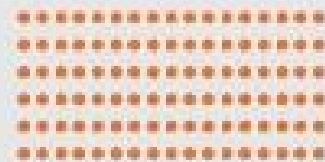


学业提升篇 (第二版)

新素养英语 拓展模块

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第二节

完形填空



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01

题型分析及应试指导



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一、题型分析及应试指导



一 题型分析

完形填空部分包含一篇短文和 20 道单项选择题，每题 1 分，共 20 分。本部分主要考查考生在全面理解文章的基础上，综合运用英语语言知识补全文章意思和结构的能力。

完形填空中出现的短文体裁多是观点鲜明、条理清楚的说明文或议论文，题材则以社科方面的内容居多。本部分要求考生在解题时同时把握文章内容和篇章结构，在理解篇章大意并把握上下文逻辑关系的基础上，综合运用其语言能力，推测出空缺部分的内容。因此，本部分旨在考查考生对词汇、表达方式和篇章结构的掌握程度，以及考生的阅读能力和思辨能力。本部分是对考生英语水平的综合性测试，要求考生有较广的知识面、扎实的语言功底和灵活运用语言知识的能力，因此难度较大，容易失分。



一、题型分析及应试指导



二 应试指导

完形填空部分注重考查考生综合运用语言的能力，尤其是考生在阅读理解过程中补充缺失信息的能力。考查的重点有词汇方面的词义辨析和搭配、语法结构方面的固定句式、语篇方面的衔接等。根据完形填空部分试题的设置情况和基本要求，建议考生在做完形填空题时采取以下三个步骤：

1. 快速通读全文，把握文章主旨大意。

以略读的方式快速浏览全文，从整体上了解文章的主题、文体特征、结构框架，找出作者的观点、态度、思路，结合段首句、段尾句和含有衔接意义的词语，找到文章展开的线索，以及句与句之间、段与段之间的逻辑关系。通过速读全文可以把握文章发展的基本思路，为下一步解题确定语境线索。



一、题型分析及应试指导



二 应试指导

2. 细读全文，根据上下文的逻辑关系和线索，逐个击破。

首先，对于含义明显的词汇、固定搭配或习惯用法、常用句式等纯语言知识问题，可以边读文章边猜测答案；其次，在理解语篇的基础上，利用字里行间的线索解决在通读过程中未能猜测出答案的题目；然后，考生要理清题目涉及的句子的句法关系，辨别句子是简单句、并列句还是主从复合句，并根据语法判断词性，根据自己的生活常识、语言知识与文章主题猜测该词或短语的语义范围；最后，对于难度最大的题目，可利用前面已填入的选项缩小范围，采用排除法确定正确答案。

3. 再次通读补全的文章，检查答案是否恰当。

做完题后，考生要仔细检查文章是否通顺、连贯，语篇内容和结构是否完整，语义和语法是否准确等。



02

测试要点及解题技巧



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二、测试要点及解题技巧



一 测试要点

把握完形填空部分的测试要点，才能提高做题的准确性。根据近几年完形填空测试题的要求，现将本部分的测试题归纳为以下四项测试要点：

1. 词义辨析题

做词义辨析题时要注意各种“重复”出现的词语。同一个单词或词组有时会在文章中重复出现，有时会以同义词、近义词或反义词的形式出现。因此，考生需要注意连贯阅读，利用重复出现的信息来确定正确答案。



二、测试要点及解题技巧



一 测试要点

(1) 原词重复出现

例如：

A number of related causes may contribute to aging. Some cells of the body have a fairly long life, but they can't be when they die. As a person ages, the number of brain cells and muscle cells decreases. Other body cells die and are replaced by new cells.

A. replaced

B. rebuilt

C. recovered

D. surrendered

【解析】句意：身体中的一些细胞有相当长的寿命，但是它们死亡后不能被替代。
replaced：代替，替换；rebuilt：重建，使复原；recovered：恢复健康，复原；
surrendered：投降。根据下文中的 replaced 可知，此处为原词复现。故选 A。



二、测试要点及解题技巧



一 测试要点

(2) 以同义词、近义词的形式出现

例如：

We all have heard the saying, “We often hurt those we love or those closest to us!”

Think of the times when we were or upset when we arrived home. How did we handle it? We released it madly to whoever we may meet first when we were angry. It could be our wife or husband, children and even our pets. Although this behavior is impolite, we have all done it.

