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# ★上海市 高考英语 新题型 (选词填空)突破



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# 前 言

自 2008 年开始,上海市高考英语出现了新题型。这种新题型调整主要是将原语法与词汇部分中的词汇辨析去掉,取而代之的是类似于完型填空的内容,只不过是九个空格有十个选项,要求学生将正确的单词填入文章。从目前惟一的一套高考真题来看,这种题型选用的篇目难度较大,生词较多,但语言比较规范,注重体现运用能力,同时考查学生在有上下文语境的情况下对词语的理解。这比过去在一个单句情况下考学生的词汇运用有了较大的提高和改进。

虽然是选词填空,但说到底还是考查学生的阅读理解能力,而且是仔细阅读的能力。因为只有充分理解了整个语篇,选词才能准确。这种题型从理论上讲更灵活,就是因为有较大篇幅的文章给考生提供思考的信息。因此,学生在复习时,要进行有意识的训练。为此,我们根据这一最新变化迅速编写了本书。

本书共分四章,以难易程度为分章标准。其中第一章难度较低,第二章难度接近高考,第三章难度相当或略高于高考,第四章难度最高,供学有余力的学生使用。从文章的体裁来看,大部分选用了说明文,这是因为相比于记叙文和应用文,说明文的语言更凝炼,词汇难度也较高,比较符合高考的要求。我们希望通过这样一种编写方法,使学生能够在循序渐进中逐步提高水平,以真正适应高考的需要。

需要说明的是,大学英语四级实际上已成了高考英语的风向标。高考选词填空这一题型的出现,不能不说是受到了 2006 年大学英语四级新题型的影响。因此,我们在本书中也编选了五篇大学英语四级真题中类似题型,以供读者参考。

由于编者水平有限,错讹之处在所难免,希望读者不吝指正。

编 者



# 目 录

## 第一章 难度等级★ ..... (1)

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| 选词填空训练 1  | (1)  |
| 选词填空训练 2  | (5)  |
| 选词填空训练 3  | (9)  |
| 选词填空训练 4  | (13) |
| 选词填空训练 5  | (17) |
| 选词填空训练 6  | (21) |
| 选词填空训练 7  | (25) |
| 选词填空训练 8  | (29) |
| 选词填空训练 9  | (33) |
| 选词填空训练 10 | (37) |

## 第二章 难度等级★★ ..... (41)

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| 选词填空训练 1  | (41) |
| 选词填空训练 2  | (45) |
| 选词填空训练 3  | (49) |
| 选词填空训练 4  | (53) |
| 选词填空训练 5  | (57) |
| 选词填空训练 6  | (61) |
| 选词填空训练 7  | (65) |
| 选词填空训练 8  | (69) |
| 选词填空训练 9  | (73) |
| 选词填空训练 10 | (77) |

## 第三章 难度等级★★★ ..... (81)

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| 选词填空训练 1 | (81) |
| 选词填空训练 2 | (85) |
| 选词填空训练 3 | (89) |
| 选词填空训练 4 | (93) |
| 选词填空训练 5 | (97) |

|           |       |       |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| 选词填空训练 6  | ..... | (101) |
| 选词填空训练 7  | ..... | (105) |
| 选词填空训练 8  | ..... | (109) |
| 选词填空训练 9  | ..... | (113) |
| 选词填空训练 10 | ..... | (117) |

**第四章 难度等级★★★★** ..... (121)

|           |       |       |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| 选词填空训练 1  | ..... | (121) |
| 选词填空训练 2  | ..... | (125) |
| 选词填空训练 3  | ..... | (129) |
| 选词填空训练 4  | ..... | (133) |
| 选词填空训练 5  | ..... | (137) |
| 选词填空训练 6  | ..... | (141) |
| 选词填空训练 7  | ..... | (145) |
| 选词填空训练 8  | ..... | (149) |
| 选词填空训练 9  | ..... | (153) |
| 选词填空训练 10 | ..... | (157) |

**第五章 上海市高考真题(选词填空)** ..... (161)

**第六章 大学英语四级真题(选词填空)** ..... (162)

**参考答案** ..... (166)

## 第一章 难度等级★

### 选词填空训练 1

(A)

|           |             |              |             |              |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. pain   | B. damage   | C. hates     | D. donate   | E. methods   |
| F. repeat | G. removing | H. excellent | I. attitude | J. regularly |

I'm sure I'm not the only person at the age of 15 who 1 going to the dentist. Channel 4's late-night *documentary*(纪录片) *Open Wide* last Tuesday was 2 for people like me. However, none of my school friends watched it because they didn't know it was on. Why can't television companies let us know about such important programmes in advance?

