

 各个击破

ZHUANTI  
DIANJI

# 专题 点击

高中英语

· 完形填空 ·

主 编 赵 忱



东北师范大学出版社



以专题为编写线索

针对性、渗透性强

体例新颖、注重能力培养

适用区域广泛

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# 出版者的话

《专题点击》丛书的创意始于教材改革的进行，教材的不稳定使教辅图书市场异彩纷呈，新旧图书杂糅，读者即使有一双火眼金睛，也难以取舍。但无论各版别的教材如何更新，变革，万变不离其宗的是，删改陈旧与缺乏新意的内容，增加信息含量，增强人文意识，培养创新精神，增添科技内涵，活跃思维，开发学生的创新、理解、综合分析及独立解决问题等诸多能力，而这些目标的实现均是以众多不断调整的知识板块、考查要点串连在一起的。不管教材如何更改，无论教改的步子迈得多大，这些以丰富学生头脑，开拓学生视野，提高其综合素养为宗旨的知识链条始终紧密地联系在一起，不曾有丝毫的断裂，而我们则充分关注形成这一链条的每一环节，这也是“专题”之切入点。

《专题点击》丛书的出版正是基于此种理念，涵盖初高中两个重点学习阶段所学语文、英语、数学、物理、化学等五个学科，各科以可资选取的知识版块作为专题，进行精讲，精解，精练。该丛书主要具有以下特点：

## 一、以专题为编写线索

语文、英语、数学、物理、化学五主科依据初高中各年级段整体内容及各学科的自身特点，科学、系统地加以归纳、分类及整理，选取各科具有代表性的知识专题独立编写成册，并以透彻的讲解，精辟的分析，科学的练习，准确的答案为编写思路，再度与一线名师携手合作，以名师的教学理念为图书的精髓，以专题为轴心，抓住学科重点、知识要点，以点带面，使学生对所学知识能融会贯通。

## 二、针对性、渗透性强

“专题”，即专门研究和讨论的题目，这就使其针对性较明显。其中语文、英语两科依据学科试题题型特点分类，数学、物理、化学各科则以知识版块为分类依据，各科分别撷取可供分析讨论的不同板块，紧抓重点难点，参照国家

课程标准及考试说明，于潜移默化中渗透知识技能，以收“润物细无声”之功效。

### 三、体例新颖，注重能力培养

《专题点击》丛书体例的设计，充分遵循了学生学习的思维规律，环环相扣，逻辑性强。基础知识的讲解，注重精练，循序渐进，以至升华；典型例题，以实例引航，达到举一反三，触类旁通；把知识点融入习题，鼓励实战演练，做到学以致用。本丛书一以贯之、自始至终遵循的是对学生能力的培养。

### 四、适用区域广泛

《专题点击》丛书采用“专题”这一编写模式，以人教版教材为主，兼顾国内沪版、苏版等地教材，汲取多种版本教材的精华，选取专题，使得本套书在使用上适用于全国的不同区域，可活学活用，不受教材版本的限制。

作为出版者，我们力求以由浅入深、切中肯綮的讲解过程，化解一些枯燥的课堂教学，以重点、典型的例题使学生从盲目的训练中得以解脱，以实用、适量的练习减少学生课下如小山般的试卷。

我们的努力是真诚的，我们的探索是不间断的，希望我们的努力使学生有更多的收获。成功并不属于某一个人，它需要我们共同创造，需要我们携手前行。

东北师范大学出版社  
第一编辑室

ZHUANTI DIANJI

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# 实例引航 1

A year ago, I paid no attention to English idioms, though my teacher emphasized (强调) the importance again and again. But 1, the importance of English idioms was shown 2 an amusing experience.

One day, I 3 to meet an Englishman on the road, and soon we began to talk. As I 4 about how I was studying English, the foreigner seemed to be 5, gently shaking his head, shrugging (耸肩) his shoulders, saying, "You don't say!" "You don't say?" I was puzzled. I thought, perhaps this is 6 an appropriate topic (话题). Well, I'd 7 change the topic. So I said to him "Well, 8 we talk about the Great Wall? 9 the way, have you ever 10 there?" "Certainly, everyone 11 home will laugh at me if I leave China without seeing 12. It was magnificent." He was 13 in thought when I began to talk 14 a tourist guide. "The Great Wall is one of the wonders in the world. We are very 15 of it." Soon I was interrupted again by his order... "You don't say!" I 16 help asking, "Why do you ask me 17 about it?" "Well, I didn't request you to do 18," he answered, greatly 19. I said, "Didn't you say 'You don't say'?" 20 this, the Englishman 21 to tears. He began to 22. "'You don't say, actually means 'really'? It is an 23 of surprise. Perhaps you don't pay attention to English idioms." 24 then did I know I had made a fool of 25. Since then I have been more careful with idiomatic expressions.

