

全国特级教师专家组 审定
赵炳河 主编

PK 高考

专项冲击波

英语完形填空100篇

以考试大纲的精髓为指导

以纯正地道的英文为依托

以高考试题的命脉为导向

原创预测新题，力助夺取满分

It is in mountains and Wild West atmosphere. And it brought far more wealth than any gold rush.
Petroleum could be refined into many products. For some years kerosene continued to be used as a primary source and close-to-door. In the 1880's and 1890's refineries made other petroleum products such as wax and lubricating oils. Petroleum was the primary or heating oil.

1. A) Run [B] Original
2. A) But [B] Because
3. A) or [B] in

[C] Crude
[C] and
[C] from

[D] Coarse
[D] if
[D] of

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英语完形填空100篇

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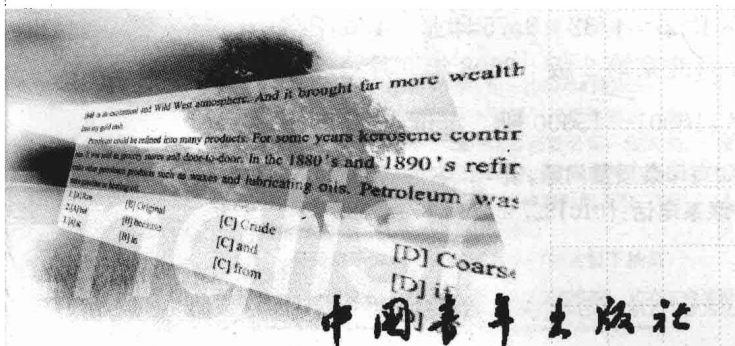
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前言

为了弥补考生平时复习中对完形填空题训练的不足，我们经过数月的精心策划，出版了这本凝聚着多位一线名师心血的《英语完形填空100篇》，供高三学生复习备考使用。与同类辅导书相比，本书具有如下特点：

1. 更加贴近高考

通过研究发现，近几年的高考试题除以记叙文为主外，更突出了语言的逻辑性、故事情节的曲折性以及用词的鲜活性。针对这一特点，在编写本书的过程中，我们首先选出了符合高考的材料，然后根据高考题的问题设置方法设空，更加合理地确定选项，再进行实验修改，直至最后定稿。书中的每一篇文章、每一个设空都严格按照高考试题的要求与形式，具有科学性与前瞻性，有助于考生取得事半功倍的复习效果。

2. 讲解精练、准确、到位

针对答案的选择方法，我们一改同类教辅书讲解不到位的弊端，以引导大家采用正确的方法为出发点，把答案的讲解同选择的方法结合起来。在解析中，我们设置了“文章导读”栏目，引导大家采用“推知、推理、联系、判断、验证”的方法，将最新的解题理念运用到解决实际问题中。因此，我们的讲解不仅仅让大家明白为什么选这个答案，更主要的是让考生学会以后遇到类似问题该采用什么样的方法。

3. 试题难易搭配合理

在选材上我们既考虑了适应高考，以《考试大纲》为指南，又考虑了考生解题须遵循“循序渐进”的原则，选材注重了“生活化、情景化”的特点，让考生觉得这些选材时代气息、生活气息浓郁，与自己很贴近，因此试题做起来觉得得心应手，在轻松愉快的氛围中掌握方法，提高能力。

4. 反映最新高考动态

最近几年高考试题以记叙文为主，但是也有不少省份使用了议论文或说明文，因此我们在记叙文占最大比例的前提下，编写了部分说明文和议论文体裁的文章，目的是让考生的练习达到多方面的要求，以适应高考形式的变化。

5. 形式活泼，寓教于乐

在每单元后面，我们专门设置了融英语学习与娱乐为一体的“快乐驿站”栏目，目的是让考生紧张学习之余放松心情，提高学习的效率。

本书编写力求完美，但仍难免有疏漏之处，敬请广大读者朋友及专家同仁批评指正，不胜感激。

编者

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Unit 1

A

难度系数 易 字数统计 308 参考用时 15 mins 实际用时 mins

He met her at a party. She was outstanding; many guys were 1 her, but nobody paid any attention to him. After the party, he 2 her for coffee. She was 3. In order not to appear rude, she went 4.

