

Cloze Tests

完形填空专项训练

高考强化训练

全新模拟试题

24种解题要领

邹家元 冯 豫 编著

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内 容 提 要

本书作者针对上海及全国各类英语考试中完形填空的题型特点,编纂了大量新的专项训练题。全书配置了含 10 格、15 格、25 格等不同程度和文体的短文,设计了各式综合(完形)填空题。编者根据长期的教学实践经验与指导学生的方法,将完形填空的解题要诀进行归纳,总结出 24 条解题要领。因而,本书具有很强的指导性和实用性。

前 言

完形填空,也称综合填空或综合运用。顾名思义,是通过填补空格来体现对英语的综合运用能力。所谓填空,是填英语文章或语篇所挖开之窗孔。由于受试卷时间的限制,常采用短文形式,由百来个词或数百个词组成。大都是裁剪过的原文,其中不乏源自名家的作品。要补全原英语作者作品,其难度之大,是不言而喻的。

完形填空考查诸多方面的知识和能力:其一是阅读理解能力;其二是熟悉语法知识;其三是词汇和短语的掌握;其四是综合运用知识于解题的能力。因此需要:多读英语,增加阅读量和速度,提高理解能力;学好语法规则,复习巩固、提高应用能力;掌握基础词汇及其搭配或短语,熟悉构词法,增加词性或词义转换的知识,并尽量扩大词汇量,尤其是扩充认知词汇,以对付较高层次的填空;至于解题能力的最高体现,除了综合运用各种知识,也包括语感及文化素养的调动。

只有明确完形填空的性质特点,才谈得上迎考和提高得分率。提高分门别类的英语能力,是解题的首要前提;通过解完形填空题的实践,综合运用知识和能力,不断求得提高,并摸索规律和技巧,总结解题要领;避免盲目做众多题目。

本书专门针对上海及全国各类英语考试中完形填空的题型特点,编纂了大量新的训练题。为了适应各种情况,配置了含10格、15格、25格等不同篇幅和文体的短文。作者根据长期指导学生进行实践的经验,将完形填空的解题要诀进行归纳,总结出24条解题要领。按先实践后理论的原则,分别附于每一单元之后。

作为模拟完形填空的训练内容,作者有意少注中文解释,以强化训练学生猜词能力,或自查词典,扩大和巩固认知词汇。未注的词大都可可在复旦大学出版社出版并由上海市教育考试院命题、研究和信息中心编写的《中学英语词典》的4000余常用词条中找到。

由于作者水平有限,疏漏谬误在所难免,望读者不吝指正。

编者

2000年6月

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Unit 1

1

Millions of words have been written about young people in the United States. There are reasons for this great 1 in the ideas, feelings, and actions of youth.

Today there are about seven million Americans in colleges and universities. Young persons 2 twenty-five make up nearly half of the American population. Many of these will soon be in 3 of the nation. 4 their ideas are important to everyone in the country, and it is necessary for older people to 5 what they think and feel.

College students today have 6 opinions about right and wrong. They are deeply 7 in making a better life for all people, especially 8 those who have not been given a fair chance. They think much is wrong in the lives of their parents. It is 9 for them to see what is right and good in the older ways. 10, there is often a lot of trouble in American families.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. interest | B. problem | C. difference | D. progress |
| 2. A. of | B. over | C. under | D. about |
| 3. A. memory | B. honour | C. charge | D. place |
| 4. A. Usually | B. Naturally | C. Fortunately | D. Normally |
| 5. A. discuss | B. express | C. change | D. understand |
| 6. A. confusing | B. strong | C. strange | D. expert |
| 7. A. interested | B. hopeless | C. practical | D. disturbed |
| 8. A. in | B. for | C. to | D. of |
| 9. A. hard | B. useless | C. worrying | D. disappointing |
| 10. A. In addition | B. In the end | C. As a result | D. On the other hand |

2

There are many types of reports. A report simply describes something that has happened. The 1 are news reports. We get them in newspapers, over the radio and on television.

The main purpose of a 2 is to provide news. If you examine a newspaper closely, you will find that there are all types of news: accidents, floods, fires, wars, sports, books, etc. The 3 covers everything that happens to people and their surroundings. Sometimes there are news items which

are very amusing.

The big or bold(粗体的) words 4 the news items are called headlines. Their purpose is to attract attention so that people will buy the newspaper 5 they want to read the rest of the news.