- |                  |                  |                |                |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. rapidly    | B. very fast     | C. soon        | D. quickly     |
| 2. A. in         | B. for           | C. by          | D. to          |
| 3. A. came       | B. happened      | C. seemed      | D. wanted      |
| 4. A. would talk | B. had talked    | C. was to talk | D. was talking |
| 5. A. understood | B. understanding | C. astonished  | D. astonishing |
| 6. A. just       | B. only          | C. not         | D. really      |
| 7. A. to         | B. better        | C. not         | D. like        |
| 8. A. shall      | B. will          | C. must        | D. do          |
| 9. A. On         | B. In            | C. All         | D. By          |

- |                   |                |                |                |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 10. A. gone       | B. visited     | C. seen        | D. been        |
| 11. A. from       | B. back        | C. with        | D. in          |
| 12. A. it         | B. them        | C. anything    | D. something   |
| 13. A. high       | B. highly      | C. deep        | D. deeply      |
| 14. A. as         | B. to          | C. with        | D. like        |
| 15. A. glad       | B. satisfied   | C. proud       | D. familiar    |
| 16. A. couldn't   | B. wouldn't    | C. shouldn't   | D. mustn't     |
| 17. A. not talk   | B. to not talk | C. not to talk | D. not talking |
| 18. A. this       | B. so          | C. anything    | D. me a favor  |
| 19. A. encouraged | B. frightened  | C. pleased     | D. surprised   |
| 20. A. Heard      | B. To hear     | C. Hearing     | D. Listening   |
| 21. A. laughed    | B. cried       | C. moved       | D. came        |
| 22. A. explain    | B. shout       | C. prove       | D. say         |
| 23. A. experience | B. expression  | C. explanation | D. example     |
| 24. A. From       | B. Since       | C. By          | D. Only        |
| 25. A. me         | B. myself      | C. mine        | D. somebody    |

### 答案及难点解析

### KEY

1. C 完形填空题主要考查语篇理解能力及词义辨析能力，此题考查的就是词义辨析能力。rapidly一般指迅速地、敏捷地，（指动作）相当于quickly；fast一般指速度快；soon一般指时间快；quickly一般指动作快。故选C项。
2. A 在一次经历中用in。
3. B 在分析题的思路方面还应注意习惯搭配及固定词组等。happen to为固定搭配，意为“碰巧”。
4. D 在谈到……时，应用进行时。
5. C 某人感到惊讶应用astonished，astonishing是令人惊讶的。
6. C 从上下文可判断出。 7. B had better
8. A shall用在一、三人称时表示征求对方意见。
9. D on the way 在去……途中；in the way妨碍……；all the way 一路上；by the way顺便说一下。
10. D have been to...去过……；have gone to ...去了……（本人已不在此处）；visit, see为及物动词，后不接there。
11. B back home 回到国内。 12. A it指长城。

13. C be deep in thought 在深思。  
 14. D like a tourist guide 像导游一样; as a tourist guide 作为导游。  
 15. C be proud of...对……感到自豪。  
 16. A can't help doing...不禁…… 17. C ask sb. not to do...  
 18. B 19. D 更加感到奇怪。 20. C  
 21. A 笑出了眼泪。  
 22. A 开始解释 “You don't say.” 23. B expression 为 “短语”。  
 24. D 根据倒装结构选only。 25. B

## 实战演练

## 学以致用

A young man stole into a room through an open window. He 1 through the room, but he didn't find any money 2 a bankbook (存折). He thought, “If I have some credentials (证件) of its owner, I'll be able to 3 the money in the bank. “Suddenly to his joy, he caught 4 of an identity card (身份证) on the surface of the desk just before him. So he 5 it quickly and rushed to the bank with excitement.

6 over the bankbook and the identity card, the woman clerk (职员) in the bank was so 7 that her face suddenly turned 8 and she sat there dumbfounded for a minute. But she tried her best to 9 back her expression, and then in a 10 voice said to this uncommon man, “Excuse me, can you tell me what is the 11 between you and the owner of the bankbook?” Being so 12, the young man who was waiting went red: “He ... he ... oh, sorry. I 13 she...she is my wife...” “Now, I see,” 14 the woman clerk, and almost at the same time, she gave a 15 touch on a button (电钮). Immediately an aged policeman came out of a side room.

“Come along with me, young man!” said the policeman.

“What's the matter?” the man 16 back in a cold voice.

“Look at this!” It was a 17 angry voice.

The man couldn't help 18 up and to his surprise he found it was the 19 who was holding the identity card beside her face. Also, the photo on it 20 she was just the owner of the bankbook!

