

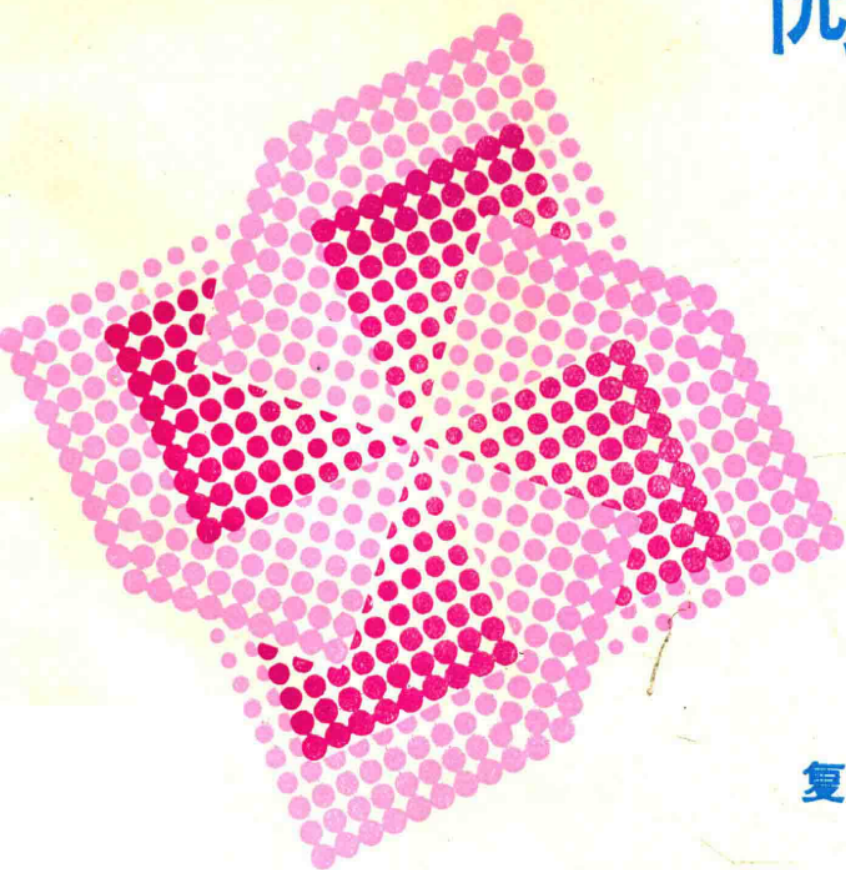
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高中英语系列丛书之一

● 郑时恒 主 编  
● 席时亨 副主编

高中英语  
能力训练

——完形填空  
和  
阅读理解



复旦大学出版社

间十天左右即为幼卵。

## ——元形填空和阅读理解(一)

《古詩英華》附錄四第 11 首丘遲《詩》：「昔年春草生，今春草復生。春草年年生，春草年年生。」

主编 郑时恒 副主编 席时亨

及三六五出版社

## 高中英语能力训练——完形填空和阅读理解(三)

完形填空和阅读理解在高中英语会考和高考中分别占总分 31% 和 46.6%, 这说明了完形填空和阅读理解在英语中所占的重要位置, 故从基础开始有计划地进行这方面的训练十分必要。据此我们组织了一批富有经验的英语教研员和教师编写了这套训练丛书, 全书分三册, 分别供高一、高二、高三学生使用, 本书为第一册。本套教材按教学大纲要求, 课文难易适中, 选材广泛, 内容生动有趣, 完形填空排版新颖、科学; 便于学生操作, 相信通过这一严格训练你的英语会有较大提高。

(沪)新登字 202 号

### 高中英语能力训练——完形填空和阅读理解(三)

郑时恒 主编

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# UNIT ONE

## 前 言

完形填空和阅读理解，历来是高中英语考查题型中区分度和难度最大的项目。它们在高中英语会考和高考中分别占 31% 和 46.67%，无论是教师和学生都对这两个题型予以极大的关注。