A. happy

B. angry

C. excited

D. satisfied

【解析】 根据空后的 or upset 可推知，空处应选择与 upset（沮丧，不高兴）表达意思相近的词，所以 angry（愤怒的，生气的）符合题意。happy：高兴的，幸福的；excited：激动的，兴奋的；satisfied：满意的，欣慰的。故选 B。



二、测试要点及解题技巧



一 测试要点

(3) 以反义词的形式出现

例如:

During the nineteenth century, however, manufacturers discovered ways of producing it in vast quantities and it has since become one of the staple (主要的) articles of diet, particularly among the lower social classes. It has the advantages of being comparatively cheap, easily digested, rich in energy, and useful for flavoring.

However, its major are that it lacks nourishing quality and tends to displace other much more valuable food from the diet. The most serious of all is its adverse effects on health, since excessive consumption can cause heart disease, obesity, and dental decay.

A. disadvantages

B. qualities

C. characteristics

D. uses

【解析】 根据 that 后面的 lacks nourishing quality and tends to displace other much more valuable food 可知，这里指的是“它的主要缺点”。disadvantages: 缺点，劣势；qualities: 质量，品质；characteristics: 特征，特点；uses: 使用，用途。另外，根据第一段最后一句中的 advantages 和空前的 however 可知，此处为反义词复现。故选 A。



二、测试要点及解题技巧



一 测试要点

2. 词语搭配题

词语搭配题中，动词、名词、形容词等与介词的固定搭配是测试的重点。因此，考生平时要把固定搭配及其常用句型记牢，并学会灵活运用这些固定搭配。例如：

Today, addiction and obesity (肥胖) may cause bad reputations, but for a long time sugar was luxury (奢侈品) and the opinion of the medical professionals it still should be.

A. to

B. on

C. for

D. in

【解析】 in the opinion of sb. 为固定搭配，译为“在某人看来”。故选 D。



二、测试要点及解题技巧



一 测试要点

3. 语法结构题

语法结构题除了考查语法知识外，更重要的是考查考生把握上下文逻辑关系、语篇内容和结构的能力。这就要求考生在记牢语法知识的同时，提高阅读理解的能力，并将两者结合，灵活运用。例如：

Whatever the occasion, whether it be for business negotiations or for family gatherings, people like to together to make business negotiations successful or to strengthen family ties.

A. diner

B. dinner

C. dinning

D. dine

【解析】 根据空前的like to可知，空处应用动词原形。like to do sth.意为“喜欢做某事”。选项中只有dine（吃饭，进餐）为动词原形。diner: (n.) 就餐者；dinner: (n.) 正餐，晚餐；din: (n.) 嘈杂声，(v.) 反复灌输，dinning 是其动名词和现在分词形式，dine的动名词和现在分词形式应是dining。故选D。



二、测试要点及解题技巧



一 测试要点

4. 逻辑推理题

【解析】做完形填空题时，相关的英语语言文化背景知识和社会常识都发挥着重要作用。遇到难题时，考生可充分利用常识和文章中已有的线索，再根据上下文的逻辑关系进行判断。常见的逻辑关系有：因果关系、并列关系、对比或对照关系、转折关系、举例关系等。例如：

There is a new magazine in London. Different appear all the time. But this one is more than just different — it is revolutionary.

A. prints

B. newspapers

C. publications

D. pictures

【解析】根据上文中的magazine可推知，此处表达的是“始终都有不同的出版物出现”。prints：书报，印刷行业；newspapers：报纸；publications：出版物；pictures：相片，图画。故选C。



二、测试要点及解题技巧



二 解题技巧

1. 利用上下文的语境寻找解题信息。

完形填空部分的测试题重点考查考生在特定语境中运用语言知识进行推理判断的能力，因此考生要把握文章主旨，利用上下文的语境和线索解题。例如：

That “something special” was the creative individuals who could invent machines, find new sources of power, and establish business organizations to reshape the society. The men who the machines of the Industrial Revolution came from many backgrounds and many occupations.