As they sat in a nice 5 shop, he was too nervous to say anything and she felt 6. Suddenly, he asked the waiter, "Could you please give me some salt? I'd like to put it in my coffee."

They stared at him. He turned red; but when the 7 came, he put it in his coffee and drank 8. She asked "Why salt with coffee?" He explained, "When I was a little boy, I lived near the sea, I liked playing on the sea. . . I could 9 its taste salty, like salty coffee. Now every time I drink it, I 10 my childhood and my hometown. I miss 11 and my parents, who are still there."

She was 12 touched. A man who can admit that he's homesick must love his home and care about his family. He must be 13.

So they dated, 14 and lived happily together. And every time she made coffee for him, she would put in some salt, the way he liked it.

After 40 years, he 15 and left her a letter which said:

My dearest, please 16 my life-long lie. Remember the first time we dated? I was so nervous I asked for salt instead of 17. Sweetheart, I don't exactly like salty coffee. But as it mattered so 18 to you, I've 19 to enjoy it. Having you with me was my greatest happiness. If I could live a second time, I hope we can be together again, 20, it means that I have to drink salty coffee for the rest of my life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. before | B. beyond | C. after | D. near |
| 2. A. invited | B. paid | C. forced | D. asked |
| 3. A. interested | B. shocked | C. moved | D. surprised |
| 4. A. away | B. along | C. over | D. down |
| 5. A. coffee | B. tea | C. beer | D. wine |
| 6. A. comfortable | B. different | C. uncomfortable | D. indifferent |
| 7. A. sugar | B. pepper | C. candy | D. salt |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 8. A. angry | B. curious | C. anxious | D. happy |
| 9. A. feel | B. see | C. notice | D. find |
| 10. A. think over | B. think up | C. think of | D. think through |
| 11. A. this | B. it | C. him | D. her |
| 12. A. highly | B. specially | C. hardly | D. deeply |
| 13. A. responsible | B. reasonable | C. sensible | D. representative |
| 14. A. married | B. engaged | C. separated | D. split |
| 15. A. walked away | B. left away | C. passed away | D. got away |
| 16. A. forget | B. forgive | C. apologize | D. value |
| 17. A. coffee | B. candy | C. sugar | D. drinks |
| 18. A. many | B. more | C. any | D. much |
| 19. A. studied | B. learnt | C. accustomed | D. used |
| 20. A. however | B. as if | C. when | D. even if |

B

难度系数 中 字数统计 286 参考用时 15 mins 实际用时 mins

What kind of person becomes an addict? Someone 1, with a lot of friends; or someone who is 2 from the rest, with only a few friends, or none at all? The 3 I am trying to make is that anyone can become an addict.

The only way that I 4 this out was by becoming an addict myself. I used to be a guy who was 5 in the popular crowd. Right before high school began, I started being 6 by most of my friends. I had never lived with the 7 that I had no friends, so I did almost anything to 8 the two good friends I still had. One of the things I did was 9 drugs for the first time. This was a big 10 from the way I lived when I was younger. I was a(n) 11, and the last thing I thought I would get into was drugs. Drugs 12 me from being the best sports player I could be.

I 13 to smoke drugs after I entered high school because that was what my new "cool" friends were 14. The next three years were filled with many 15, I was arrested twice, and lost my license for two years. This made me sad and 16.

I realized I could not live this way, I must stop the 17 of using drugs.

