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ENGLISH
中学英语



考点实战突破 **练习**

按新课程·新考纲·新课标要求编写

听说读写

C L O Z E

完形填空

中学英语教学
与考试命题研究组编写

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• 高中 •

三年级 全一册

中学英语专项分册练习丛书

英语考点实战突破练习



完形
填空

Cloze

高三◎全

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EXERCISE

前言

正值花季的中学生,如海绵吸水一样吮吸着知识的营养。那孜孜不倦的执著,那伏案疾书的劳碌,还有那求知若渴而又茫然的惶惑,让人感动又心酸。Why? 因为手头缺少一套方便快捷的考点实战突破系列英语教辅丛书。

为了使莘莘学子及时有效地巩固和运用平时所学知识,增强英语实力,从而能够事半功倍地顺利通过各类大小考试,并进一步了解、认识、备战中高考,《英语考点实战突破练习》系列丛书应运而生。本丛书将带给你全新的理念:揽同步性和梯度于一体,集综合性与连贯性于一身,教你学会梳理知识,学会归纳重点,学习探究,学会建立自己的知识网络,你将在提高智能的基础上,调动潜能,赢得金榜题名的捷足先登之机。

本丛书依据最新《中学英语教学大纲》和《英语课程标准》,按现行全国通用教材的单元序列编写,分初中部分、高中部分,共计30本。它紧扣教材、逐步升级、知识序列、同步性强,使用极为便利。

一、阵容强大,名师荟萃

这里拥有全国的重量级名师,学科带头人为你领衔主编,骨干教师为你亲自主笔,一线教师为你量身订做。他们曾多次参加中、高考阅卷的工作,有丰富的教学经验和科研成果,有极强的责任感和使命感。

二、理念前卫,定位科学

本丛书以中高考题为模板,涉及初、高中英语学习的方方面面,依据考试中出现的主要题型分为几大专项训练板块:1.听力,2.语法,3.完形填空,4.阅读理解,5.综合填空和短文改错(初中),6.短文改错与书面表达(高中)。每个板块既独立成书,又与其他板块相互联系,既体现了专项训练的循序渐进,又体现了知识间的相互渗透,定位于培养你的听、说、读、写、译五项技能,让你在学习中游刃有余,得心应手。

三、模式新颖,点拨精要

本丛书模式新颖,实用性强,选例典型新颖,点拨精要独到,知识梯度适中,层次分明,贯通自然,衔接有致。既有学科内知识的综合迁移,又有学科间知识的相互渗透。选择它,不仅可以在平时的练习中不知不觉提高自己的英语水平,可以获得中高考的最新信息,而且更足以强化你的备考意识,丰富你的实战经验——还犹豫什么?

丛书编委会


2004年6月

EXERCISE

使用说明


《英语考点实战突破练习》根据考试中的几大主要题型设置分册,由优秀一线教师倾力编写。对中学生来说,有了该套书,有效全面提高自己的听、说、读、写、译能力不再是无章可循;还可以针对自己弱项对症下药,目标明确地选择训练;同时更可以进一步强化自己的备考意识,丰富自己的实战经验,增强自己的应试实力,提高自己的考试成绩。

题型丰富全面



各分册依据考试的考查内容、形式选取各种不同题型的题,题型的选择、安排特别注重由易到难、循序渐进。如:《综合填空与短文改错》分册设有基础的单词拼写、单项选择、单句改错到难度较大的句型转换、短文改错等形式,《语法》分册设有基础的单项选择、补充句子到难度较大的句型转换、补充短文等形式……这些题型是集中检验和体现中学生英语水平和实力的主要形式,更是中学生最容易失分的红灯区。因此,我们特别设置了专门针对这些题型的强化训练,目标明确,逐个击破,力求从多角度再现和巩固知识内容。


题目精挑细选



本书出题紧扣考试中出现频率最高的知识点、语法点,全方位覆盖英语教学中的重点、难点、考点。所有试题都是经过名校资深一线教师精心挑选、组织的,注重新、精、全,能够真实地检验和有效地提高你的语言功底和实力。

