

怎样学好考好大学英语

# 完型填空篇

王忠樑 编著

世界图书出版公司



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# 前 言

完形填空(cloze)是全国大学英语四、六级考试的一个组成部分,其目的在于测试学生综合运用语言的能力,即着重于理解篇章、使用词汇和语法的能力。这种综合能力是学好考好大学英语的重要环节,是走向成功的一个基本要素。

本书以《大学英语考试大纲》为准绳,在系统分析了历年大学英语四级考试试卷,以及多所全国重点院校英语试卷的基础上,分析综合技能测试(也称 cloze)的内涵,通过实例进行分析、讲解,努力做到理论联系实际。

本书共分四章,前三章主要分析完形填空的内部结构及其组成部分,并把它分成若干细目,通过练习加以解答。编写过程力求循序渐进,由浅入深,理性与感性并重。第四章为综合练习。练习不是根本目的,而是通过练习发现问题;通过讲解,掌握这方面知识。

因此,本书既非纯试题汇编,亦非试题精解,而是向读者分析、展示综合完形填空的意义及其深层含义,以方便学生解题。最终目的是让考生把学习精力多放在语言的应用能力上,而不是应试上。

参加本书编写的还有钟亮、李芳和林尺等老师。

本书在编写过程中还得到许多同仁的帮助与指教,在此一并表示衷心的感谢,有错之处,敬请不吝赐教。

编 者

1999年3月于上海交通大学

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# 第一章 总论

完形填空(cloze test)是一种颇受学者青睐、学生恐惧的考试形式,因为在为时 15 分钟的测试过程中,考生必须按要求在一篇约 200 个词左右的短文里填出 20 个被删去的词语以恢复其完整性确实不易。其实,难就难在(一)不能以点代面;即一看到 attention 就联想到 pay。我们可以用 deserve、attract、claim、draw 等等与此构成动宾结构。也不能由 attention 联想到 to;我们也可以用 on, of, from 等等与此搭配。试比较:①The students drew attention to the main idea of the passage. 表示“学生的注意力被引向了文章的中心思想上。”②Everybody requires the attention of a barber regularly. 表示“人人都要定期理发。”③She concentrated all her attention upon the growth of children. 表示“她全身心地投入孩子的成长上。”④This, for the time being, diverted Andrew's attention from his difficulties at home. 表示“这只能暂时转移安德鲁对家庭的艰辛的注意力。”(二)不能思维定势。完形填空必须审时度势。试比较:我们可以说 go to school 表示“上学”,但是,能与 school 搭配的词何止 10 个、20 个。如:leave school 表示“辍学”、cut school 表示“逃学”、begin school 表示“上学”、teach school 表示“教书”、like school 表示“喜欢读书”等等。另外,英语不同于汉语,如汉语中大雨、大桥、大雾、大众、大错等偏正结构中,“大”字不变。但是,在英语中必须全变:如 heavy rain, long bridge、dense fog、wide publicity、capital error 等等。(三)不能词语乱配。以 make 一词为例,虽然可以与不下 100 个名词连用,却不能用其它动词代替。试比较:①Give instructions while the change was made. 表示“作出变更时,请说一声。”②One thing for you to remember is that all the demands that you make cause stress. 表示“有一点你必须记住,你提出的所有要求会产生压力。”③No matter how busy you are, you should make time for the hospitality of Arabians. 表示“不管你有多忙,你都需花些时间去适应阿拉伯人的好客。”④The troop were ordered to make a move. 表示“军队奉命开拔。”⑤You should at least make an appearance at the party. 表示“你至少应该在宴会上露一下面吧。”(四)不能忽略文章的完整性、上下文的连贯性、句与句之间的衔接。在一篇短文里,段内关系可以层次分明,简单易懂;也可以错综复杂,隐晦不明,全凭读者丰富的想象力、机智的判断力;尤其是逻辑推理能力。试比较:① 1 hungry, the people sometimes would kill the animals in the lord's forest for fuel; 2 when cold, they might cut down trees for fuel. 3, strong laws were passed in an 4 to protect the forests and the animals. 句中交代:“当人们饥饿时会在君王的森林里杀死动物以充饥,而且当人们感觉

