根据最新教材编写

NEW ENGLISH SKILL

# 新突破英语

## 完形阅读

\*\*\* 最新彩图版 \*\*\* 高凌 主编 高中卷



北京出版社 北京教育出版社

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李义 主编

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### ・前言・

完形填空和阅读理解又被称为综合能力测试,都是对各种语言现象运用能力综合考查的一种客观性测验方法。 所谓综合能力是指对词汇、惯用法、语法等语言知识运用的能力。

这两项测试,阅读理解出现的比较早。相比较而言,阅读理解比完形填空似乎要容易一些。完形填空从根本上来说也是为了考查阅读能力。因此在答题技巧方面,阅读理解和完形填空有许多共同点。在做这类题时,首先都应该通读全文,了解故事的大意,特别要注意文章的开头和结尾部分。任何情况下都会有我们不认识的单词出现,因此在阅读时,不要一个词一个词地读,而应该一句话一句话地读。大概意思读懂了,生词就不那么刺眼了。

在做阅读理解题时,可以先将题后的问题以最快的速度浏览一遍,尤其是当文章比较长时。在阅读时,抓住文章的主线,注意关联词。回答问题时,有些答案直接在文章中就可以找到,但是每一篇都会有需要总结归纳和推理判断的题。做这类题是有一定难度的,这也正是考点和难点的所在。如果有些问题想不清楚的话,一般使用排除法来做。

与阅读理解相比,完形填空似乎更难一些,是最不容易拿分的地方。原因是它所考查的语言点更细、更全面了,涉及词汇用法、语法知识、阅读能力、逻辑思维能力以及学生所具有的知识面等。因此完形填空又称为综合填空。要做好这类题,似乎只是通读全文、读懂大意是不够的。还应该了解词语的搭配、关联词的用法、句法、语法等。完形填空题主要可以分为语言知识和篇章结构两大类。其中理解上下文的逻辑关系尤其重要。具体做题时,一般分为四个步骤:一、通读全文;二、过筛子,参照四个选项,边读边填空,把不确

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下面我们将给出一些典型的篇章进行具体问题具体分析,希望在答题技巧上能给同学们以启发。

参加本书编写工作的还有王岩、王炜、金鑫、张超明。

编者 谨致 2004年8月·北京

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### A01

型侧腹解剖

The two most important things to remember about Asia 1 the size of 2 land mass and population, and the variety of its peoples and their 3 of life. The Asian continent 4 almost eighteen million square miles, about a third of this planet's land 5; and the population of Asia is 6 60 per cent of the world's total.



**D.**appearance

The differences among Asian 7 types are enormous. All the are found in Asia. These are generally 9 main 8 Caucasoid, the group 10 which Europeans belong; Mongoloid, who are those people usually thought of 11 being like the Chinese; and Negroid (those who fit in the same group as "black" Africans). However, some anthropologists try to 12 many more sub-groups, because tens of millions of Asians do not 13 easily into the main groups, and have 14 which are in-between.

Dividing human beings 15 racial groups is a crude process, because division 16 just a small number of physical features which can be 17 . It is much more important to 18 members of all races belong to the same 19, and that the greatest differences among peoples are those of 20.

<b>1. <i>A</i></b> .are	<b>B.</b> is	C.was	<b>D.</b> be
<b>2. A.</b> their	<b>B.</b> its	C.his	<b>D.</b> one's
<b>3. <i>A.</i></b> ways	<b>B.</b> methods	C.manners	D.attitudes
4. A.spreads	<b>B.</b> discovers	C.covers	<b>D.</b> scatters
<b>5. A.</b> face	<b>B.</b> surface	C.preface	<b>D.</b> appearar