A news report is usually very 6, except when it is about something very important, 7 it contains a lot of information. It is also written in short paragraphs. The first paragraph is in fact a summary(梗概) of the news item. It gives all the necessary information: what, when, where, how, why. The other paragraphs give full 8 of the subject. There may also be 9 with people. The words actually spoken by them are within quotation marks.

Often 10 are photographs to go with the news to make it more interesting.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. best | B. quickest | C. commonest | D. longest |
| 2. A. program | B. radio | C. television | D. newspaper |
| 3. A. report | B. paper | C. news | D. story |
| 4. A. across | B. behind | C. like | D. above |
| 5. A. although | B. before | C. because | D. unless |
| 6. A. slow | B. short | C. serious | D. special |
| 7. A. and | B. for | C. but | D. so |
| 8. A. details | B. stories | C. pages | D. examples |
| 9. A. pictures | B. interviews | C. discussions | D. appointments |
| 10. A. there | B. here | C. those | D. they |

3

Many years ago a graduate student came a long distance to see me. He asked 1 I could help him get some information about the term "poll tax(人头税)." He 2 a doctor's thesis(论文), he told me, and 3 know how long this 4 had been in the language, 5 its basic meaning was and what 6 meanings it may 7 in the course of its use in English.

He was most surprised when I opened the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) 8 the proper place and 9 him that the information about this term had been 10 within a few feet 11 his desk in the 12 where he was studying.

It is not all likely that any 13 the exceptional(优异的) student will ever need all the information about words that the larger dictionaries 14, but it is 15 worth the while of every student to know that such information is available for those who at any time need to make use of it.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. A. that | B. if | C. how | D. when |
| 2. A. prepared for | | B. would prepare for | |
| | C. was preparing | D. had prepared | |
| 3. A. needed to | B. need to | C. need | D. needed |
| 4. A. poll | B. term | C. tax | D. thing |

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 5. A. how | B. why | C. what | D. and |
| 6. A. else | B. rest | C. some | D. other |
| 7. A. have had | B. have | C. had | D. be having |
| 8. A. for | B. about | C. to | D. on |
| 9. A. directed | B. pointed | C. showed | D. indicated |
| 10. A. aside | B. accustomed | C. accountable | D. available |
| 11. A. to | B. of | C. by | D. beside |
| 12. A. study | B. bedroom | C. classroom | D. school |
| 13. A. or | B. but | C. besides | D. and |
| 14. A. enter | B. know | C. afford | D. publish |
| 15. A. very | B. much | C. well | D. badly |

4

Not long ago, many doctors in the West laughed at the idea that they might learn something from traditional Asian ways of healing. Most of them thought that these methods were only 1 by simple-minded people. They relied 2 on chemical cures as the safest and 3 way to treat illnesses. The development of modern medical science 4 the public to believe that there must be a pill for every illness. It was 5 that often the drug companies provided what the public wanted; a quick relief from the 6 of an illness. But in many cases this did not 7 long and nor did it 8 the real cause of the illness. 9, some people actually became ill through taking too much medicine!

Many people in the West are now beginning to look for more 10 remedies for their illnesses and often they 11 to be inspired by the ancient wisdom of the East. The World Health Organization (WHO) encourages countries not to depend too greatly on expensive Western medicines 12 to choose them carefully and use also their traditional herbal(草药的) remedies. Experts from the WHO have decided that the time has come to 13 herbal medicine very carefully and to decide, by carefully controlled scientific experiments, what good these 14 might do. They are especially interested in finding 15 for illnesses which Western medicine has found "incurable".

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. given up | B. believed in | C. dealt with | D. laughed at |
| 2. A. perfectly | B. eventually | C. reasonably | D. mainly |
| 3. A. oldest | B. funniest | C. surest | D. cheapest |
| 4. A. encouraged | B. forced | C. urged | D. expected |
| 5. A. impossible | B. surprising | C. true | D. strange |
| 6. A. treatment | B. prevention | C. symptoms | D. fears |
| 7. A. live | B. last | C. wait | D. pause |
| 8. A. discover | B. explain | C. analyze | D. remove |
| 9. A. Moreover | B. Meanwhile | C. Nevertheless | D. Anyway |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 10. A. natural | B. effective | C. suitable | D. influential |
| 11. A. continue | B. fail | C. hope | D. prefer |
| 12. A. but | B. and | C. as | D. or |
| 13. A. study | B. use | C. make | D. improve |
| 14. A. experiments | B. medicines | C. scientists | D. decisions |
| 15. A. causes | B. doctors | C. cures | D. funds |

5

A hundred years ago, Queen Victoria went to the docks(码头) in London to see a strange, new sight: the 1 of an Egyptian monument, Cleopatra's Needle. The Needle still 2 there to-day. People pass by without thinking, perhaps, of the long story of its 3.