寒冷时还会砍伐树木取暖。因此,已经通过了严厉的法令以期保护动物和森林。”所以,第一个空格应填 When;第二个填 and;第三个填 So;第四个填 effort。②

An actor might be frightened or nervous 1 he moved onto the stage in front of the audience 2 might be friendly or perhaps hostile, especially 3 he happened to forget his lines. 4 he had to go out. If he did not, there 5 be no play.句中交代:“当一名演员登上舞台,面对可能是友好的,也可能是敌意的观众会恐惧、会紧张,尤其是在他碰巧忘掉台词时。但是,他还是必须登台。如果他不上台,就没有戏剧了。”所以,第一个空格应填 as;第二个填 that 或 who;第三个填 if;第四个填 But;第五个填 would。③American school children can be seen every day 1 white sneakers(轻便跑鞋)、blue sneakers、black sneakers and 2 red ones. They put them on in the morning 3 take them off at bed time. 4, sneakers like all things wear out. Little toes appear through holes. 5 even then, most children hate to part 6 their sneakers.句中交代:“美国学龄儿童每天都穿着白色的、蓝色的、黑色的、有时甚至是红色的轻便跑鞋。他们早上穿上,睡觉前脱掉。然而,跑鞋像别的东西一样都会磨损,脚趾裸露在外。即使到了这个时候,大多数孩子还是不忍与他们的旧跑鞋‘分手’。”所以,第一个空格应填 wearing;第二个填 even;第三个填 and;第四个填 However;第五个填 But;第六个填 with。

从以上所述中,我们不难发现完形填空着重于理解。并在此基础上,再注意西方文化的特点。有些空格是无法由第二个人填写的。本人曾经戏考来我校任教的美国学者中文完形填充,以及研究生班 16 位学生,以说明无奈的选择。中文完形填充只有一句话,并分 A、B 卷。A 卷:昨天我去了一\_\_\_\_商店,买了一\_\_\_\_布,花了一\_\_\_\_钱。B 卷:今天我\_\_\_\_了一家商店,\_\_\_\_了一块布,\_\_\_\_了一些钱。当 A 卷做完的学生再作 B 卷,看似十分明瞭,其实不然。语言不应该是一家之词。以 A 卷为例,第一个空格,我们不仅可以说:一家商店、一爿商店;也可以说:去了一次、一趟商店。第二个空格,我们不仅可以说:一匹布、一块布;也可以说买了一公尺布。第三个空格,我们不仅可以说:花了一些钱、一笔钱;上海人常说:花了一眼眼钱、一点点钱。再看 B 卷:在第一个空格,我们不仅可填:去了、逛了一家商店;也可填:兜了一家商店。在第二个空格,我们不仅可以填:买了、扯了一块布;也可填:选了一块布。在第三个空格,我们不仅可以填:花了、用了一些钱;也可填:亏了一些钱。总之,完形填空着重于理解,忌讳师生去钻牛角尖。





选 C。表示“废弃物是指再也不能用于家庭、商业或者其它地方的物质”。

7. Tony was in plain clothes, watching for \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ character at London Airport all night.
- A. suspect                      B. susceptible  
C. suspicious                  D. suspicion

选 C。表示“汤尼身着便衣,一个晚上都在伦敦机场寻找嫌疑犯”。

8. The young man was charged \_\_\_\_\_ of committing robbery.
- A. guilt                          B. guilty  
C. guiltily                      D. guiltiness

选 B。表示“这个小伙子被控告犯有抢劫罪”。

9. If you share a room with too many people, you won't have much \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. privacy                      B. private  
C. privates                      D. privation

选 A。表示“如果你与许多人合住一间房子,那么就没有多少隐私可言”。

10. Mrs. Green, napping on the sofa, woke up at the sound of explosion and \_\_\_\_\_ what had happened.
- A. subscribed                  B. acquired  
C. required                      D. inquired

选 D。表示“格林夫人在沙发上打瞌睡,一声爆炸声把她吵醒,问到发生了什么事”。

11. Language is developing with each passing day, so dictionaries should be \_\_\_\_\_ every year if possible.
- A. upgraded                      B. updated  
C. upset                          D. upraised