Since then, my 18 and actions have changed and so has my direction in life. I do see a future in water skiing. 19, I haven't killed my chance in 20. I know that I must keep a clear head first. Keep Coming Back. It works if you work it.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. interesting | B. anxious | C. popular | D. eager |
| 2. A. free | B. safe | C. absent | D. different |
| 3. A. point | B. sense | C. subject | D. promise |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 4. A. brought | B. figured | C. held | D. kept |
| 5. A. always | B. seldom | C. almost | D. already |
| 6. A. known | B. attracted | C. preferred | D. rejected |
| 7. A. doubt | B. hope | C. fear | D. danger |
| 8. A. meet | B. keep | C. leave | D. move |
| 9. A. collect | B. buy | C. try | D. check |
| 10. A. chance | B. change | C. decision | D. advance |
| 11. A. doctor | B. teenager | C. amateur | D. athlete |
| 12. A. prevented | B. protected | C. discouraged | D. sheltered |
| 13. A. decided | B. intended | C. continued | D. pretended |
| 14. A. at | B. into | C. on | D. from |
| 15. A. highs and lows | B. pros and cons | C. causes and effects | D. days and nights |
| 16. A. lonely | B. afraid | C. confused | D. depressed |
| 17. A. manner | B. habit | C. spread | D. practice |
| 18. A. position | B. heart | C. attitude | D. speech |
| 19. A. Virtually | B. Hopefully | C. Similarly | D. Luckily |
| 20. A. athletics | B. acting | C. academics | D. promotion |

C

难度系数 中 字数统计 304 参考用时 15 mins 实际用时 mins

Joan was a nurse who worked in a children's hospital. One evening there was a big 1 at the hospital. Most of the doctors and nurses would be there, 2 of course some had to be 3 look after the children, and Joan was not of the lucky ones who were 4 to go to the dance. She enjoyed 5 very much, so when she had to start work that evening 6 her friends were getting ready to go to the dance, she felt very 7 for herself. She went to each sick child one after the other and said good night, 8 she came to a little boy whom she liked very much. His name was Dicky, and he was eleven years old, but he already talked 9 an adult (成人). Poor Dicky had had a very serious illness, and now he was 10 able to move any part of his body except his hands. Joan knew that he would never get 11 better, but he was always 12 and always thinking about other people 13 himself.

He knew that Joan loved dancing, so now, when she came to say good night to him, he greeted her with the words, "I'm very sorry that you have to 14 the dance because of us. But we're going to have a 15 for you. If you look in my drawer (抽屉), you'll find a piece of cake. I 16 it from my supper today, so it's quite fresh. And there's also a dollar there, which my mother gave me last week. You 17 buy something to drink with it, and

I'd get up and 18 with you myself if I was able to," he 19.

Suddenly the hospital dance seemed very far away and not at all 20 to Joan.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. meeting | B. dance | C. concert | D. operation |
| 2. A. for | B. and | C. but | D. so |
| 3. A. made | B. forced | C. asked | D. left |
| 4. A. easy | B. difficult | C. busy | D. free |
| 5. A. working | B. singing | C. dancing | D. talking |
| 6. A. while | B. when | C. before | D. after |
| 7. A. sad | B. nervous | C. angry | D. sorry |
| 8. A. though | B. until | C. as | D. unless |
| 9. A. about | B. like | C. about | D. to |
| 10. A. nearly | B. almost | C. hardly | D. mostly |
| 11. A. some | B. any | C. even | D. much |
| 12. A. sick | B. strong | C. poor | D. happy |
| 13. A. except | B. without | C. besides | D. instead of |
| 14. A. miss | B. forbid | C. leave | D. attend |
| 15. A. present | B. party | C. dance | D. performance |
| 16. A. saved | B. made | C. brought | D. demanded |
| 17. A. can | B. must | C. need | D. should |
| 18. A. talk | B. admit | C. dance | D. liberate |
| 19. A. asked | B. added | C. questioned | D. answered |
| 20. A. possible | B. important | C. interesting | D. difficult |