A. employed **B. created** C. operated D. controlled

【解析】第一句大意为“某些特殊的”是那些有创造力的人，他们能发明机器、找到新能源、建立商业组织来重塑社会。由此可推知，此处表达的是创造工业革命机器的人来自不同的背景和不同的职业。employed: 雇用，使用；created: 创造，设计，建立；operated: 运转，操作；controlled: 控制，掌管。故选 B。



二、测试要点及解题技巧



二 解题技巧

2. 利用关联词理顺文章上下文之间的逻辑关系。

完形填空包含一篇有完整内容且按照一定思路发展的文章，文章各段、各句之间都有逻辑上的必然联系。考生要充分利用能够表明这些内在联系的关联词，理清文章脉络，利用句与句、句群与句群之间的逻辑关系解题。例如：

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply — all these were important factors in helping England to become the centre for the Industrial Revolution. they were not enough. Something special was needed to start the industrial process. That “something special” was men.

A. But

B. Besides

C. And

D. Even

【解析】根据第一句的意思，“一块没有被破坏的土地，加上财富、自然资源和劳动力供应——所有这些都是帮助英国成为工业革命中心的重要因素。”和第二、三句的意思“他们还不够。要开启工业进程还需要一些特别的东西。”可知这两部分之间是转折关系，因此，需要选择具有转折意思的关联词，故选A。



二、测试要点及解题技巧



二 解题技巧

3. 利用排除法突破难关

针对一些特别难的题目，考生可利用排除法，将四个选项逐一填入空白处验证，排除不恰当的选项，最后确定正确答案。例如：

In the United States, professors have many other duties besides teaching, such as administration or research work. Therefore, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is limited. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either a professor during office hours or make an appointment.

A. greet

B. annoy

C. approach

D. attach

【解析】根据空格后面 or 并列的内容可推知这里所选的词应与预约的意思相近，所以排除 greet（问候）、annoy（使恼怒，打扰）、attach（系上，贴上，附上）三项。approach 有“靠近，接近，与……打交道”的意思，故选 C。

03

试题举例及解析



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三、试题举例及解析



You' ve just been given a major task and want to do it well, but it seems that 1 you get started, you' re interrupted. First, Jane stops 2. Then, it' s the phone. Later, your boss tells you to drop everything — she' s got a rush job. And you have a meeting at three!

All these things are important. 3 you could arrange them without breaking your 4 !
Actually, you can! We' ve heard about quality time at home — why not add quality time into the job?

Begin by 5 out those parts of the day 6 you' re most 7. You may work best in the morning or in the afternoon. No matter when — just find your time and build a wall 8 it.



三、试题举例及解析



Say 9 your 10 time begins at ten. 11 on your major task then, and don't let anything interrupt you. If you have a secretary, tell her or him to hold 12 the calls and visitors. If you don't, try to ask a colleague to help you. The 13 is that both visitors and your colleagues will know that you will not be 14 for a part of each day. Why? Because you are working!

Prepare for this special block of time as carefully 15 you would for an important meeting. Don't waste precious minutes searching for memos or notes. Be ready 16 precisely at ten, and get the most 17 every second. You might like to use your 18 simply for thinking about a project, a problem or a new idea.

Start small — maybe thirty or forty minutes, three times a week, building 19 at least an hour. Sure, you'll have to chip away at your blocks a little sometimes, but guard that hour as you would any other valued 20.



三、试题举例及解析



1. A. because

B. the minute

C. so that

D. even if

1. 【题型】 语法结构题

【解析】句意：你刚接到一项重要任务，并且想把它做好，但似乎你一开始就被打断了。because：因为，引导原因状语从句；the minute：一……就……，引导时间状语从句；so that：因此，以便，引导结果状语从句或目的状语从句；even if：即使，虽然，引导让步状语从句。分析句子结构并结合句意可知，选 B。

2. **A. by**

B. in

C. out

D. over

2. 【题型】 词义辨析题

【解析】句意：首先，简顺路造访。stop by：过去坐坐，顺路造访；stop in：待在家里（不外出）；stop out：夜里很晚不回家；stop over：中途停留。根据句意可知，选 A。



三、试题举例及解析



3. A. Where B. But C. If only D. Otherwise

3. 【题型】语法结构题

【解析】分析句子结构可知，本句为一个感叹句，且用的是虚拟语气，所以只能用 If only 引导，表示将来不太可能实现的愿望，意为“要是……就好了”。其他三项不用于感叹句，且均不符合题意。故选 C。

4. A. interest B. promise C. condition D. concentration

4. 【题型】逻辑推理题

【解析】interest: 兴趣, 吸引力; promise: 诺言, 许诺; condition: 状态, 状况; concentration: 专注, 注意力。根据上文提到的“首先, 简顺路造访; 然后是电话; 稍后, 你的老板告诉你放下一切——她有个紧急工作; 而你三点要开会!”推知, 接到一项重要任务后, 你的注意力被各种事情分散了。故选 D。