选 B。表示“语言日新月异,所以如果条件允许,词典应每年更新一次”。

12. It's been very cold this month, but today's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ it's warm and sunny.
- A. addition                      B. additional  
C. except                          D. exception

选 D。表示“这个月一直很冷;但今天是个例外,阳光灿烂、温暖如春”。

13. The \_\_\_\_\_ problems of bringing a spaceship back from the moon has been solved.
- A. technique                      B. technical  
C. technology                      D. technological

选 B。表示“让宇宙飞船从月球飞回来的各种技术问题已经解决”。选 D 则指“抽象的技术问题”。

14. He was honest, and industrious, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. economy                      B. economic  
C. economical                      D. economics

选 C。表示“他很诚实、勤劳而且节俭”。B 则表示“经济(上)的”。

15. Because of the severe drought, the government has urged people to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. caution                          B. cautions  
C. economic                      D. economical

\_\_\_\_\_ of water.

选 D。 *be economical of* 是词组, 表示“节约(时间、金钱)等”。本句表示“由于大旱政府敦促人们节约用水”。

16. The audience waited in 1 silence while their aged speaker searched among his notes 2 the figures he could not remember.
- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. respecting | B. respective  |
| C. respectful    | D. respectable |
| 2. A. for        | B. of          |
| C. about         | D. on          |

选 C 和 A。表示“当老者在他的讲稿中寻找他忘记的数据时, 听众们恭敬地、静静地等待”。

17. Occasionally dolphins need \_\_\_\_\_ to the surface of the water to take in oxygen.
- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| A. arising | B. arousing |
| C. rising  | D. raising  |

选 C。表示“有时候海豚需要浮上水面以呼吸氧气”。

18. Have you anything to say in \_\_\_\_\_ to the proposal?
- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| A. order   | B. proportion |
| C. respect | D. regard     |

选 D。 *in/with regard to* 与 *with respect to* 同义, 表示“至于、关于”。本句表示“就这项建议, 你还有什么要说的吗?”

19. No matter how 1 Ellen did in the art competition, she was far 2 discouraged.
- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. poor | B. poorly |
| C. good    | D. well   |
| 2. A. away | B. from   |
| C. off     | D. into   |

选 B 和 B。表示“不管艾伦在艺术比赛中表现得多么差劲, 她全然没有泄气”。

20. When I heard footsteps behind me I was \_\_\_\_\_ that I would be attacked.
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. horrified  | B. afraid    |
| C. terrorised | D. terrified |

选 D。表示“当我听到身后传来脚步声, 我害怕会受到袭击”。 *I'm afraid that...* 是句型, 表示“恐怕、惟恐”。

21. The \_\_\_\_\_ populated area was a breeding place for infectious diseases.
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. densely    | B. seriously |
| C. improperly | D. terribly  |

选 A。表示“人口密度很高的地区是传染病繁殖的地方”。

22. “Do you remember to post the letter?” “Yes, I remember quite clear- \_\_\_\_\_
- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A. discarded | B. put     |
| C. lost      | D. dropped |

ly; I \_\_\_\_\_ it in the letter-box near my gate."

选 D。表示“你是否记得把我的信寄出去?”“记得很清楚。我在我家门口附近把信投入了信箱。”

23. Only one man is best \_\_\_\_\_ for the particular post, and accordingly the board of executives has no hesitation in appointing him to that post.
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. competent | B. qualified |
| C. justified | D. entitled  |

选 B。表示“只有一位男士最能胜任这个特殊的岗位;因此,董事会毫不犹豫地任命了他担任此职”。

24. Some scientists have found evidence that the moon may be partly \_\_\_\_\_ for earthquakes, volcano explosions and even changes in the weather.
- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| A. charged | B. responsible |
| C. duty    | D. obliged     |

选 B。表示“有些科学家已经找到证据证明月亮或许对地震、火山爆发,甚至气候变化负有部分责任”。

25. The moon can be \_\_\_\_\_ to a large mirror which reflects the sun's light to the earth.
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. matched  | B. contrasted |
| C. compared | D. referred   |