It all began in Egypt, 3,500 years ago. The ruling Pharaoh in Egypt at that time 4 a giant obelisk(方尖碑). Hundreds of slaves dragged the 186 tons of granite(花岗岩) along the banks of the river Nile. They built a raft(筏子) to 5 the stone over the Nile to the Temple of Tum, the Sun God. The monument stood at the temple for centuries 6 in 12 B.C. Caesar took it to Alexandria.

The sea along the coastline of Alexandria gradually 7 away the soil on which the Needle stood until, 1,500 years later, the obelisk fell on its side. Everybody 8 about it, until the British discovered it and made plans to move it to England. The task was 9 and costly. In 1877 an engineer called Dixon tried to move it. His 10 were very unusual.

His men put a big steel cylinder(圆筒) around the obelisk. When they took it out to sea, it 11! They tried again. This time, they put a rudder(舵) and ballast(镇重物) on the "ship" and called it "Cleopatra". A boat called "Olga" pulled the strange thing along. But when a storm 12 up "Cleopatra" sank.

It 13 in the sea, until a ship found it. Later, a British boat came to bring Cleopatra to London. It arrived 14 20 January, 1878.

There are ancient obelisks in Paris and New York, but neither of them have the 15 past of Cleopatra's Needle.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. body | B. arrival | C. removal | D. height |
| 2. A. lives | B. lies | C. stands | D. appears |
| 3. A. movements | B. adventures | C. histories | D. birthplaces |
| 4. A. ordered | B. considered | C. wanted | D. founded |
| 5. A. fetch | B. get | C. carry | D. pull |
| 6. A. when | B. while | C. until | D. before |
| 7. A. swallowed | B. ate | C. bit | D. took |
| 8. A. talked | B. thought | C. inquired | D. forgot |
| 9. A. difficult | B. hopeless | C. unwelcome | D. unrewarding |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 10. A. ways | B. thoughts | C. methods | D. styles |
| 11. A. downed | B. sank | C. drowned | D. dived |
| 12. A. went | B. rose | C. blew | D. roared |
| 13. A. swam | B. swept | C. drifted | D. drove |
| 14. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. around |
| 15. A. exciting | B. amusing | C. excited | D. amused |

6

I am constantly surprised and touched(触动) by how 1 many of my students seem to be. They want to “2” me with a question, or ask for advice. But they don’t want to occupy my “valuable” 3.

I wasn’t all that polite, 4, to a student who, after repeated 5 at my classes, phoned me at 6:50 a.m. (not my 6 hour) to say that she was 7 about her exams the next day and could I help! Most of the time, 8, teachers are very glad to be 9 help to a keen student. 10, one of the qualities a 11 student most needs is a willingness and 12 to ask good questions; the 13 stimulates the student and his teacher 14 well.