This programme was important because it showed how 3 for helping people with toothache have developed over the centuries. If you think visiting the dentist today is an uncomfortable experience, just be grateful you didn't live 200 years ago! Then, the programme told us, the only cure for toothache was 4 the tooth. There weren't any dentists, so the person who cut your hair also pulled out your bad teeth, and there was nothing to stop you feeling the 5.

The programme has also completely changed my 6 towards looking after my teeth. My parents were always saying to me things like "Don't eat too many sweets," and "Brush your teeth after meals," but I never paid much attention. Now I've seen what 7 sugar can do, especially if I don't use a toothbrush 8. I'm going to change my habits. Many people would benefit from a 9 of this programme.

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_

(B)

|            |             |            |                |                |
|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. ahead   | B. suitable | C. details | D. fresh       | E. performance |
| F. midweek | G. reward   | H. thought | I. requirement | J. results     |

Anybody running a company knows that a well-planned conference can greatly improve the 1 of that business. The main reason for this is that it takes your employees

away from the daily workplace and offers them somewhere 2 for a short time. However, unless the conference is well 3 out it will not have the best 4 and you will have wasted a great deal of money.

The first step is to find the right place. Can your employees easily reach the conference centre? Is it near a railway station? Is it close to a good, fast road? Has it plenty of 5 parking space? If you are going to choose a hotel, then perhaps the hotel has cheaper rates at weekends, or if it is in a popular tourist area, 6 rates may be cheaper.

Another important 7 is food and drink. Breakfast is a time when people can relax before the day's work begins, but you may not want a long break for lunch in the middle of the day. *Buffet* (自助) lunches are very popular for this reason. Then there is dinner, which most employees consider a 8 for a day's hard work!

Whatever your needs are, it is essential to think 9 if you want a successful conference.

1.      2.      3.      4.      5.      6.      7.      8.      9.     

(C)

|             |             |             |               |               |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. exciting | B. decrease | C. injuries | D. mystery    | E. order      |
| F. close    | G. obvious  | H. jumping  | I. popularity | J. activities |

What are the riskiest sports you can do? Well, if you thought of "dangerous sports" like hang-gliding, parachuting, or scuba-diving, you'd be wrong. Because they're not, in fact, that dangerous.

According to recent statistics, the sport that causes most 1 is rugby, and football is a 2 second. Despite the 3 of these games, and although we teach school children to play them, they injure more people per 1 000 than motor-racing, skiing, or scuba-diving.

Of course, people do get hurt in "adventure sports" and the most dangerous is climbing, which kills eight people a year. But it is not always 4 which activities are dangerous. For instance, two people die every year in hang-gliding accidents, but the same number are killed by badminton, whereas six people a year die in fishing accidents! So "5" isn't always the same as "dangerous".

This is even more true when you consider the 6 of everyday life. Many more people die due to accidents in the home than from sports of any kind. Do you know that 160 people per year are killed by toothpaste and 3 600 are killed by curtains (although how this happens is a 7)? And if you really want to live dangerously, then have a



cigarette, or get in a car, because the three biggest killers in the UK are heart disease, cancer, and car accidents, in that 8. So to live longer, stop smoking, sell the car, and start 9 out of aeroplanes!

1.      2.      3.      4.      5.      6.      7.      8.      9.     

## (D)

|           |           |              |          |         |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------|---------|
| A. easily | B. market | C. rotting   | D. class | E. act  |
| F. origin | G. deadly | H. appearing | I. damp  | J. dirt |

When we think of plants, most of us will think of things that grow from the ground and have green leaves, but there are plants that do not look or 1 like other plants. Some of these belong to a special 2 of plants called fungi.