选 C。表示“月亮可以比作会反射太阳光到地球上的大镜子”。

26. Over the last few years manufacturers have been 1 reducing the size and weight of video-cassette recorders to make the equipment more 2.
- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. steadily | B. constantly     |
| C. vainly      | D. simultaneously |
| 2. A. valuable | B. portable       |
| C. selective   | D. economical     |

选 A 和 B。表示“在过去的几年里,生产厂家一直在稳步地减轻录像机的重量、减小它的尺寸,以至于使该装置更便于携带”。

27. Last year, when I was in Italy, I paid a visit to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the ancient Rome.
- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| A. places       | B. ruins   |
| C. destructions | D. remains |

选 D。表示“去年,当我在意大利时,我去参观了古罗马的遗迹”。

28. Eventually, they agree with me that the price rise is \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. incapable   | B. inevitable  |
| C. intentional | D. influential |

选 B。表示“他们最终同意我的看法:物价上涨不可避免”。

29. The doctor assured the patient that \_\_\_\_\_
- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| A. serious | B. important |
|------------|--------------|

there was nothing \_\_\_\_\_ with her illness, but she could not keep herself from worrying. C. necessary D. tremendous

选 A。表示“医生向病人保证她的病情并不严重,但是她还是提心吊胆”。

30. It would take many years to find out if the Star Wars defense system would actually \_\_\_\_\_. A. act B. function C. do D. work

选 D。表示“要弄清楚星球大战防御系统是否真的管用,需要几年的时间”。

31. Successful writing depends on the ability to organize important ideas in clear and simple \_\_\_\_\_. A. terms B. tunes C. tones D. tenses

选 A。表示“好的作品取决于能否用简明扼要的措词组织重要理念的能力”。

32. Applicants are \_\_\_\_\_ to provide evidence that their English is good enough to study for a degree in the United States. A. propelled B. obliged C. required D. prescribed

选 D。表示“申请者按规定要出具证明:他的英语足以适应在美国攻读学位”。

33. A highly organized system of irrigation is \_\_\_\_\_ of Chinese agriculture. A. typical B. composed C. famous D. innocent

选 A。表示“精心组织的灌溉系统是中国农业的一大特色”。

34. He studied hard in his youth, which \_\_\_\_\_ to his great success in later life. A. distribute B. attribute C. contribute D. pollute

选 C。表示“他年轻时代刻苦学习,这有助于他以后事业的成功”。

35. Many automobile accidents were \_\_\_\_\_ to careless driving. A. attributed B. contributed C. exposed D. opposed

选 A。表示“许多机动车事故都可归因于驾驶不当”。

36. As the weather is getting cold in autumn, most trees \_\_\_\_\_ their leaves. A. remove B. discard C. shed D. release

选 C。表示“秋天,随着天气转凉,树木开始落叶”。

37. A rescue plane was sent to search for \_\_\_\_\_ A. wrecked B. destroyed



the missing aircraft and it, too, C. vanished D. appeared  
\_\_\_\_\_ that day without a trace.

选 C。表示“援救飞机被派去寻找那架消逝的飞机,结果,那一天这架飞机也消逝了,而且没有任何痕迹”。

38. In the past forty years, weather forecasting has become almost \_\_\_\_\_ computerized.  
A. centrally B. nationally  
C. continually D. entirely

选 D。表示“在过去的 40 年里,天气预报已经几乎全部计算机化了”。

39. You should be ashamed of your \_\_\_\_\_ you have made towards your grandparents.  
A. conduct B. action  
C. activity D. contraction

选 A。表示“你应该为你对你的祖父母的态度感到羞愧”。

40. He wasn't satisfied that this \_\_\_\_\_ of a jigsaw puzzle (七巧板) was shaped by chance.  
A. image B. pattern  
C. form D. picture

选 B。表示“他感到不满,这幅七巧板的图案是被碰巧拼成的”。

## 二、虚词

虚词(function words)虽然所占比重不大,所起的作用颇大。如果某道试题要求从 however, therefore, furthermore, then 中进行选择,就要放入文中,利用上下文来确定,是转折、因果、递进还是时间序列。试比较:

1. I am very disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ the results of the experiment.  
A. for B. from  
C. of D. in

选 D。表示“我对实验的结果很失望”。

2. The managing director said that improving relations \_\_\_\_\_ the associations would not be easy, \_\_\_\_\_ that they had decided to try.  
1. A. in B. with  
C. of D. on  
2. A. while B. then  
C. so D. but

