

全国中学生英语  
综合能力评估丛书

高一·上

DELICATED  
TRAINING

Filling Blanks & Error Correction

中学英语

# 专项分册练习

Filling Blanks & Error Correction

完形  
与  
短文  
改错

中国少年儿童出版社

新疆教育出版社



# Delicate Trailing



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中国少年儿童出版社 新疆教育出版社

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## 中学英语专项分册练习丛书

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## 前 言



社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化，使英语的地位日渐重要。英语作为最重要的信息载体之一，已经成为人类社会生活各个领域中使用最广泛的语言。

对于我国英语学习者来说，中学无疑是学习英语的最佳时期。提高中学生听、说、读、写、译的英语综合能力和中（高）考的应试能力一直是我国初（高）中英语教学的两大重要任务。为完成这两大教学任务，实现我国中学生英语综合能力的培养与提升，教育科研人员和广大一线教师在教学中不断探索新颖而且更加切合实际的教育方法，在各级考试中也不断改进思路，从不同角度、多个层面设置不同题型，提出不同的考查要求。

为了使中学生能够通过适量的具体练习，达到系统学习、复习、巩固、理解并灵活掌握所学知识的目的，在坚持知识性、针对性和实用性的基础上，我们组织了一批长期从事毕业班教学的一线教师，汲取实践教学经验，精心编写了这套《中学英语专项分册练习》丛书，希望它能够成为广大中学生的良师益友。

由于时间仓促，本书在编写过程中难免有些疏漏，希望广大读者批评指正。同时向对本书编写工作给与热情支持和帮助的老师表示感谢。



## 使用说明

《中学英语专项分册练习》丛书由优秀的一线英语教师为正在学习英语的中学生量身定做，它分别从各个不同切入点，给中学生提供了一套方便实用的专项备考练习册。

在内容和结构上，本书具备以下特点：

### 题型全



本丛书从中学不同年级学习的具体要求出发，分别设置了基本词汇、口语和听力、单项选择、动词、综合填空、短文改错、完型填空、阅读理解以及英汉互译和写作等不同专题，每个专题独立成册，并配有专项练习。在各分册中或依据考试内容，或依据考查形式，再细化到具体的题型，力求从多个角度再现知识内容。学生们可以根据自身的英语学习特点，针对薄弱环节选择分册的搭配方案，做到“有的放矢”。

在不同学年的不同题型中配置大量的练习是本丛书的一大特点。练习是学生对所学知识的巩固和灵活运用过程，在进行大量练习的过程中，学生可以不断地总结解题规律，归纳解题技巧，提高解决具体问题的能力，这是广大学生在学习过程中不可回避的一个环节。

### 题量大

### 定位明确



本丛书在详细划分题型的基础上，对各分册分别进行定位。其中在初、高中一、二年级，以“巩固知识、强化练习”为主要目的，将各学期所学内容融于各种题型之中，通过练习达到巩固知识的目的；在初、高中三年级，为配合考前综合复习的需要，故从考试出发，分析中、高考命题趋势，讲解答题技巧，引领解题思路，分类强化练习。学生们可以根据自己所在年级的学习特点、要求选择最切合自身实际的分册。

目前图书市场上充斥大量名目各异的练习册、题库。他们当中不乏优秀者，但大多数都忽略了做题、练习的目的——复习和巩固。这套书在编写时除了注重练习题的精选以外，更在部分重点练习题的答案中附有详细的解题过程，认真阅读答案解析，可以对知识点在特定情境中的运用进一步加深认识，巩固记忆，可以使学生在学习和练习中做到“知其然，知其所以然”。

### 讲解精细



## 完形填空 (1)



## 短文改错 (35)

目录



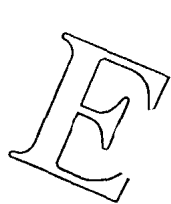
Contents



## 参考答案 (46)

完形填空.....(46)

短文改错.....(53)



Cloze



完形填空

(一)

In learning 1 foreign language, one should 2 pay attention(注意) to speaking. It is the ground work 3 reading and writing. You'd better 4 your best to speak. Don't be afraid of making 5. While you're doing this, a good exercise is write - keep a diary, 6 notes or letters 7 so on. Many mistakes in your speaking will be 8 found when you write. 9 correcting the mistakes, you can do better 10 learning a language.

