

Cloze Test 英语专项训练系列

完形填空

专项训练

(第四版)

- 高考强化训练
- 全新模拟试题
- 24种解题要领

邹家元 冯豫 编著

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(**Fourth Edition**)

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前 言

完形填空,也称综合填空或综合运用。顾名思义,是通过填补空格来体现对英语的综合运用能力。所谓填空,是填英语文章或语篇所挖开之窗孔。由于受试卷时间的限制,常采用短文形式来考查。大都是裁剪过的原文,其中不乏源自名家的作品。要补全原英语作品,其难度之大,是不言而喻的。

完形填空考查诸多方面的知识和能力:其一是阅读理解能力,其二是熟悉语法知识,其三是词汇和短语的掌握,其四是综合运用知识与解题的能力。因此需要多读英语,增加阅读量和速度,提高理解能力;学好语法规则,复习巩固、提高应用能力;掌握基础词汇及其搭配或短语,熟悉构词法,增加词性或词义转换的知识,并尽量扩大词汇量,尤其是扩充认知词汇,以对付较高层次的填空;至于解题能力的最高体现,除了综合运用各种知识,也包括语感及文化素养的调动。

只有明确完形填空的性质特点,才谈得上迎考和提高得分率。提高分门别类的英语能力,是解题的首要前提;通过解完形填空题的实践,综合运用知识和能力,不断求得提高,并摸索规律和技巧,总结解题要领;避免盲目做众多题目。

本书专门针对上海高考英语中完形填空的题型特点,编纂了大量全新的训练题。配置了含15格、部分含25格等不同篇幅和文体的短文。一篇短文的空格越多,难度就越大;相信学会解25格,对解15格感觉就会很容易。作者根据长期指导学生进行实践的经验,将完形填空的解题要诀作了归纳,总结出24种解题要领。按先实践后理论的原则,含有示例的短文一律置于单元之首,分析讲解附于每一单元之后。

本次改版过程中编者又对全书作了调整充实,凡10格填空增加为15格,并适当补充篇幅。因此,修订后的本书将对指导迎考更有助益。

由于作者水平有限,疏漏谬误在所难免,望读者不吝指正。

编者

2010年9月

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Unit 1

1

This year, a new minor (副修课目) has been added to the choices at our University. The minor is called Information Technology and is 1 by 11 different departments, 2 from art to computer engineering. The possibilities of this minor are 3, because there are so many options to 4, and today's society is so enthralled (受吸引) with computers and new developments in technology. Even if your school does not have a minor that corresponds (相当) to the classes that I am taking, it would be a 5 effort to try to develop a program. Not only would you benefit 6 the information learned, but the 7 of the students at your school would benefit also.

There are four main objectives of the minor. The first is to learn practical skills in computing, communications and networking, or 8 storage. The second is to understand the 9 of information technology on 10 communities. The third is to gain knowledge of how information technology can be used in imaginative ways. The fourth objective is to learn 11 of information technology that contribute to the common 12.

I am a business student. The Information Technology minor is a great choice for me, because I will learn how to use computer programs to make my 13, marketing, more desirable.

By using computers to design and implement marketing schemes, I can significantly improve my 14 of landing an excellent career after college. The minor is also great for other majors such as art, which makes use of the knowledge as a 15 tool.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. registered | B. managed | C. liked | D. supported |
| 2. A. coming | B. ranging | C. going | D. planning |
| 3. A. meaningless | B. harmless | C. endless | D. effortless |
| 4. A. lay | B. explore | C. study | D. think |
| 5. A. worthy | B. worth | C. worthwhile | D. worthless |
| 6. A. to | B. with | C. from | D. in |
| 7. A. left | B. remaining | C. others | D. rest |
| 8. A. data | B. number | C. note | D. zone |
| 9. A. action | B. impact | C. force | D. result |
| 10. A. social | B. remote | C. group | D. side |
| 11. A. attractions | B. adoptions | C. applications | D. translations |