完形填空和阅读理解均属能力测试题，主要测试学生对语言的理解程度和综合运用语言的能力，这种能力的培养决非一日之功，只能采用细水长流和持之以恒的训练方法。为此，我们邀请了本市富有经验的英语教研员和部分教师编写了《高中英语能力训练——完形填空和阅读理解》一书，全书共三册，分别供高中一年级至三年级使用。

本书的主要特点是：

1. 配合课本，难度适中。
2. 排版新颖、科学，短文和选择项同排一页，使用方便，需要时可按课本化整为零。
3. 选材广泛，内容生动有趣。

本册为第三册，由郑时恒主编，席时亨副主编，参加编写的有：

吴兆熊 陈雄刚 席时亨 张月华 冯倩倩 王宇绥 祝瑞泳 郑时恒

书中不足之处，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者  
1994.9

pineapples and canned fruit.

Also sharpened my knife.

They were all surprised & I

was doing and asked me if I

my picture 11 with the crew.

Of course I was delighted.

There was a young 12 woman

named Svetlana and I pulled

her 13 my side and gave her a

from England with love. Yes

while they filmed. She was very

happy about it and, to make

sure the picture would 14

asked me to 15 the perform-

ance as the photographer

could take 16 pictures.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

c. in

a. that

c. all

a. had

c. will have

a. take

a. taken

a. health-looking

c. health-looking

a. to

c. on

a. come out

c. come on

a. act

c. replay

a. few

c. a few

d. for

b. what

d. which

b. had had

d. would have

b. to take

d. to be taken

b. healthy-looking

d. healthy-looking

b. at

d. in

b. come up

d. come down

b. play

d. repeat

b. some

d. more

言

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高中英语能力训练——完形填空和阅读理解(三)

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# UNIT ONE

## Cloze Test

A Russian ship 1 from Cuba saw me rowing (划船) and started to lower a lifeboat. I 2 madly that I was all right and did not 3 anything, but the lifeboat was soon coming towards me and they invited me 4. As with the previous Russian ship, the captain was 5 and I was invited to have a shower. They were extraordinarily warm and friendly and 6 that I needed something, and 7 them happy I got some water, cigarettes, pineapples and canned fruit. Also sharpened my knife. They were all surprised 8 9 I was doing and asked me if I 10 my picture 11 with the crew. Of course I was delighted. There was a young 12 woman named Svetlana and I pulled her 13 my side and gave her a from-England-with-love kiss while they filmed. She was very happy about it and, to make sure the picture would 14, asked me to 15 the performance as the photographers could take 16 pictures.

(A)

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. coming          | b. is coming         |
| c. comes              | d. came              |
| 2. a. wave            | b. waved             |
| c. wove               | d. was waving        |
| 3. a. have            | b. get               |
| c. see                | d. need              |
| 4. a. on board        | b. on the board      |
| c. boarding           | d. boarded           |
| 5. a. hurrying        | b. in a hurry        |
| c. in no hurry        | d. hurried           |
| 6. a. keeping insist  | b. kept insisting    |
| c. kept on insisting  | d. went on insisting |
| 7. a. make            | b. making            |
| c. to make            | d. made              |
| 8. a. at              | b. on                |
| c. in                 | d. for               |
| 9. a. that            | b. what              |
| c. all                | d. which             |
| 10. a. had            | b. had had           |
| c. will have          | d. would have        |
| 11. a. take           | b. to take           |
| c. taken              | d. to be taken       |
| 12. a. health-looking | b. healthy-looking   |
| c. health-looked      | d. healthy-looked    |
| 13. a. to             | b. at                |
| c. on                 | d. in                |
| 14. a. come out       | b. come up           |
| c. come on            | d. come down         |
| 15. a. act            | b. play              |
| c. replay             | d. repeat            |
| 16. a. few            | b. some              |
| c. a few              | d. more              |

# UNIT ONE

(B)

Tom saw an advertisement in a newspaper for a beautiful, modern bicycle which 1 \$ 50, so he went to the shop which had put the advertisement 2 and asked to see one of 3 wonderful bicycles.