Fungi may appear almost everywhere. They commonly grow in 3 places where they can get food and water easily. Because fungi do not have green leaves to make their own food, they must take their food from animals, other plants or water. Some fungi live on dead or 4 wood, while others grow on living trees or in 5 or moss. Mushrooms are the best-known fungi. There are many kinds of mushrooms 6 in all shapes and sizes. For example, cauliflower mushrooms are found in forests from July to October. They can grow to be as heavy as fifty pounds! They commonly grow at the foot of trees.

Squirrels' bread is another kind of wild mushroom. Its appearance and use explain the 7 of its name. These fungi look like small golden cakes. Squirrels can 8 nibble(啃食) them or carry them off to their nests to eat later.

The mushrooms found in food stores are carefully grown by people who know they are safe to eat. Mushroom experts warn people never to touch or taste wild mushrooms because some of them are 9. Even less dangerous ones can still make a person very sick.

1.      2.      3.      4.      5.      6.      7.      8.      9.     

## (E)

|          |                 |            |                 |                |
|----------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. fare  | B. insurance    | C. profit  | D. eventually   | E. financial   |
| F. bills | G. difficulties | H. contact | I. occasionally | J. experienced |

Consulates(领事馆) exist to help citizens abroad to help themselves. Every year



millions of people go abroad for pleasure or 1. There are consular officers ready to do what they can to help if people get into 2, but for all sorts of reasons there are limits to what they can do. Most times things go well for travellers abroad but 3 things go wrong.

So, whether you are an 4 traveller or a first timer, going by yourself, with the family or a group there are things you should do before you go. Think about money and tickets well in advance. Take enough money including enough to pay your return 5, and hold on to it. Better still, buy return tickets in the first place. In an emergency a *consul* (领事) will 6 relatives or friends and ask them to help you with money or tickets. But there's no law that says a consul has to lend you money and if he 7 does (and it will have to be repaid) he will want to be satisfied first that you really do have no money and there is no one else you know who can help.

It is also important to take out proper 8 for everything from car breakdowns to loss of life. A consul cannot pay your medical or any other 9, nor can he do the work of local travel representatives or motoring organisations.

1.        2.        3.        4.        5.        6.        7.        8.        9.

## 选词填空训练 2

(A)

|           |            |               |              |                 |
|-----------|------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A. petrol | B. created | C. revolution | D. collected | E. surprisingly |
| F. usual  | G. posters | H. replaced   | I. list      | J. home-made    |

The kids at Shute County Primary School in Devon are 1 quiet when it's time to go home in the afternoon. Instead of the 2 shouting and running you can hear them asking each other, "Are the lights all off?" "Shall we check the taps in case they are dripping(滴水)?" "How many paper towels did we use today?"

But it's not unusual here. The kids have declared a war on waste.

If you take a look around the school you won't see anything thrown away unnecessarily. Everything is 3 and reused, or sent to be recycled.

Shute School started its green 4 two years ago. They looked carefully at every part of school life—from the teaching to the cleaning. They looked at the way stationery was used—especially photocopying, the way cleaning was carried out, and how food was used—and wasted!

Even parents were looked at: how many children came in each car? Did they use unleaded 5? Could they bring more children in fewer cars?

High on the 6 was the waste of paper. Next came unfriendly cleaning products. Paper towels were 7 with recycled paper. But the hardest thing for the kids was when they found out how much rubbish was 8 by the chocolate, crisps and other snacks eaten at lunch time. *Of their own accord*(自愿地), the children gave them up. Now they bring apples and 9 snacks.

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_

(B)

|              |              |              |             |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. shortages | B. celebrate | C. happening | D. spread   | E. light     |
| F. useful    | G. arrival   | H. wonder    | I. planning | J. regularly |

It's interesting that the 1 of snow has an effect on people in different countries. For some countries it is an important 2 to celebrate each year, while for others a *catastrophe*(灾害) or even a 3.