6. A.rudely	<b>B.</b> roughly	C.thoroughly	<b>D.</b> immensely
7. A.mental	<b>B.</b> spiritual	C.physical	<b>D.</b> psychological
<b>8. <i>A.</i></b> human b	eings <b>B.</b> races	<b>C.</b> tribes	<b>D.</b> nations
<b>9. A.</b> said	<b>B.</b> spoken	C.told	<b>D.</b> discussed
<b>10.</b> <i>A.</i> of	B.to	C.with	<b>D.</b> in
<b>11.</b> <i>A.</i> at	B.to	C.as	<b>D.</b> for
12.A.consider	<b>B.</b> confirm	C.define	<b>D.</b> deny
<b>13.</b> <i>A</i> .fit	<b>B.</b> proper	C.contribute	<b>D.</b> suit
<b>14. A.</b> view-po	ints <b>B.</b> outlooks	C.survival	<b>D.</b> features
<b>15.</b> <i>A.</i> in	B.to	C.apart	D.into
<b>16.</b> <i>A.</i> calls on	<b>B.</b> lies on	C.depends on	<b>D.</b> looks on
17.A.measured	d <b>B.</b> calculated	C.counted	D.computed
<b>18.</b> <i>A.</i> assume	<b>B.</b> awake	C.realize	<b>D.</b> comply
<b>19.</b> <i>A.</i> samples	<b>B.</b> examples	C.species	<b>D.</b> models
20.A.culture	<b>B.</b> civilization	C.history	<b>D.</b> habits

#### 解题思路

- lacktriangle A。选择项 B、C 与整个句子主语不符,违犯了主谓语一致的原则。 D 在此是原形,不可能选。
- ②B。这里所指的是亚洲的人口和土地,所以 their, his, one's 都讲不通,只能选 its。
- **③A**。一看四个选择词,很自然就考虑到 ways 和 methods,但从习惯搭配上看,一般是 way of life 表示生活方式,故选择 **A**。
- $\Phi$  C。这里表示亚洲大陆的占地面积,只能用 cover,其他三个词都不参考。
- **⑤** *B*。 *A* 项 *face* 是指人的面部; *C* 项 *preface* 指的是书的序言; *D* 项 *appearance* 则指人的相貌; *B* 项 *surface* 才指的是地层表面。
- **⑥B**。从上下文看,这里是大约、大概的意思。而 rudely 是"粗鲁地" thoroughly 是彻底; immensely 是广泛地。这三个选择项都不符合上下文意思,故选 roughly。
  - **②**C。从下文看讲的是亚洲人身体特征有所不同,故应选 physical。

- **❸ B** 整篇文章讲的是种族和种族的分布。其他选择项无法与整篇文章相吻合。
- ❸A。根据习惯搭配,"据说"应该是 there is said to be, 而不说 there is spoken to be, 故选择 A。
  - ●B belong to 是固定搭配。
- **●**C。think of ···as···为固定搭配,意为"把······看作······",这里意思是黄种人被看作是中国人。
- **№**C。从上下文看,人类学家不仅把人类进行了划分,而且给每一类下了定义,即高加索人,黄种人,黑种人。那么要把人类进行详细划分并加定义,只能选 define。
- **®**A。**B**项 proper 在此词性不符,马上可排除; **C**项 contribute 后跟 to; **D** 项 suit 多作为及物动词使用,即使跟介词也应跟 to; 而 fit 往往可跟 into 意为 "符合,适合"。
  - (D) 人类的划分是根据人的特征,故只能选择 D。
- **⑤**D。*divide*····*into*···是固定搭配,意为"把······划分为······",其他三项的介词与 *divide* 搭配不当。
  - (BC) 这里指划分人的依据,自然应选 €
  - **⑰**A。人的身体特征无法加以计算,只能是"打量一下"。
  - ®C。要认识到所有种族的成员属于同一类是很重要的,应选 realize。
  - (PC。表示种类,只能用 species。
- **❷A**。从最后一个段落来看,人类种族的划分本来就是根据人的身体特征 而进行大致划分的,各个种族除了身体特征不同,人们之间最大的差异则是文 化,文化决定了一个种族人类划分不可能以历史、生活习惯、文明作为根据,所 以应选 **A**。

#### A02

Scientists study tree rings to find \_\_1\_ of improving timber growth,to\_2\_ greater understanding of the weather,and even to\_3\_ archeological ruins.