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 12. A. very | B. interesting | C. proper | D. good |
| 13. A. course | B. title | C. object | D. major |
| 14. A. studies | B. jobs | C. chances | D. results |
| 15. A. design | B. calculation | C. production | D. photography |

2

China played host to another international sporting event in Beijing after the Olympics in 2008. Chinese President Hu Jintao 1 declared that the Paralympic Games (残奥会) had begun. The opening ceremony for the Beijing Olympics 2 a lavish (奢华的) performance that 3 thousands of years of Chinese history. In contrast, the opening ceremony for the Paralympics was 4 about the athletes. Four thousand physically-disabled athletes from around the world entered the Bird's Nest 5, either on foot or in a wheelchair.

Chinese women in bright pink dresses led each of the 146 national delegations. Groups of young Chinese dancers, dressed 6 blue shorts and white baseball caps, danced 7 the music and waved red flags.

The president of the International Paralympic Committee, Philip Craven, praised these games as a Paralympic 8. He said that these games would have more athletes, more 9 nations and more sporting events than ever before.

Earlier in the day, President Hu 10 visiting dignitaries (要人) for lunch in the Great Hall of the People. President Hu said the Beijing Paralympic Games were an opportunity for China to further 11 a humanitarian spirit and safeguard the rights of disabled people. One notable name on the guest list was Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, who shook hands and 12 for pictures with the Chinese president.

In Beijing, residents watched the Paralympic torch 13 through the city to the stadium. Chinese state television showed excited spectators waving flags and cheering for the torch. One spectator told CCTV that just as the Olympics had improved China's position in the world, he was hopeful the Paralympics would 14 China's position as a powerful sports country too.

There were 20 sports under competition during the Summer Paralympics. These included swimming, sailing and judo (柔道), as well as things like wheelchair basketball, wheelchair tennis and wheelchair rugby. The first day of competition was Sunday, and athletes used many of the same venues (场馆) that had been 15 in the Olympics.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. significantly | B. officially | C. strongly | D. definitely |
| 2. A. combined | B. formed | C. counted | D. involved |
| 3. A. enrolled | B. wrote | C. presented | D. talked |
| 4. A. completely | B. mostly | C. likely | D. tremendously |
| 5. A. sportsground | B. fields | C. hall | D. stadium |
| 6. A. with | B. by | C. in | D. for |
| 7. A. to | B. at | C. on | D. with |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 8. A. situation | B. occasion | C. milestone | D. statue |
| 9. A. targeting | B. striking | C. training | D. competing |
| 10. A. embraced | B. advised | C. hosted | D. addressed |
| 11. A. benefit | B. promote | C. elect | D. serve |
| 12. A. sat | B. bent | C. posed | D. raised |
| 13. A. lead its flame | B. follow its example | C. take its weight | D. make its way |
| 14. A. grow | B. widen | C. infer | D. enhance |
| 15. A. painted | B. purchased | C. featured | D. shown |

3

What's the simple thing that can help children develop better cognitive (认知的) skills? Succeed more in school and be more emotionally 1 — it's having a father involved in their lives and in their care. Research has repeatedly found that kids who have fathers who are 2 in their lives do better. And the earlier fathers get involved, the more likely they'll continue that 3 interaction.

Some men are very involved with their children, but others are not. Psychology professor Sarah Shapee-Sullivan from Ohio State University wanted to see if mothers' 4 played a part in how involved fathers were in childrearing (抚养孩子). So she recruited 5 that were about to have their first baby.

She interviewed them, and asked them some questions before their babies were born, specifically questions about their 6, their 7 about how involved fathers should be in caring for children. And then after the babies were born, she went back to them again. And she had them 8 some surveys about their relative involvement in caring for the child: How much the mom was doing and how much the dad was doing.

Shapee-Sullivan didn't just ask the parents about their behavior. She also 9 them. Watching how they 10 with each other and with their child, she wanted to actually see if the moms were encouraging their 11 involvement.

