

北京市中学英语丛书编委会 编

完形填空

高考英语强化训练系列丛书之二



外语教学与研究出版社

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完形填空

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前 言

为了配合高中英语总复习,帮助考生适应1996年高考英语试题(NMET)的改革,我们编写了这套《高考英语强化训练系列丛书》,其中包括《单项填空》,《完形填空》,《阅读理解》,《单词拼写、短文改错、书面表达》,《高考英语模拟试题》共五本。

这套丛书是遵照国家教委考试中心有关高考英语的指示,尤其是1996年高考英语改革的新精神,在总结和吸收众多成功指导高考复习的经验基础上编写的。为加强本丛书的针对性和实用性,我们一方面紧紧抓住高考英语能力和知识要点,做到突出重点、解决难点;另一方面针对考生在高考中经常出现的典型错误给予具体的指导,帮助考生在查缺补漏的同时,达到拓宽解题思路,掌握解题技巧和方法,并通过强化训练,真正在英语的综合运用能力和应试能力上有较大的提高。

参加本丛书编写工作的都是北京市的一些中学高级教师和特级教师以及高校的副教授。他们之中有的多年从事高中英语教学以及高考复习工作,有的多年从事高中英语教研工作以及高考命题的研究工作,还有的曾先后参加过有关英语教材的编写工作。本丛书是编者群体智慧的体现,是编者长期英语教学实践、对高考命题不断深入研究以及多年编写工作经验的结晶。

我们热切地希望这套丛书能引导、伴随那些在学习道路上孜孜不倦、锲而不舍的考生走向必胜的成功之路。

编 者

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一、完形填空试题分析与解题指导

为帮助考生全面了解目前高考英语中“完形填空”试题,从中发现这种试题的特点、考查方式和考查内容,从而总结规律,明确要求,掌握基本的解题思路、解题方法和技巧,下面我们对这种试题做一些介绍和分析,并给以切实的解题指导。

(一) 什么是完形填空试题

完形(cloze)是来源于完形心理学派的术语。其主要观点和基本原理是:要理解一篇整体文章,应该从整体结构到各个组成部分进行分析。一篇文章是一个整体,有自己的主题思想、组织结构、逻辑关系和语言特色。去掉其中一些词语,仍能提供足够的线索或信息,通过对上下文内容的分析和理解,可以对原来处于空格处的词语作出准确的判断,填入恰当的、合乎原文内容要求的词语,保持原文的内容和语言特色。

就“完形填空”试题的设计而言,一般有两种形式:其一,每隔一定数量的词任意挖空;其二,根据测试目的选择挖空。就解答试题来说,又可分为两种方式:一是不提供备选答案,要求自己任意选词填空;二是提供备选答案,从其中选择合适者填空。

根据目的和需要,“完形填空”试题的设计又可分为巩固性测试内容和综合性语言能力水平测试。

目前我国高考英语测试中,都采用“多项选择型完形填空”,就是在所给文章中,根据测试的目的,有选择性地挖空,对每个空格都给出 A、B、C、D 四个备选答案,要求考生从中选出正确的或最佳的那个答案。试题是以表达整体且有连贯意义的文章形成出现的,是由较单一的自由选择填空、动词填空等发展而来的,用以测试考生综合运用各种英语知识的能力。这种试题兼有主观性试题和客观性试题的优点,既能测试学生运用语言的能力,又能客观地评分。

(二) 近年来我国高考英语中完形填空试题的特点

1. 文章短,挖空多。

众所周知,一般说来,文章越短,挖空密度越大,由于失去的语言信息越多,理解文章的难度就越大,解答试题的难度也就会相应加大。作为测试考生的语言知识综合运用能力的试题,必然要保持一定的难度系数(如:NMET1993 完形填空难度系数 0.54, NMET1994 完形填空难度系数 0.52)。因此,选文不宜过长。请看下表:

| 年 度 | 文章长度(词量) | 挖空数量(小题量) | 挖空密度(平均词距) |
|------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1990 | 266 | 25 | 10.6 |
| 1991 | 279 | 25 | 11.2 |
| 1992 | 255 | 25 | 10.2 |
| 1993 | 263 | 20 | 13.2 |
| 1994 | 213 | 20 | 10.7 |
| 1995 | 219 | 20 | 10.95 |