丰富足够的题量是本书的一个特色:练习是手段,不是目的,是学生对所学知识的巩固和灵活运用的一个过程。通过大量练习,学生可以不断总结解题规律,归纳解题技巧,提高解决实际问题的能力,这是学生在学习过程中不可回避的一个环节。

答案透彻详细



答案分析详略得当。应该简练的地方解决问题即可,绝不拖沓冗长。精选重点题、难点题、易考题、易错题作详细的答案讲析,不仅提供了全面、规范而精练的解题思路,教你掌握解题模式套路,减少因答题技巧不熟而造成的茫然和困惑;同时必要时还进一步巩固和拓展了该题知识点。仔细阅读答案讲析,不仅可以巩固该知识点在特定语境下的运用方法,还可以举一反三,做到会做该题,而不仅仅局限于会做该题。

EXERCISE

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EXERCISE

Study Guidance

学习指导

E 考试要求 R

完形填空是 NMET 中分值较高(占总分的 1/5)、选项干扰性强,难以作出正确判断的“高难度题”。

完形填空要求考生阅读一篇不完整的短文,在提供的选项中为每个空缺处找出最佳答案,使短文得以恢复原貌,以求文意通顺、结构完整。在答题过程中,考生需要弄清短文大意,通篇考虑,设想所遇空缺处应该出现的内容,随后以该题的选项验证自己的推测,选定答案。

考生做完形填空试题时要排除干扰项,选出正确答案,就必须清楚空格处被挖掉的词(或短语)在语篇中起什么作用。概括地说,一个词在语篇中的作用主要是:①满足结构形式的需要,避免句子出现语法错误;②满足意义表达的需要,避免句、篇出现逻辑偏差。

要想认识完形填空题的能力目标,必须充分了解目前高考英语试题中完形填空试题的特点。近年来高考英语完形填空试题具有下述特点。

1. 选文特点

自 1999 年以来,该题所选文章几乎全是叙述文体的小故事;文章篇幅相对稳定,一般在 260—300 词之间;文章难度低于阅读理解题中的短文,也低于高三课文水平,有的选文相当于高一课文水平,有的相当于高二课文水平;所选短文结构严谨、层次分明、逻辑性强。这些特点为考生充分发挥思维想像能力、理解短文内容、选择最佳答案创造了条件,为考生完成“完形”任务提供了保证。

2. 设空特点

1) 设空密度稳定。在 260—300 个词左右的短文中,设空 25 个或 20 个,平均设空密度为 10—15 个单词设 1 个空。(见表 1)

年度	文章长度(词量)	挖空数量(小题量)	挖空密度(平均词距)
1999	274	25	10.96
2000	352	25	14.08
2001	360	20	18.00
2002	271	20	13.5
2003	259	20	12.95

2) 设空以实词为主,虚词为辅;单词为主,短语为辅。(见表2)

年份	动词	名词	形容词	副词	代词	连词	介词	短语	合计
1999	8	7	4	2	1	2	1	2	25
2000	8	6	4	4	1	0	2	4	25
2001	5	4	4	5	0	2	0	4	20
2002	8	5	2	4	0	1	0	2	20
2003	8	3	5	2	0	2	0	2	20

3) 设空注重在语境中考查词义。完形填空题的4个备选答案,一般都属于同一词类,同一语义范畴,而且往往都和设空前后的单词形成某种搭配,这样便形成了很强的迷惑性和干扰性。但是,完形填空题对词汇的考查并未设置太大的障碍,选项所涉及的词汇,80%左右出自初中课本,而且仅涉及基本意义和用法。在联系上下文的情况下,考生很容易能将两个选项排除,剩下的两项,只要对上下文再进行细致地推敲,对所剩两个词的词义进行细微地辨析,也很快能确定正确答案。1999年以来几乎所有的选项,都要通过联系上下文而确定,而单纯的语法选择填空已经从试题中消失。

注重在语境中考查词义的这一试题特点,很好地反映了从重点测试语言形式转向重点测试语言意义的改革方向,反映了“强调应用,注重实际”的命题原则。(见表3)

年度	小题总数	语法选择	“语法+意义”选择	情景意义选择
1999	25	0	2	23
2000	25	0	0	25
2001	20	0	0	20
2002	20	0	0	20
2003	20	0	0	20