The following observation may be of interest to us: When the dad does something that the mom doesn't approve of with the baby, does the mom roll her eyes, or look angry, or not say anything but re-do the child care 12 when the father has left? So for example, as the father dresses the baby in an outfit that the mother doesn't approve of, she maybe not say anything but just dresses the baby in a different outfit. . . so that the father can see later on and will say, "Oh, the baby is in new clothes. "

Shapee-Sullivan found fathers with critical partners were less likely to 13 spending a lot of time with their children. Even after allowing for factors such as whether the mothers worked outside the home, or the couples' beliefs about childrearing, fathers who received criticism from mothers 14 to withdraw from being involved with their children.

Shapee-Sullivan says she doesn't want to appear as if she's criticizing women, or blaming

them for problems with childrearing. But she says that you can't discount the role of the mother. At least as mothers and dads were seeing it, the mother is playing an important role in 15 affecting how involved the dad is, but of course, dads have to be motivated in the first place. They have to want to be involved. And an encouraging mother, she says, may help those men stay engaged in childcare.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. humble | B. earnest | C. stable | D. desperate |
| 2. A. engaged | B. directed | C. gathered | D. invested |
| 3. A. forceful | B. plain | C. close | D. brave |
| 4. A. distances | B. attitudes | C. climates | D. materials |
| 5. A. parties | B. guests | C. mates | D. couples |
| 6. A. designs | B. inspections | C. expectations | D. wills |
| 7. A. interests | B. thoughts | C. instructions | D. beliefs |
| 8. A. prove | B. persuade | C. complete | D. inspect |
| 9. A. rolled | B. operated | C. observed | D. justified |
| 10. A. exchanged | B. hooked | C. charged | D. interacted |
| 11. A. fans' | B. opponents' | C. functions' | D. partners' |
| 12. A. game | B. task | C. image | D. homework |
| 13. A. speak | B. report | C. retell | D. inform |
| 14. A. tended | B. urged | C. voted | D. wandered |
| 15. A. impersonally | B. fashionably | C. potentially | D. accidentally |

4

King, 68, used to suffer from heart attacks. He said, "I was twenty pounds overweight, ate anything I wanted and as much as I wanted, and never 1. Genetics? My father died of a heart attack at 43. And, man, 2 I smoke? In fact, there I was in 87 with terrible pains in my 3, left shoulder, and arm — the 4 signs of a heart attack — and I stopped outside the hospital emergency room for one last drag (深吸) on a cigarette."

That was the 5 butt (烟蒂) King ever smoked. He realized he needed to become the master of his own fate. "When my daughter 6 me up from the hospital a week after my heart attack, I 7 my cigarettes into the river. I was scared — scared straight!"

King made other 8 changes, too. He began a vigorous exercise regimen (摄生法) that includes 30 minutes a day on a 9 bike or treadmill. And 10 his busy schedule, he walks whenever he can. To 11 down his weight and cholesterol (胆固醇) — leading contributors to cardiovascular (心血管的) disease — King altered his diet. He now avoids overloading on red meats, sugar, and 12 desserts. Instead, he eats seafood, salads, vegetables, fruits, and an 13 sugar-free candy bar. "I hated giving up lamb chops," he says, "but it's a small price to 14".

In addition, King takes a cholesterol-lowering medication to help his heart work more

15 , and an aspirin a day, often prescribed to help heart attack victims. Other treatments for cardiovascular disease may include surgery to repair damage or to implant a pacemaker, which control normal heart rhythms.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. moved | B. relaxed | C. exercised | D. digested |
| 2. A. did | B. will | C. do | D. used |
| 3. A. case | B. chest | C. box | D. block |
| 4. A. hidden | B. typical | C. casual | D. unseen |
| 5. A. big | B. long | C. last | D. only |
| 6. A. took | B. picked | C. carried | D. looked |
| 7. A. dashed | B. dropped | C. blew | D. threw |
| 8. A. schedule | B. manner | C. fashion | D. lifestyle |
| 9. A. regular | B. movable | C. mobile | D. stationary |
| 10. A. although | B. though | C. despite | D. beside |
| 11. A. low | B. decrease | C. keep | D. press |
| 12. A. thick | B. jelly | C. baked | D. rich |
| 13. A. often | B. occasional | C. official | D. overall |
| 14. A. have | B. pay | C. buy | D. get |
| 15. A. efficiently | B. particularly | C. independently | D. practically |

