完形填空

Passage 1

Many Chinese students don't pay much attention to spoken English at school. They think it necessary to practice speaking English in class. Here is a story to show you how important it is to speak the English language —21— in everyday life.

A foreigner once got hungry and went into a restaurant in London. He sat down at a table.

When the waiter came, he opened his mouth, put his fingers —22— it and took them out again in order to express that he wanted something to eat for he could not speak English.

The waiter soon brought a cup of tea. The man shook his head. The waiter then took away the tea and brought a cup of coffee. The man again shook his head. The man tried again and again, but he wasn 't able to make —23— understood. Finally another man came in. He spoke English _clearly and fluently. In a few minutes, there was a large plate of meat and vegetables on the table   —24— him.

So you see a man often goes hungry if he doesn't —25— a foreign language.

很多中国学生在学校不注重口语学习.他们觉得只需要在课堂上说英语就足够了。告诉 大家一个故事吧，它将要告诉你英语在生活中的重要性。

有一次一个外国人饿了走进一家伦敦的餐厅。他找了个地方坐下。

当侍者来的时候，他用手指向张开的嘴巴，然后指了指菜单，以点菜。所有的一切是因 为他不会说英语。之后，侍者端来了一杯茶。这个老外摇了摇头。然后侍者义端来了一杯咖啡。老外又摇 了摇头。他不断地摇头，但是侍者始终无法理解他的意思。终于，另外一个人进来了。他流 利而清楚地讲起了英语。几分钟后，一大盘肉菜被端上了桌子。

不会英语就会挨饿，这就是这则故事所告诉我们的。

21.A. into　B. freely　C. before　D. himself　E. master

22.A. into　B. freely　C. before　D. himself　E. master

23.A. into　B. freely　C. before　D. himself　E. master

24.A. into　B. freely　C. before　D. himself　E. master

25.A. into　B. freely　C. before　D. himself　E. master

KEY： BADCE

21. 答案：B

知识点：副词

解析：freely 是一个副词，作不定式 to speak the English language 的状语，意为"自如地说英语"。

22. 答案：A

知识点：固定搭配（put...into...）

解析：into 是介词，用在名词、动名词、代词等词前面，意为"进入"，"put his

fingers into it "意为" 把手指放在里面 "。

23. 答案： D

知识点：词汇结构（make sth done）

解析: himself 是反身代词，意为 "他自己 "。make oneself/sth. done "使自己或某事被别人怎么样"。在这里 make himself understood 意为 " 使他自己被理解 "。

24. 答案：C

知识点：介词

解析：before 是介词，意为 "在……之前 "。在句中 before 放在代词 him 前，指 " 他前面 "。

25. 答案：E

知识点：动词

解析：master 是动词，意为 "精通，掌握 "。也可作名词，意为 " 专家，大师 "。master a foreign language 意为 " 精通一门外语 "。

解答方法：这是一篇关于一个人因为不会说英语而闹出笑话的小故事。一个人因为不会英语而无法在餐厅点菜，另一个会英语的人则顺利点到需要的菜。从而说明会说一门外语在日常生活中很重要，学生们应该重视学习英语口语。下面一起来分析选项：into（进入）和 before（在……之前）都是介词，介词必须放在名词、代词、动名词等名词性结构之前构成介词短语；freely 是副词，修饰动词作状语用。himself 是反身代词；master 可作动词 "熟练掌握，精通" 讲，也可作名词 "专家，大师" 讲。那么我们首先看 21 题空前 为 speak the English language____ "讲英语讲的怎么样呢 "，可知应该选择副词来修饰这个动词短

语。因此选择 freely.第 22 题根据句意我们可以选择出"把手指放在里面"应该用介词 into。第 23 题为固定短语用法的考察，make oneself understood,使自己被理解，我们可以选择出 himself 这个选项。第 24 题 the table 应该是在他面前的，所以选择 before. 第 25 题空后为 a foreign language 一门外语，可知前面应选择动词 master，表示"精通一门外语"。

Passage 2

A person who believes that he is incapable will not make a real effort, because he feels that it would be useless. He won 't go at a job with the confidence necessary for success. He is

therefore _____1_____ to fail, and the failure will strengthen his belief in his incompetence.