三、试题举例及解析



5. A. finding B. found C. being found D. find

5. 【题型】语法结构题

【解析】分析句子结构可知，空处应用动名词形式，和空后的内容一起作介词 by 的宾语。根据句意可知，find out (弄清) 与其逻辑主语之间是主谓关系，所以应用动名词的一般式。故选 A。

6. A. it B. out which C. why D. during which

6. 【题型】语法结构题

【解析】分析句子结构可知，空处引导的是一个定语从句，修饰指物的先行词 those parts of the day。during the day 为固定搭配，意为“在白天”，所以从句应用 during which 引导，其中 which 在从句中作介词 during 的宾语。it 不能引导从句；B 项介词使用错误；why 在定语从句中作原因状语，这三项均不符合题意。故选 D。



三、试题举例及解析



7. **A.** efficient B. creative C. tired D. sleepy

7. 【题型】逻辑推理题

【解析】 efficient: 高效的; creative: 有创造力的; tired: 疲倦的; sleepy: 困倦的。根据下文“你可能在上午或下午工作最出色”可推知, 此处表达的是“你效率最高的那些时间段”。故选 A。

8. **A.** around B. behind C. far from D. above

8. 【题型】词义辨析题

【解析】句意: 无论何时, 找到你的时间, 然后在它周围筑一堵墙。around: 围绕, 环绕; behind: 在.....的后面; far from: 远离; above: 在.....上面。根据句意可知, 选A。



三、试题举例及解析



9. A. what B. how C. that D. whether

9. 【题型】语法结构题

【解析】分析句子结构可知，空处引导一个宾语从句。从句成分和意义完整，所以应用在从句中不充当任何语法成分、只起连接作用且无词义的 that 引导。what 在宾语从句中作主语、宾语等成分；how 在宾语从句中作方式状语；whether 在宾语从句中不充当任何语法成分，只起连接作用，但有“是否”的含义。这三项均不符合题意，故选 C。

10. A. lunch B. work C. task D. quality

10. 【题型】词义辨析题

【解析】句意：比如，你的黄金时间从 10 点开始。根据第二段最后一句中的 quality time 可知，此处为其原词复现。lunch: 午餐；work: 工作，劳动；task: 任务。故选 D。



三、试题举例及解析



11. A. Call

B. Focus

C. Depend

D. Feed

11. 【题型】 词义辨析题

【解析】 句意：然后专注于你的重要任务，不要让任何事情打断你。call on: 邀请，请求；focus on: 集中（注意力、精力等）于；depend on: 取决于，依靠；feed on（动物）以……为食。根据句意可知，选 B。

12. **A. all**

B. both

C. none

D. either

12. 【题型】 词义辨析题

【解析】 all: 所有，常与名词连用，名词前面可用 the, this, that, my, her, his 等，也可用数词；both: 两个都；none: 没有一个；either: （两者中的）任何一个。根据空后的 the calls and visitors 和句意可知，此处表达的是“所有的电话和来访者”。故选 A。



三、试题举例及解析



13. A. question

B. demand

C. news

D. point

13. 【题型】 词义辨析题

【解析】句意：重点是来访者和你的同事都知道你每天会有一部分时间没空。
question: 问题，疑问； demand: 要求，需要； news: 新闻，消息； point: 观点，重点。
根据句意可知，选 D。

14. A. reasonable

B. available

C. embarrassing

D. confusing

14. 【题型】 词义辨析题

【解析】句意参考上题解析。reasonable: 合理的，有理由的； available: （东西）可获得的，（人）有空的； embarrassing: 使人害羞的（难堪的，惭愧的）； confusing: 令人困惑的。故选 B。