5

Not long ago, many doctors in the West laughed at the idea that they might learn something from traditional Asian ways of healing. Most of them thought that these methods were only 1 by simple-minded people. They relied mainly on chemical cures as the safest and 2 way to treat illnesses. The development of modern medical science 3 the public to believe that there must be a 4 for every illness. It was true that often the drug companies provided what the public wanted: a quick relief from the 5 of an illness. But in many cases this did not 6 long and nor did it 7 the real cause of the illness. 8 , some people actually became ill through 9 too much medicine!

Many people in the West are now beginning to look for more 10 remedies for their illnesses and often they 11 to be inspired by the ancient 12 of the East. The World Health Organization (WHO) encourages countries not to depend too greatly on expensive Western medicines but to choose them carefully and use also their traditional herbal (草药的) remedies. Experts from the WHO have decided that the time has come to 13 herbal medicine very carefully and to decide, by carefully controlled scientific 14 , what good these medicines might do. They are especially interested in finding 15 for illnesses which Western medicine has found "incurable".

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. given up | B. believed in | C. dealt with | D. laughed at |
| 2. A. oldest | B. funniest | C. surest | D. cheapest |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 3. A. encouraged | B. forced | C. urged | D. expected |
| 4. A. pill | B. tag | C. drop | D. doze |
| 5. A. treatment | B. prevention | C. symptoms | D. fears |
| 6. A. move | B. lask | C. go | D. endure |
| 7. A. discover | B. explain | C. analyze | D. remove |
| 8. A. Moreover | B. Meanwhile | C. Nevertheless | D. Anyway |
| 9. A. swallowing | B. eating | C. taking | D. drinking |
| 10. A. natural | B. effective | C. suitable | D. influential |
| 11. A. continue | B. fail | C. hope | D. prefer |
| 12. A. means | B. thought | C. wisdom | D. cleverness |
| 13. A. study | B. use | C. make | D. improve |
| 14. A. things | B. experiments | C. matters | D. examples |
| 15. A. causes | B. doctors | C. cures | D. funds |

6

A hundred years ago, Queen Victoria went to the docks (码头) in London to see a strange, new sight; the 1 of an Egyptian monument, Cleopatra's Needle. The Needle still stands there today. People 2 by without thinking, perhaps, of the long story of its 3.

It all began in Egypt, 3,500 years ago. The ruling Pharaoh in Egypt at that time 4 a giant obelisk (方尖碑). Hundreds of slaves dragged the 186 tons of granite (花岗石) along the banks of the river Nile. They built a raft (筏子) to 5 the stone over the Nile to the Temple of Tum, the Sun God. The monument 6 at the temple for centuries until in 12 B. C. Caesar took it to Alexandria.

The sea 7 the coastline of Alexandria gradually 8 away the soil on which the Needle stood until, 1,500 years later, the obelisk fell on its side. Everybody forgot about it, until the British discovered it and made plans to move it to England. The task was 9 and costly. In 1877 an engineer called Dixon tried to move it. His 10 were very unusual.

His men put a big steel cylinder (圆筒) around the obelisk. When they took it out to sea, it 11! They tried again. This time, they put a rudder (舵) and ballast (镇重物) on the "ship" and called it "Cleopatra". A boat called "Olga" pulled the strange thing along. But when a storm 12 up "Cleopatra" sank.

It 13 in the sea, until a ship found it. Later, a British boat came to 14 Cleopatra to London. It arrived on 20 January, 1878.