But there are countries between these two kinds that normally expect snow some time

over the winter months, but never receive snow 4 or in the same quantities every year. Britain is one of them, for which the arrival of snow quite simply creates problems. Within hours of the first snowfalls, however 5, roads are blocked, trains and buses have to stop in the middle of the way. Normal communications are affected as well: telephone calls become difficult and the post immediately takes more time than usual. And almost within hours there are also certain 6—bread, vegetables and other things—not because all these things can no longer be produced or sent to shops, but mainly because people are frightened and go out and store up with food and so on—“just for fear that something bad should happen”.

But why does snow have this effect? After all, the Swiss, the Austrians and the Canadians don't have such problems. It is simply because there is not enough 7 and preparation. We need money to buy equipment to deal with snow and ice. To keep roads clear, for example, requires *snow-ploughs*(扫雪机) and machines to 8 salt. The reason why a country like Britain does not buy snow-ploughs is that they are only used for a few days in any one year, and the money could be more 9 in other things such as hospitals, education, helping the old, and so on.

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_

(C)

|          |          |             |            |               |
|----------|----------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| A. scene | B. birth | C. appeared | D. reached | E. square     |
| F. lit   | G. form  | H. sounded  | I. ashes   | J. quantities |

Paracutin was born in Mexico in February, 1943. At the end of one week Paracutin was 500 feet high, and it is now over 9 000 feet high. Today Paracutin is asleep.

What is Paracutin? It was the first volcano in the world which was seen from its 1 right up to the present day. On February 20, 1943, a peasant and his wife set out to work in their corn fields from the Mexican village of Paracutin. They were surprised to find the earth warm under their feet. Suddenly they heard noises deep in the earth and a small hole 2 in their field. In the afternoon there was a sudden loud noise and stones were thrown high in the air. The peasants ran from the field and turned to watch. They saw the birth of a volcano.

Large 3 of stone and *lava*(岩浆) broke out and a little hill began to 4. By evening this hill was 100 feet high and hot 5 were falling on the village. At night the strong light of the hot lava 6 up the countryside. The trees near the village were killed and the villagers had to leave their houses. When the village was destroyed, its name was

given to the volcano. The news quickly 7 Mexico City, far to the east. Many people came to watch the 8. The volcano grew and grew for ten years and hundreds of 9 miles of forest were destroyed. Then Paracutin went to sleep.

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_

(D)

|              |               |               |           |              |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| A. watchers  | B. observed   | C. funny      | D. check  | E. suffering |
| F. predicted | G. experiment | H. repeatedly | I. mental | J. insisting |

What happens when human beings are not allowed to sleep for long periods of time? To answer this question, a New Yorker, Peter Tripp, offered to stay awake 200 hours. During that time Tripp was 1 by a group of doctors, who reported on his progress.

After three days of staying swake, he began to show signs of his 2 breakdown. He laughed at things that were not 3, and wept at things that were not sad. Complaining of pressure caused by a hat on his head, he tried 4 to take it off. Tripp, of ourse, was not wearing a hat.

On the fifth day he cried out that a doctor's jacket looked like crawling worms. Then he imagined he was in another city; he tried to run away from the building, 5 it was on fire; and he thought the 200-hour *mark* (目标) had been passed but that the doctors were still trying to keep the experiment going. After 200 hours without sleep, Tripp, said the doctors, was "6 from mental illness". He was nearly mad.

Barely able to stand, Tripp was helped across the street to a room in a hotel. There, after being awake for 201 hours and thirteen minutes, he fell asleep. The doctors 7 he would sleep for twenty or thirty hours. "Peter Tripp will sleep the deepest sheep in history," said the doctors. Tripp slept all right—for nine hours and eleven minutes. When he awoke, his first words were: "I feel fine." After a medical 8, his greatly surprised 9 pronounced him fit.

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_

(E)

|           |           |             |               |               |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. lead   | B. crude  | C. attempt  | D. definition | E. reasoned   |
| F. traces | G. define | H. printing | I. speech     | J. difference |

The first English dictionary, called an *Alphabetical Table of Hard Words*, was published



in 1604. The dictionary was actually nothing more than a list of about 3 000 difficult words, each followed by a one-word 1. The author, Robert Cawdrey, made no 2 to include everyday words in his dictionary. No one, he 3, would ever have to look up a word in a dictionary if he already knew the meaning of the word. During the 1600s more dictionaries were published. Each followed Cawdrey's lead and presented a few thousand hard words. Around 1700 one dictionary maker, John Kersey, did 4 easy words as well as hard ones. But until the 1750s all dictionaries were rather 5 and not very valuable.