当然,试题的难易程度,还取决于文章本身的句子结构和遣词用句。如果通篇是简单句结构,用词简单,自然便于理解,容易选择答案。相反,如果文章多用非谓动词和其他短语结构,多用大词难词,则必然增加试题的难度。不过,从目前高考英语中“完形填空”试题的选文来看,都不会超越现行高中英语教材的难度。这就为考生解答试题提供了条件。

2. 情景意义选择为主,语法选择填空极少。

我们知道,完形填空试题要求考生根据文章的整体内容、分层次的结构和内容逻辑关系,去选择符合文章情节的答案。这就决定着试题考查必须以情景意义选择为主。这种试题的特点是:在4个备选答案中,孤立地看对应挖空的句子,都能满足句子的要求,无论将哪个答案填进去,从语法上说都是正确的。例如:She said _____. 备选答案是:A. angrily B. shyly C. slowly D. quickly 显示,4个备选答案都能适合本句的要求。要确定此题的正确答案,只能根据全文的内容和情节的发展,使所选答案能满足为文章中心内容服务的需要。这种选择是根据文章的情景和所需要表达的意义来进行的,因此叫作情景意义选择。

与此相反,有的备选答案,无论排除错误项或者确定正确项,都需要依据语法知识。这就叫作语法选择填空。孤立地看带空的句子及其备选答案,其解题思路和要求,与高考试题中的“语法惯用法单项填空”是完全一样的。

由于情景意义选择填空的需要,每一个小题(每一空)的4个备选答案往往是相同的词类。即,如果是副词,则都是副词;如果是动词过去分词,则都是过去分词,等等。即使个别小题中4个备选答案的词类有不相同者,其语法功能也往往是一样的。

最初在八十年代高考英语完形填空试题中,所设计的20或25个小题是完全根据语法知识进行选择的。1989年以后开始变化,有的小题,既有语法排除的内容,也有意义选择的内容,我们称其为“语法加意义”选择。进入90年代以来,这种变化日趋明显,情景意义选择所占比重越来越大,目前已经覆盖了“完形填空”的全部试题。请看下表:

| 年度 | 小题总数 | 语法选择 | “语法 + 意义”选择 | 情景意义选择 |
|------|------|------|-------------|--------|
| 1990 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 24 |
| 1991 | 25 | 0 | 3 | 22 |
| 1992 | 25 | 0 | 3 | 22 |
| 1993 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 1994 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 19 |
| 1995 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 |

3. 短文内容逻辑性强,文章结构严谨,层次分明,多选用故事性叙述文体。

“完形填空”试题短文的选择,有很强的技术性。多选用故事叙述文体,就容易提供生动的背景,有发展层次,生动有趣、变化多端,既能扩大知识运用的范围,又为灵活运用知识提供了条件。文章逻辑性强,结构严谨,层次分明,为学生在整体理解的前提下定向选择答案提供了方便条件。

自1987年实行高考英语标准化测试以来,“完形填空”试题几乎都是叙述文体的小故事。只有1995年选用了一篇说明文体的介绍大猩猩 Washoe 的应用文。这一点变化值得我们注意。随着高

考英语水平的提高,“完形填空”试题的选文已经突破了单一的叙述文体,将来在以叙述文体为主的情况下,很可能再出现说明文,甚至描写文。

4. 所选短文的英语语言符合高三学生的实际水平。

研究分析历年高考英语中“完形填空”的短文,不难发现其语法结构、用词造句均未超过高三学生所学过的文章水平。有的文章相当于高中一年级课文的水平,有的相当于高中二年级课文的水平。这就为考生充分发挥自己的思维能力,理解掌握短文内容,选择正确答案创造了条件。

但是,在短文中出现一些派生词,或者已学词语有了新的用法,新的意义,是不足为怪的。如1992年试题中出现过 have a part, 这是中学英语教材中未曾学过的搭配结构。1994年“完形填空”第46小题,正确答案是B项 walk,但其用作及物动词,却是学生未曾学过的。这种试题,考查学生举一反三的能力,可称之为“知识的延伸”。