4) 设空的分类。设空的答案有的由一个句子决定,有的由相邻不远的一组句子决定,还有的由语篇内容综合决定。因此设空分为:(1)句子层次;(2)句组层次;(3)语篇层次。

设空的难度,从句子层次到句组层次,再到语篇层次,依次递增。一般说来,三个层次的设空比例各占三分之一。但是,从近年来的高考试题看,语篇层次设空的比例有所增加,超过了三分之一,反映出“突出语篇”的命题思路。(见表4)

年份	句子层次	句组层次	语篇层次	合计
1999	4	11	10	25
2000	4	10	11	25

续表

年份	句子层次	句组层次	语篇层次	合计
2001	4	9	7	20
2002	5	6	9	20
2003	4	8	8	20

3. 保留提示句

为了让考生迅速进入主题,为理解文章奠定基础,命题在设计完形填空题时,总是保留一个完整或基本完整的句子不设空。这个不设空的句子就是提示句,往往出现在文章的开头。通过提示句,考生可以确定文章的话题、主题、背景、人物、时间、地点、事件等,也可以确定文体,从而适当地把握文章的发展方向,达到顺利“完形”的目的。文章的其余部分也可能出现一些不设空的句子,或者即使设空,但主干信息仍然能够读懂的句子,也可以作为提示句。提示句就好像“题眼”,考生要通过这些题眼确定短文的发展走向和设空的选词范围。

高考完形填空正朝着深层化及语境化方向挖掘,因此,考生只有借助上下文乃至全文的语境启示或限定,善于运用逻辑推理能力,区分词类、确定词义、判断词形,借助前后词判别词汇的重复及照应,确定选项中同义词的正确内涵,剖析平行结构,理出词汇纽带,才能准确作出判断。

S 应试解题技巧 E

1. 重视首句的开篇启示,正确理解全文。

通常情况下,完形填空的第一句是了解全文的窗口,是解题的指南。

例 1. (NMET2002) “What is intelligence(智力) anyway, when I was in the army I 1 an intelligence test that all soldiers took, and, against 2 of 100, scored 160.”

大意为:那么究竟什么叫智力?当兵时测定的智商为160,而人类的平均智商为100。它暗示着主人公有一种不服气的心理:这种高智商的人算不算有智力?究竟什么样的人才算有智力?这就是本文的主旨。在这个主旨的引导下,进行合乎逻辑的推理判断,我们就可得出结论:主人公虽然智商高,但却被认为智力低下,而且还很可能被低智商人所小瞧,这就是主人公内心不服气的原因。也正源于此,主人公才发出疑问:究竟什么是智力?因此本文一定会着重介绍主人公曾经如何被低智商的人小瞧并得出他没有智力的结论,同时本文也一定会介绍主人公被小瞧的不愉快感受,并最终发出疑问的情形,当然“究竟什么是智力”有没有结论,能不能得到社会肯定很难说,这就更引起读者的关注,激发读者的兴趣,引导读者仔细分析上下文,并进行缜密的逻辑判断,从而将文章的未知信息各个击破。

例 2. Many doctors who reviewed the reports of Napoleon's illness found that the symptoms did not show a man who suffered from stomach cancer.

从第一句话我们就知道该篇文章就拿破仑死因之谜展开调查,故全文都围绕该主题而展开叙述。

例3. One day a police officer managed to get some fresh mushrooms(蘑菇).

从文中第一句话我们就知道该篇文章要就吃蘑菇这件事展开叙述。

2. 通读全文,注意上下文搭配的考察。

例1. (NMET2003, 48, 49, 50) 48, at the point in our game when I'd have predicted(预计) the score to be about 9 to 1 in my favor, it was 49 7 to 9-and Ed was 50.

- () 48. A. After all B. As a result C. Above all D. At last
 () 49. A. mistakenly B. then C. instead D. naturally
 () 50. A. leading B. coming C. waiting D. counting

因为上句“我的表兄或堂兄肯定为恢复体形付出努力”,为这句作了铺垫。as a result 意为“而此”,引出结果,与主句“然而比分为7:9—Ed领先”相关连。故48题选B。

instead 意为“然而”,表转折。若在过去当Ed肥胖时,比赛打到此时比分本该是“我以9:1领先”,“然而”这一次却是Ed以9:7领先。故49题选C。

50题为辨别语义题选A。lead作不及物动词,意为“领先”。

例2. (NMET2002, 39) I had an auto-repair man once, who, on these intelligence tests, could not possibly have scored more than 80. 39, when anything went wrong with my car I hurried to him—and he always fixed it.