1. A. examined      B. searched      C. looked      D. went  
 2. A. or      B. and      C. besides      D. but

- |                   |              |                |                  |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 3. A. borrow      | B. steal     | C. get         | D. keep          |
| 4. A. sight       | B. hold      | C. attention   | D. eyes          |
| 5. A. snatched    | B. robbed    | C. grasped     | D. kidnapped     |
| 6. A. Giving      | B. Handing   | C. Taking      | D. Passing       |
| 7. A. satisfied   | B. shamed    | C. moved       | D. astonished    |
| 8. A. red         | B. pale      | C. bright      | D. cold          |
| 9. A. hold        | B. turn      | C. take        | D. get           |
| 10. A. strange    | B. special   | C. rude        | D. calm          |
| 11. A. difference | B. matter    | C. relation    | D. result        |
| 12. A. questioned | B. asked     | C. tried       | D. demanded      |
| 13. A. suppose    | B. prove     | C. mean        | D. express       |
| 14. A. promised   | B. said      | C. agreed      | D. permitted     |
| 15. A. sudden     | B. rapid     | C. fast        | D. quick         |
| 16. A. talked     | B. fought    | C. came        | D. kept          |
| 17. A. man's      | B. woman's   | C. policeman's | D. policewoman's |
| 18. A. standing   | B. lifting   | C. looking     | D. walking       |
| 19. A. policeman  | B. thief     | C. bankbook    | D. clerk         |
| 20. A. discovered | B. suggested | C. judged      | D. wrote         |

KEY

## 参考答案

1—5 CDCAA 6—10 CDBAD 11—15 CACBD 16—20 ABCDB

## 实例引航 2

About three hundred words in the English language come from the names of people. 1 are technical words. 2 there is a new invention or discovery, a new word 3 coined after the 4.

It is 5 how many common words have found their way 6 the language from the names of people. Lord Sandwich who lived from 1718—1792 7 at the gambling (赌博) table 8 slices (片) of bread with meat 9. As the Lord was 10 among his friends who ate bread in that way, his friends began

to call the “ 11 ” for 12 . Later on the word became 13 of the English language.

The word “boycott” means 14 anything 15 something or somebody. It comes from a man called Captain Boycott. He was a land agent (代理人) in 1880 16 rents (定期月租费) and taxes 17 an English landowner in Ireland. But 18 was a very harsh (苛刻) man. He treated his poor 19 . His tenants decided not to speak to him at all. In the end 20 got back to 21 and the Captain was removed. The word “boycott” became 22 and 23 by everyone 24 the kind of treatment 25 by captain Boycott.

1. A. Many of words                      B. Many a words  
C. Too many words                      D. Many of these words
2. A. If                      B. Even though                      C. When                      D. Because
3. A. must have been                      B. may be  
C. should have                      D. would be
4. A. invention and engineer                      B. inventor and scientist  
C. writer                      D. thinker
5. A. interesting to observe                      B. interested in watching  
C. interest to study                      D. interests for learning
6. A. through                      B. out of                      C. by                      D. into
7. A. got to sit                      B. was used to seat  
C. used to seat himself                      D. would be sitting
8. A. having taken                      B. eating  
C. to have                      D. drunk
9. A. in between                      B. between it                      C. inside them                      D. among it
10. A. right the one                      B. the only one  
C. the just one                      D. the very people
11. A. hamburg                      B. sandwich                      C. dishes                      D. good dinner
12. A. fun                      B. a fun                      C. funs                      D. cheers
13. A. one                      B. parts                      C. part                      D. importance
14. A. to refuse to have                      B. refusing to have  
C. to refuse having                      D. that refuse to have
15. A. which deals with                      B. to do with  
C. dealing in                      D. to be done with
16. A. but gathering                      B. or he carried

- C. and collected  
 17. A. from B. on C. to D. for  
 18. A. the Captain B. the landowner  
 C. Lord D. the tenants  
 19. A. friends carefully B. tenants badly  
 C. peasants with kindness D. workers without cruelty  
 20. A. land B. informations C. word D. the words  
 21. A. him B. the English language  
 C. agent D. the landowner  
 22. A. exciting B. popular C. successful D. strange  
 23. A. got used B. would be used  
 C. had been used D. was used  
 24. A. to mean B. to suggest C. to meaning D. to reminding  
 25. A. accepted B. received C. to be got D. taking

## KEY

## 答案及难点解析

1. D many a 接名词单数, 故排除B项, 根据文章开头提到three hundred words...排除C项, many of 后接限定词。  
 2. C 每当有一项新发明或发现时, 就会产生新的词汇, 若用whenever更符合句意。A项If...不太符合句意。  
 3. B 4. B 新词的产生根据发明家、科学家的名字。  
 5. A 仔细观察许多普通的词如何进入语言中是有趣的事。  
 6. D 词列入语言中。  
 7. C seat使……坐在……因此, 后边常有宾语。如: Seat yourself, please. 再有, 被动的用法: Be seated, please. They are seated there. D项若用would sit更好, 根据时间状语from 1718—1792, 不应选D项。  
 8. B 伴随状语。 9. A 在面包片之间有肉。 10. B 唯一那样吃面包的人。  
 11. B 为了取乐, 叫那样吃面包sandwich。  
 12. A fun为不可数名词。  
 13. C 成为语言中的一部分a part of中的a常可省去。  
 14. A 意思是抵制……; mean此处为“意思是……”; 若作“意味着”解可接动名词。  
 15. B to do with... 和……有关。