If you are 11 in speaking, don't worry. One of the helpful 12 is by reading, 13 aloud or to yourself. The important thing is to choose 14 interesting to read. It mustn't 15 too difficult for you. When you are 16 in this way, don't stop 17 the words if you can guess their meanings 18 if they are not important 19 the sentence. You can do that some 20 time.

- |         |                |                 |                 |                |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. a           | B. the          | C. an           | D. /           |
| ( ) 2.  | A. at first    | B. first of all | C. first        | D. firstly     |
| ( ) 3.  | A. about       | B. of           | C. in           | D. at          |
| ( ) 4.  | A. trying      | B. to try       | C. tries        | D. try         |
| ( ) 5.  | A. mistake     | B. mistaken     | C. mistakes     | D. not mistake |
| ( ) 6.  | A. writing     | B. write        | C. writes       | D. wrote       |
| ( ) 7.  | A. but         | B. or           | C. and          | D. for         |
| ( ) 8.  | A. difficultly | B. correctly    | C. hardly       | D. easily      |
| ( ) 9.  | A. Through     | B. Though       | C. From         | D. Out of      |
| ( ) 10. | A. at          | B. on           | C. in           | D. to          |
| ( ) 11. | A. fast        | B. slow         | C. easy         | D. hard        |
| ( ) 12. | A. away        | B. way          | C. ways         | D. the way     |
| ( ) 13. | A. neither     | B. too          | C. both         | D. either      |
| ( ) 14. | A. anything    | B. something    | C. nothing      | D. everything  |
| ( ) 15. | A. /           | B. is           | C. be           | D. much        |
| ( ) 16. | A. read        | B. to read      | C. reading      | D. reads       |
| ( ) 17. | A. to look up  | B. to look for  | C. to look into | D. to look at  |
| ( ) 18. | A. and         | B. or           | C. so           | D. yet         |
| ( ) 19. | A. in          | B. of           | C. to           | D. by          |
| ( ) 20. | A. another     | B. more         | C. others       | D. other       |

(二)

You will see a new doctor at a hospital near London if you 1 there. He's very clever, but he 2 speaks and he didn't go to 3 school. He can work 4 hours a day and never feels 5. He's one metre tall and has a 6 like a TV screen. He has 7 arms or legs but lots of buttons(按钮) and switches(开关). He is Dr. Robot.

Doctors often 8 to ask their patients(病人) about their 9 in the past. But 10 doctors can only 11 a few minutes with each patient. The Robot, 12, can ask a patient questions for an hour 13 necessary. So when the human doctors 14 their patients, he already has a lot of helpful 15.

Dr. Robot is really quite 16. If you answer "No" to the question "Is your father 17?" Dr. Robot will reply "I am 18 to hear that."

There are 19 for better robot doctors, but they will never 20 human doctors. They can only help doctors to give better service.

- |         |                  |                    |                |                      |
|---------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. were born     | B. go              | C. lived       | D. leave             |
| ( ) 2.  | A. proudly       | B. slowly          | C. loudly      | D. never             |
| ( ) 3.  | A. middle        | B. medical         | C. important   | D. doctor            |
| ( ) 4.  | A. 8             | B. 4               | C. 2           | D. 24                |
| ( ) 5.  | A. tired         | B. happy           | C. angry       | D. sorry             |
| ( ) 6.  | A. windows       | B. voice           | C. face        | D. mouth             |
| ( ) 7.  | A. two           | B. no              | C. several     | D. either            |
| ( ) 8.  | A. hope          | B. prepare         | C. need        | D. like              |
| ( ) 9.  | A. family        | B. education       | C. work        | D. health            |
| ( ) 10. | A. lazy          | B. old             | C. clever      | D. busy              |
| ( ) 11. | A. take          | B. spend           | C. cost        | D. use               |
| ( ) 12. | A. in fact       | B. by the way      | C. however     | D. of course         |
| ( ) 13. | A. if            | B. where           | C. unless      | D. until             |
| ( ) 14. | A. meet          | B. ask             | C. look after  | D. help              |
| ( ) 15. | A. questions     | B. answers         | C. information | D. news              |
| ( ) 16. | A. interesting   | B. good            | C. strict      | D. human             |
| ( ) 17. | A. dead          | B. alive           | C. ill         | D. old               |
| ( ) 18. | A. sorry         | B. glad            | C. excited     | D. afraid            |
| ( ) 19. | A. success       | B. idea            | C. plans       | D. progress          |
| ( ) 20. | A. take place of | B. in the place of | C. instead of  | D. take the place of |