5. 选择最佳答案。

自1990年开始,高考英语“完形填空”试题的指导语,由以前的“从4个选项中,选出一个正确答案”改为“选出一个最佳答案”。一词之变,使试题要求更加符合解答试题的实际。这就意味着,有的试题选项,从全文整体意义上看,也可能勉强讲得通,但考虑文章内容的具体情景,或备选答案词语的习惯用法,或细微的意义区别,才能确定最佳的答案。一般说来,试题4个备选答案中,有两个较为容易排除。剩下的两个词语,在意义上和用法上十分接近,干扰性很强,迷惑性很大,难以排除一项,选定一项。这就增加了词语意义或用法细微辨析的内容。

1991年“完形填空”第42小题,四个备选答案是 A. looked B. showed C. admired D. enjoyed。A项 look 因缺少介词 at,不能成立,从语法上即可排除。B项 showed 不能接反身代词,语境也不符合,亦可排除。C、D两项中,admire 和 enjoy 都可用作及物动词,都有共的同词义“欣赏”,而且 enjoy oneself 又是学过的,学生很熟悉的词组,迷惑性很大。细致分析, enjoy oneself 是“玩得痛快/高兴”之意,其用法还有 enjoy sth. 或 enjoy doing sth.。本文的语境条件,需要表示“在镜子前自我欣赏”, enjoy himself 词义不对,只能用 admire 了。

6. 单词填空为主,短语或词组的整体填空为辅(近年发展到趋于零)。

这种试题设计可以使考查形式更加灵活,考查知识点更加细致,能扩大考查容量。请看统计资料:1990年完形填空试题中,有6个小题是词组或短语的整体填空,1991年是1个,1992年是3个,1993年至1995年是零。这就表明:近年的完形填空试题,已经都是单词填空,而没有词组或短语的整体填空了。

7. 备选答案的单词,多以实词为主,虚词为辅。

同每一小题中4个备选答案设置同一词类、同类词形一样,备选答案多设置实词,也是为了提高试题的难度,引导学生从整体上理解文章内容,全面接受信息,选出符合内容要求的答案,从而避免引导学生过多地在语法(语言结构)上下功夫,进行语法选择。因为虚词往往影响语言结构,会更多地反映语言问题。顺便说一句,在市面上见到的不少“完形填空”练习,却往往忽视了这一点,大量出现虚词填空,大搞语法测试。这是与高考“完形填空”试题的要求相违背的,是利用“完形填空”形式,进行语法考查。

下表(见下页)统计出了近年来“完形填空”试题中各小题设置各种词类的数量。

| 年度试题 | 小题备选词类(按语法功能计) | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| | 动词 | 名词 | 形容词 | 副词 | 连词 | 代词 | 介词 |
| MET1990 25 小题 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| MET1991 25 小题 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MET1992 25 小题 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| NMET1993 20 小题 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| NMET1994 20 小题 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| NMET1995 20 小题 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |

8. 保留提示句。

为给学生理解文章奠定基础,使学生了解文章内容,在设计“完形填空”试题时,总是保留一个完整的,或是大半个完整的句子不挖空。大家知道,文章的开头很重要,往往开宗明义,点出文章的内容。因此,提示句往往在开头。但也可以放在后边,甚至文章的中间。1990—1991年的“完形填空”,提示句是大半个句子,在文章开头。1992—1995年的试题,都在文章开头保留了一个完整的提示句。其中,1994年文章最后一句也未挖空设题,也可作为提示句。

(三) 完形填空试题的能力要求和考查内容

完形填空试题主要是用来考查学生综合运用各项英语基础知识的能力,特别是考查学生对文章整体内容理解的深度。它要求在熟练掌握语法、词语和其他语言基础知识的基础上,善于完整地、全面地理解文章内容,理清文章的结构和各部分之间的逻辑关系,善于在文章中发现并捕捉信息点,通过分析思考,做出准确的判断,选出最符合文章内容要求的答案。