Around 1,900 astronomer Andrew Ellicott Douglass turned from his study of sunspots to \_\_4\_\_ tree stumps. Douglass thought \_\_5 he could \_\_6\_\_ ring width to weather. He would find a chronology of

climatic changes 7 in the wood of fallen trees.

His studies gave us a valuable history of weather <u>8</u> many hundreds of years. It also gave archeologists a <u>9</u> tool for dating ruins.

Experts had long puzzled 10 the age of the pre-Columbian ruin of Pueblo Bonito in northwest New Mexico. Douglass, working under a National Geographic Society 11, drilled cores from the house timbers



at this \_\_12\_\_ site, \_\_13\_\_ sequences of thick and thin tree rings with his "yardstick" ( 码尺 ) of ring \_\_14\_\_ , and was able to date \_\_15\_\_ the Pueblo's earliest construction at around A. D. 900.

In \_\_16 \_\_ a relationship between tree ring variation and climate, Dr.Douglass pioneered a new science now known as dendrochronology (树木年代学). He also \_\_\_ 17 \_\_ the laboratory of Tree-Ring Research at the University of Arizona, where today's scientists, \_\_18 \_\_ cross-dating living and dead specimens of California's bristlecone pines (毛果松), have pushed back a continuous chronology of over 7,000 years. They have \_\_19 \_\_ dated hundreds of archeological sites, and have \_\_20 \_\_ improved our picture of paleoclimate (古气候) of western North America.

1.A. solutions	<b>B.</b> chances	C.approaches	<b>D.</b> ways
2.A.gain	B.make	C.score	<b>D.</b> achieve
<b>3.</b> <i>A.</i> keep	<b>B.</b> date	C.record	D.write
4.A.observe	<b>B.</b> check	C.examine	<b>D.</b> analyse
5.A.that if	B.whether	C.what	D.that
6.A.collect	<b>B.</b> combine	C.link	<b>D.</b> tie
7.A.written	<b>B.</b> writing	C.to be written	D.to write

	<b>8.</b> <i>A.</i> going	<b>B.</b> backing	<b>C.</b> lasting	<b>D.</b> going back
	9.A.common	<b>B.</b> single	C.unique	<b>D.</b> harmonious
	<b>10.</b> <i>A.</i> by	<b>B.</b> over	C.at	<b>D.</b> with
	<b>11.</b> <i>A.</i> grunt	<b>B.</b> grant	C.grand	<b>D.</b> ground
	<b>12. A.</b> long –desert		<b>B.</b> longly -deserting	
C.long -deserted		<b>D.</b> long -deserting		
	13.A.provided	<b>B.</b> combined	C.observed	<b>D.</b> matched
	14.A.patterns	<b>B.</b> forms	C.shapes	<b>D.</b> sizes
	15.A.negatively	<b>B.</b> doubtfully	C.positively	<b>D.</b> cleverly
	<b>16.</b> <i>A.</i> establishing	<b>B.</b> publishing	C.lavishing	<b>D.</b> varnishing
	<b>17. A.</b> found	<b>B.</b> funded	C.formed	<b>D.</b> founded
	<b>18. </b> with	<b>B.</b> from	C.by	<b>D.</b> between
	19.A. concisely	<b>B.</b> precisely	<b>C.</b> persistently	<b>D.</b> patiently

#### 解题思路

20.A. vastly

这是一篇介绍树木年轮的科普短文,文章浅显易懂。做题前,应快速阅读一遍,再逐一选择。

**B.**slightly **C.**vaguely **D.**vainly

- ●D。科学家研究树的年轮是为了找到改进树木生长的什么呢?—看四个选择词,很自然地考虑到 approach 和 way 这两个词。Approach —词意为人门、方法、一般后接介词 to,所以选用 ways。
- **②A**。要表示获得对气候更好的了解,就选用 gain 一词。Make 和 score 均不可用, achieve 则表示完成、达到。
- **❸B**。对树木年轮的研究可用于考古学,是为了保留(keep),记录 (record),写(write)还是确定(date)考古遗址的日期呢?下文中多次出现 date 这词,这样前后呼应,就应选 date 一词。
- **4**C。天文学家从研究太阳黑子转向研究树桩,那就应该选 examine 一词,其他三个词虽然也可选择,但在上下文中显得不连贯。
- **⑤**A。这里是连接词的选择,只要能辨认出下面两个句子有主从关系, 那就选 that if。
  - ⑥C。句中有介词 to,与 to 连用的只有 link 和 tie 两个动词。因 tie 强调