(三)

There are many types of reports. A report is simply an account of something that 1. The





commonest are 2. We get them 3 newspaper, over radio and on television. Sometimes cinemas also 4 us newsreels.

The main purpose of 5 is to provide news. If you 6 a newspaper closely, you will find that there are all types of news: accidents, floods, wars, sports, books, etc. The news 7 everything that 8 to people and their 9. Sometimes there are news 10 which are very amusing.

The big or bold words above the news items(内容) are called headlines(titles). Their purpose 11 attract(吸引) 12 so that people will buy the newspaper 13 they want to read the rest of the news.

A news report is usually very short, except 14 it is about something very important, but it contains a lot of 15. It is also written 16 short paragraphs. The first paragraph is in fact a 17 of the news item. It gives all the necessary information; what, when, where, how and why. The 18 paragraphs give full details of the subject. There may also be interviews with people. The words actually 19 by them are within inverted comma(号).

Often there are photographs to 20 with the news to make it more interesting.

- |         |                 |                        |                    |                   |
|---------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. happen       | B. happened            | C. has happened    | D. is happening   |
| ( ) 2.  | A. news reports | B. new reports         | C. news report     | D. new report     |
| ( ) 3.  | A. in           | B. on                  | C. from            | D. of             |
| ( ) 4.  | A. shows        | B. show                | C. showed          | D. showing        |
| ( ) 5.  | A. a newspaper  | B. a kind of newspaper |                    |                   |
|         | C. newspaper    | D. newspapers          |                    |                   |
| ( ) 6.  | A. examine      | B. watch               | C. look            | D. see            |
| ( ) 7.  | A. concludes    | B. covers              | C. conclude        | D. cover          |
| ( ) 8.  | A. happens      | B. takes place         | C. occurs          | D. appears        |
| ( ) 9.  | A. environment  | B. surroundings        | C. surrounding     | D. situation      |
| ( ) 10. | A. categories   | B. items               | C. pieces          | D. item           |
| ( ) 11. | A. is to        | B. has to              | C. will be to      | D. is             |
| ( ) 12. | A. attention    | B. interest            | C. interests       | D. notice         |
| ( ) 13. | A. so           | B. since               | C. because of      | D. because        |
| ( ) 14. | A. where        | B. on which            | C. in which        | D. when           |
| ( ) 15. | A. information  | B. informations        | C. the information | D. an information |
| ( ) 16. | A. on           | B. by                  | C. in              | D. of             |
| ( ) 17. | A. summary      | B. conclusion          | C. abstract        | D. outline        |
| ( ) 18. | A. another      | B. some                | C. other           | D. others         |
| ( ) 19. | A. talked       | B. spoken              | C. written         | D. made           |
| ( ) 20. | A. come         | B. go                  | C. be              | D. going          |

(四)

Waves(波浪) are beautiful 1, but they can destroy ships at sea, as well as houses and buildings

near the shore(海滨). What causes waves? Most waves 2 by winds 3 the surface of the water. The sun 4 the earth, causing the air to rise and the winds 5. The winds blow 6 the sea, 7 little waves into bigger and bigger 8.

The size of a wave 9 how strong the wind is, 10, and how large the body of water is. In a small bay big waves will 11 build up. But 12 the wind can build up very great, powerful waves.