Alfred Adler' a famous doctor, had an experience ____2_____ illustrates this. When he was a small boy, he was poor at arithmetic. His teacher got the idea that he had no ability in arithmetic, and told his parents what she thought that they would not expect too much of him. _____3_____this way, they too developed the idea, "Isn't it too bad that Alfred can't do arithmetic?" He accepted their mistaken estimate of his ability, felt that it was useless to try, and was very poor at arithmetic, just as they expected.

One day Adler succeeded in solving a problem which _____4_____ of the other students had been able to solve. This gave him confidence. He rejected the idea that he couldn't do arithmetic and was determined to show them that he could. His new _____5_____ confidence stimulated

him to go at arithmetic problems with a new spirit. He now worked with interest, determination, and purpose, and he soon became extraordinarily good at arithmetic.

有个人，他总认为自己不够能干，也不愿意多努力，因为他认为这都是没用的。他没有 足够的信心去获得一份工作。因此，他总容易失败，失败同时让他更没有信心。

Alfred Adler，一个著名的医生，曾经用经验说明这个道理。当他还是个小男孩时，他 在数学方面很差，他的老师认为他在数学上没有天赋，并告诉他父母不要对他期待太高。他 们也认同这个观点。这不是太糟糕，不能做数学？他接受了他们关于他能力的 错误判断，觉得再努力也是没用的，因此，正如他们所期待的，在数学上就很差。

有一天，Adler 成功解决了一个其他学生都不会解决的问题。这给了他信心，他开始反对关于他做不好数学的判断，决心去证明他可以做到。他的新看法，增强了他对做好数学的 信心，他现在凭借着兴趣、决心和目标去工作，不久后，在数学上取得较大的成就。

1. A. found　B. none　　C. likely　　D. In　　E. which

2. A. found　B. none　　C. likely　　D.In　　E. which

3. A. found　B. none　　C. likely　　D.In　　E. which

4. A. found　B. none　　C. likely　　D. In　　E. which

5. A. found　B. none　　C. likely　　D.In　　E. which

KEY:CEDBA

1. 答案：C

知识点：形容词

解析：likely 是形容词，意为"很可能的 "，常用于 be likely to 结构，表示"很可能 "，在这里 likely to fail 指"很可能失败 "。

2．答案：E

知识点：定语从句

解析：which 是关系代词，引导定语从句修饰 experience,在定语从句中充当主语。   which illustrates(阐明，解释)this 这个从句修饰 experience,指"可以阐明这个道理的一次经历"。

3. 答案：D

知识点：固定搭配（in this way）

解析：in 是介词，意为"按照（表示方式），在……之内"。in this way 是固定用法，表示"这样，以这种方式"。

4. 答案：B

知识点：代词

解析：none 是代词，意为"没有人，一个也没有 "。none 可与 of 连用表示范围。在这里指班上没有其他同学……

5. 答案：A

知识点：被动语态

解析：found 是 find 的过去分词，new found 意为"新建立起来的 "，来修饰confidence"自信心"。

解答方法：这是一篇关于自信心的文章，通过 Alfred Adler 的例子证明了自信心对人们是否成功起着重要作用。下面我们一起来分析一下选项。found 是 find

的过去分词，none 是介词，意为"没有人，一个都没有"，likely 是形容词，

意为"很可能的"**,** in 是介词，意为"按照（表示方式），在……之内"，which

是关系代词，可以引导从句。第 21 题的空后有介词 to,我们应选择与其搭配的

固定用法，又根据句意可推断出选择 likely, be likely to 结构，表示"很可能"，

从第 22 题所在的句子我们看到已经有谓语动词 had,空后有 illustrates(阐明，

解释)这个动词，一个句子只能有一个谓语动词，因此应该推断出这是一个从句，

可以选择 which 来引导这个定语从句，修饰先行词 experience. 第 23 题空后为

this way 表示"这种方式"，那么"以……方式"可选择出介词 in, 注意这个固

定用法 in this way.第 24 空前的句意为"一天 Alfred 成功地解决了一道数学题

"，which 引导定语从句，修饰 a problem, 班上没有其他同学能解决的问题，

none of 表示否定，表示没有人。第 25 空后是名词 confidence,过去分词修饰

名词，new found"新建立起来的"。

Passage 3

Modern zoos are very different from zoos that were built fifty years ago.