选 B 和 D。表示“经营部主任说要改善与那家社团的关系着实不易。但是,他们已经决定试一下”。

3. The disc drive allows all the data to be transferred from a random access \_\_\_\_\_ a disc for safe storage.  
A. to B. on  
C. onto D. into

选 C。表示“磁盘驱动器允许所有数据从随机存取存储器切换到磁盘里以备后用”。

4. People differ \_\_\_\_\_ their ability to learn, which is accepted by us all.      A. with      B. from  
C. in      D. about

选 C。表示“人们在学习能力上各异,这一点已被人们所接受”。

5. A bridge can be defined \_\_\_\_\_ a structure getting over an obstacle, such as a river, road or railway.      A. like      B. as  
C. with      D. of

选 B。表示“桥被定义为一种跨越河、公路或者铁路等障碍的结构”。

6. The judge looked at the defendant \_\_\_\_\_ his penetrating eye, while questioning him.      A. on      B. in  
C. at      D. with

选 D。表示“法官在提问过程中,用他那尖锐的目光看着被告”。

7. We all are confident \_\_\_\_\_ 1 that we can improve our memories if only we practise hard \_\_\_\_\_ 2 correct ways.      1. A. in      B. on  
C. of      D. at  
2. A. in      B. with  
C. through      D. by

选 A 和 A。表示“我们大家都很有信心,只要我们用正确的方法努力实践,定能改善自己的记忆力”。本句中第二选项用 *with* 也可以。

8. It is not surprised that about 70% of the earth's surface is covered \_\_\_\_\_ water.      A. with      B. by  
C. of      D. in

选 A。表示“地球表面约 70% 是被水覆盖的,这并不令人惊讶”。

9. He got to the railroad station at noon, missing his train \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour.      A. for      B. about  
C. in      D. by

选 D。表示“他正午才到达火车站,晚了半小时”。

10. The Japanese never seem to be happy \_\_\_\_\_ what they have got.      A. to      B. on  
C. in      D. with

选 D。表示“日本人似乎从不满足于他们已经得到的一切”。

11. Politicians who speak \_\_\_\_\_ sincerity get more support from the people.      A. by      B. as  
C. with      D. like

选 C。表示“用真诚的口吻说话的政治家受到人们更多的支持”。

12. According to Nobel's will, the interest \_\_\_\_\_ 1 his fund will be distributed to \_\_\_\_\_ 2.      1. A. of      B. on  
C. from      D. in

five people who have made great contribution 2 mankind during the previous year.

2. A. at  
C. to

B. on  
D. with

选 B 和 C。表示“根据诺贝尔的遗嘱,他的基金的利息将分给在上一年对人类作出杰出贡献的 5 个人”。

13. This player's approach \_\_\_\_\_ the music is quite different from anyone else's.

A. in  
C. for

B. to  
D. at

选 B。表示“这位演员对音乐的处理方法与别人都不一样”。

14. \_\_\_\_\_ the moment his car is being made ready for a journey around the world.

A. At  
C. On

B. In  
D. By

选 D。表示“到那时,他的汽车将作好准备,出发作环球旅行”。

15. He's sometimes bad-tempered but he's a good fellow \_\_\_\_\_ heart.

A. in  
C. with

B. at  
D. by

选 B。表示“他有时候乱发脾气,但是他的心还是不错的”。

16. \_\_\_\_\_ what criterion will you judge the composition written by your students?

A. Through  
C. By

B. In  
D. From

选 C。表示“你是根据什么标准来评判你的学生写的作文”。

17. The guest of honor, along with his wife and two sons, was seated \_\_\_\_\_ the first table.

A. in  
C. on

B. at  
D. by

选 B。表示“贵宾和他的夫人以及两个儿子在第一桌上就座”。

18. He was caught yesterday evening \_\_\_\_\_ a traffic jam and by the time he reached the airport his friend's plane had already taken off.