A rule 13 that the 14 of a wave (in metres) will usually be no more than one - tenth of the wind's speed (in kilometres). 15, when the wind is blowing 16 120 kilometers per hour, most waves will be about twelve meters. Of course, some waves may combine(联合) to form great waves that are 17 higher. In 1933 the United States Navy(海军) 18 the largest measured wave in history. It 19 in the Pacific Ocean 20 a height of thirty - four meters.

- ( ) 1. A. to look            B. to look at            C. to see            D. to be seen
- ( ) 2. A. cause            B. caused            C. is caused            D. are caused
- ( ) 3. A. blowing on            B. blowing over            C. blow over            D. to blow on
- ( ) 4. A. hot            B. hots            C. heat            D. heats
- ( ) 5. A. blow            B. blowing            C. to blow            D. blew
- ( ) 6. A. across            B. on            C. through            D. at
- ( ) 7. A. push            B. to push            C. pushing            D. pulling
- ( ) 8. A. one            B. ones            C. those            D. waves
- ( ) 9. A. depends on            B. is depended on            C. depends in            D. is depended in
- ( ) 10. A. how long does it blow            B. how long it blow            C. how long it blows            D. how it blows
- ( ) 11. A. always            B. usually            C. often            D. never
- ( ) 12. A. on sea            B. at sea            C. on the sea            D. at the sea
- ( ) 13. A. say            B. says            C. said            D. is said
- ( ) 14. A. high            B. height            C. height            D. heigh
- ( ) 15. A. In other words            B. By the way            C. Such as            D. After all
- ( ) 16. A. at            B. in            C. with            D. by
- ( ) 17. A. very            B. a little            C. much            D. more
- ( ) 18. A. reported            B. was reported            C. report            D. was reported on
- ( ) 19. A. rise            B. rose            C. raised            D. risen
- ( ) 20. A. in            B. by            C. to            D. on

(五)

A library is a place to find out about almost anything. In it there are mostly 1, but there are 2 pictures, papers, magazines, maps, and records. Special science and art shows, story hours, films, plays, and contests may also be 3 in a library.

4, a library only had books, and these were 5 to get. There were 6 books that no one was



7 to take them out of the library. After the printing machine 8, books could be made 9 and libraries got more books.

To borrow a book 10 home today, a person just 11 a library card. The person goes to the main desk to 12 a library helper check the book out. The helper prints the card with the 13 by which the book 14 to the library. If the book is returned 15, the person must usually 16 money for having broken the 17.

Books in a library are put into a certain 18 to help people find 19 they want. In some libraries, all books 20 animals might be placed together. In 21 libraries, all books 22 by the same person may be placed together. Cabinets(柜) of cards list (把……编入目录) each book and 23 where it can be found.

People who lived in the country may have trouble 24 to a library building. For these people, there are libraries on wheels that 25 from place to place.

- |         |  |                |                 |                  |
|---------|--|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. books   | B. letters     | C. articles     | D. dictionaries  |
| ( ) 2.  | A. not   | B. even        | C. also         | D. only          |
| ( ) 3.  | A. asked   | B. heard       | C. brought      | D. held          |
| ( ) 4.  | A. Before long   | B. Long ago    | C. Long before  | D. Long after    |
| ( ) 5.  | A. ready   | B. cheap       | C. simple       | D. difficult     |
| ( ) 6.  | A. a few   | B. so few      | C. so much      | D. such many     |
| ( ) 7.  | A. moved   | B. refused     | C. allowed      | D. borrowed      |
| ( ) 8.  | A. was invented  | B. invented    | C. had invented | D. was inventing |
| ( ) 9.  | A. thicker   | B. slower      | C. faster       | D. thinner       |
| ( ) 10. | A. taking  | B. to take     | C. being taken  | D. to be taken   |
| ( ) 11. | A. needs   | B. gives       | C. renews       | D. receives      |
| ( ) 12. | A. want  | B. invite      | C. require      | D. have          |
| ( ) 13. | A. class   | B. date        | C. page         | D. address       |
| ( ) 14. | A. must be returned      B. may be returned<br>C. will returned      D. can return |                |                 |                  |
| ( ) 15. | A. soon  | B. immediately | C. in time      | D. late          |
| ( ) 16. | A. get   | B. make        | C. pay          | D. cost          |
| ( ) 17. | A. magazine  | B. rule        | C. book         | D. window        |
| ( ) 18. | A. desk  | B. shop        | C. order        | D. test          |
| ( ) 19. | A. it  | B. that        | C. which        | D. what          |
| ( ) 20. | A. about   | B. in          | C. for          | D. among         |
| ( ) 21. | A. all   | B. any         | C. another      | D. other         |
| ( ) 22. | A. written   | B. bought      | C. lent         | D. discovered    |
| ( ) 23. | A. believe   | B. tell        | C. think        | D. understand    |
| ( ) 24. | A. turning   | B. reaching    | C. arriving     | D. getting       |