There are ancient obelisks in Paris and New York, but neither of them have the 15 past of Cleopatra's Needle.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. body | B. arrival | C. removal | D. height |
| 2. A. come | B. fly | C. pass | D. rush |
| 3. A. movements | B. adventures | C. histories | D. birthplaces |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 4. A. ordered | B. considered | C. wanted | D. founded |
| 5. A. fetch | B. get | C. carry | D. pull |
| 6. A. built | B. stood | C. lay | D. raised |
| 7. A. through | B. over | C. in | D. along |
| 8. A. swallowed | B. ate | C. bit | D. took |
| 9. A. difficult | B. hopeless | C. unwelcome | D. unrewarding |
| 10. A. invention | B. methods | C. movements | D. habits |
| 11. A. downed | B. sank | C. drowned | D. dived |
| 12. A. went | B. rose | C. blew | D. roared |
| 13. A. swam | B. swept | C. drifted | D. drove |
| 14. A. float | B. push | C. roll | D. bring |
| 15. A. exciting | B. amusing | C. excited | D. amused |

7

I am constantly surprised and touched (触动) by how 1 many of my students seem to be. They want to “2” me with a question, or ask for advice. But they don’t want to occupy my “valuable” 3.

I wasn’t all that polite, 4, to a student who, after repeated 5 at my classes, phoned me at 6:50 a. m. (not my 6 hour) to say that she was 7 about her exams the next day and could I help! Most of the time, 8, teachers are very glad to be 9 help to a keen student. 10, one of the qualities a 11 student most needs is a willingness and 12 to ask good questions; the 13 stimulates the student and his teacher 14 well.

The reason why many students don’t 15 is that they’re afraid of looking 16 if not to the teacher, then to their classmates. We’ve all known this 17, and it is entirely understandable. All I can 18 is that, in over ten years 19 a teacher, I’ve 20 ever been asked a really stupid question. I’ve been asked questions I’ve only just answered; I’ve been asked questions that have nothing to do 21 the matter in hand; and I’ve been asked to explain the obvious for nervy and anxious students. 22 at no time have I ever felt contempt (轻蔑) for anyone 23 enough to inquire about something they don’t know or don’t yet 24; and very often the questions are so good that they open up a line of 25 that I haven’t considered before.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. lazy | B. disappointed | C. unhappy | D. anxious |
| 2. A. bother | B. threaten | C. surprise | D. help |
| 3. A. office | B. space | C. time | D. room |
| 4. A. at once | B. for example | C. as a result | D. first of all |
| 5. A. absence | B. demand | C. appearance | D. defeat |
| 6. A. favorite | B. sleeping | C. private | D. busy |
| 7. A. delighted | B. excited | C. worried | D. disappointed |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 8. A. therefore | B. furthermore | C. however | D. otherwise |
| 9. A. with | B. for | C. about | D. of |
| 10. A. First | B. Indeed | C. Also | D. Besides |
| 11. A. difficult | B. successful | C. shy | D. patient |
| 12. A. ability | B. skill | C. idea | D. feeling |
| 13. A. environment | B. mistake | C. method | D. discussion |
| 14. A. as | B. so | C. very | D. too |
| 15. A. talk | B. join | C. show | D. ask |
| 16. A. funny | B. strange | C. stupid | D. unnatural |
| 17. A. student | B. feeling | C. question | D. truth |
| 18. A. say | B. explain | C. reason | D. experience |
| 19. A. of | B. like | C. for | D. as |
| 20. A. for | B. as | C. so | D. hardly |
| 21. A. for | B. on | C. with | D. over |
| 22. A. Because | B. Although | C. But | D. So |
| 23. A. old | B. reluctant | C. nervous | D. brave |
| 24. A. understand | B. clear | C. hold | D. receive |
| 25. A. words | B. thought | C. ideas | D. people |

解题要领(1): 把握通篇脉络

完形填空的重要测试内容之一是,学生能否在一些词被挖空的情况下,仍然抓住文章的主线。因此,在阅读过程中应该培养这样的习惯,即排除空格词的干扰,并较好地借助预测、逻辑连接词和表达全段中心的主题句,来把握住通篇脉络。