系、束缚之意,所以选 link。

- **♂**A。这是对一个动词 write 的选择。气候的变化被记录在树木的年轮之中,放选过去分词 written。
  - 8D。要表达追溯的意思只能选用 going back, 其他词都不对。
- **⑤**C。对树木年代的研究为考古学家提供了什么样的工具呢?不是 common(普通的),也不是 single(单一的),更不是 harmonious(和谐的),而是 unique(独特的)。
  - ⑩B。puzzled 一词所接的介词多用 over,对……感到迷惑不解。
- **①B**。从 under 介词短语中可以知道这里需要填一个名词,而且与全国地理学会有关,这个词肯定不是 grunt(咕哝), grand(重大的,很少作名词用),也不是 ground(地面、基础),而是 grant(拨款、资助)。
- **❷**C。从所提供的四个选择可以看出,这一项涉及到构词法,合成形容词由副词+过去分词构成,这里应选 long-deserted。
- **⑤**D。句中有介词 with,根据上下文的意思,找出与 with 搭配的词即可。Provide(提供)不行,combine(结合)意思不通,observe 成了用码尺来观察了,所以选 match,表示相配、相比之意。
- **BA**。我们知道树木的年轮是有一定的式样或图案的,这样就选 pattern 一词,form、shape 和 size 似乎均可,但意思各不一样,不如 pattern 一词确切。
- **⑤**C。to date 意为确定日期,这里应选一个什么样的副词来修饰它呢?显得不是 negatively(否定地),其反义词 positively 才能反映树木年代学的优点。
- **BA**。科学家需要确立年轮变化与气候之间的关系,establishing 正是此词。
- **D**。He 与 the Laboratory 之间填一个什么动词才能使句子的意思完整呢? found 是找到, funded 为提供资金, formed 是形成或组成了, 而founded 最为合适, 意为创建, 正好与 pioneer 一词对应。
- **⑩B**。从提供的四个选词中,不难看出在 concisely 和 precisely 之间作出选择。concisely 表示简明地,而 precisely 强调精确性,所以选 precisely。
  - **❷A**。这里只须选一个表示程度的副词。根据上文,不难看出,科学家的

努力使我们对北美西部的古代气候的了解大大地增强了,这里应选用 vastly, 而不是 slightly, 更不是 vaguely 和 vainly。

#### 103

British television is the big success story of postwar years. Little more than a limited experiment was carried 1 before the war. It enjoyed a period of rapid 2 1945. In development in years 1955, commercial television began. Today,



90 percent of the 3 have television in their homes.

In 1960, a committee of enquiry was set 4, under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington, to 5 the workings of broadcasting. The Pilkington Report, published in 1962,had 6: Television a mirror of society, but the metaphor, striking, wholly misses the major issue of the responsibility of the broadcasting authorties, 9, if we consider the first aspect of this responsibility, 10 is the mirror to reflect? 11 the best or the worst 12 us? One cannot 13 the question by saying that 14 must do both; one must ask then 15 to present the best and the worst without interest and comment. Television should not, and cannot 16 reflect the moral standards of society. It must affect them 17 by changing or by reinforcing them.

All broadcasting, and television 18 , must be ready and anxious to experiment, to show 19 new and unusual, and to give a hearing to different opinions. Here, broadcasting must be most willing to make mistakes; for if it does not, it will 20 no discoveries.