- ( ) 25. A. pull                      B. drive                      C. travel                      D. wander

(六)

The United States is full of cars. There are still many families 1 cars, but some families have two or 2 more. However, cars are 3 for more than pleasure. They are a 4 part of life.

Cars are used for 5. They are driven to offices and factories by workers who have 6 other way to get to their jobs. When salesmen are 7 to different parts of a city, they have to drive in order to 8 their products. Farmers have to drive into the city in order to get 9.

Sometimes small children must 10 to school. In some cities school buses are used only when children 11 more than a mile away from the school. When the children are too young to walk 12 far, their mothers take 13 driving them to school. One mother drives on Mondays, taking her own children and the 14 children as well. 15 mother drives on Tuesdays, another on Wednesday, and 16. This is called forming a car pool. Men 17 form car pools, with three or four men 18 turns driving to the place 19 they all work.

More car pools should be formed in order to put 20 cars on the 21 and use less oil. Parking (停车) is a great 22, and so is the traffic (交通) in and 23 cities. 24 many cars are being driven. Something will have to be 25 about the use of cars.

- |                      |               |               |               |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. having     | B. driving    | C. keeping    | D. without    |
| ( ) 2. A. a little   | B. much       | C. even       | D. not        |
| ( ) 3. A. used       | B. kept       | C. sold       | D. brought    |
| ( ) 4. A. larger     | B. necessary  | C. separate   | D. small      |
| ( ) 5. A. joy        | B. pleasure   | C. business   | D. production |
| ( ) 6. A. the        | B. no         | C. some       | D. any        |
| ( ) 7. A. walking    | B. travelling | C. sent       | D. called     |
| ( ) 8. A. carry      | B. sell       | C. show       | D. fetch      |
| ( ) 9. A. money      | B. rich       | C. supplies   | D. there      |
| ( ) 10. A. go        | B. walk       | C. drive      | D. be driven  |
| ( ) 11. A. live      | B. walk       | C. travel     | D. study      |
| ( ) 12. A. that      | B. very       | C. too        | D. this       |
| ( ) 13. A. turns     | B. cars       | C. them       | D. buses      |
| ( ) 14. A. smaller   | B. other      | C. neighbours | D. school     |
| ( ) 15. A. The other | B. A          | C. Another    | D. No         |
| ( ) 16. A. Thursdays | B. Fridays    | C. Saturdays  | D. so on      |
| ( ) 17. A. can't     | B. seldom     | C. do not     | D. also       |
| ( ) 18. A. taking    | B. going      | C. make       | D. get        |
| ( ) 19. A. when      | B. where      | C. unless     | D. if         |
| ( ) 20. A. more      | B. fewer      | C. aside      | D. no         |



- |                     |            |              |            |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| ( ) 21. A. way      | B. farm    | C. city      | D. road    |
| ( ) 22. A. pleasure | B. problem | C. harm      | D. waste   |
| ( ) 23. A. not of   | B. around  | C. away from | D. to      |
| ( ) 24. A. So       | B. A good  | C. How       | D. Such    |
| ( ) 25. A. worried  | B. found   | C. done      | D. thought |

## (七)

A well-dressed Easterner(美国东部人) 1 a big city with a new Wagon(马车) and a beautiful pair of horses was driving along the country roads in the Midwest(中西部) speeding a little here and 2 slowly a little there, studying the scenery and enjoying the ride. He did not pay much attention to 3 he was going. Soon he realized that he was lost, but he continued to drive, 4 to find his way or to meet someone 5 could tell him how to get back to the town.