- () 39. A. Then B. Thus C. Therefore D. Yet

我的汽车修理工参加这些智力测试时,最多可能得80分,然而,我的车一出毛病,我就赶快去找他——他总是能修好。这样联系上下文可推知D为正确选项。

例3. (NMET2000, 49, 50) I knew 49 that Amy and I would be 50 and my first year of college would be a success.

- () 49. A. soon B. there C. later D. then
 () 50. A. sisters B. friends C. students D. fellows

由于Amy的友好,化解了“我”的难堪。再从下文的success可以看出,从那时起(then),我就知道我们会成为好朋友(friends),这样推理才符合语境和逻辑。

例4. Was Napoleon murdered? It is doubtful. Arsenic was used in many types of _____ during-Napoleon's time, so he might have taken some as a cure for his stomachache.

- () A. building materials B. medicine C. paper D. buildings

根据“因此他可能吃了一些来治胃痛”,可知前文是药。

3. 确定句组,注意语该知识的考察。

例1. (NMET2003, 2) When Ed first phoned and 2 we play, I laughed quietly, figuring on an 3 (easy) victory.

- () 2. A. declared B. mentioned C. persuaded D. suggested

答案: D

在 suggest that sb. should do sth. 的结构中,should 可以省略。而其他三个词则没有这种语

法功能。

例 2. (NMET2002, 51) 51 do you suppose he asked for them?

() 51. A. What B. How C. Who D. Which

本题中, do you suppose 往往被看作插入部分。“he asked for them”是一个相对独立和完整的句子,因此空格处应该是一个副词(How),来修饰谓语动词 asked,而不能是代词 What, Who 或 Which。

例 3. (NMET2000) At the beginning of this century, medical scientists made an interesting discovery: we are built not just of flesh (肌肉) and blood but also of time. They were 36(able) to show that we all have a “body clock” 37(inside) us, which controls the 38 and fall of our body energies, 39 us different from one day to the next.

The 40(idea) of a “body clock” should not be too 41(surprising) since the lives of most living things are controlled 42 the 24-hour night-and-day cycle (循环). We feel 43(tired) and fall asleep at night and become 44(lively) and energetic during the day. If the 24-hour cycle is 45(disturbed) most people experience unpleasant 46(feelings). For example, people who are not 47 to working at night can find that 48(lack) of sleep causes them to 49(perform) badly at work.

50 the daily cycle of sleeping and 51(waking), we also have other cycles which 52(last) longer than one day. Most of us would 53(agree) that we feel good on some days and not so good on 54(others); sometimes our ideas seem to flow at other times, they 55(just) do not exist.

答案: 38. D 39. C 42. B 47. D

() 38. A. movement B. supply C. use D. rise

根据空前的 controls 和 the 可知,空缺处应填一个名词做宾语。虽然这 4 个词都可以做宾语,但是根据并列连词 and 和其后的 fall(下降)可以判断,与 fall 相对应的名词应为 rise(上升)。

() 39. A. showing B. treating C. making D. changing

此题考查的是非谓语动词的用法。空前的逗号表明了此处的分词作伴随状语或结果状语。本句意思为:生物钟能控制我们的身体能量的升与降,使得我们的每天有不同差异。这 4 个选项中只有 C 项 make 可后接含形容词的复合宾语。

() 42. A. from B. by C. over D. during

我们只要有一定的语法知识,就可以看出:此句是被动语态。by 后的“the 24-hour night-and-day cycle”为动作的执行者。

() 47. A. prevented B. allowed C. expected D. used

此题考查动词用法。根据空后的“to working...”我们可以排除 B 项 allowed 和 C 项 expected。我们对经常练习的两个固定短语 prevent sb./sth. (from) doing sth. 和 be used to (doing) sth. 是比较熟悉的。依照句意,句子的主语应是“不习惯夜间工作的人”。

() 50. A. With B. As well as C. Except D. Rather than

此题考查连词的用法。上段谈的是每天的睡眠与工作循环,下文要说的是比一天持续时间更长的其他循环。我们应选连词将“the daily cycle of sleeping and waking”和“other cycles”

连接起来。可以首先排除介词 With 和 Except。Rather than: 宁愿……而不……, as well as: 和……一样, 和, 又。可根据连词本身的含义和“also”, “other”, 应该选 as well as。

例 4. Then he ordered his men to tell everybody in his capital that if 1 brought him a fish, he would 2 him anything that he asked 3 .