其实,通篇脉络对于解答具体空格时排除干扰项有着很好的提示作用。一些考生由于担心时间不够,就忽略了答题前的通篇阅读这一过程,反而给自己作出正确选择增添麻烦。现在的完形填空测试,主要是基于内容和上下文联系进行命题,“见木不见林”的不良阅读习惯自然就暴露出弊端了。

举例一: (1)第1格答案 D. supported。本文介绍了大学课程设置情况。除了主课以外,大学生选修副科也非常重要。而且随着当代社会的迅速发展,跨学科现象突出,反映在大学里,各系科之间交叉协作更密切,在开设课程上亦如此。了解这一背景,就能把握文章脉络,做到顺利解题。本题的 support 原意为“支持”,这里含有“赞成,扶持,协作”等意。其他选项均因意义不对(A和B)或似是而非(C)遭排除。

举例二: (1)第15格答案 A. design。同样根据全文脉络,认识到主修和副修科目之间的联系,在就业上互补的前景。副修课 Information Technology (信息技术)对艺术类主修生也将有极大帮助。设想一下不难推知,在艺术领域中,利用电脑先进手段,可以作为创作设计的工具。排除 B(计算仅为通用功能)以及并非直接关系的 C(生产)和 D(摄影)。

Unit 2

1

One day in the early 1920's a crowd was gathered at Fort Bliss to watch the airplanes. As one airplane was 1 out, a grandmotherly old woman asked if she could have a 2 in it. 3 by her cane, the thin old lady 4 in black made her way to the plane. She was 5 into the cockpit (驾驶舱) and then 6 strapped (束牢) into the 7.

The pilot 8 up to the nose of the plane and gave the propeller a turn. As he did so, his feet slipped and he 9 flat. 10 he could get up, the airplane, 11 no one in it except Grandma, went bounding (颠跳) down the field, sailed into the air, and headed 12 a row of trees. The crowd screamed.

The plane climbed above the trees, and fell toward the field. In the last 13 seconds, it righted itself, ran across the field, and 14.

The little old lady was really a young man, Claire Chennault, who 15 became the famous commander of the Flying Tigers.

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|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. pulled | B. rolled | C. dragged | D. pushed |
| 2. A. ride | B. rise | C. climb | D. travel |
| 3. A. Used | B. Supported | C. Relied | D. Picked |
| 4. A. dressing | B. wearing | C. worn | D. dressed |
| 5. A. lifted | B. raised | C. hung | D. helped |
| 6. A. scarcely | B. easily | C. carefully | D. seemingly |
| 7. A. box | B. wheel | C. back | D. seat |
| 8. A. pulled | B. pushed | C. arrived | D. went |
| 9. A. was | B. fell | C. got | D. laid |
| 10. A. When | B. Until | C. Before | D. Till |
| 11. A. with | B. have | C. by | D. for |
| 12. A. on | B. at | C. for | D. opposite |
| 13. A. little | B. some | C. several | D. few |
| 14. A. stopped | B. exploded | C. turned | D. crashed |
| 15. A. sooner | B. after | C. later | D. ever |

2

The wild horse, or mustang, from the Spanish word for a stray (离散的) animal, is a symbol of freedom for many Americans. The mustang has become a sign. The name and image were even 1 to market a classic American car. In the 1800s, millions were rounded up and shipped to the western U. S. 2.

Deanne Stillman has told their story in her book Mustang. They were shipped back to Europe. There is a 3 there for horse meat, and also at the beginning of the 20th century, there were a number of wars being fought all over the world, and the horses were shipped to the front 4 in all of those wars, including World War I.

Today, there are just 36,000 wild horses on U. S. government lands. Others have been rounded up 5 complaints from ranchers, angry that the animals graze (吃草) on their land. There also have been random shootings, 6 acts that urged Stillman to get involved in the 7.

