



高中英语

完形填空 1000题

ENGLISH CLOZE
(附详解第三版)



/ 徐 新

内容精 题, 高效实用
考点全 紧扣高考命题规律, 专项提高英语综合运用能力
解析准 书后附详细试题解析, 如同老师亲临指导

NL1C2970927466

高中生一定要做的1000道题



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

丛书畅销8年
英语名师量身打造



高中英语

完形填空 1000题

ENGLISH CLOZE

(附详解第三版)

丛书主编 / 金光辉 本书主编 / 徐 新

高中生一定要做的1000道题



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

· 上海 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

金英语——高中英语完形填空 1000 题(附详解)/徐新本书主编. —3 版.
—上海:华东理工大学出版社,2013.4

ISBN 978-7-5628-3483-0

I. 金... II. 徐... III. 英语-高中-习题集 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 041825 号

金英语

高中英语完形填空 1000 题 (附详解第三版)

丛书主编 / 金光辉

本书主编 / 徐 新

策划编辑 / 徐知今

责任编辑 / 陈瑾芳

责任校对 / 张 波

封面设计 / 戚亮轩

出版发行 / 华东理工大学出版社有限公司

地 址: 上海市梅陇路 130 号, 200237

电 话: (021)64250306(营销部)

(021)64252009(编辑室)

传 真: (021)64252707

网 址: press.ecust.edu.cn

印 刷 / 常熟新骅印刷有限公司

开 本 / 710mm×1000mm 1/16

印 张 / 8.75

字 数 / 191 千字

版 次 / 2011 年 1 月第 1 版

2012 年 1 月第 2 版

2013 年 4 月第 3 版

印 次 / 2013 年 4 月第 1 次

书 号 / ISBN 978-7-5628-3483-0

定 价 / 19.80 元

联系我们: 电子邮箱 press@ecust.edu.cn

官方微博 e.weibo.com/ecustpress

淘 宝 网 <http://shop61951206.taobao.com>



前 言

为配合广大高中学生迎接高考,根据教育部颁布的《中学英语教学大纲》《全日制高级中学英语教科书》以及近几年全国各地高考英语试卷,我们在《高中英语完形填空 2000 题》的基础上,精心选编了本书。“完形填空”几乎是全国各地高考英语试卷中的必考项目。这个考项是对学生英语学习整体水平的一个检测,它不仅涵盖了词汇测试,还隐含着语法测试,学生在做完形填空这个类型的题目时,需要运用自己的阅读理解和逻辑分析等综合能力。全书由 50 篇精选短文组成,每篇短文设置了 20 道完形填空题,共计 1000 题,难易程度达到大纲要求,书末附有答案详解。编者在挑选短文时,力求将时尚与传统、知识与趣味有机地结合起来,学生在阅读、理解这些短文的同时,也拓宽了自己的知识面,增长了见识,可谓一举两得。

由于编者水平有限,书中不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和同仁批评指正。

编 者

2013 年 3 月



目 录

第一部分 完形填空 1000 题 1

Passage 1 2

Passage 2 4

Passage 3 6

Passage 4 8

Passage 5 10

本部分看点:

奢华之都迪拜的金融危机及其影响; 饮用咖啡对人体有无好处; 垃圾处理, 迫在眉睫; 酶的消化作用; 让残障的孩子不再受到嘲笑

Passage 6 12

Passage 7 14

Passage 8 16

Passage 9 18

Passage 10 20

本部分看点:

电影《阿凡达》的成功; 福娃的来龙去脉; 李克强副总理接见俄罗斯大学生; 令人担忧的冰川融化状况; 罗姆尼和奥巴马对大规模杀伤性武器的态度

Passage 11 22

Passage 12 24

Passage 13 26

Passage 14 28

Passage 15 30

本部分看点:

如何成为优等生; 美伊之战的真正目的; 诚信人生; 保护鲸鱼, 迫在眉睫; 股票市场上, 年龄与智慧并不一定成正比

Passage 16 32

Passage 17 34

Passage 18 36

Passage 19 38

Passage 20 40

本部分看点:

青藏铁路的奇迹; 人口与经济的关系; 民族宗教信仰的多样性; 作家成名前后那些事; 关灯一小时, 关注全球气候变化

Passage 21 42

Passage 22 44

Passage 23 46

Passage 24 48

Passage 25 50

本部分看点:

环境恶化导致自然灾害频发; 养鸽人的执著; 成名靠的是什么; 教育部将对学前非法收费问题进行调查; 上帝对你关上一扇门, 总会为你打开一扇窗, 扬长避短一样可以成功

Passage 26 52

Passage 27 54

Passage 28 56

Passage 29 58

Passage 30 60

本部分看点:

南极冰川, 淡水之源; 自行车丢失, 得到陌生人帮助; 造纸术与环保问题; 中国对日本宣称对钓鱼岛拥有主权表示强烈不满; 苹果农业





目 录

Passage 31	62	Passage 42	84
Passage 32	64	Passage 43	86
Passage 33	66	Passage 44	88
Passage 34	68	Passage 45	90
Passage 35	70	本部分看点:	
本部分看点:		坦然面对衰老问题;人与骆驼的神奇沙漠之旅;神奇的科学探索;唇膏:最受女性青睐的化妆品;尴尬的买比萨经历	
当今留美热;快速基因检测法帮助治疗;奥运会期间北京地铁 24 小时不间断运行;建筑工人的坚强人生;寒窗苦读为哪般?		Passage 46	92
Passage 36	72	Passage 47	94
Passage 37	74	Passage 48	96
Passage 38	76	Passage 49	98
Passage 39	78	Passage 50	100
Passage 40	80	本部分看点:	
本部分看点:		美国遭受严重干旱;小鞋匠的大智慧;	
肢体语言;做个合格的服务生,没那么简单;		美与健康,哪个更重要? 女性的婚姻观;	
解决疯牛病的办法;网络成瘾;		到底几个月的孩子会说话?	
毕业前的最重要一门考试		第二部分 答案详解	102
Passage 41	82		



第一部分 完形填空 1000 题





Passage 1

The Dubai crisis has caused fluctuation (波动) in the global financial market. Asian stocks 1 with banking shares pushing the yen to a 14-year high 2 a struggling dollar as investors unwound risky trades.

China's stock market 3 more than a hundred points following Dubai's announcement. However, experts say the current impact is more on a mental level, while the real impact 4 uncertain.

Huang Xianbin, chief strategic analyst of CINDA Securities, said, "Domestic investors worry 5 outside factors will affect the Chinese financial 6, so the current adjustment is on a mental level. Generally, I think it will have a short-term 7."

However some experts 8 international hot money will soon be 9 from new emerging markets that are high risk. This would likely 10 another round of financial hurt.

Fang Ming, senior analyst of Financial Market Dept., BOC, said, "Some hot money will 11 new emerging markets after the Dubai crisis. There is hot money in China, 12 will also be withdrawn from the market. The stock market will surely be 13."

Dubai is 14 for its seven star hotels. In the past four years, the city has launched construction projects 15 a cost of over 300 billion US dollars. Under such 16, the global financial crisis last year 17 Dubai directly. Housing prices dropped and construction projects were canceled. Experts have noted that China should learn from the situation.

Li Gang, Financial Market Dept., Agricultural Bank of China, said, "The economic bubble (经济泡沫) popped in Dubai as its property market 18. China should learn from this. It also reminded us of the importance of a 19 economic recovery and controlling hot money."

China's four leading banks said on Friday that they do not hold any troubled Dubai World bonds. The claim was 20 by China's Bank of Communications, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Bank of China, and China Construction Bank.





第一部分 完形填空 1000 题

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. raised | B. slipped | C. slumped | D. jumped |
| 2. A. against | B. for | C. with | D. to |
| 3. A. relaxed | B. dropped | C. reversed | D. rebounded |
| 4. A. remains | B. takes | C. tells | D. acts |
| 5. A. about | B. that | C. with | D. whether |
| 6. A. society | B. field | C. market | D. bottom |
| 7. A. benefit | B. effect | C. impact | D. result |
| 8. A. worry | B. claim | C. oppose | D. believe |
| 9. A. affected | B. withdrawn | C. taken | D. left |
| 10. A. cause | B. add | C. reduce | D. realize |
| 11. A. enter into | B. depart from | C. come to | D. get away |
| 12. A. where | B. that | C. for | D. which |
| 13. A. protected | B. affected | C. added | D. decreased |
| 14. A. popular | B. well-known | C. bad | D. high-sounding |
| 15. A. for | B. with | C. in | D. at |
| 16. A. situations | B. problems | C. circumstances | D. environments |
| 17. A. hit | B. break | C. choose | D. pick |
| 18. A. doomed | B. collapsed | C. fallen | D. failed |
| 19. A. applicable | B. suitable | C. paralleled | D. balanced |
| 20. A. said | B. spoken | C. made | D. done |

答案详解请参见 103 面

1. Wisdom in the mind is better than money in the hand.
脑中有知识,胜过手中有金钱。
2. A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever.
一本好书,相伴一生。





Passage 2

When coffee was first introduced in France during the second part of the 17th century, there were a great many of 1 about it. Many “learned doctors” announced that coffee was a strong 2 and should be forbidden. Others insisted it was not 3 to drink coffee, and “coffee houses” 4 everywhere.