概括起来讲,完形填空试题对我们提出了如下几方面的能力和内容要求:

1. 巩固、扎实、熟练的英语语法知识和丰富的英语词语知识。

当前高考英语中的完形填空试题,并不直接地去考查语法知识。但是,解答试题的前提是读懂文章,而读懂文章就必须懂得语法。试想,不理解英语句子的结构,不明白具体句子结构所表达的具体意思,又怎么能去选择符合文章内容的答案呢?所以,不直接考查语法知识,并不是不要语法知识,只是通过检查理解程度,间接地考查语法知识。一个人英语语法知识越丰富,阅读速度就越快,理解就会更加全面、深刻。

2. 英语阅读理解能力,良好的阅读习惯,熟练的阅读技巧。特别是快速阅读理解能力,甚至是跳过一些词语(空格),浏览文章,掌握大意的能力。

从一定意义上讲,完形填空试题是为阅读理解服务的,其主旨是考查阅读理解能力。做完形填空试题的基础,是阅读理解。读不懂文章,无法解答试题。对文章内容理解得越全面、越深刻,就越容易选择正确答案。而这种阅读理解能力是靠平时科学的训练而来的。

佳答案是 A 项 sat。

(4) 从词语意义和用法方面分析,进行选择。如 MET1991 试题第 49 小题, A、B 两项容易排除,剩下 C. watching D. observing 很难区别,二者用于此均可。但考虑到观众是在看戏,而 observe 用得更为正式,庄重,表示上级检查审查节目时合适,所以不如选择 C 项更为合适。

(5) 从惯用法,固定搭配的知识方面来考虑进行选择。例如 MET1989 第 60 小题:“... on their _____ to the hospital.” 文章情景说明他们是“去医院的路上”,其表达方式是: on one's way to..., 所以,即使不看备选答案,也容易选出 way 来。

(6) 先易后难,利用已选出的正确答案帮助推断未知答案。实际上,选出的答案越多,文章理解的更全面,也就更容易选择剩余的答案了。有时候,为了增加试题的难度,还有意设计各小题连环或答案选择。即:只有选出前边或后边的某个小题的正确答案时,通过它的提示,才能确定某个困难的答案。

(7) 还可以同时使用两种或更多的方法进行选择。例如 MET1991 试题中,第 41 小题的前边文字内容已说明 Jack 早早地来到了剧院,背景是他急于上台演戏,确定此空需要表示“早在……前很久,……就……”的意思。而 4 个备选答案中,只有 before 与 long 搭配,构成“long before + 从句”,才能满足这种意思的需要,所以决定选 A 项 before。

在做题时,能力强的学生往往凭语感进行选择答案。这要求理解文章深刻,全面掌握文章内容,读到那里,就顺理成章地选择符合内容要求的答案,甚至不看备选答案也猜个差不多。但这需要很高的阅读能力和熟练的阅读技巧。

Anna lived on the side of a valley. One winter, there was a very big
 flood, and a lot of houses 1 Anna's were washed away. Anna's house
 was high enough to escape the 2, so when the water had disappeared and
 the other houses were 3 there with no roof and now walls and all covered
 with 4, her house was 5 quite all right.
 Her house was quite 6 her husband was dead, and she had four chil-
 dren, but Anna 7 in one of the families that had lost everything in the
 flood and she 8 her home with them until it was 9 for them to rebuild
 their 10.
 Anna's friends were 11 when they saw Anna do this. They could not
 understand 12 Anna wanted to give herself so much work and 13 when
 she already had quite a few children to 14.
 "Well," Anna 15 to her friends, "at the end of the First World War,
 a woman in the town where I 16 lived found herself very poor, because
 her husband had been 17 in the war and she had a lot of 18 to
 now. The day 19 Christmas, this woman sold to her children. We won't
 be able to 20 much for Christmas this year, so I'm going to get only one
21 for all of us. Now I'll go and get it." She came back with a girl who
 was even 22 than they, and who had no parents. "Here's our present,"
 she said to her children. The children were excited and 23 to get such a
 present. They 24 the little girl, and she grew up as their sister. 25
 was that Christmas present? 26

Anna lived on the side of a valley. One winter, there was a very big flood, and a lot of houses 1 Anna's were washed away. Anna's house was high enough to escape the 2, so when the water had disappeared and the other houses were 3 there with no roof and now walls and all covered with 4, her house was 5 quite all right.