It was a long lonely road. For many hours he kept on driving hoping every hill-top(山头) 6 bring him in sight of some farm-house. When it was almost dark he saw in a cornfield in front of him 7 tall country boy plowing the land. He stopped his tired horses and called out.

"Hello, boy."

"Hello, yourself." the boy replied, still plowing.

"Where does this road go?"

"I have never seen it go 8. It always stays right where it is." said the boy, without 9 his work. "How far is it to the next town?" said the stranger, speaking a little louder 10 the boy and his plow moved slowly away.

"Don't know, never measured it", replied the boy.

By this time the city man was getting angry. "What do you know? You are the 11 fool that I have ever seen."

The boy stopped the plow and turned and looked for a long time at the city man. Then he said sorrowfully(轻蔑地) "Maybe I don't know much. Perhaps I 12 a fool. But at least I'm not lost!"

- |                      |             |              |               |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. in         | B. from     | C. with      | D. at         |
| ( ) 2. A. go         | B. goes     | C. going     | D. went       |
| ( ) 3. A. what       | B. when     | C. why       | D. where      |
| ( ) 4. A. expecting  | B. expected | C. expecting | D. expected   |
| ( ) 5. A. who        | B. whom     | C. whose     | D. those      |
| ( ) 6. A. can        | B. would    | C. may       | D. till       |
| ( ) 7. A. a          | B. an       | C. the       | D. other      |
| ( ) 8. A. some where | B. anyone   | C. anywhere  | D. some place |
| ( ) 9. A. stopped    | B. stopping | C. stops     | D. stopping   |
| ( ) 10. A. as        | B. when     | C. at        | D. in         |
| ( ) 11. A. big       | B. bigger   | C. biggest   | D. large      |

- ( ) 12. A. was                      B. am                      C. were                      D. will be

(八)

In some parts of the United States, 1 is easy. But farming has always been 2 in the northeastern cover of the country, which 3 new England.

New England has many trees 4 thin, rocky soil. Anyone who has wanted 5 a new farm has had to work very hard. The first job has been cutting down trees. 6 job has been digging the stumps(树桩) of the trees 7 the soil. 8 the farmer has had the difficult job of removing (移动, 搬) 9 from his land.

This work of removing stones never 10 ends, because 11 winter more stones 12. They come up 13 the thin soil from the rocky 14. Farmers 15 keep removing stones from the fields. Even today, farms which have been worked 16 for 200 years keep 17 more stones.

That is why stone walls 18 instead of fences around New England fields. The stone walls are not high; a man can 19 climb over them. But they keep the farmer's cows 20 joining his neighbour's (邻居) cows.

- |                       |              |               |               |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. to farm     | B. farming   | C. farmer     | D. farms      |
| ( ) 2. A. easy        | B. comfort   | C. difficult  | D. important  |
| ( ) 3. A. calls       | B. called    | C. is calling | D. is called  |
| ( ) 4. A. or          | B. but       | C. and        | D. then       |
| ( ) 5. A. to start    | B. start     | C. starting   | D. started    |
| ( ) 6. A. At first    | B. At last   | C. The next   | D. In the end |
| ( ) 7. A. from        | B. over      | C. through    | D. out of     |
| ( ) 8. A. Or          | B. Then      | C. But        | D. And        |
| ( ) 9. A. stones      | B. soil      | C. bricks     | D. earth      |
| ( ) 10. A. really     | B. fact      | C. even       | D. finally    |
| ( ) 11. A. each       | B. every     | C. one        | D. all        |
| ( ) 12. A. appearing  | B. to appear | C. appears    | D. appear     |
| ( ) 13. A. over       | B. through   | C. in         | D. from       |
| ( ) 14. A. above      | B. front     | C. below      | D. over       |
| ( ) 15. A. had to     | B. ought to  | C. have to    | D. must       |
| ( ) 16. A. in         | B. on        | C. at         | D. by         |
| ( ) 17. A. to produce | B. produces  | C. produced   | D. producing  |
| ( ) 18. A. is used    | B. are used  | C. used       | D. are use    |
| ( ) 19. A. difficulty | B. hardly    | C. enough     | D. easily     |
| ( ) 20. A. from       | B. on        | C. up         | D. in         |

(九)

My wife and I went to the airport to meet some friends. Their plane landed but they weren't on it.