D

难度系数 难 字数统计 232 参考用时 15 mins 实际用时 mins

In recent years, more and more foreigners are involved in the teaching programs of the United States. Both the advantages and the disadvantages 1 using foreign faculty (教师总称) 2 teaching positions have to be 3, of course. It can be said that the foreign 4 that makes the faculty member from abroad an asset also 5 problems of adjustment, both for the university and for the individual. The foreign research scholar usually isolates 6 in the laboratory as a means of protection; 7, what he needs is to be fitted 8 a highly organized university system quite different from 9 at home. He is faced in his daily work 10 differences in philosophy, arrangements of courses and methods of teaching. Both the visiting professor and his students 11 a common ground in each other's cultures, some 12 of what is already in the minds of American students is 13 for the foreign professor. While helping him to 14 himself to his new environment, the university must also

15 certain adjustments in order to 16 full advantage of what the newcomer can 17. It isn't always known how to make 18 use of foreign faculty, especially at smaller colleges. This is thought to be a 19 where further study is called 20. The findings of such a study will be of value to colleges and universities with foreign faculty.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. with | B. for | C. of | D. at |
| 2. A. in | B. on | C. for | D. within |
| 3. A. thought | B. measured | C. balanced | D. considered |
| 4. A. situation | B. circumstances | C. background | D. condition |
| 5. A. carries | B. create | C. emerges | D. solves |
| 6. A. himself | B. oneself | C. him | D. one |
| 7. A. otherwise | B. moreover | C. however | D. whatever |
| 8. A. into | B. by | C. to | D. with |
| 9. A. those | B. which | C. what | D. that |
| 10. A. toward | B. with | C. to | D. at |
| 11. A. have | B. possess | C. need | D. lack |
| 12. A. concept | B. feeling | C. plan | D. intelligence |
| 13. A. ordered | B. asked | C. put | D. required |
| 14. A. place | B. adapt | C. put | D. direct |
| 15. A. remain | B. keep | C. make | D. cause |
| 16. A. take | B. make | C. do | D. be |
| 17. A. show | B. afford | C. express | D. offer |
| 18. A. powerful | B. creative | C. imaginary | D. advanced |
| 19. A. scope | B. range | C. field | D. district |
| 20. A. on | B. for | C. upon | D. at |

E

难度系数 难 字数统计 288 参考用时 15 mins 实际用时 mins

For women, life can be a balance between being a good mother, a good wife and a good lover, and considering the demands (needs) of elderly parents later in life. Combine these 1 with wanting to develop a career and what time do they have 2 for themselves?

Men are busy with 3 enough to satisfy family requirements (needs), 4 often include additional (added) 5 for children's college or university. They are 6 about developing their own career (a job of one's life) while 7 to take in the requirement of their partner. Again, what time do they have for themselves? 8 do we solve these problems?

Activities and demands 9 to be balanced. Get rid of what is not 10. When ex-

cessive(过多的) demands are placed on you, say, No.

At first it will be difficult, 11 as you start to get some equality(平等) 12 into your life, you will feel better. In today's world, it is very easy to 13 far more than one can manage. Just taking little Johnny to football every Sunday after taking his sister to netball on Saturday 14 the whole weekend.

Try a car-pooling(taking turns driving each other to work, school, etc.) Arrangement with a neighbor or friend who has a child doing the 15 activities. This will allow you some time to yourself every 16 weekend, at least.

If you do 17 in finding some time for yourself, make sure you enjoy 18. All the benefits(good effects) of the time you have 19 to get for yourself will be negated(否定,使无效) if you feel guilty about 20 in the sun and in the peace and quiet.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. hopes | B. wishes | C. ideas | D. needs |
| 2. A. left | B. given | C. offered | D. spent |
| 3. A. working | B. earning | C. smoking | D. producing |
| 4. A. that | B. what | C. which | D. those |
| 5. A. costs | B. clothes | C. food | D. books |
| 6. A. eager | B. sure | C. worried | D. serious |
| 7. A. planning | B. deciding | C. preferring | D. trying |
| 8. A. When | B. Why | C. Where | D. How |
| 9. A. may | B. need | C. shall | D. will |
| 10. A. wanted | B. got | C. found | D. received |
| 11. A. for | B. or | C. but | D. and |
| 12. A. away | B. out | C. over | D. back |
| 13. A. take out | B. take down | C. take on | D. take up |
| 14. A. saves | B. wastes | C. reduces | D. spends |
| 15. A. easy | B. same | C. different | D. difficult |
| 16. A. few | B. some | C. other | D. another |
| 17. A. fail | B. make | C. get | D. succeed |
| 18. A. this | B. that | C. it | D. them |
| 19. A. managed | B. tried | C. wanted | D. planned |
| 20. A. reading | B. sitting | C. working | D. running |