The shopkeeper was very happy to show 4 to Tom, who 5 it carefully and then 6 the shopkeeper, saying, "There isn't a lamp on this bicycle, but there was one on the bicycle in your advertisement."

"Yes, sir," answered the shopkeeper, "but the lamp isn't included in the price of the bicycle. It's 7."

"8 included in the price of the bicycle!" Tom said angrily. "But that's not honest. If the lamp's in the advertisement, it 9 included in the price you gave there."

"Well, sir," answered the shopkeeper calmly, "there's also a girl on the bicycle in our advertisement, but we don't 10 one of them with the bicycle either."

1. a. pays

c. spent

2. (A) a. in

c. for

3. a. its

c. their

4. a. it

c. another

5. a. tested

c. examined

6. a. turned to

c. faced

7. a. a gift

c. an extra

8. a. Nothing

c. What

9. a. should be

c. has been

10. a. offer

c. give

b. cost

d. paid

b. on

d. /

b. theirs

d. his

b. one

d. another one

b. rode

d. checked

b. turned

d. turned against

b. the extra

d. wrong

b. No

d. Not

b. is

d. should have been

b. have

d. supply

d. would have

b. to take

d. to be taken

b. healthily-looking

d. healthily-looked

b. at

d. in

b. come up

d. come down

b. play

d. repeat

b. some

d. more

c. will have

a. take

c. taken

a. health-looking

c. health-looked

a. to

c. on

a. come out

c. come on

a. and

c. replay

a. few

c. a few



- What is language for? Some people seem to think 1 for practising grammar rules 2 learning list of words — the 3 the words the better. That's 4 wrong. Language is 5 the exchange of ideas, for communication. It's no good 6 all about a language 7 you can't use it. Many students I 8 know hundreds of grammar rules 9 they can't speak correctly 10 fluently. They're afraid of making mistakes. One 11 be afraid of making mistakes. We native speakers make mistakes 12. And we sometimes 13 rules. But the mistakes that native speakers make are different from 14 Chinese students make. They're English mistakes in 15 English language. And if enough native speakers break a rule, it's 16 a rule. 17 used to be wrong 18 becomes right. The people not only make 19, they make language. But they can only make their own language. They can't make 20 language. So Chinese students of English should 21 attention to grammar, but they shouldn't overdo it. They should put communication 22.
1. a. it (A) b. its c. it's d. as
  2. a. and b. but c. or d. since
  3. a. long b. longer c. longest d. many
  4. a. of b. for c. to d. like
  5. a. know b. to know c. knowing d. of knowing
  6. a. whether b. if c. unless d. until
  7. a. teach b. taught c. have taught d. will teach
  8. a. and b. for c. but d. as
  9. a. yet b. or c. and d. till
  10. a. can't b. mustn't c. ought to d. shouldn't
  11. a. either b. neither c. too d. all the same
  12. a. break b. keep c. obey d. follow
  13. a. that b. those c. which d. those that
  14. a. the b. a c. an d. /
  15. a. not b. still c. no longer d. no better
  16. a. Which b. What c. All d. What's
  17. a. history b. story c. noise d. money
  18. a. other b. another c. other's d. another people's
  19. a. be b. pay c. catch d. draw
  20. a. instead b. first c. firstly d. at first



## Reading Comprehension

In the old days divers used to go down into the sea looking for ships that had sunk, because they hoped to find gold and jewels. Now divers still search for valuable things in sunken ships, but they also try to bring to the surface the ships themselves, or parts of them. The value of different kinds of metals has increased greatly over the last twenty or thirty years and even though a ship has been under the sea for many years, it may be worth a great deal.