16. C 收缴租费和税, collected与was是并列谓语。  
 17. D for... 为…… 18. A 从上文Captain Boycott 可知。  
 19. B 根据下一句His tenants decided not to ...可知。  
 20. C word, 消息, 为不可数名词。  
 21. D 根据上文for an English landowner可知。  
 22. B 消息流传开, 故选B项。 23. D 人人都用这个词。  
 24. A 用来指…… 25. B accept接受, receive收到。

## 实战演练



## 学以致用

Dear Jose,

You have asked me for suggestions on how to get along in the United States. It is difficult to give advice, but I have found the following “dos” and “don’ts” helpful.

As a 1, it isn’t easy to find anyone to 2 in a big city. However, here are some suggestions. 3, get or borrow 4! Walk him several times a day! Americans love dogs and usually stop 5 to anyone with a dog. 6, try to eat in a cafeteria (食堂). People generally 7 the same tables and will sometimes talk to you 8 they see that you are a 9.

Next, take your dirty 10 to a laundry (洗衣店)! It takes about an hour to wash and dry, and many people 11 there. They often pass the 12 talking to the other customers. 13 ask for information from a woman, if you are a 14, and from a man, if you are a woman! It seems to get 15 results for a reason I can’t understand. Learn the 16 “Please”, “Thank you”, and “You’re welcome” before you come and use them all the time! They usually work like magic (魔术).

There are some things you 17. Don’t tell the truth when people 18 “How are you?” They only 19 the answer to be “Fine”. Never ask people their 20 —especially women! Everyone wants to be young. Don’t tell heavy people they are 21. Tell them they are losing 22. Everyone here wants to be 23. Don’t be late for appointment (约会)! When someone says six o’clock, 24 be there by six. Americans respect 25 and expect everyone to be “on time”.

Above all, don’t worry! Just follow my advice and bring a lot of money

and you will get along. I hope I have been of some help to you.

Cordially yours,

Socrates

- |                            |                      |                     |                       |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. result               | B. law               | C. beginning        | D. rule               |
| 2. A. talk over            | B. speak about       | C. talk to          | D. deal with          |
| 3. A. At first             | B. First             | C. One              | D. At open            |
| 4. <u>A.</u> a dog         |                      | B. much money       |                       |
| C. a map                   |                      | D. a bike           |                       |
| 5. <u>A.</u> talking       | B. and nod           | C. to talk          | D. to wave            |
| 6. A. After it             |                      | B. Then             |                       |
| C. Later                   |                      | D. At the same time |                       |
| 7. A. have                 | B. eat               | C. buy              | D. share              |
| 8. A. although             | B. before            | C. since            | D. if                 |
| 9. A. American             | <u>B.</u> stranger   | C. worker           | D. student            |
| 10. A. shoes               | B. bowls             | <u>C.</u> clothes   | D. glasses            |
| 11. <u>A.</u> wait         | B. stand             | C. work             | D. stay               |
| 12. A. cards               | <u>B.</u> time       | <u>C.</u> clothes   | D. discussion         |
| 13. A. Never               | B. Seldom            | <u>C.</u> Always    | D. Sometimes          |
| 14. A. policeman           | B. girl              | <u>C.</u> man       | D. stranger           |
| 15. A. worse               | <u>B.</u> better     | C. fewer            | D. no                 |
| 16. A. words               | B. pronunciation     | C. spelling         | <u>D.</u> expressions |
| 17. <u>A.</u> shouldn't do |                      | B. can do sometimes |                       |
| C. should do               |                      | D. can forget       |                       |
| 18. A. speak               | B. talk              | C. tell             | <u>D.</u> ask         |
| 19. <u>A.</u> expect       | B. wish              | C. hear             | D. hope               |
| 20. A. pay                 | <u>B.</u> age        | C. family           | D. life               |
| 21. A. strong              | B. young             | <u>C.</u> fat       | D. healthy            |
| 22. A. their way           | B. something         | C. a lot            | <u>D.</u> weight      |
| 23. A. rich                | <u>B.</u> thin       | C. fat              | D. heavy              |
| 24. A. don't               | <u>B.</u> be sure to | C. never            | D. have to            |
| 25. A. elders              | B. knowledge         | <u>C.</u> time      | D. women              |