- () 1. A. any B. none C. anyone D. no one
 () 2. A. provide B. direct C. give D. show
 () 3. A. after B. to C. into D. for

根据文章我们可知第三句话中的 that if... he asked for 是宾语从句, 而 if 又是引导状态从句, that he asked for 是定语从句修饰 anything。如果你确定了句组关系, 那就好理解了, 从而作出正确的判断。

4. 逐句推敲, 注意习惯搭配。

例 1. (2001·上海) Researchers have found that physical exercise, especially _____ in the afternoon or early morning, produces more deep sleep early in the night.

- () A. made B. done C. functioned D. conducted
 do physical exercise 是一个固定短语, 意思是“进行体育锻炼”。done 引导的过去分词短语作 physics exercise 的定语。所以答案为 B。

例 2. (2000·上海, 62) But according to Dr. Julie Spreadbury from Queensland University, parents should not give up reading to their children _____ they enter primary school.

- () A. after B. until C. if D. unless

本空设题为连词, 把握语篇的行文逻辑。B 项与句中的 not 构成“not... until...”才符合大意。

例 3. (NMET2001·春季 40、49) Tim 40 to a neighborhood watch group in Stoneville, Indiana, USA. The neighborhood watch group 41 (meets) on the third Wednesday of every month. That's 42 (when) Tim gets together with about ten of his neighbours to discuss community 43 (safety).

Alex, a member of the group, said that all the neighbors 49 out for one another. “We 50 (watch) each other's homes. We keep watch on the neighborhood at night and on weekends...”

- () 40. A. attends B. belongs C. goes D. turns
 () 49. A. set B. let C. hold D. look

答案: 40. B 49. D

Tim 和其他大约十人自发组成一个 neighborhood watch group, 关注他们所在社区的安全。因此, Tim 应属于这个组织当中的一员。这儿的 belong to = be a member of, 是一种固定搭配。

短语动词 look out for... 是一个固定搭配, 表示“当心, 留心……”, 正好符合全文的中心: 这个组织当中的每一个成员都处处留心, 关心自己社区内的安全。其他三个动词虽然都可以和 out 组成某种搭配, 但搭配后形成的意义与全文不相符。

例 4. Although he had servants to _____ to him, he had to live in one small building.

- () A. see B. notice C. care D. observe

see to “照料”是习惯搭配。

例 5. He was sent to the island of St. Helena 1 the coast of Africa in 1815 after he lost the 2 of Waterloo.

- () 1. A. of B. on C. to D. off
 () 2. A. war B. battle C. fight D. struggle

off the coast“离海岸不远处”是习惯搭配。

5. 细读课文,注意语篇标志语。

例 1. (NMET2003, 46, 47)

So when Ed 45 (arrived) for our game not only with the bottom of his shirt gathered inside his trousers but also with a stomach you could hardly 46, I was so surprised that I was 47.

- () 46. A. notice B. admire C. believe D. measure
 () 47. A. nervous B. curious C. careless D. speechless

从上文知,Ed 特别胖,但这次见到他时,他的衬衫的下摆不但能扎在裤腰里,而且肚子也几乎注意不到了。我太惊讶了以至于说不出话来。句首的 So 为语篇标志。

答案: A D

例 2. (2001 · 上海, 65)

65 can also help weight lose and also may 66 (relieve) depression. Exercising later in the day can also help delay the 67 (nighttime) drop in your body's temperature. The 68 (benefits) of exercise are especially important for older people, 69 (since) exercise has been shown to increase the amount of sleep senior adults get in a night and reduce the time it takes to fall asleep. But be sure you finish exercising at least 4 hours before bedtime—working out later than that could leave you too excited to fall asleep easily.