◎ 答案与解析

A

【文章导读】老人在临终时,给妻子留下了一封信,信中请求妻子原谅他向她撒的一个一辈子的谎言。而正是通过这一个一辈子的谎言,使我们体会到夫妻两人真挚的爱情。

1. C 【解析】be after sb. 表示“追求某人”，由上句“She was outstanding”可知，许多小伙子在追求她，因而选 C 项。before“在……之前”；beyond“超出，非……所及，在……的那边”；near“接近，靠近”，均不符合句意。
2. A 【解析】invite sb. for...“邀请某人……”，本句意为：“他请她喝咖啡。”本题易误选 D 项。ask sb. for sth. 意为“向某人要某物”，因此在本句中意思是“向她要咖啡”，故应排除。pay sb. for sth. 是指“付款给某人来买某物”；force 是指“强迫，迫使”。
3. D 【解析】surprised 意为“吃惊的”。上文提到“没有人注意到他”，所以当他请女孩喝咖啡时，女孩感到很吃惊。因此选 D 项。interested“感兴趣的”；shocked“震惊的”；moved“感动的”，均不符合句意。
4. B 【解析】根据本句中“In order not to appear rude”可推断出她 and 这个小伙子一起去了。go along 有“一起去，一道去”之意。故选 B 项。go away“离开”；go over“走到另一边去，复习”；go down“下去，下沉，下降”。
5. A 【解析】第一段第三句提到，小伙子邀请女孩去喝咖啡，所以选 A 项。做此题时，应注意不能漏掉上下文所提到的信息。tea“茶”；beer“啤酒”；wine“葡萄酒”。
6. C 【解析】uncomfortable 意为“不舒服的”。由小伙子紧张得说不出话来，可推知这个女孩会感到不舒服，故选 C 项。comfortable“舒适的”；different“不同的”；indifferent“不在乎的，不关心的”。
7. D 【解析】根据第二段最后一句话“Could you please give me some salt? I'd like to put it in my coffee”可知，本题选 D 项。本题易误选 A 项。如果不注意上文所给出的信息，则会想当然地选 A 项。sugar“糖”；pepper“胡椒粉，辣椒”；candy“糖果”。
8. B 【解析】因为很少人会在咖啡里放盐，所以女孩一定会觉得非常奇怪，因此选 curious，意思是“好奇的”。angry“生气的”；anxious“迫切的”；happy“高兴的”，均不符合句意。
9. A 【解析】因为味道是感觉到的，故选 A 项。feel 意为“感觉到”。see“看见”；notice“注意到”；find“找到，发现”。
10. C 【解析】句意为：“现在每当我喝它时，我就会想起我的童年和我的家乡。”故选 C 项。think over“仔细考虑”；think up“想出，设计出，发明”；think through“彻底地全面考虑”。只有 think of 表示“想到，想起”。
11. B 【解析】这里指的是上句话中的 my hometown，而代词 it 可以代指上文提到的同一件事物，所以这里用 it 指代 my hometown。this, him, her，三者均不能指代上文中的 my hometown。
12. D 【解析】根据上下文可知：她深受触动。deeply 意为“深深地”，所以本题选 D 项。highly“高度地”；specially“专门地，特殊地”；hardly“几乎不”。
13. A 【解析】根据上一句“A man who can admit that he's homesick must love his home and care about his family”可推断出：他一定是有责任心的，可靠的。responsible 意为“负责，可靠的”，所以选 A 项。reasonable“合理的”；sensible“感觉得到的，可觉察的”；representative“有代表性的”，均不符合句意。