Coffee can actually act as a poison when it is given in large doses to 5 in laboratory tests. It can also produce 6 effects in small children. 7 for adults who drink it in moderation, it is clearly not a poison.

The coffee bean 8 one percent of a substance 9 caffeine, which is always combined with acids. Most people believe 10 is the caffeine that produces all the 11 that coffee has on the body, but the other substances 12 the coffee bean are involved too.

Here are some of the things that happen 13 someone drinks coffee. The smell of the coffee itself produces stimulating effects in various parts of the 14. Coffee increases the pulse rate, which means it 15 the heart. Coffee makes the gastric glands(胃腺) secrete(分泌) more 16. For healthy people, this is desirable, especially after a 17 meal. But for others it may 18 “heartburn”(胃灼热, 烧心).

Coffee actually produces 19 effects on the body at different times of the day! Afternoon coffee acts on the muscles and helps us feel less tired. And coffee taken in the evening seems to stimulate the 20 and the imagination.





第一部分 完形填空 1000 题

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. arguments | B. agreements | C. disadvantages | D. advantages |
| 2. A. food | B. drink | C. taste | D. poison |
| 3. A. good | B. bad | C. wise | D. foolish |
| 4. A. spread out | B. sprang up | C. brought about | D. burst out |
| 5. A. people | B. beasts | C. animals | D. birds |
| 6. A. poisonous | B. strong | C. clear | D. small |
| 7. A. Besides | B. Also | C. Therefore | D. But |
| 8. A. holds | B. keeps | C. contains | D. includes |
| 9. A. acted as | B. known as | C. attended to | D. served as |
| 10. A. such | B. that | C. this | D. it |
| 11. A. power | B. results | C. effects | D. efforts |
| 12. A. with | B. by | C. in | D. on |
| 13. A. when | B. before | C. because | D. unless |
| 14. A. heart | B. body | C. chest | D. head |
| 15. A. guards | B. protects | C. stimulates | D. helps |
| 16. A. actively | B. seriously | C. badly | D. necessarily |
| 17. A. heavy | B. rich | C. poor | D. light |
| 18. A. affect | B. find | C. produce | D. make |
| 19. A. important | B. valuable | C. useful | D. different |
| 20. A. spirit | B. mind | C. heart | D. brain |

答案详解请参见 103 面

When I saw an old farmer who was trimming his fruit tree, I said to him: "It is not a right way to do so. I am sure you will get no apples from that tree." "You are right. I can't get any apple from that tree, because it is peach tree!"

我看见一位老农在修剪果树,就对他说:“你这样做不对。我敢说,你这棵树连一只苹果都结不出。”老农说:“你说的很正确,我的确连一只苹果也收不到,因为这是一棵桃树!”





Passage 3

Disposing (处理) of waste has been a problem 1 humans started producing it. As more and more people choose to 2 close together in cities, the waste disposal problem 3 increasingly difficult. During the eighteenth century, it was 4 for several neighboring towns to get together to 5 a faraway spot as a dump site(垃圾处理厂). Residents or trash haulers(垃圾拖运者) would 6 household rubbish, rotted wood, and old possessions to the site. Periodically some of the trash was burned and the rest was buried. The unpleasant sights and smells 7 no problem because nobody lived close 8. Factories, mills, and other industrial sites also had waste to be 9. Those located on rivers often just 10 the unwanted remains into the water. Others built huge burners with chimneys to 11 the problem.

Several facts make these choices 12 to modern society. The first problem is space. Dumps, 13 are now called landfills, are most needed in heavily populated 14. Such areas rarely have empty land 15 for this purpose. Property is either too expensive 16 too close to residential neighborhoods. Long-distance trash hauling 17 a common practice, but once farm areas are refusing to 18 rubbish from elsewhere, cheap land within trucking distance of major city areas is almost nonexistent. Awareness (意识) of pollution dangers has 19 more strict rules of waste disposal. Pollution of rivers, ground water, land and air is a price people can no longer pay to 20 waste. The amount of waste, however, continues to grow.