The reason why many students don’t 15 is that they’re afraid of looking 16 if not to the teacher, then to their classmates. We’ve all known this 17, and it is entirely understandable. All I can 18 is that, in over ten years 19 a teacher, I’ve 20 ever been asked a really stupid question. I’ve been asked questions I’ve only just answered; I’ve been asked questions that have nothing to do 21 the matter in hand; and I’ve been asked to explain the obvious for nervy and anxious students. 22 at no time have I ever felt contempt(轻蔑) for anyone 23 enough to inquire about something they don’t know or don’t yet 24; and very often the questions are so good that they open up a line of 25 that I haven’t considered before.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. lazy | B. disappointed | C. unhappy | D. anxious |
| 2. A. bother | B. threaten | C. surprise | D. help |
| 3. A. office | B. space | C. time | D. room |
| 4. A. at once | B. for example | C. as a result | D. first of all |
| 5. A. absence | B. demand | C. appearance | D. defeat |
| 6. A. favorite | B. sleeping | C. private | D. busy |
| 7. A. delighted | B. excited | C. worried | D. disappointed |
| 8. A. therefore | B. furthermore | C. however | D. otherwise |
| 9. A. with | B. for | C. about | D. of |
| 10. A. First | B. Indeed | C. Also | D. Besides |
| 11. A. difficult | B. successful | C. shy | D. patient |
| 12. A. ability | B. skill | C. idea | D. feeling |
| 13. A. environment | B. mistake | C. method | D. discussion |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 14. A. talk | B. join | C. show | D. ask |
| 15. A. as | B. so | C. very | D. too |
| 16. A. funny | B. strange | C. stupid | D. unnatural |
| 17. A. student | B. feeling | C. question | D. truth |
| 18. A. say | B. explain | C. reason | D. experience |
| 19. A. of | B. like | C. for | D. as |
| 20. A. for | B. as | C. so | D. hardly |
| 21. A. for | B. on | C. with | D. over |
| 22. A. Because | B. Although | C. But | D. So |
| 23. A. old | B. reluctant | C. nervous | D. brave |
| 24. A. understand | B. clear | C. hold | D. receive |
| 25. A. words | B. thought | C. ideas | D. people |

解题要领(1): 把握通篇脉络

完形填空的重要测试内容之一是学生能否在一些词被挖空的情况下仍然抓住文章的主线。因此,在阅读过程中应该培养这样的习惯,即排除空格词的干扰,并较好地借助预测、逻辑连接词和表达全段中心的主题句,来把握住通篇脉络。

其实,通篇脉络对于解答具体空格时排除干扰项有着很好的提示作用。一些考生由于担心时间不够,就忽略了答题前的通篇阅读这一过程,反而给自己作出正确选择增添麻烦。现在的完形填空测试,主要是基于内容和上下文联系进行命题,“见木不见林”的不良阅读习惯自然就暴露出弊端了。

举例一:(3) 本篇的中心内容为,通过学生向导师询问疑点,反映出一种缺乏自信、不勤查考的弊端,唾手可得的信息,也置若罔闻。如果不把握这样的脉络,有些空格就变得不易解,反之则比较顺利。在对文章大前提把握后,还须具有对背景知识的了解,设想在大学校园里可能发生的情况。譬如第4格为 B. term(词语),第11格为 B. of,第12格为 D. school(而非 classroom),第10、11、12三格串起来即为 available within a few feet of his desk in the school where he was studying,意思是“就在校内他经常看书的桌子附近几英尺之遥(陈列词典和其他工具或参考书)的地方可找到”。

举例二:(5) 全文记叙了一座古代石碑的历史。首先应该把握这样一个脉络,在此前提下捕捉住一些细节。这样,在解具体空格时,就能思路清晰,根据前后情节,正确判断。譬如第1格为 B. arrival(抵达),与下文的艰辛运输相映照,描绘出隆重迎接的气氛,第3格为 B. adventures(异乎寻常的经历),第15格为 A. exciting(使人激动的)。这些空格的答案,都与整篇故事密切相关。

Unit 2

1

One day in the early 1920's a crowd was gathered at Fort Bliss to watch the airplanes. As one airplane was 1 out, a grandmotherly old woman asked if she could have a 2 in it. Supported by her cane, the thin old lady 3 in black made her way to the plane. She was 4 into the cockpit (驾驶舱) and then carefully strapped (束牢) into the 5.

The pilot went up to the nose of the plane and gave the propeller a turn. As he did so, his feet slipped and he 6 flat. 7 he could get up, the airplane, with no one in it except Grandma, went bounding(颠跳) down the field, sailed into the air, and headed 8 a row of trees. The crowd screamed.

The plane climbed above the trees, and fell toward the field. In the last 9 seconds, it righted itself, ran across the field, and 10.

The little old lady was really a young man, Claire Chennault, who later became the famous commander of the Flying Tigers.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. pulled | B. rolled | C. dragged | D. pushed |
| 2. A. ride | B. rise | C. climb | D. travel |
| 3. A. dressing | B. wearing | C. worn | D. dressed |
| 4. A. lifted | B. raised | C. hung | D. helped |
| 5. A. box | B. wheel | C. back | D. seat |
| 6. A. was | B. fell | C. got | D. laid |
| 7. A. When | B. Until | C. Before | D. Till |
| 8. A. on | B. at | C. for | D. opposite |
| 9. A. little | B. some | C. several | D. few |
| 10. A. stopped | B. exploded | C. turned | D. crashed |

2

Two hundred years ago in England four out of five of the children of poor parents died before they were five years old. 1 their many diseases, smallpox(天花) was the worst. Young and old were 2 and those that did not die became deaf, blind or even mad as a 3 of the illness.

left with ugly scars(疤) on their 4 .