14. A 【解析】句意为：“因此他们开始约会，然后结婚并且快乐地在一起生活。”marry 指“结婚”，故选 A 项。本题易误选 B 项。engage 指“订婚”，通常是结婚后在一起生活，而不是订婚后，故 B 项错误。separate “（使）分开，（使）分离，分隔，隔开”；split “劈开，裂开，分开”。
15. C 【解析】pass away “去世”，根据上下文，可知选 C 项，句意为：“40 年后，他去世了，给他的妻子留下了一封信。”walk away “走开”；leave away “离开”；get away “逃离，设法离开”。
16. B 【解析】forgive “原谅”，根据下文可知，老人对妻子撒了谎，所以想得到妻子的原谅，故选 B 项。forget “忘记”；apologize “道歉”；value “重视，尊重”，三者均不符合句意。
17. C 【解析】本文虽未提到“sugar”一词，但根据常识可知：“人们通常会在咖啡里加糖而不是盐。但小伙子因为太紧张了而把糖说成了盐。”本题易误选 B 项。candy 和 sugar 都可指糖，二者区别是：candy 是指用糖制造的糖果，甜点，而 sugar 是指白砂糖或者是喝咖啡的那种方糖。
18. D 【解析】much 在这里是副词，修饰动词 matter。本题易误选 A 项。many, much 都可以做形容词，表示“许多”，但 many 修饰可数名词，much 修饰不可数名词。除此外，much 还可以做副词，但 many 无此用法。
19. B 【解析】learn to do sth. “学习做某事”。句意为：“我已经学会了享受其中的乐趣。”故选 B 项。study 与 learn 都有“学习”之意，study 强调学习的过程，而 learn 强调学习的结果；可以说 learn to do sth.，但却不能说 study to do sth.。C、D 项均可表示“习惯于”，但形式都不正确，正确形式为：get/be accustomed to + n. /pron. /v. -ing, get/be used to + n. /pron. v. -ing。
20. D 【解析】even if “即使”，根据上下文，本题选 D 项。句意为：“即使这意味着我的整个后半生都要喝咸咖啡，我也希望我们能在一起。”

B

【文章导读】每个人都可能成为瘾君子，他要么从耍酷开始，要么从吸引朋友开始。本文作者通过讲述自己亲身的经历：从吸毒使人生变得无望到戒毒后重新步入体坛，并由此告诫人们在行动之前一定要有清醒的头脑。

1. C 【解析】考查 be popular with，由后面的 with a lot of friends 可推知，此处为 popular “受人欢迎的”。
2. D 【解析】由后面的定语“with only a few friends”以及与前面对比关系可推知此处应选 different。考查 be different from = differ from “与……不同”。
3. A 【解析】句意为：“我要证明的论点是任何人都有可能成为瘾君子。”make a point 表示“立论，证明论点”。
4. B 【解析】句意为：“我是通过我自己成为瘾君子的经历领会到这一点的。”figure out 表示“领会到，断定”。
5. A 【解析】由下文中的“I had never lived with...”一句可推知作者以前“一直是一