At that time, zoos were places —21— people could go to see animals

from many parts of the world. The animals lived in cages that were made

—22— concrete with iron bars, cages that were easy to keep clean.

Unfortunately for the animals, the cages were small and impossible to

hide in. The zoo environment was anything but natural. —23— the zoo

keepers took good care of the animals and fed them well, many of the

animals did not thrive; they behaved in strange ways, and they often

became ill.

In modern zoos, people can see animals in more natural habitats. The animals are given more —24— in large areas so that they can live more comfortably as they would in nature. Even the appearance of zoos has changed. Trees and grass grow in the cages, and streams of water flow —25— the areas that animals live in.

现代动物园与 50 年前的很不一样。50 年前，动物园是可以看到世界各地动物的一个地方。动物们住在钢筋混凝土建造的笼子里，笼子容易清理。

对于动物们很不幸的是，笼子太小无处可藏。动物园的环境一点也不天然。虽然动物园 的员工照顾和喂养动物都很好，但动物们还是没有兴旺。他们行为怪异，常常生病。

在现代动物园中，人们能够看到动物表现出更多天然的习性。人们给动物提供广阔 的场地和更多的自由，所以动物们可以像在自然环境中一样舒适的生活。甚至连动物阅的外 观也进行了改善。笼子中种了树和草，小溪流过动物们居住的地方。

21. A. of   B. Although   C. where   D. over   E. freedom

22. A. of   B. Although   C. where   D. over   E. freedom

23. A. of   B. Although   C. where   D. over   E. freedom

24. A. of   B. Although   C. where   D. over   E. freedom

25. A. of   B. Although   C. where   D. over   E. freedom

KEY.CABED

21 答案：C

知识点：定语从句

解析:这是一个定语从句,where 作为关系副词,表示地点,修饰先行词 places,在定语从句中作状语。

22. 答案: A

知识点:词汇知识

解析:make 是动词,意为"制造,使得,布置等",make … of…指"由……制成",在成品中可以看出原料,通常用 be made of 形式。注意它与

make…from 的区别。make…from 也指"由……(原料)制成",但在成品中看不出原料来。

23. 答案:B

知识点:连词

解析:although 是连词,意为"虽然,尽管",通常表示转折关系,但引导的从句不能与 but, however 连用。

24. 答案:E

知识点:名词

解析:freedom 是名词,意为"自由"。在句中 are given more freedom 用了被动语态,指"被给予了更多的自由。"

25. 答案: D

知识点:介词

解析:over 是介词,意为"越过,在……之上"。指从物体的上方经过,不与物体接触。

解答方法:这是一篇关于动物园的文章,现代动物园与 50 年前的动物园相比有了很大改进。下面我们来分析一下选项。of 是介词,意为"关于,属于,由……

组成＂, although 是连词，意为"虽然，尽管＂，表示转折关系。where 是表示地点的关系副词。over 是介词，意为"越过，在......之上＂。freedom 是名词，意为"自由"。第 21 题空前是表示地点的名词 places,空后的句子对这个名词起的是修饰作用,我们可知这是一个定语从句,选择表示地点的关系副词 where.第 22 题 be made of 表示"由......制成＂，是一个固定搭配。第 23 题，我们通过理解句意，可以看出这两个短句子表示转折关系，应选择表示转折关系的连词来引导。第 24 题句意为"动物们被给予了......"，很显然要填名词，freedom 表示"自由＂。第 25 题 flow over 表示河水流过用介词 over.