A man named Dr. Samuel Johnson changed all this. In 1755 Dr. Johnson produced the first modern dictionary. He included in his dictionary all important words, both easy and hard, and he gave good meanings. He also gave good sentences to show how each word was actually used in 6 and in writing. By the end of the 1700s most dictionary makers had followed Johnson's 7. Dictionaries were getting better and better.

The 1800s saw the greatest improvement in the quality of dictionaries. In England scholars planned and prepared the *Oxford English Dictionary*, a twenty-volume work. One of the most interesting features of the *Oxford Dictionary* is its word histories. It 8 the history of each word from its earliest recorded use up to the time of the 9 of the dictionary.

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_

## 选词填空训练 3

## (A)

|              |              |           |             |                |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| A. unpaid    | B. reviewing | C. dust   | D. occurred | E. sum         |
| F. unwilling | G. involving | H. abroad | I. active   | J. correctness |

When Babbage was working at Cambridge, a new idea 1 to him. He wanted to construct a calculating machine to work out the solutions to maths problems not only with 2 but also with a speed beyond the power of any human mind. His machine could solve problems 3 long rows of figures in one continuous operation.

In 1822 Babbage exhibited his invention and won a prize from the government. After that, he immediately started to work on a larger machine designed to solve more difficult problems. Although he received some money left by his father, the money was not enough to support his design. He wrote to the government about his plan and was given £2 500 to start with, a 4 worth much more in those days than it is now.

Babbage continued his work in London for four years. Then his health broke down, and he had to take a long holiday 5. When he returned to London in 1828, he was at the end of his resources. Many bills remained 6. His chief assistant and co-workers quarreled with him and left with many expensive tools. For one year no work was done. During this period, Babbage, whose mind was always 7, suddenly thought of a completely new idea for the machine. He rushed to meet the government officials to explain his new idea. But this time, they were 8 to help him. For eight years, they refused to say whether they wanted the machine or not, and their final answer was "No."

From 1828 to 1839, Babbage held the position of professor at Cambridge very successfully. But his greatest work was the unfinished calculating machine which stood covered in 9 in his house. It was the beginning of the modern computer.

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_

## (B)

|                 |            |             |              |               |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. beginner     | B. safety  | C. frequent | D. showers   | E. excitement |
| F. increasingly | G. develop | H. show     | I. extremely | J. organizing |

When a storm is coming, most people leave the area as quickly as possible and head for 1. But there are a few people who will get into their cars and go straight for the

center of the storm. These people are willing to risk being killed by floods or 100-kilometer-an-hour winds for the 2 of watching the storm close up.

“Storm chasing” is becoming an 3 popular hobby, especially in the Midwest of the United States, where there are 4 storms between March and July. A storm chaser begins the day by checking the Internet for the latest weather reports, and then drives up to 1 000 kilometers to where the storm will be and waits for it to 5.

Although anyone can do it, storm chasing is 6 dangerous. The power of a big storm can throw a cow into the air or destroy a whole house in seconds. Storm chasers are also often hurt in accidents caused by driving in a heavy rain. If you are a 7, it is much safer to join a group for storm-chasing vacations during the storm season.

Even then, storm chasing is not all adventure and excitement. “Storm chasing is 95% driving,” says Daniel Lynch, who spends most of his summer storm-chasing. “Sometimes you can sit around for hours waiting for something to happen, and all you get is blue sky and a few light 8.”

However, for storm chasers, it is all worth it. “When you get close to a storm, it is the most exciting sight you will ever see in your life,” says Jasper Morley. “Every storm is an example of the power of nature. It is the greatest 9 on Earth.”

1.      2.      3.      4.      5.      6.      7.      8.      9.     