- () 65. A. Exercise B. Dreams C. Researchers D. Doctors

答案: A

从上文可知,这里指的是体育锻炼。文中的 also 是语篇标志语。

例 3. (NMET · 2000, 50)

50 the daily cycle of sleeping and 51 (waking), we also have other cycles which 52 (last) longer than one day.

- () 50. A. With B. As well as C. Except D. Rather than

答案: B

6. 复读课文,巧用文化背景和生活常识。

例 1. I always enjoy the drive 1 Marley. It is a good straight road, with some 2 views of the countryside on 3 side. There are woods and hills, villages and farms and about halfway, a large lake. And because there is 4 much traffic on the road, I can usually enjoy the 5 as I drive along.

I was 6 annoyed the other morning, therefore, when a small green car began to drive very close behind me. I went 7 faster, 8 to leave the car behind. But 9 I slowed down, the lit-

the car 10 me, the driver, a middle-aged man, was smiling and waving to me. 11, I did not recognize either him or the car.

"Perhaps I am 12." I thought. I checked my lights and my indicator (方向灯) but they were both 13. And I certainly had not got a puncture (穿孔). The man 14 a madman, I decided. 15 rather angry, I drove off very fast, leaving the small green car behind. I did not slow down 16 I got to Marley.

There are some 17 just before you cross the railway bridge into Marley and, as it happened, the lights 18 red as I drove near. I was 19 waiting there when the little green car caught up with me.

The driver 20 and tapped on by window. I opened it. "Can I help you?" I asked rather coldly. "I'm trying to help you!" The man said. "You see, your number plate fell off about fifteen miles back. I tried to attract your attention but you didn't take any notice!"

- () 1. A. towards B. for C. into D. of
- () 2. A. pleasant B. exciting C. interesting D. funny
- () 3. A. every B. each C. both D. either
- () 4. A. no B. not C. rarely D. never
- () 5. A. woods and hills B. villages C. lake D. view
- () 6. A. very B. rather C. fairly D. too
- () 7. A. a little B. very C. more D. much
- () 8. A. hoped B. hoping C. hope D. to hops
- () 9. A. when B. where C. whenever D. now
- () 10. A. caught B. followed C. came after D. caught up with
- () 11. A. However B. Still C. For D. Yet
- () 12. A. doing him harm B. doing something wrong
C. doing some good deed D. doing him good
- () 13. A. in trouble B. in order C. in danger D. in use
- () 14. A. must be B. might be C. was D. must have been
- () 15. A. Feel B. To feel C. Felt D. Feeling
- () 16. A. until B. unless C. as D. when
- () 17. A. people B. traffic lights C. shops D. cinemas
- () 18. A. became B. got C. turned D. went
- () 19. A. then B. already C. just D. still
- () 20. A. got out B. got off C. got down D. got on

本文记叙了作者在一次开车途中碰到的不寻常的事情。作者发现一辆绿色的轿车过于靠近自己的车,而其驾驶人朝作者无缘无故地笑,这令作者很困扰。因此,作者加快速度将此人甩开。结果遇红灯后,此人又追上了他。原来此人告诉作者说,作者的车牌掉在十五英里远的地方了。

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. D

11. A 一般来说,只有相识的人才挥手微笑致意。但作者不认识他,故用 However 表示转

折。but 是“必然”的转折, however 表示的转折则不怎么强烈, 也不是必然的。still 有进一步的意思, 与前句无转折关系; For 表示一种推测性原因, 后接一并列分句; yet 用在否定句和疑问句中, 作连词用时表示“进一步”的意思。

12. B 13. B

14. C 据前文此人朝作者挥手微笑, 一般人会认为此人不正常, 所以作者断定此人是疯子, 而不是推断, 故答案用 was。

15. D 16. A

17. B 根据常识(交通规则)可知, 在十字路口车辆很多, 一般都要设置交通灯(红绿黄灯), 故答案为 traffic lights。此空答案也可根据下文中的“交通灯变红”推而得之。

18. C 据常识, 此处应表示“交通灯变红”。became 和 turned 都有“变”的意思。但是, turn 常用于物质形状、颜色等方面的变化, 且变化的结果与预想的相反, 从上下文来看, 作者是想顺利通过的, 而灯却变红了, 这与作者的预想相悖, 故 turned 为正确选项。