One famous sunken ship is the "Lusitania", which sank off the southern coast of Ireland in 1915 with a loss of nearly 1,500 lives. It had four huge propellers (螺旋桨) made of an expensive metal. Today each of those propellers is worth \$ 300,000 or more. The ship, lying on the sea-bed, has been bought by a man called John Light. He paid about \$ 1,200,000 for the whole ship. He hopes to bring up those propellers and sell them. He also hopes to sell other parts of the ship, when he has brought them to the surface, for about \$ 600,000.

1. Divers today try to bring to the surface \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. gold and jewels
  - b. parts of ships
  - c. whole ships
  - d. all of the above
2. Divers try to bring up metals because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. they have been in the sea for a long time
  - b. gold and jewels are not valuable things
  - c. some kinds of metals are worth a lot of money today
  - d. metals become better after they have been in the sea
3. The word "surface" in the passage means the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. market
  - b. sea
  - c. top
  - d. light
4. John Light thinks that he may be able to sell all the parts of the "Lusitania" for about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. \$ 12,000
  - b. \$ 300,000
  - c. \$ 1,200,000
  - d. \$ 1,800,000
5. John Light bought the "Lusitania" \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. before it sank
  - b. after it sank
  - c. after it had been brought to the surface
  - d. after he had brought up the propellers

Albert Einstein had a great effect on science and history, greater than only a few other men have achieved. An American university president once commented (评论) that Einstein had created a new outlook, a new view of the universe. It may be some time before the average mind understands fully the identity of time and space and so on — but even ordinary men understand now that the universe is something larger than ever thought before.

By 1914 the young Einstein had gained world fame. He accepted the offer to become a professor at the Prussian Academy of Science in Berlin. He had few duties, little teaching and unlimited opportunities for study, but soon his peace and quiet were broken by the First World War.

Einstein hated violence. The misery of war affected him deeply, and he sat unhappily in his office doing little. He lost interest in his research. Only when peace came in 1918 was he able to get back to work.

In the years following World War I honors were increasingly heaped on him. He became the head of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Theoretical Physics. In 1921 he won the Nobel Prize, and he was honored in Germany until the rise of Nazism (纳粹主义) when he was driven from Germany because he was a Jew.

1. According to the American university president, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. everyone understands Einstein's theory today
  - b. Einstein achieved more than any other scientist in history
  - c. the theory of relativity can be quickly learned by everyone
  - d. our ideas about the universe are different today because of Einstein
2. According to paragraph 2, Albert Einstein \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. was a famous chemist
  - b. headed a research institute
  - c. was popular in America
  - d. enjoyed reading about war
3. The term heaped on in paragraph 4 means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. offered to
  - b. thrown at
  - c. given to
  - d. taken by
4. According to the passage Einstein did his greatest work \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. during World War I
  - b. as a young man
  - c. when Nazism rose
  - d. between 1906-1915
5. It may be concluded that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Albert Einstein had no other interests besides science
  - b. Einstein was forced to serve in the German army
  - c. Germans usually have a high respect for science
  - d. his reputation was ruined because of his work during World War I

## UNIT TWO

## Cloze Test

(A)

When a man is driving a car for long distance 1 a main road or motorway, two of his problems are to keep the car 2 a fairly steady speed and 3 that he does not run 4 the car in front of him. Easy enough you may think — but it is 5 easier on a long motorway 6 for a man's attention to wander. Some experiments have been made 7 a system which includes computer control of these two problems. The car's computer keeps the speed 8 . At the same time the distance 9 the car and any other car 10 it is measured by a beam of light (光束) 11 forwards. The beam meets the rear reflectors (反射镜) of the car 12 and is reflected 13 , so making the distance possible 14 . This information 15 to the computer, 16 changes its speed control accordingly.