The horses came from North America, where they grew abundantly in the last Ice Age. Stillman notes that ancient horse 8 have been found at the La Brea tar pits in Los Angeles. During that period, those horses were living right here, along with many other animals of that 9.

Horses 10 in the Americas, but were reintroduced by the 16th century Spanish, and became part of the Western lore of the American cowboy. And think about those horses 11 up the New World. And, you know, without them we have no America.

In July, the U. S. House of Representatives passed a bill to restore 12 for the wild mustang. The measure is called the ROAM ACT, which 13 for Restoring Our American Mustangs. A companion bill has been introduced in the Senate. If it passes, the two bills need to be sent to the president to 14 into law. U. S. Interior Secretary Ken Salazar has 15 Congress to create new preserves for the wild horses.

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|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. planned | B. put | C. used | D. set |
| 2. A. on | B. up | C. for | D. with |
| 3. A. menu | B. mood | C. product | D. demand |
| 4. A. lines | B. rows | C. fields | D. coasts |
| 5. A. by way of | B. in contrast to | C. in response to | D. on behalf of |
| 6. A. negative | B. back | C. hollow | D. illegal |
| 7. A. question | B. core | C. issue | D. stage |
| 8. A. meals | B. methods | C. remains | D. spots |
| 9. A. view | B. staff | C. pull | D. period |
| 10. A. ran out | B. died out | C. got away | D. laid down |
| 11. A. rushed | B. drew | C. came | D. opened |
| 12. A. protections | B. digestions | C. functions | D. matches |

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|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 13. A. lies | B. stands | C. sits | D. lifts |
| 14. A. write | B. cross | C. sign | D. mark |
| 15. A. concerned | B. impressed | C. inquired | D. urged |

3

While you might not hear much of a difference, but for many of the 15,000 North Koreans who have defected (叛逃) to South Korea, the difference is loud and clear. For them, language is one of the hardest parts of 1 to life in their new home. That is according to Ko Gyoung Bin, director of Hanawon, a South Korean government-run 2 that gives newly-arrived defectors a crash-course on living in the capitalist world.

Ko says Hanawon tries to teach them the new terminology (专门用语) through textbooks. He says the organization also uses movies to teach how to speak. Hanawon even hires defectors who have lived in South Korea for a while.

The North Korean language is something surviving from the past. It has not changed that much since the 1940's, whereas South Korean has added a 3 of new vocabulary. Chae Su Jeong, who defected in 2001, says she found that out the hard way. Chae says she did not 4 how different North and South Korean languages were until she started working for a recycling company. For example, she says, North Korea has only one word to describe all types of paper, but, in the South, there are many.

Politics might be a 5 for the North-South language divide. As in many aspects of life in North Korea, language has been 6 to serve the nation's rulers. So says Kim Seok Hyang, who lectures at the Ewha Institute for Unification Studies in Seoul and who has written a book on how North Koreans use their language. She gives an example of one word that has had its meaning changed since the Koreans were divided. Kim adds that, unlike in South Korea, where many English words are intermixed with Korean, the Pyongyang government has prevented foreign words from entering the mother tongue.

For these reasons, many North Korean defectors believe they speak a more pure 7 of the language than their South Korean 8. But speaking their North Korean 9 in their new home has caused problems for some refugees.

North Koreans can 10 job discrimination (歧视). Many South Koreans look down on defectors because they are poor and not well-educated. One refugee, Nan Byun Hee, 30, said she did whatever she could to hide her North Korean 11. Nan said she was really worried about discrimination and being 12 at school. In Seoul, when people heard her speak, they asked where she was from. She tried not to talk, or told them she was from a different 13.

But, for other refugees, speaking their language is a way to reconnect with the home they left 14. Defector Chae Su Jeong is proud of his dialect. She says she feels comfortable speaking with other people from North Korea. She says the South Korean dialect still feels strange.

To help close the language divide, the two Koreas have agreed to compile a 15