19. D 20. A

EXERCISE

Cloze Training

单元训练

Unit 1

A

Many doctors who reviewed the reports of Napoleon's illness found that the symptoms did not show a man who suffered from stomach cancer. It was 1 that Napoleon had 2 from some other cause. In 1961, a Swedish doctor examined some of Napoleon's 3 and found a 4 level of arsenic (砷), a chemical poison. Was Napoleon murdered? It is doubtful. Arsenic was used in many types of 5 during Napoleon's time, so he might have taken some as a cure for his stomachache.

He was sent to the island of St. Helena 6 the coast of Africa in 1815 after he lost the 7 of Waterloo. Although he had servants to 8 to him, he had to live in one small building. Then, in 1982, Dr. David Jones from England began to 9 the mystery and 10 that Napoleon might have 11 arsenic which was in the 12 of his house. In the 1700s and 1800s, arsenic was used 13 a kind of green paint used in 14 and wallpaper; If the paint was used on a wet wall, the arsenic would 15 the house. A person in the building might take in that air. After 16 the house where Napoleon died, Dr. Jones found much arsenic in the green paint on the 17. The result was proved again by 18 German doctor in April, 2002. 19 from some materials, the leading guard settled Napoleon 20 was the bedroom with the thicker poisonous gas.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. unknown | B. strange | C. important | D. obvious |
| () 2. A. failed | B. escaped | C. died | D. imprisoned |
| () 3. A. hair | B. blood | C. skin | D. organs |
| () 4. A. low | B. high | C. thin | D. thick |
| () 5. A. building materials | B. medicine | C. paper | D. buildings |
| () 6. A. of | B. on | C. to | D. off |
| () 7. A. war | B. battle | C. fight | D. struggle |
| () 8. A. see | B. notice | C. care | D. observe |
| () 9. A. come across | B. get through | C. look into | D. make up for |
| () 10. A. ordered | B. demanded | C. requested | D. suggested |
| () 11. A. touched | B. taken | C. breathed in | D. bathed in |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| () 12. A. air | B. bedroom | C. bathroom | D. medicine shelf |
| () 13. A. to make | B. to making | C. to making into | D. for |
| () 14. A. clothes | B. clothing | C. cloth | D. table-cloths |
| () 15. A. give out | B. go into | C. take off | D. get in |
| () 16. A. living in | B. studying | C. watching | D. breaking down |
| () 17. A. ground | B. roof | C. ceiling | D. walls |
| () 18. A. other | B. the other | C. another | D. certain |
| () 19. A. So | B. And | C. Then | D. However |
| () 20. A. where | B. that | C. who | D. in which |

B

A land free from being destroyed, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply—all these were important 1 in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution. 2 they were not enough. Something 3 was needed to start the industrial process. That “something special” was men—4 individuals 5 could invent machines, find new sources of power, and establish business organizations to reshape(改造)society.

The man who 6 the machines of the Industrial Revolution 7 from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were 8 inventors than scientists. A man who is a 9 scientist is primarily interested in doing his research 10. He is not necessarily working so that his findings can be 11.

An inventor or one interested in applied(实用的) science is 12 trying to make something that has an actual 13. He may try to solve a problem by using the theories 14 science or by experiments through correct and error. In spite of(不管,不顾)his method, he is 15 to obtain a specific(具体的,明确的) result; the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, or one of 16 other objectives.

Most of the people who 17 the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors, not trained scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had 18 or no training in science might not have made their inventions if a ground work had not been laid by 19 years 20.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. cases | B. reasons | C. situations | D. factors |
| () 2. A. And | B. But | C. Even | D. Besides |
| () 3. A. near | B. else | C. similar | D. extra |
| () 4. A. effective | B. active | C. creative | D. brave |
| () 5. A. / | B. who | C. which | D. they |
| () 6. A. created | B. controlled | C. employed | D. operated |
| () 7. A. arrived | B. came | C. stemmed | D. appeared |
| () 8. A. better | B. less | C. more | D. worse |