1. a. on b. in
- c. along d. at
2. a. in b. at
- c. of d. for
3. a. making sure b. to make sure
- c. to be sure d. being sure
4. a. onto b. at
- c. into d. across
5. a. even b. too
- c. more d. ever
6. a. drive b. ride
- c. walk d. trip
7. a. about b. for
- c. over d. with
8. a. fast b. low
- c. great d. steady
9. a. from b. among
- c. between d. of
10. a. after b. behind
- c. in front d. in front of
11. a. sending b. sent
- c. be sending d. being sent
12. a. in front b. later
- c. directly d. then
13. a. again b. back
- c. afterward d. separately
14. a. measuring b. measured
- c. being measured d. to be measured
15. a. feeds b. is fed
- c. adds up d. added up
16. a. what b. it
- c. which d. that

(B)

How do we get our blood?

Blood is part of the machinery of your 1 and is pretty wonderful matter. It contains 2 different things that are made in different ways.

Let's talk about the red blood cells (细胞). They 3 almost half of the blood.

New red blood cells 4 all the time in your one marrow (骨髓). That's a spongy red tissue (海绵状组织) on the inside of your large bones. 5 they are made, the new cells are filled with hemoglobin (血色素), the matter that makes them red and does the big job of 6 oxygen.

Your bone marrow 7 keep working all the time because some red blood cells are always breaking down and need 8.

Just while you 9 this, your bone marrow made several million new red cells. You can 10 that it is pretty busy.

1. a. brain b. body  
c. head d. heart
2. a. number of b. numbers of  
c. a number of d. the number of
3. a. make up b. make up of  
c. make from d. make
4. a. are made b. are making  
c. being made d. are being made
5. a. As b. If  
c. Because d. Until
6. a. carry b. carrying  
c. being carried d. having carried
7. a. can b. is to  
c. will d. has to
8. a. replace b. of replacing  
c. to be replaced d. to be changed
9. a. are reading b. were reading  
c. read d. have read
10. a. see b. know  
c. realize d. tell

## (C)

Jules Verne was born in 1828 at Nantes in France. His father meant him 1 a lawyer, but Jules wanted something 2 more adventurous. Once he tried to run away 3 sea, but he did not get far before his parents 4 him and brought him home! When he was 20, he went to Paris 5 a lawyer, but he very soon 6 and began writing stories 7 8, he never had any great adventures himself 9 ever travelled very much. He had his adventures through 10 the people in his books.

Jules was not 11 inventor, and, 12 he had read a great deal about science, he was not a 13. He was a writer who loved 14 adventure and had a very vivid imagination. He was the originator of modern science fiction (小说). He made people 15 what 16 be possible. Some of the journeys which the people in his books 17, such as going around the Moon or 18 the bottom of the ocean, seemed pure fairy tales when he first 19; and yet now we know such journeys are not 20 — in fact, have really happened.

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. to be       | b. as           |
| c. be             | d. being        |
| 2. a. a little    | b. a bit        |
| c. far            | d. no           |
| 3. a. to          | b. from         |
| c. into           | d. on           |
| 4. a. held        | b. took hold    |
| c. grasped        | d. caught       |
| 5. a. to be       | b. to become    |
| c. to train       | d. to train as  |
| 6. a. gave up it  | b. gave it up   |
| c. gave away it   | d. gave it away |
| 7. a. then        | b. at last      |
| c. instead        | d. step by step |
| 8. a. Naturally   | b. Ever since   |
| c. In fact        | d. Since then   |
| 9. a. or          | b. and          |
| c. but            | d. not          |
| 10. a. the world  | b. those        |
| c. those of       | d. that         |
| 11. a. a          | b. an           |
| c. the            | d. /            |
| 12. a. since      | b. if           |
| c. as             | d. although     |
| 13. a. doctor     | b. lawyer       |
| c. scientist      | d. minister     |
| 14. a. excited    | b. exciting     |
| c. interested     | d. interesting  |
| 15. a. imagine    | b. to imagine   |
| c. imagined       | d. imagining    |
| 16. a. would      | b. could        |
| c. should         | d. might        |
| 17. a. made       | b. had          |
| c. went           | d. spent        |
| 18. a. on         | b. at           |
| c. to             | d. above        |
| 19. a. wrote      | b. wrote them   |
| c. published      | d. wrote about  |
| 20. a. impossible | b. possible     |
| c. real           | d. adventurous  |