三、试题举例及解析



15. A. less B. more C. as D. than

15. 【题型】语法结构题

【解析】根据空前的 as carefully 可知，此处为“as + 副词的原级 + as”的原级比较结构，用于两者之间，表示一方与另一方一样。故选 C。

16. A. to begin B. beginning C. having begun D. began

16. 【题型】语法结构题

【解析】be ready to do sth. 为固定用法，意为“准备好去做某事”，其中不定式（短语）作宾语。故选 A。



三、试题举例及解析



17. A. on B. with **C. out of** D. over

17. 【题型】 词语搭配题

【解析】 get ... out of ... 为固定搭配，意为“从.....中获得（有益的东西）”。其他三项表达的含意均不正确。故选 C。

18. A. memories **B. blocks** C. experiences D. relationships

18. 【题型】 词义辨析题

【解析】 根据最后一段最后一句中的 your blocks 可知，此处为 blocks 的原词复现。memory: 记忆力，记性；block: （时间的）一段；experience: （一次）经历；relationship: 联系。故选 B。



三、试题举例及解析



19. A. compared to

B. due to

C. other than

D. up to

19. 【题型】词义辨析题

【解析】句意：从小处开始——可能三十或四十分钟，每周三次，逐渐增加到至少一个小时。compared to: 与……相比，被比作；due to: 由于，因为；other than: 除……以外，不同于；up to: 到达（某数量、程度等）。故选 D。

20. A. possessions

B. positions

C. satisfaction

D. doubts

20. 【题型】词义辨析题

【解析】possession: 个人财产，私人物品；position: 位置；satisfaction: 满足；doubt: 疑惑，疑问。此处表达的是“像守护任何其他宝贵财产一样”。故选 A。

04

自测练习



大连理工大学出版社



四、自测练习



1

Exercise

There are about fifteen hundred languages in the world, 1 only a few of them are very important. English is one of these. Today a large number of people use it, not only in England and the U.S., but also in 2 parts of the world. It is estimated that about 200 million people speak it as their own language, but maybe it is difficult to calculate the number of people who learn it as a 3 language. An increasing number of people are 4 to do so. Is it easy or difficult to learn English? Different people may have different 5. Have you ever 6 ads of this kind in the newspapers or magazines? “Learn English for six weeks, and your 7 is back!” “Easy and funny! Our records and tapes can help you 8 English in a month. 9 the first day your 10 will be excellent. Just send...” Of course, it never 11 quite like this.



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1

Exercise

The only language 12 seems easy to learn is the mother tongue. We should 13 that we all learned our own language well when we were children. If we 14 learn English in the same way, it would not seem so difficult. 15 what a small child does. He listens to 16 people say. He tries what he hears. During the process, he is using the language all the time to speak and think. Just imagine how much 17 he gets!

So it is hard to say that learning English is easy, because a good command 18 English 19 upon a lot of practice. And practice needs great efforts and 20 much time. Good teachers, records, tapes, books and dictionaries will be helpful. But they cannot do the student's work for him.



四、自测练习



1 Exercise

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. since | B. for | C. but | D. and |
| 2. A. others | B. other | C. another | D. the others |
| 3. A. native | B. foreign | C. first | D. mother |
| 4. A. pretending | B. giving | C. trying | D. using |
| 5. A. questions | B. problems | C. emotions | D. answers |
| 6. A. liked | B. sold | C. noticed | D. argued |
| 7. A. knowledge | B. time | C. money | D. English |
| 8. A. mastering | B. master | C. having mastered | D. mastered |
| 9. A. From | B. Before | C. When | D. Until |
| 10. A. spelling | B. grammar | C. writing | D. pronunciation |



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1 Exercise

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 11. A. happened | B. looked | C. seemed | D. felt |
| 12. A. how | B. that | C. where | D. why |
| 13. A. forget | B. remember | C. forgiv | D. think |
| 14. A. must | B. need | C. have to | D. could |
| 15. A. Regard | B. Think of | C. Absorb | D. Mind |
| 16. A. which | B. when | C. it | D. what |
| 17. A. practice | B. money | C. language | D. time |
| 18. A. of | B. at | C. in | D. with |
| 19. A. tries | B. depends | C. has | D. takes |
| 20. A. applies | B. gets | C. takes | D. costs |



四、自测练习



2

Exercise

In China, it is relatively usual to ask people their age, but in the West, this question is generally regarded as impolite. This is particularly true 1 women and even more 2 if the inquirer is a man. However, it is 3 to ask children their age, and some adults may not mind 4 either. In fact some elderly people are quite happy to 5 their age, especially if they feel they 6 young for their age. Nevertheless it is not very wise to ask a(n) 7 question like “How old are you?” if elderly people want to talk about their age, and perhaps receive a compliment on how young they look, they may easily 8 the topic themselves, and ask the other person to 9 how old they are. 10 such a situation, it is quite acceptable to discuss age 11. They normally expect to be complimented on their youthfulness, though rather than 12 that they look very old! 13 Westerners do not usually ask people directly how old they are this does not 14 that they are not interested to know how old other people are. They may ask 15 for the information, 16 they may try to 17 the topic indirectly. Sometimes discussions about educational 18 and the number of years of working experience may provide some 19, but this is not always the 20.