Her house was quite 6, her husband was dead, and she had four children, but Anna 7 in one of the families that had lost everything in the flood and she 8 her home with them until it was 9 for them to rebuild their 10.

Anna's friends were 11 when they saw Anna do this. They could not understand 12 Anna wanted to give herself so much work and 13 when she already had quite a few children to 14.

"Well," Anna 15 to her friends, "at the end of the First World War, a woman in the town where I 16 lived found herself very poor, because her husband had been 17 in the war and she had a lot of 18, as I have now. The day 19 Christmas, this woman said to her children, 'We won't be able to 20 much for Christmas this year, so I'm going to get only one 21 for all of us. Now I'll go and get it.' She came back with a girl who was even 22 than they, and who had no parents. 'Here's our present.' she said to her children. The children were excited and 23 to get such a present. They 24 the little girl, and she grew up as their sister. 25 was that Christmas present."

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|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. down below | B. next to | C. up above | D. just around |
| 2. A. wave | B. storm | C. snow | D. flood |
| 3. A. rising | B. standing | C. falling | D. appearing |
| 4. A. water | B. trees | C. dust | D. mud |
| 5. A. still | B. just | C. yet | D. already |
| 6. A. strong | B. big | C. small | D. empty |
| 7. A. gave | B. took | C. had | D. put |
| 8. A. made | B. found | C. shared | D. gave |
| 9. A. possible | B. necessary | C. important | D. easy |
| 10. A. family | B. house | C. farm | D. roof |
| 11. A. suprised | B. pleased | C. excited | D. astonished |
| 12. A. why | B. how | C. what | D. that |
| 13. A. worry | B. problem | C. trouble | D. business |
| 14. A. feed | B. support | C. bring | D. keep |
| 15. A. told | B. talked | C. spoke | D. explained |
| 16. A. actually | B. then | C. before | D. later |
| 17. A. killed | B. lost | C. missed | D. hurt |
| 18. A. children | B. friends | C. money | D. things |
| 19. A. before | B. after | C. at | D. for |
| 20. A. eat | B. give | C. have | D. buy |
| 21. A. friend | B. girl | C. present | D. family |
| 22. A. happier | B. sadder | C. poorer | D. richer |
| 23. A. anxious | B. eager | C. happy | D. sorry |
| 24. A. refused | B. rejected | C. received | D. welcomed |
| 25. A. It | B. She | C. Such | D. I |

I always enjoy the drive into Marley. It is a good straight 1, with some 2 views of the countryside on either side. There are woods and hills, villages and farms and about halfway, a large lake. And because there is 3 much traffic on the road, I can usually enjoy the 4 as I drive along.

I was rather 5 the other morning, therefore, when a small green car began to drive very close 6 me. I went a little 7, hoping to leave the car behind. 8 whenever I slowed down, the little car 9 up with me. The driver, a middle-aged man, was smiling and 10 to me. However, I did not 11 either him or the car.

"Perhaps I am doing something 12," I thought. I 13 my lights and my Indicator (指示器) but they were both in 14. And I certainly had not got a puncture (车胎穿孔). The man 15 be mad, I thought. Feeling rather 16, I drove off very fast leaving the small green car behind. I did not 17 until I got to Marley.

There are some traffic lights just 18 you cross the railway bridge into Marley and, as it happened, the lights turned 19 as I drove near. I was still 20 there when the little green car caught up with me.

The driver got out and tapped on my window. I opened it, "Can I help you?" I asked rather 21. "I'm trying to 22 you!" The man said. "You see, your number plate 23 about fifteen miles 24. I tried to catch your attention but you didn't take any 25!"