1.A.out

B.on

C.off

D.over

**2. A.** followed **B.** to follow

C.following

**D.**followed. by

3.A.society B.country C.crowd

**D.**population

<b>4. A.</b> out	B.up	C.down	<b>D.</b> off	
<b>5. A.</b> interiew	<b>B.</b> interpret	C.involve	<b>D.</b> investigate	
<b>6. A.</b> said this	<b>B.</b> to say this	C.this said	<b>D.</b> this to say	
7.A.compared	B.described	C.displayed	<b>D.</b> considered	
<b>8. A.</b> it being	<b>B.</b> to be	C.while	<b>D.</b> although is	
<b>9. A.</b> For	<b>B.</b> Besides	C.Thus	<b>D.</b> However	
<b>10.</b> <i>A.</i> how	B.which	C.whom	<b>D.</b> what	
<b>11.</b> <i>A</i> .Has it r	<b>1. A.</b> Has it reflected <b>B.</b> Is it to reflect		ect	
C.Is it reflected		<b>D.</b> Did it reflect		
<b>12. A.</b> for	B.with	C.in	<b>D.</b> on	
<b>13.</b> <i>A.</i> escape	<b>B.</b> stress	C.raise	<b>D.</b> discuss	
<b>14. A.</b> we	<b>B.</b> he	C.you	<b>D.</b> it	
15.A. whether you are B. why we are C. how he is D. if it is				
16.A. entirely	<b>B.</b> effectively	C.frequently	<b>D.</b> merely	
<b>17.</b> <i>A.</i> simply	<b>B.</b> either	C.both	<b>D.</b> not only	
18.A. extremely B. particularly C. generally D. logically				
<b>19.</b> <i>A.</i> things	<b>B.</b> nothing	C.something	<b>D.</b> what	
<b>20.</b> <i>A.</i> make	<b>B.</b> do	C.take	<b>D.</b> get	

#### 解题思路

- **1**A。carry out 表示"执行",常与 experiment 搭配,表示"做实验、试验",而其他三个词组 carry on ("继续……"),carry off ("夺去"),carry over ("延期")在词组意义上均不能用于此句。
  - ②C。本题是现在分词用作定语表示主动,故只有 C 选择正确。
- D。从上文讲到英国电视业在战后的发展过程及本句末的 their homes 可知这里指英国"人口"的百分之九十有电视机。因此 D 项正确。A 项 society ("社会")和 B 项 country ("国家")在词义上不合本句的语境。C 项 crowd 虽也可以指人,但意为"人群",所指范围较小,且上文也未提及过任何"人群",这里用的却是定冠词 the,因此也不对。
- **4B**。本题应从语义上考虑 set up a committee 表示"建立,成立一个委员会",与题意相符合。其他三个选择, **A** 项 set out 意指"陈列,动身"; **C** 项

set down 意为"卸下,记下"; D项 set off ("出发,引起"),这三项选择不符合句子的语义要求。

- ⑤D。本题该从上下文的语义要求来考虑:本段开始有 a committee of enquiry,而 investigate 表示"调查"同上文相配合,故正确。其他三项选择, A 项表示"会见", B 项表示"解释", C 项表示"涉及,卷入", 均与上文内容不配合,故不正确。
- ⑥ D。had this to say 表示"这样说",是习惯用法,下文应出现说的内容,从上下文来看,应选 D。其他三项选择,A项时态不对。B项表示"不得不这样说",与本篇短文上下语义不符合,C项用了had this said,这与have sth. done 用法相同,但这一用法是表示"让别人去完成、做某事",当然与文章中谈的"报道说"的意义不一致。
- **⑦**D。consider...意为"把……看作……"从语义上考虑,**D**选项正确。其他三个选择从语义及结构上考虑均不对。 **A**项 compare 后要加 to 才表示"把……说成";而 **C**项表示"陈列",与句子意义更不相关,因此这三项选择均不对。
- ③ C。本题应从语篇及语义两个角度考虑。从语篇角度说,句中有 but 已表示转折意,而 striking ("生动的")与下边 wholly misses the major issue... 表达的意思正好一正一反,暗示这一插人部分也含有转折意义,表示"尽管……",并且 while 引出的从句的主语同主句主语(metaphor)相同,可以连同动词 be 一起省略,故选择 C 项选择。其他三个选择,A 与 B 不含让步转折意义,均可排除;D 项选择,虽具有让步转折意义,但省略了主语,却保留了动词 be,不符合语法结构要求。
- **⑨***A*。从语篇角度考虑,上文已提了观点,下文是根据论点扩展说明理由,因此用 *for* 正确。其他三个选择: *B* 项表示进一层的意思, *C* 项表示结果, *D* 项表示转折,均不符合本文的语篇要求。
- **⑩**D。从语义角度说,只有D项正确,表示"镜子反映什么?"A、B、C 三 项选择在语义上均不符合题意。
- **●B**。从上下文语篇衔接来判断,应选用 **B**项。**A**项表示"已经反映……",从语篇意义上与上文不相吻合;**C**项语法结构有错误;**D**项表示过去,也与上文不吻合。
  - ⑫C。根据上下文的句意应选 C项。其他三项选择不符合句意。
  - ❸A。从语篇上说,上文提出了问题,而且是个难以回答的问题,故该选