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2 Exercise

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. with | B. for | C. of | D. to |
| 2. A. that | B. such | C. than | D. so |
| 3. A. average | B. normal | C. expected | D. unusual |
| 4. A. being asked | B. asking | C. to ask | D. to be asked |
| 5. A. reveal | B. reflect | C. release | D. remark |
| 6. A. hear | B. look | C. see | D. watch |
| 7. A. open | B. strange | C. impolite | D. direct |
| 8. A. bring about | B. bring up | C. bring in | D. bring to |
| 9. A. guess | B. know | C. learn | D. predict |
| 10. A. For | B. With | C. In | D. On |



四、自测练习



3

Exercise

From my second grade on, there was one event I feared every year: the piano recital (独奏演唱会). A recital 1 I had to practice a boring piece of music and perform before strangers. Each year I 2 ask my father if I could skip the recital “just this once”. And each year he would shake his head, muttering (嘀咕) 3 about building self-confidence and working toward a 4.

So it was with really great 5 that I stood in church one recent Sunday, video camera in hand, and 6 my 68-year-old father sweating in his shirt 7 rising to play the piano in his very first recital.

My father had longed to play music since childhood, but his family was poor and couldn't 8 lessons. He could have gone on regretting it, 9 too many of us do. But though he was rooted in his past, he wasn't 10 there. When he retired three years ago, he 11 his church music director to take him as a student.



四、自测练习



3

Exercise

For a moment after my father sat down at the keyboard, he 12 stared down at his fingers. Has he forgotten the 13? I worried, remembering those split seconds 14 ago when my mind would go blank and my fingers would 15. But then came the beautiful melody, from the 16 fingers that once baited (装饵料) my fishing lines. And I 17 he had been doing what music teachers always stress: 18 the music and pretend the others aren't there.

“I'm 19 of him for starting something new at his age,” I said to my son Jeff.

“Yeah, and doing it so 20,” Jeff added.

With his first recital, my father taught me more about courage and determination than all the words he used those 30-plus years ago.



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3 Exercise

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. reflected | B. explained | C. meant | D. proved |
| 2. A. would | B. could | C. might | D. should |
| 3. A. nothing | B. everything | C. anything | D. something |
| 4. A. goal | B. stage | C. journey | D. chance |
| 5. A. trouble | B. satisfaction | C. strength | D. disappointment |
| 6. A. kept | B. sent | C. watched | D. felt |
| 7. A. through | B. from | C. against | D. before |
| 8. A. miss | B. afford | C. select | D. understand |
| 9. A. as | B. once | C. if | D. while |
| 10. A. educated | B. protected | C. stuck | D. spoilt |



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3

Exercise

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 11. A. allowed | B. invited | C. inspired | D. persuaded |
| 12. A. roughly | B. simply | C. merrily | D. curiously |
| 13. A. words | B. videos | C. notes | D. lessons |
| 14. A. decades | B. weeks | C. hours | D. moments |
| 15. A. play | B. freeze | C. click | D. adjust |
| 16. A. same | B. warm | C. different | D. dirty |
| 17. A. predicted | B. realized | C. imagined | D. insisted |
| 18. A. pass over | B. turn up | C. bring in | D. concentrate on |
| 19. A. ashamed | B. aware | C. tired | D. proud |
| 20. A. casually | B. anxiously | C. nicely | D. frequently |



四、自测练习



4

Exercise

The small town of Rjukan in Norway is situated between several mountains and does not get direct sunlight from late September to mid-March 1 six months out of the year. “Of course, we 2 it when the sun is shining,” says Karin Ro, who works for the town’s tourism office. “We see the sky is 3, but down in the valley it’s darker — it’s like on a 4 day.”

But that 5 when a system of high-tech 6 was introduced to reflect sunlight from neighboring peaks (山峰) into the valley below. Wednesday, residents (居民) of Rjukan 7 their very first ray of winter sunshine: A row of reflective boards on a nearby mountainside were put to 8. The mirrors are controlled by a computer that 9 them to turn along with the sun throughout the 10 and to close during windy weather. They reflect a concentrated beam (束) of light onto the town’s central 11, creating an area of sunlight roughly 600 square meters. When the light 12, Rjukan residents gathered together.