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|------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. path | B. route | C. track | D. road |
| 2. A. surprising | B. interesting | C. exciting | D. pleasant |
| 3. A. seldom | B. hardly | C. nearly | D. rather |
| 4. A. woods | B. view | C. weather | D. quiet |
| 5. A. upset | B. pleased | C. happy | D. lucky |
| 6. A. beside | B. behind | C. ahead | D. in front of |
| 7. A. slower | B. quicker | C. faster | D. longer |
| 8. A. And | B. So | C. Or | D. But |
| 9. A. caught | B. brought | C. followed | D. drove |
| 10. A. nodding | B. talking | C. saying | D. waving |
| 11. A. realize | B. recognize | C. know | D. understand |
| 12. A. good | B. bad | C. wrong | D. right |
| 13. A. looked | B. checked | C. repaired | D. fixed |
| 14. A. danger | B. trouble | C. use | D. order |
| 15. A. should | B. might | C. can | D. must |
| 16. A. funny | B. pleased | C. angry | D. excited |
| 17. A. wait | B. slow down | C. speed up | D. drive fast |
| 18. A. before | B. after | C. as | D. when |
| 19. A. on | B. off | C. red | D. green |
| 20. A. driving | B. waiting | C. moving | D. stopping |
| 21. A. warmly | B. coldly | C. gladly | D. angrily |
| 22. A. warn | B. know | C. catch | D. help |
| 23. A. fell of | B. stopped | C. was lost | D. was missing |
| 24. A. ahead | B. behind | C. back | D. in the front |
| 25. A. trouble | B. action | C. notice | D. chance |

Just after the last war, people were very 1 to give money to help those who had 2 from it. 3 not everyone who collected money was 4. The newspapers were full of stories of people who had been 5 by men who went from house to house 6 that they were collecting for soldiers who had been 7 wounded in the 8, or for people who had 9 their homes, or for some other noble 10, yet all the 11 they were 12 the money they collected into their own 13. Instead of using it for the 14 they claimed to be collecting it 15.

One day Mr Smith came back with another 16 of this kind. He told his wife that a group of people had 17 thousands of dollars for the widow (寡妇) of the Unknown Soldier. Then someone had 18 to the papers about it, and they had written articles to 19 other people. Mr Smith said that he and his friends at the office had had a good 20 over the story 21 they had read it in the newspaper.

“Can you imagine anyone being so 22 as to believe that story and 23 money for the widow of the Unknown Soldier?” he asked his wife.

She looked puzzled at first, but then her face 24. “Oh, yes! I see now!” she answered. “Of course, the 25 pays the widow of the Unknown Soldier!”

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|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. eager | B. anxious | C. willing | D. ready |
| 2. A. suffered | B. killed | C. died | D. robbed |
| 3. A. And | B. But | C. Then | D. So |
| 4. A. honest | B. dishonest | C. great | D. brave |
| 5. A. cheated | B. stolen | C. robbed | D. forced |
| 6. A. talking | B. speaking | C. telling | D. saying |
| 7. A. seriously | B. slightly | C. greatly | D. largely |
| 8. A. accident | B. fight | C. war | D. struggle |
| 9. A. missed | B. lost | C. left | D. sold |
| 10. A. aim | B. cause | C. course | D. idea |
| 11. A. time | B. moment | C. way | D. more |
| 12. A. taking | B. making | C. sending | D. putting |
| 13. A. pockets | B. houses | C. offices | D. hospitals |
| 14. A. wounded | B. homeless | C. cause | D. purposes |
| 15. A. for | B. in | C. out | D. by |
| 16. A. story | B. newspaper | C. magazine | D. article |
| 17. A. made | B. given | C. sent | D. collected |
| 18. A. reported | B. written | C. warned | D. talked |
| 19. A. warn | B. tell | C. frighten | D. encourage |
| 20. A. time | B. cry | C. laugh | D. surprise |
| 21. A. when | B. while | C. that | D. since |
| 22. A. stupid | B. foolish | C. clever | D. happy |
| 23. A. bring | B. send | C. give | D. take |
| 24. A. smiled | B. brightened | C. shined | D. shaken |
| 25. A. committee | B. government | C. public | D. people |