(C)

|            |          |             |          |             |
|------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| A. natural | B. fence | C. wildlife | D. exist | E. actually |
| F. reports | G. marks | H. paths    | I. hit   | J. avoid    |

Why did the chicken cross the road? To get to the other side.

Most people know this joke. But recently, some people have been much more worried about how the grizzly bear and mountain lion can cross the road.

“Millions of animals die each year on the US roads,” the Federal Highway Administration 1. In fact, only about 80 ocelots, an *endangered* (濒危的) wild cat, 2 in the US today. The main reason? Roadkill.

“Ecopassages” may help animals cross the road without being 3 by cars. They are 4 both over and under roads. “These ecopassages can be extremely useful, so that wildlife can 5 road accidents,” said Jodi Hilty of the Wildlife Protection Society.

But do animals 6 use the ecopassages? The answer is yes. Paul Beier of Northern Arizona University found foot 7 left by mountain lions on an ecopassage that went under a highway. This showed that the lions used the passage.

Builders of ecopassages try to make them look like a 8 part of an area by planting trees on and around them. Animals seem to be catching on. Animals as different as salamanders and grizzly bears are using the bridges and underpasses.

The next time you visit a park or drive through an area with a lot of 9, look around. You might see an animal overpass!

1.      2.      3.      4.      5.      6.      7.      8.      9.     

(D)

|            |             |           |              |            |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| A. block   | B. speeding | C. lifted | D. created   | E. ideal   |
| F. unknown | G. rush     | H. weak   | I. providing | J. rapidly |

“Have you ever been out on a boat and felt it 1 up by a wave? Or have you jumped in the water and felt the 2 of energy as waves came over you?” asked Jamie Taylor of the Wave Energy Group at the University of Edinburgh. “There is certainly a lot of energy in waves,” he said. Scientists are working to use that energy to make electricity. Most waves are 3 when winds blow across the ocean. “The wind starts out by making little *ripples* (涟漪), but if they keep on blowing, those ripples get bigger and bigger and turn into waves,” Taylor said. “Waves are one of nature’s ways of picking up energy and then sending it off on a journey.

When waves come toward the shore, people can set up dams to 4 the water and send it through a large wheel called a *turbine* (涡轮机). The turbine can then power an electrical generator to produce electricity.

Oceans cover three-quarters of the Earth’s surface—that would make wavepower seem 5 for creating energy throughout the world, though there are some 6 points yet to overcome.

Swain said that wave power still costs too much money. She also said that its effects on sea animals are still 7. What is more, wave power could affect fishing and boat traffic.

Traditional sources of energy like oil and gas may someday run out. “Demand for energy to power our TVs and computers, drive our cars, and heat and cool our homes is rising 8 throughout the world,” Swain said. In the future when you turn on a light, an ocean wave could be 9 the electricity!

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## (E)

|            |                |            |               |                  |
|------------|----------------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| A. gain    | B. considering | C. protect | D. challenge  | E. widely        |
| F. climate | G. share       | H. rises   | I. traditions | J. energy-saving |

When building houses, people used to think about not only the 1 of the areas but also the building materials and the fashions for their houses. However, since electricity became more and more expensive, people began to pay much more attention to the energy they could get for their houses and the new ways they could find to 2 their houses from both cold and heat.

Now, houses of an old yet new type have been 3 built. In some parts of the world, people 4 their houses with their *livestock* (家畜). During cold weather, they gather their cows, goats, or other animals and keep them on the first floor of their houses. The reasons are that the animals can be protected from the cold and that they can help to heat the houses as well. The body heat given off by the animals 5 to the second floor of the houses, where people live. By sharing their houses with their livestock, people 6 a source of heat.

People who live in or near cities do not usually keep livestock. However, home builders use the fact that heat rises. They fill the first floor with large rocks. As they are open to the sun's rays during cold weather, these rocks take in heat. They also give off the heat, and, of course, the warm air rises into the living areas of the houses. So these houses are 7.

House-building becomes a great 8 to building designers and energy engineers. They try to meet this challenge by learning from old 9 and by using modern technology. And someday in the future, people will be able to live in more energy-saving houses.

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_