**A**项, escape the question ("逃避这个问题")。其他三项选择, **B**项表示"强调", **C**项表示"提出", **D**项表示"讨论", 从词义上不符合语篇要求。

- **(D)**。上文已明确表示这里在讨论"电视"或"镜子"(这里指一样东西)的作用。在表示无生命的东西,而且是单数时,应用 *i* 。其他三项选择均与上文不吻合。
- **⑤**D。如果上题选对,明确主语是 it,那么此题也应选 D 项。其他三项选择,从所用主语来判断,就不符合上文要求。
- **⑥**D。merely 意为"仅仅",这<mark>是体现</mark>作者评议观点的词。而其他三项选择,虽然在词性上同正确选择相同,但在词义上却不符合上文的逻辑,也不能体现作者的评议观点。
- **①** B。从语篇角度看,下文中出现 or,所以应选 B 项。其他三项选择,A 项在语义上似乎说得过去,但从结构上远不如 B 项紧凑;用 C 项选择,后 面应用 and,用 D 项选择后面应用 but also,所以这三项选择均不对。
- **1** C。从句子本身可以看到,选项后面有后置形容词修饰,再从上下文意思判断,应选择 C 项,即不定代词 something,其他三项选择,A 项是名词;B 项虽是不定代词,但不符合语篇要求;D 项也不是不定代词。
- **❷A**。本题应主要从词汇搭配考虑,只有 **A** 项选择才能同 discovery 相搭配,其他词均不能搭配。

### A04

At last, at about the hour which the Governor had fixed. Footsteps were heard outside. Edmond felt that the great time 1. He must be brave 2, braver than ever in his life before. They stopped at the door. He could hear two men. He heard them 3 some wooden thing on which they were going to carry his body.

The door opened, and a dim light 4 Dantes' eyes through the cloth which covered him. He saw two shadows draw near to his bed; another man with the lamp was remaining at the door. One man came to each end of the bed, and they 5 the ends of the bag.

"He is heavy 6 an old and thin man," said one, as he raised

the head.

"They say that every year adds something to the weight of the bones," said the other, lifting the feet.

"Have you tied it on?" asked the first speaker.

"What would be the use of carrying 7 weight," was the reply. "I can do that when we get there."

"Tie it on. Tie what on?" thought Dantes.

They put the supposed dead body on the carrier. Then the party moved up the steps, the man with the lamp 8 in front.

Suddenly Dantes felt the cold and fresh night air. The men went for-

Suddenly Dantes telt the cold and fresh night air. The men went forward some twenty yards, then stopped, and put the body down.

One of them went away. Dantes heard the sound of his shoes on the stone.

"Where am I?"he asked 9 .

"Really he is a heavy load!" said the other man, sitting down on the edge of the carrier.

For a minute Dantes thought of 10 his escape now; but happily he did not try to do so.

"Give me some 11, you," said the other fellow, "or I shall not find what I am looking for."

The man with the lamp did as he was asked.

"What can he be looking for?" thought Edmond. "Is it something to make the grave 12 ? But surely that must be ready?"

"Here it is. I've found it."

The man came towards Edmond. He heard some heavy object beside him. Then something was tied around his feet.

"Is that tied strongly enough?" asked the man who was looking 14 \_.

"Yes, that won't 15 . I can tell you." Was the answer.

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