第一部分 完形填空 1000 题

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. for | B. as | C. because | D. since |
| 2. A. live | B. leave | C. make | D. go |
| 3. A. takes | B. becomes | C. has | D. intends |
| 4. A. usual | B. difficult | C. great | D. funny |
| 5. A. ask | B. look | C. select | D. dig |
| 6. A. produce | B. happened | C. transport | D. forced |
| 7. A. caused | B. resulted | C. came | D. restrained |
| 8. A. in | B. by | C. of | D. with |
| 9. A. disposed from | B. disposed with | C. disposed by | D. disposed of |
| 10. A. dumped | B. took | C. carried | D. bought |
| 11. A. break up | B. deal with | C. call off | D. make for |
| 12. A. possible | B. understandable | C. important | D. unacceptable |
| 13. A. which | B. that | C. where | D. why |
| 14. A. spaces | B. areas | C. occasions | D. houses |
| 15. A. honourable | B. possible | C. impossible | D. suitable |
| 16. A. nor | B. no | C. or | D. as |
| 17. A. has been | B. have been | C. had been | D. have had been |
| 18. A. choose | B. accept | C. wait | D. do |
| 19. A. broken out | B. held up | C. left out | D. resulted in |
| 20. A. make up for | B. put up with | C. get rid of | D. take off |

答案详解请参见 104 面

It was Christmas and the judge was in a benevolent mood as he questioned the prisoner. "What are you charged with?" he asked. "Doing my Christmas shopping early," replied the defendant. "That's no offense," replied the judge, "How early were you doing this shopping?" "Before the store opened," answered the prisoner.

那天是圣诞节,法官在审讯犯人时也有点恻隐之心。“你为什么被起诉?”他问道。“因为采购圣诞节礼物过早。”被告答道。“这不算犯法,”法官回答,“你购物多早?”“在商店开门之前。”犯人应道。





Passage 4

Cells cannot 1 alive outside certain limits of temperature and much narrower limits mark the boundaries of effective functioning. Enzyme (酶) 2 of mammals and birds are most efficient only within a narrow range 3 37°C; a departure of a few degrees from this value seriously impairs (削弱) their functioning. 4 cells can survive wider fluctuations the integrated actions of bodily systems are impaired. Other animals have a wider tolerance for 5 of bodily temperature.

For centuries it has been 6 that mammals and birds differ from other animals in the way they regulate body 7. Ways of characterizing the difference have 8 more accurate and meaningful over time, but popular terminology (术语) still reflects the old division into “warm-blooded” and “cold-blooded” 9; warm-blooded 10 mammals and birds whereas all other creatures were considered cold-blooded. As more species were 11, it became evident that this 12 was inadequate. A fence lizard or a desert iguana (鬣蜥) — each cold-blooded — usually has a body temperature only a degree or two 13 that of humans and so is not cold. Therefore the next 14 was made between animals that maintain a 15 body temperature, called homeotherms (恒温动物), and those whose body temperature 16 with their environments, called poikilotherms (变温动物). But this classification also 17 inadequate, because among mammals there are many that vary their body temperatures 18 hibernation (冬眠). Furthermore, many invertebrates (无脊椎动物) that live in the depths of the ocean never 19 change in the chill of the deep water, and their 20 temperatures remain constant.





第一部分 完形填空 1000 题

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. support | B. consider | C. make | D. remain |
| 2. A. systems | B. temperatures | C. functions | D. strengths |
| 3. A. above | B. around | C. below | D. with |
| 4. A. Even though | B. As if | C. Only if | D. So far as |
| 5. A. admissions | B. changes | C. concerns | D. damages |
| 6. A. claimed | B. criticized | C. recognized | D. agreed |
| 7. A. shape | B. degree | C. size | D. temperature |
| 8. A. become | B. made | C. come | D. taken |
| 9. A. birds | B. animals | C. kinds | D. species |
| 10. A. included | B. meant | C. preferred | D. called |
| 11. A. found | B. studied | C. done | D. repaired |
| 12. A. experience | B. introduction | C. classification | D. argument |
| 13. A. around | B. to | C. in | D. below |
| 14. A. generation | B. distinction | C. hesitation | D. situation |
| 15. A. constant | B. instant | C. distinctive | D. changeable |
| 16. A. differs | B. varies | C. consults | D. endows |
| 17. A. proved | B. expressed | C. said | D. witnessed |
| 18. A. during | B. among | C. between | D. despite |
| 19. A. feel | B. experience | C. enjoy | D. find |
| 20. A. heart | B. surface | C. inside | D. body |

答案详解请参见 104 面

Johnson had never been up in an airplane before. When he took his first flight, he was very worried.