- 个很受欢迎的孩子”。
6. D 【解析】作者以前很受同伴的欢迎,但进入中学前夕情况发生了改变,由此可推知是被朋友“拒绝”。
7. C 【解析】没有了朋友肯定令作者“恐惧不安”,然后才有下文的吸毒经历。
8. B 【解析】作者不惜一切代价,“几乎愿意做一切事情”,目的是为了“保住”仅有的两个好朋友。
9. C 【解析】由后面的 for the first time 可知应为 try drugs。
10. B 【解析】作者有了第一次吸毒的经历之后,自然会感觉到生活发生了巨大的“变化”。
11. D 【解析】注意下文信息暗示。从第二段的最后一句话中“from being the best sports player I could be”可推知作者过去是“运动员”。
12. A 【解析】句意为:“毒品使我无法成为我可能成为的最好的运动员。”动词短语“阻止(某人)……做某事”应用 prevent sb. from doing sth.。
13. C 【解析】作者进入中学之后,由于他的那些爱耍酷的新朋友对吸毒感兴趣,于是他继续吸毒,因此要用 continue to do sth.。
14. B 【解析】be into 表示“对……感兴趣”。
15. A 【解析】由下文“I was arrested twice”可推知作者的生活在接下来的三年中充满了“起伏不平”。
16. D 【解析】和 sad 并列的情绪词应该是 depressed“沮丧的,抑郁的”。
17. B 【解析】人们说吸毒成性,实际指的是一种习惯。作者意识到自己要停止这种吸毒的“习惯”。
18. C 【解析】由后面的“and actions have changed”可推知只有“态度”改变了,行动才会改变。
19. D 【解析】由后文中的“I haven't killed my chance”可知作者是“幸运地”没有失去机会。
20. A 【解析】由前一句“I do see a future in water skiing.”可推知作者没有失掉的是“体育运动会上的”机会。

C

【文章导读】通读全文,本文是记叙文。本文讲述了喜爱跳舞的护士 Joan 因为值班而不能去参加舞会,然而一位病人的话使得她感觉那个舞会对她已不重要了。本文先是讲述了因为值班,爱跳舞的 Joan 不能参加舞会。然后讲述 Joan 到了一个叫 Dicky 的小孩那里,小孩的一番话让她很受感动。

1. B 【解析】从后文“and Joan was not of the lucky ones who were 4 (free) to go to the dance”我们可以知道医院里有舞会。
2. C 【解析】前后文为转折关系,因此用 but。
3. D 【解析】联系前后文我们知道,在其他护士去参加舞会的时候,必须有护士留下

(be left)照看病人,因此本空用 left 最佳。其他三个答案均有一定的干扰性,A、B、C 三个动词用在被动语态中后面要跟带 to 的不定式。

4. D 【解析】从空前的 the lucky ones,我们知道这些人可以随意地去参加舞会,而 Joan 与其他几位护士就没有这么幸运。
5. C 【解析】从下文“when she had to start work that evening 6 (while) her friends were getting ready to go to the dance, she felt very 7 (sorry) for herself,”我们知道 Joan 非常喜欢跳舞。
6. A 【解析】while 在这里表达转折,意思是“然而”。
7. D 【解析】因为她非常喜爱跳舞,因此当她因为值班而不能参加时,她感到难过。
8. B 【解析】她走到每个生病的孩子床前与他们道晚安,一直到一病重的孩子床前。
9. B 【解析】虽然他只是一个 11 岁的孩子,但他讲起话来就像大人一样。从后文可知,这个孩子说的话让 Joan 非常感动,她觉得自己没有参加舞会是完全值得的,因此说“像成年人一样”。
10. C 【解析】从空后的“any part of his body except his hands,”可知他几乎不能活动。
11. B 【解析】从前文“Poor Dicky had had a very serious illness, and...”我们知道他不可能稍微好点了。
12. D 【解析】从空前的 but 这一转折词,我们可以选出此答案。
13. D 【解析】他考虑的是别人,而不是自己。从后文他为 Joan 留下蛋糕以及安慰 Joan 我们也可以看出这一点。
14. A 【解析】从前文可知,因为值班 Joan 不能参加舞会,因此这个孩子说,“我很抱歉,因为我们错过了参加舞会的机会。”
15. B 【解析】从后文“and I'd get up and 18 (dance) with you myself...”可以看出,这些孩子打算为她举办一个舞会。
16. A 【解析】通过上下文可知,这个蛋糕是 Dicky 晚饭节省下的,save 在这里意思是“节省”。
17. A 【解析】can 在这里表示“许可”。
18. C 【解析】“我们要为你举办一个舞会,如果我能跳舞的话,我将与你跳舞。”
19. B 【解析】联系前后文,最后一句是他补充的话,其他答案不合题意。
20. B 【解析】联系空前的 far away,我们可以看出,听了孩子的话,Joan 深受感动,舞会对她来说已经不是那么重要了。C 项有一定干扰性,在此作者想说的是 Joan 非常看重孩子们的真情,此时已心甘情愿地放弃这次舞会,而不是觉得舞会没有趣。