" 1 if there is a message for us," my wife said.

"They 2 the plane. Or perhaps 3 from coming for some reason." After 4 information at the information desk without success. I had an idea " 5 their letter?" I asked my wife. She found it in her handbag.

"Here you are," she said "We 6 at 10 o'clock on the 7th and 7 us."

"But today's the 6th" I said. "We should have looked at the date before. If we had, we 8 this journey for nothing."

"How silly!" my wife said. "I 9 this letter around for days 10 looking at it."

- |                              |                             |           |            |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| ( ) 1. A. Let's see          | B. Let's to see             |           |            |
| C. Will we see               | D. We are seeing            |           |            |
| ( ) 2. A. can have missed    | B. may have missed          |           |            |
| C. can have lost             | D. may have lost            |           |            |
| ( ) 3. A. would be prevented | B. would be avoided         |           |            |
| C. have been prevented       | D. have been avoided        |           |            |
| ( ) 4. A. asking for         | B. asking                   |           |            |
| C. to ask for                | D. to ask                   |           |            |
| ( ) 5. A. Do you yet have    | B. Do you already have      |           |            |
| C. Have you yet got          | D. Have you still got       |           |            |
| ( ) 6. A. are arriving       | B. would arrive             |           |            |
| C. will be arrive            | D. will be arrived          |           |            |
| ( ) 7. A. want you to wait   | B. want that you look for   |           |            |
| C. would like you to meet    | D. would like that you find |           |            |
| ( ) 8. A. would have had     | B. wouldn't have had        |           |            |
| C. would have                | D. wouldn't have            |           |            |
| ( ) 9. A. am carrying        | B. have been carrying       |           |            |
| C. carrying                  | D. must carry               |           |            |
| ( ) 10. A. with              | B. for                      | C. before | D. without |

(十)

I still don't believe in ghosts(鬼) 1 my experience at the Rose Inn(小旅店), 2 I have never seen one. But ghost stories have made me 3 uncomfortable since then. I arrived at the inn late at night and asked 4.

"There's nothing left," he said, " 5 to sleep in Number 7." "Why not?" I said. "What's wrong with it?" I was so tired that I would have slept anywhere.

"Nothing," he said slowly. "But something happened there a few months ago."

Every old inn has its strange stories, so I thought that 6 he told me about it, the better. I was willing to listen to anything for the sake of(为了) a bed to sleep in.

"A man came here at night, 7 you," the landlord said. "I thought there was something odd about him because he kept looking 8 his shoulder while he was signing his name in the book. He asked me 9 have and I offered 10 " "11 a man who has said he'll kill me," he said suddenly, "with a knife." "He looked 12 that I thought I had better 13 him to his room. I locked the door and left him 14 . The next day we 15 him dead, with a knife beside him. "He had 16 ." The landlord said, "Or someone else had done it. Do you mind sleeping there now you know the story?"

"Well," I said " 17 is following me. But I wish you had told me the story in the morning. As it is, I'll sleep here on the floor if you've got a couple of blankets."