When the plane began to taxi onto the runway of the airport, Johnson closed his eyes. After a minute or two he opened them again, looked out of the window of the plane, and said to his friend, "Look at those people down there. They look as small as ants, don't they?" "Those are ants," answered his friend. "We're still on the ground."

约翰逊从未乘坐过飞机。他第一次乘坐飞机时,非常担心。

当飞机在跑道上滑行时,约翰逊吓得紧闭双眼。过了一两分钟,他睁开双眼朝窗外望去,对朋友说道:“看下面那些人,他们看起来就像蚂蚁一样小,对吗?”“那些就是蚂蚁,”他的朋友答道,“我们还在地面上。”





Passage 5

As Amy Hagadorn rounded the corner across the hall from her classroom, she knocked into a tall boy from the fifth grade running in the opposite direction. “1 it!” The boy shouted. Then, with a silly smile on his face, the boy took hold of his right leg and mimicked the 2 Amy limped(跛行) when she walked.

Amy closed her eyes. “3 him,” she told herself as she headed for her classroom.

But at the end of the day, Amy was still thinking about the tall boy’s 4 way. It wasn’t as if he were the only one. It seemed that ever since Amy started the third grade, someone 5 at her every single day. Kids made fun of her about her 6 or her limping. Amy was 7 of it. Sometimes, even in a classroom full of other students, the teasing(嘲笑) made her feel all 8. Back home at the dinner table that evening, Amy was 9. Her mother knew that things were not going well at 10. That’s why she was happy to have some exciting news to 11 with her daughter. “There is a Christmas 12 contest on the radio station,” Amy’s mom announced. “Write a letter to Santa, 13 you might win a prize. I think 14 at this table with blonde curly hair should enter.”

A 15 took hold of Amy when the idea first came to her. Out came pencil and paper, and Amy went to work on her letter. “Dear Santa Claus,” she began. While Amy worked at her letter, the rest of the family tried to 16 what she might ask from Santa. Amy’s sister, Jamie, and Amy’s mom both thought a three-foot Barbie doll would 17 Amy’s wish list. Amy’s dad guessed a picture book. But Amy wasn’t 18 to tell her secret Christmas wish just then. Here is Amy’s letter to Santa, just 19 she wrote it that night:
Dear Santa Claus,

My name is Amy. I’m nine years old. I have a problem at school. Can you help me Santa? Kids laugh at me because of the way I walk and run and talk. I have cerebral palsy(脑瘫). I just want one 20 where no one laughs at me or makes fun of me.





第一部分 完形填空 1000 题

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. Go | B. Watch | C. Make | D. Look |
| 2. A. direction | B. road | C. way | D. path |
| 3. A. Ignore | B. Beat | C. Scold | D. Blame |
| 4. A. funny | B. angry | C. silly | D. unfriendly |
| 5. A. looked | B. stared | C. laughed | D. shouted |
| 6. A. speaking | B. listening | C. reading | D. writing |
| 7. A. tired | B. found | C. full | D. lack |
| 8. A. surprised | B. alone | C. scaring | D. disappointing |
| 9. A. calm | B. eager | C. quiet | D. pleased |
| 10. A. school | B. home | C. dinner | D. play |
| 11. A. work | B. connect | C. share | D. talk |
| 12. A. singing | B. speech | C. dancing | D. wish |
| 13. A. yet | B. but | C. and | D. so |
| 14. A. everyone | B. someone | C. nobody | D. anyone |
| 15. A. sadness | B. smile | C. anger | D. cry |
| 16. A. guess | B. recognize | C. read | D. consider |
| 17. A. name | B. make | C. top | D. reach |
| 18. A. content | B. surprise | C. lucky | D. ready |
| 19. A. when | B. before | C. as | D. after |
| 20. A. friend | B. day | C. classmate | D. way |

答案详解请参见 105 面

Teacher: Why are you late for school every morning?

Tom: Every time I come to the corner, a sign says, "School—Go Slow".

老师:为什么你每天早晨都迟到?

汤姆:每当我经过学校的拐角处,就看见一个牌子上写着“学校——慢行”。