四、自测练习



4

Exercise

“People have been 13 there and standing there and taking 14 of each other,” Ro says. The town square was totally 15, I think almost all the people in the town were there.” The 3,500 residents cannot all 16 the sunshine at the same time. 17, the new light feels like more than enough for the town’ s 18 residents.

“It’ s not very 19,” she says, “but it is enough when we are 20.”



四、自测练习



4 Exercise

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. only | B. obviously | C. nearly | D. precisely |
| 2. A. fear | B. believe | C. hear | D. notice |
| 3. A. empty | B. blue | C. high | D. wide |
| 4. A. cloudy | B. normal | C. different | D. warm |
| 5. A. helped | B. changed | C. happened | D. mattered |
| 6. A. computers | B. telescopes | C. mirrors | D. cameras |
| 7. A. remembered | B. forecasted | C. received | D. imagined |
| 8. A. repair | B. risk | C. rest | D. use |
| 9. A. forbids | B. directs | C. predicts | D. follows |
| 10. A. day | B. night | C. month | D. year |



四、自测练习



4 Exercise

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 11. A. library | B. hall | C. square | D. street |
| 12. A. appeared | B. returned | C. faded | D. stopped |
| 13. A. driving | B. hiding | C. camping | D. siting |
| 14. A. pictures | B. notes | C. care | D. hold |
| 15. A. new | B. full | C. flat | D. silent |
| 16. A. block | B. avoid | C. enjoy | D. store |
| 17. A. Instead | B. However | C. Gradually | D. Similarly |
| 18. A. nature-loving | B. energy-saving | C. weather-beaten | D. sun-starved |
| 19. A. big | B. clear | C. cold | D. easy |
| 20. A. trying | B. waiting | C. watching | D. sharing |



四、自测练习



5

Exercise

The amount of usable water has always been of great interest in the world. 1 springs and streams sometimes means control, particularly in the 2 areas like the desert. The control is possible even without possession of large areas of 3 land. In the early days of the American West, gun fights were not 4 for the water resources, and laws had to be 5 to protect the water rights of the 6 and the use of the water resources accordingly.

7 is known to us all there is not 8 water in all places for everyone to use as much as they like. Deciding on the 9 of water that will be used in any particular period 10 careful planning, so that people can manage and use water more 11. Farmers have to change their use of or demand for water 12 the water supply forecast.



四、自测练习



5

Exercise

The 13 water supply forecast is based on the water from the 14 than from the below. Interest is 15 in the ways to increase rainfall by man-made methods, and to get water from the winter snow on mountain 16.

With special equipment some scientists are studying the ways in which the mountain snow can be 17, and with the help of a repeater station, they send the 18 data to the base station. The operator at the base station can get the data at any time by 19 a button. In the near future, the forecast and use of water 20 probably depend on the advance knowledge of snow on mountains, not of water underground.



四、自测练习



5 Exercise

1. A. Using

B. Occupying

C. Owing

D. Finding

2. A. dry

B. distant

C. deserted

D. wild

3. A. fine

B. beautiful

C. rich

D. farming

4. A. unlawful

B. unacceptable

C. unpopular

D. uncommon

5. A. made

B. designed

C. signed

D. written

6. A. winners

B. settlers

C. fighters

D. supporters

7. A. That

B. It

C. What

D. As

8. A. plentiful

B. enough

C. any

D. much

9. A. type

B. quality

C. amount

D. level

10. A. requests

B. requires

C. means

D. suggests



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5 Exercise

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. effectively | B. easily | C. conveniently | D. actively |
| 12. A. leading to | B. due to | C. owing to | D. according to |
| 13. A. correct | B. further | C. average | D. early |
| 14. A. clouds | B. sky | C. air | D. above |
| 15. A. raising | B. rising | C. building | D. lasting |
| 16. A. rocks | B. tips | C. tops | D. trees |
| 17. A. taken care of | B. made use of | C. piled up | D. saved up |
| 18. A. picked | B. produced | C. used | D. gathered |
| 19. A. touching | B. knocking | C. pressing | D. turning |
| 20. A. might | B. can | C. will | D. should |



THANKS