(A)

Most dog owners feel that their dogs are their best friends. Almost everyone likes dogs because they try hard to please their owners. One of my favorite stories is about a dog who wanted his owner to please him.

One of my friends has a large German shepherd (牧羊狗) named Jack. Every Sunday afternoon, my friend takes Jack for a walk in the park. Jack likes these long walks very much.

One Sunday afternoon, a young man came to visit my friend. He stayed a long time, and he talked and talked. Soon it was time for my friend to take Jack for his walk, but the visitor didn't leave. Jack became very worried about his walk in the park. He walked around the room several times and then sat down directly in front of the visitor and looked at him. But the visitor paid no attention. He continued talking. Finally, Jack couldn't stand it any longer. He went out of the room and came back a few minutes later. He sat down again in front of the visitor, but this time he held the man's hat in his mouth.

German shepherds aren't the only intelligent dogs. Another intelligent dog is a Seeing Eye dog. This is a special dog which helps blind people walk along the streets and do many other things. We call these dogs Seeing Eye dogs because they are the "eye" of the blind people and they help them to "see". Seeing Eye dogs generally go to special schools for several years to learn help blind people.

1. The writer tells the story about the dog Jack to show that                     .
  - a. it, like many other dogs, always tried to please its owner master
  - b. it, unlike many other dogs, always wanted its master to please it
  - c. it was more intelligent than many other dogs
  - d. it was the most faithful dog of his friend's
2. Jack came to sit in front of the visitor in order to                     .
  - a. please him
  - b. be pleased
  - c. ask him to leave immediately
  - d. invite him for a walk
3. The sentence "Finally, Jack couldn't stand it any longer." means                     .
  - a. Jack could no longer put up with the visitor
  - b. Jack could no longer stand but he might sit down
  - c. Jack was very tired and wanted a rest
  - d. Jack was very angry with the visitor
4. Seeing Eye dogs                     .
  - a. are more intelligent than German shepherds
  - b. have only one eye
  - c. help blind people go to special schools
  - d. help and see for blind people
5. Which of the following titles would be the best for the passage?
  - a. Dogs — A Great Help to People
  - b. Dogs — Our Faithful Companions
  - c. An Introduction to Dogs
  - d. Famous Dogs in Germany



(B)

The floors of the ocean contain (包含) many riches that can be used by man. Oil and chemicals and minerals already are taken from the sea. By using nuclear (核能的) energy, ocean water can be turned into fresh water by removing the salt. In the near future, it is possible for human being to produce food from farms under the sea. Food grown in the sea could help meet the needs of the fast increasing population all over the world, thousands of which go hungry every day. About 10–15% of the world's people do not have enough food. Some scientists believe that some day the sea will be used to make electric power. This would help meet the need for more power for the world's industries. The decreasing (减少) supply of coal, oil and gasoline shows the need to find out new kinds of power is urgent (紧迫的).

1. Man has already made use of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. farms under the sea
  - b. nuclear energy
  - c. salt water resource as fresh water
  - d. minerals, chemicals and oil taken from the sea
2. From this passage, we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. more than one tenth of the world's people are starving
  - b. there are presently many farms under the sea producing food
  - c. the supply of oil, gasoline and coal are increasing very rapidly throughout the world
  - d. it's unnecessary for man to make full use of the riches of the sea
3. The need to find new kinds of power is urgent because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the supply of coal, oil and gasoline is getting less while the need for more power for the world's industries is increasing
  - b. nuclear energy has not yet been made full use of to meet the need for more power for the world's industries
  - c. the world's population is growing bigger day by day
  - d. scientists are anxious to turn the ideas of making use of the sea into realities
4. \_\_\_\_\_ can be used to turn salt water into fresh water.
  - a. Electric power
  - b. Nuclear energy
  - c. Chemicals and minerals taken from the sea
  - d. New kinds of power
5. The best title of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. The Population of the World Is Increasing
  - b. Riches of the Sea
  - c. Man Can Run Farm under the Sea in the Future
  - d. The Finding of New Kinds of Power Is Urgent