D

【文章导读】本文是说明文。全文说明了聘任外籍教师的利与弊。在美国,聘用外籍教师无论是对大学还是对个人都有一些好处,但是因为这些外籍教师大多是实验室培养出的专家,因此有时也不符合当地教学实际。文章一开始介绍了在美国有聘任外籍教师的现象。接着讲述的是聘任外籍教师的利与弊。文章重点讲了聘用外籍教师的弊端。外籍教师需要适应大学的生活,也需要适应大学的一些规定等。

1. C 【解析】本句句意为:当然,在教学岗位上应考虑聘用外籍教师的利与弊。根据句意,应选介词 of。
2. A 【解析】根据上题译文,介词 in 符合题意及英语习惯表达,故正确。
3. D 【解析】thought 意为“认为”;measured 意为“测量”;balanced 意为“平衡”;considered 意为“考虑”。D 项符合题意,故正确。
4. C 【解析】situation 意为“形势,情况”;circumstance 意为“情况”;background 意为“背景”;condition 意为“条件”。本句句意为:对于大学和个人,被当作宝的外籍背景也对个人及学习产生了适应方面的问题。据此,只有 C 项符合题意,故正确。
5. B 【解析】emerge 意为“出现”,是不及物动词,可排除;carry 意为“携带”;create 意为“创造,产生”;solve 意为“解决”;B 项符合题意,故正确。
6. A 【解析】本句句意为:“外来从事研究的学者通常呆在实验室以保护自己。”isolate oneself somewhere 为习惯用法,意为:把某人隔离在某地。此外空格处应指主语 the foreign research scholar,所以应用 himself 指代,由此确定 A 项为正确答案。
7. C 【解析】根据上下文,逗号后所述内容与前文内容正好相反,所以此处应选表示转折意义的词,显然 C 项正确。B、D 项都表示递进,而 A 项意为“否则”,均不符合上下文逻辑关系。
8. C 【解析】根据 fit 动词不与 by 连用,可排除 B 项;而 fit 与 into 或 with 连用为“适合,符合”之义,两选项均与句意不合。本句句意为:但他所需要的是适应组织严密的大学体制。据此,只有 C 项符合题意,故正确。be fitted to 意为“使适应”。
9. D 【解析】本句空格本为 the system,为避免重复,一般用 that 来替代,所以 D 项正确。
10. B 【解析】be faced with 为固定搭配,意为“面对,面临”,所以 B 项正确。其余选项均搭配错误。
11. D 【解析】上句句意为:外籍教师面临人生观、课程安排及教学方法等方面的差异。因而本句应在意义上与上下文保持一致,lack 意为“缺乏”,符合题意要求,故为正确答案。而 have (有)、possess (拥有)和 need (需要)均不合题意。
12. A 【解析】concept 意为“概念、观念”,feeling 意为“情感、感觉”,plan 意为“计划”,intelligence 意为“智力、脑力”。本句句意为:外籍教授要求具有本已在美国学生头脑中就有的观念。显然 A 项符合句意,故正确。
13. D 【解析】ordered 意为“命令,订购”;asked 意为“询问,请求”;insisted 意为“坚持”。根据句意,显然 D 项正确。
14. B 【解析】adapt oneself to 意为“使某人适应于”,其余选项均无此搭配关系,所以 B 项正确。
15. C 【解析】adjustments 为空格所填动词的宾语,其搭配动词应用 make,所以 C 项正确。
16. A 【解析】take advantage of 为固定用法,意为“利用”,吻合题意,故正确。
17. D 【解析】show 意为“显现,表明”;afford 意为“担负得起(费用、损失等)”;ex-