,表条件,合意。
59. D. 上下文理解:重复学习能使我们学到的东西记得更牢,能够增加我们记住某件事的时间长度。
60. A. 固定词组:remind sb. of sth. “使某人想起”或“提醒某人想起”。
61. B. 上下文理解:我们不仅要学习,而且要进行复习。
62. A. 上下文理解:此处根据句意选连接词 though,解释“虽然”、“尽管”,表转折。
63. C. 上下文理解:根据上句,尽管突击可以让你通过一定级别的考试,但对于学习学校的课程来说并不是一种令人满意的方法。
64. C. 上下文理解:最后一段最后两个句子讲,超负荷的突击性学习有其弊端,即学生学得快,忘记也快;另外少量的重复学习通常是一种好的投资,优劣对比,选 C. on the other hand, 解释“在另一方面”。

(B)

The birthrate in Europe has been in a steady decrease since the 1960s. European countries, realizing crisis is at hand, are providing great encouragement for parents to create more babies in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Affairs Ministry concluded last year that, 65 cash encouragement, some women just don't want to be 66 holding the baby. “What we know is that it's good for the 67 if men and women share the burden of having children,” says Soren Kindlund, family policy adviser at the Swedish ministry. 68 Swedish parents can take their paid leave as they wish, men use a mere 12% of it; 60% of fathers do not take even a(n) 69 day off work.

Experts fear that the tendency for women to use most of the parental leave could make employers 70 to give young women the permanent jobs they need to qualify for paid maternity leave (产假). In January, Sweden decided to allow new fathers two months' paid leave, with a warning: use it or 71 it.

Kindlund admits that men are under 72 to stay at work, even though parental pay comes out of the public purse. “It's not popular among bosses and perhaps with other men in the workplace,” he says. “But it's good for the father and for the child if they can 73 a relationship.”

In Norway, a(n) 74 policy has worked wonders. 70% of dads in Norway now take parental leave, and the birthrate of 1.85 children per woman is one of the highest in Europe.

- |                    |                   |                   |              |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 65. A. in spite of | B. at the cost of | C. in addition to | D. due to    |
| 66. A. sent        | B. left           | C. caught         | D. seen      |
| 67. A. birthrate   | B. income         | C. health         | D. spirit    |
| 68. A. Just as     | B. Only if        | C. Even though    | D. Now that  |
| 69. A. one         | B. mere           | C. only           | D. single    |
| 70. A. willing     | B. reluctant      | C. likely         | D. unable    |
| 71. A. reserve     | B. misuse         | C. ignore         | D. lose      |
| 72. A. discussion  | B. attack         | C. control        | D. pressure  |
| 73. A. make out    | B. add up         | C. build up       | D. set aside |



74. A. impersonal      B. similar      C. severe      D. global

详解:

本文介绍欧洲各国通过政府的政策试图改变出生率过低这个问题。

65. A. 上下文理解:尽管有现金鼓励,但一些妇女并不想处于“抱孩子”的境况中。  
66. B. 固定用法:leave sb. doing sth. 让某人处于做某事的状态中。这里 leave 用了被动态。  
67. A. 上下文理解:birthrate 是本文的中心词。由此,如果男人和女人都能挑起养儿育女的责任的话,对于出生率的提高是有好处的。  
68. C. 上下文理解:尽管瑞典的父母们正如他们所希望的那样能够得到带薪休假,但男性使用休假的只有 12%。  
69. D. 固定搭配:one 不能与 a(n) 搭配,mere 与 only 只能强调数字上的“仅有、惟一”;同时,它们也不能与 a(n) 搭配。故选 D. single。  
70. B. 上下文理解:对于女性来说,因为她们倾向于使用育儿假期,所以雇主不愿意向年轻的女性提供长久的工作。reluctant 解释“勉强的”、“不愿意的”。  
71. D. 上下文理解:此句中 or 表示“否则、要不然”。符合题意。  
72. D. 固定搭配 under pressure 解释“在压力下”,符合题意。  
73. C. 词义辨析:build up 解释“建立起来”。句意为:如果父亲能与他们的孩子建立起关系,这对于父亲和孩子来说都是好的。  
74. B. 上下文理解:前文提到瑞典情况如此,最后一段说到挪威也有类似的政策,故选 B。

## 四、2005 年普通高等学校招生统一考试(上海卷)

### (A)

Are your table manners much better when you are eating at a friend's home or in a restaurant than they are at your own home? Probably so, 45 you are aware that people judge you by your table manners. You take special pains when you are eating 46. Have you ever stopped to realize how much less self-conscious you would be on such occasions if 47 table manners had become a habit for you? You can make them a habit 48 good table manners at home.

Good manners at mealtimes help you and those around you to feel 49. This is true at home as much as it is true in someone else's home or in a restaurant. Good 50 make meals more enjoyable for everyone at the table.

By this time you probably know quite well what good table manners are. You 51 that keeping your arms on the table, talking with your 52 full, and wolfing down your food are not considered good manners. You know also that if you are mannerly. You say "Please" and "Thank you" and ask for things to be passed to you.

Have you ever thought of a pleasant attitude as being 53 to good table manners? Not only are pleasant mealtimes enjoyable, but they aid digestion. The dinner table is a 54 for enjoyable conversation. It should never become a battleground. You are definitely growing in