# UNIT THREE

## Cloze Test

Wolves have their own society, 1 people do. An understanding of their society 2 a better understanding of wolves 3 animals.

Wolves live together in families 4 packs. The pack 5 be as small as two adults (大狼) and their pups (小狼)

or as large as thirty-six adults and pups. 6 of the pack generally (一般说) do everything together. They travel, hunt, eat, and sleep together. They even work together to 7 their young. Each pup is adopted (抚养) by 8 of the pack, who help feed and train 9.

In every pack, there is 10 adult male 11 is the leader of all 12 wolves. He is the strongest, healthiest, and most intelligent male (聪明的公狼) in the pack. He leads the pack 13 travelling and hunting. The pack depends 14 his wisdom (智慧) to 15 them safe 16 danger.

- (A)
1. a. well-known b. knowledge
  2. a. speak b. talk
  3. a. tell b. talk
  4. a. her b. and
  5. a. so b. also
  6. a. gets to b. reaches
  7. a. makes b. leads to
  8. a. like b. to be
  9. a. and b. as
  10. a. called b. meaning
  11. a. being b. as
  12. a. ought to b. may
  13. a. need to b. must
  14. a. Every one b. Pups
  15. a. Adults b. Members
  16. a. raise b. take care
  17. a. milk b. grow
  18. a. every one b. all of the members
  19. a. one b. all of the other members
  20. a. them b. it
  21. a. her b. him
  22. a. the b. /
  23. a. one b. any
  24. a. he b. who
  25. a. / b. it
  26. a. other b. /
  27. a. the other b. others
  28. a. to b. in
  29. a. by b. on
  30. a. on b. to
  31. a. in b. by
  32. a. keep b. stop
  33. a. prevent b. hold
  34. a. out b. off
  35. a. from b. of
  36. a. to reach b. reach
  37. a. reached b. reach

# UNIT THREE

(B)

From the time I was a young girl, I had problems with friends. All my girl friends had "best friends," but I didn't. I never had one special person who always walked home from school with me or called me late at night to 1 about things like music or clothes. My parents used to say that I was a loner, a person who chose 2 friends carefully, who fell most comfortable when 3 was alone. It wasn't 4. I was never comfortable 5 alone. I always wished that I had a close friend, like the other kids in my class. Jane and Anne were close friends 6 through the sixth and seventh grades. How I 7 them! By the time I got to high school, I really began to worry. I knew that I wasn't stupid or ugly or clumsy (笨拙的) or any of the other things that kids made fun of, 8 I still didn't have a special friend that I could 9 my secret thoughts 10.

1. a. say b. speak  
c. tell d. talk
  2. a. her b. his  
c. one's d. its
  3. a. he b. she  
c. it d. one
  4. a. actual b. real  
c. true d. right
  5. a. be b. to be  
c. being d. been
  6. a. entirely b. all  
c. wholly d. totally
  7. a. envied b. worshiped  
c. admired d. appreciated
  8. a. so b. and  
c. but d. though
  9. a. divide b. share  
c. separate d. show
  10. a. to b. with  
c. in d. for
11. a. the b. he  
c. one d. who
12. a. the b. he  
c. one d. who
13. a. the b. he  
c. one d. who
14. a. the b. he  
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98. a. the b. he  
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99. a. the b. he  
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100. a. the b. he  
c. one d. who