A. at  
C. in

B. by  
D. through

选 C。表示“昨晚,他遇上了交通阻塞,等到他到达机场时,他朋友的飞机早已起飞了”。

19. Can secondary school leavers, if not qualified 1 full time university admission, apply 2 the open university?

1. A. for  
C. in  
2. A. to  
C. for

B. at  
D. from  
B. into  
D. from

选 A 和 C。表示“中学毕业生如果没有被全日制大学录取,能否申请其它开放大学?”

20. He has gone mad and behaves \_\_\_\_\_  
          \_\_\_\_\_ a mad man.
- A. as                  B. in  
C. for               D. like

选 A。表示“他疯了,表现得像个疯子”。

21. The travel agent had great difficulty  
1 persuading the old lady that a  
 mountaineering holiday would not be  
 suitable 2 her.
1. A. of B. in  
 C. for D. on
2. A. to B. with  
 C. for D. on

选 B 和 C。表示“旅行社费了好大劲说服这位老太,登山旅行不适合她”。

- [illegible]

选 A。表示“老师一到,就发现每个学生都准备好上课了”。

23. Seen from space, our earth, 1 water covering 70% of its surface, appears 2 a “blue planet”.
1. A. with B. for  
C. on D. from  
2. A. like B. in  
C. from D. as

选 A 和 D。表示“从宇宙中看地球,由于水覆盖了 70% 的表面,显得像一只蓝色星球”。

24. The child was knocked down by a lorry \_\_\_\_\_ the safety crossing in the main street.
- A. into                      B. through  
C. in                         D. on

选 D。表示“这个小孩在主干道横道线上过马路时被一辆卡车撞倒了”

25. The baby was brave enough to pick himself up \_\_\_\_\_ to fall again heavily.
- A. only                      B. just  
C. merely                  D. simply

选 A。表示“这个小孩相当勇敢,自己爬了起来,结果又重重地摔倒了”。

26. They considered 1 practicable to remain where they were 2 than push on across the river.
1. A. this B. these  
C. it D. them
2. A. better B. other  
C. more D. rather

选 C 和 D。表示“他们认为呆在原地是可取的,而不是向前推进,过河去”。

27. A sensitive people is 1 who is 1. A. he B. she



easily hurt or offended by things that  
\_\_ 2 \_\_ do or say.

- C. one  
2. A. they  
C. others  
D. they  
B. other  
D. people

选 C 和 D。表示“一个神经过敏的人就是那些容易受到人们一言一行伤害和冒犯的人”。

28. What he likes best is to talk vainly of  
his learning and \_\_ 1 \_\_ shows that he  
is very proud of \_\_ 2 \_\_ and always ig-  
norant of others.

1. A. it  
C. that  
2. A. it  
C. him  
B. this  
D. one  
B. itself  
D. himself

选 B 和 D。表示“他最喜欢的就是对他的学识夸夸其谈,而这恰好表明他的自负和目空一切”。

29. The water treatment industry \_\_ 1 \_\_ a  
number of chemical and mechanical  
\_\_ 2 \_\_ to purify water to meet the  
needs of customers. \_\_ 3 \_\_ the half-  
dozen processes, the two basic  
\_\_ 4 \_\_ are classification and filtra-  
tion.

1. A. prefers  
C. utilizes  
2. A. measures  
C. means  
3. A. In  
C. From  
4. A. ones  
C. items  
B. restraints  
D. employs  
B. approaches  
D. manners  
B. Of  
D. At  
B. ways  
D. measures

选 D、C、B 和 A。表示“水处理工业使用许多化学和机械手段来净化水以满足广大消费者的需要。在 6 种水处理工艺中有两种基本方法是分解和过滤”。

30. The principle \_\_\_\_\_ which the en-  
gines work has been known for hun-  
dreds of years.

- A. of  
C. in  
B. on  
D. with

选 B。表示“几百年前人们就知道了发动机工作的原理”。

31. Of the heat that is generated, a large  
amount is lost through the chimney,  
\_\_\_\_\_ which flows a constant  
stream of highly heated gases.

- A. in  
C. through  
B. into  
D. from

选 D。表示“在所产生的热量中,大量热量从烟囱中消失,从烟囱里散发出滚滚热浪”。

32. So far there is no proof \_\_\_\_\_  
spaceships from other planets do ex-  
ist.

- A. which  
C. how  
B. that  
D. why