- |                                  |                             |                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. even though            | B. even after               |                  |                 |
| C. although                      | D. in spite                 |                  |                 |
| ( ) 2. A. at last                | B. at least                 |                  |                 |
| C. at first                      | D. at once                  |                  |                 |
| ( ) 3. A. to feel                | B. feel myself              |                  |                 |
| C. feel                          | D. that I feel              |                  |                 |
| ( ) 4. A. a room of the landlord | B. a room from the landlord |                  |                 |
| C. the landlord a room           | D. the landlord for a room  |                  |                 |
| ( ) 5. A. If you didn't like     | B. if you like out          |                  |                 |
| C. unless you are liking         | D. unless you'd like        |                  |                 |
| ( ) 6. A. as soon as             | B. so soon as               |                  |                 |
| C. the soonest                   | D. the sooner               |                  |                 |
| ( ) 7. A. as                     | B. like                     | C. the same that | D. similar with |
| ( ) 8. A. through                | B. back                     | C. over          | D. after        |
| ( ) 9. A. what room could        | B. what room he may         |                  |                 |
| C. which room could he           | D. which room he could      |                  |                 |
| ( ) 10. A. to him the number 7   | B. to him number 7          |                  |                 |
| C. him number 7                  | D. him the number 7         |                  |                 |
| ( ) 11. A. It's                  | B. There's                  | C. That's        | D. He's         |
| ( ) 12. A. to be so frightened   | B. so frightened            |                  |                 |
| C. with such a fright            | D. with such fright         |                  |                 |
| ( ) 13. A. to bring              | B. to take                  | C. bring         | D. take         |
| ( ) 14. A. by himself            | B. by his self              |                  |                 |
| C. only himself                  | D. in his own               |                  |                 |
| ( ) 15. A. met                   | B. knew                     | C. found         | D. uncovered    |
| ( ) 16. A. cut himself           | B. cut his throat(喉)        |                  |                 |
| C. himself cut the throat        | D. his throat cut           |                  |                 |
| ( ) 17. A. None                  | B. No one                   | C. Anyone        | D. Any one      |

## (十一)

The beginnings of man's conquest(征服) of space 1 in 1958, seven years 2 Leonov's trip. The first 3 launching(发射) of "Sputnik"(人造地球卫星, 俄语) showed that it was 4 to send objects 5 enough 6 range(区域范围) of earth's 7 so that they would not fall 8 to earth. Rather, such objects could 9 to revolve(旋转) about the earth, just as the moon 10. However, while the moon is so far from earth that it 11 it a month to revolve around the earth, man-made satellites, which are 12 to earth, can make a complete revolution in 13 hours.

It was three years after the first satellite launching that a spaceship containing(装载) a man made a successful 14. It lasted less than two hours, but it pointed the way 15 future developments.

Other 16 are so far 17 that spaceships must get great speeds to 18 them in a reasonable time. If a spaceship 19 launched from space or from the moon, the absence of 20 would permit the ship to be launched 21 great speed at reduced pressures. A relatively small explosion(爆炸) would be enough to send a ship 22 at a very fast rate. And since there is no atmosphere in space as there is on earth, the spaceship would meet 23 resistance. Remember how strong the wind 24 if we are traveling fast in a car; then imagine a car traveling through an area where there is no wind. The windless condition is comparable to(类似于) the condition in 25 space.

- |                       |                  |                |                 |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. take place  | B. took place    | C. happen      | D. happens      |
| ( ) 2. A. before      | B. ago           | C. after       | D. late         |
| ( ) 3. A. failure     | B. failed        | C. success     | D. successful   |
| ( ) 4. A. possibility | B. impossibility | C. possible    | D. impossible   |
| ( ) 5. A. farther     | B. far           | C. forth       | D. forward      |
| ( ) 6. A. out of      | B. without       | C. out         | D. with         |
| ( ) 7. A. weight      | B. gravity       | C. weighty     | D. control      |
| ( ) 8. A. back        | B. forth         | C. over        | D. through      |
| ( ) 9. A. force       | B. forced        | C. be forcing  | D. be forced    |
| ( ) 10. A. do         | B. does          | C. did         | D. done         |
| ( ) 11. A. take       | B. takes         | C. took        | D. taken        |
| ( ) 12. A. close      | B. closer        | C. the closest | D. the farthest |
| ( ) 13. A. little     | B. a little      | C. few         | D. a few        |
| ( ) 14. A. flown      | B. flying        | C. flight      | D. flied        |
| ( ) 15. A. in         | B. for           | C. to          | D. of           |
| ( ) 16. A. planes     | B. plains        | C. planets     | D. plates       |
| ( ) 17. A. away       | B. out           | C. from        | D. back         |
| ( ) 18. A. arrive     | B. reach         | C. go round    | D. go up        |
| ( ) 19. A. are        | B. were          | C. is          | D. was          |
| ( ) 20. A. weight     | B. gravity       | C. weighty     | D. control      |