But no one ever seemed to catch the dreadful disease 5 . A person who 6 from smallpox was safe, for at least some time. This had been noticed many years 7 . One day a clever doctor named Jenner discovered that a person could 8 a serious attack of smallpox by being injected(注射) with some of the matter from a smallpox sore(疮).

He tried the experiment. But when a person was injected with such matter from a human body, often serious illness or death 9 . He then found a harmless disease called cow-pox, which was caught by cows. People seemed to be 10 from smallpox after they had been injected with some matter from a cow-pox sore.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. In | B. With | C. On | D. Of |
| 2. A. caught | B. got | C. attacked | D. touched |
| 3. A. way | B. result | C. effect | D. sign |
| 4. A. face | B. body | C. skin | D. back |
| 5. A. once | B. secondly | C. more | D. twice |
| 6. A. came | B. recovered | C. discovered | D. went |
| 7. A. past | B. ago | C. before | D. even |
| 8. A. escape | B. flee | C. break | D. skip |
| 9. A. fell | B. appeared | C. resulted | D. arrived |
| 10. A. away | B. far | C. safe | D. right |

3

Sherlock Holmes is perhaps the most famous 1 detective in 2 . He enjoys 3 mysteries that baffle(使困惑) the police. He is 4 when the police take credit(赞扬) for Holme's clever work.

Holmes was created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in 1887. According to the author, Holmes is "the most perfect 5 machine the world had ever 6 ."

To 7 down criminals(罪犯), Holmes uses his powers of 8 and deduction(推论). He notices small but important details. After he analyzes these details, he 9 a conclusion and solves the 10 .

Holmes' friend, Dr. John Watson, narrates the 11 . Watson has a slower mind than Holmes. He hardly 12 sees a solution until Holmes explains it. But he is loyal(忠诚的) and brave in the face of danger.

Holmes is often pictured 13 a caped(有披肩的) coat and a cap. He is tall and thin 14 Watson is plump(胖乎乎的). 15 Watson, who is charming with women, Holmes is often cold.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. English | B. hired | C. private | D. British |
|---------------|----------|------------|------------|

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 2. A. novel | B. diction | C. story | D. film |
| 3. A. finding | B. searching | C. solving | D. studying |
| 4. A. surprised | B. pleased | C. amused | D. happy |
| 5. A. reasoning | B. reasonable | C. reason | D. reasoned |
| 6. A. met | B. seen | C. heard | D. got |
| 7. A. track | B. catch | C. hunt | D. run |
| 8. A. watch | B. experiment | C. observation | D. memory |
| 9. A. comes | B. arrives | C. draws | D. sees |
| 10. A. crime | B. doubt | C. difficulty | D. case |
| 11. A. murders | B. stories | C. mysteries | D. scenes |
| 12. A. never | B. once | C. ever | D. even |
| 13. A. wears | B. wear | C. wearing | D. worn |
| 14. A. but | B. and | C. when | D. while |
| 15. A. Besides | B. Unlike | C. Though | D. Instead of |

4

Dear Mom and Dad,

Wow! My Panasonic Penwriter is so - o - o creative. Thanks! 1 a super gift. I mean like big type. Small type. 2 even italic(斜体的) type. And four colors I can change 3 a button. No matter what paper I type on, it 4 great. And 5 Ma, no errors. I can see all my mistakes in the 6 window before I print them. (If 7 counts, maybe I'll get better grades this term.)

It's got a great memory. And I 8 you didn't know it works 9 computers. Plus it makes charts and stuff(东西) that are 10 .

But the best thing is, it's so 11 , I can study 12 . Which has done lots for my social life.

13 of which, I've 14 lots of super friends. You sure will love Moose. He plays football and I'm helping him pass English.

Well, I have to 15 . Moose is waiting.

Love,
Ginnie

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. But | B. What | C. How | D. That |
| 2. A. And | B. However | C. Yet | D. Then |
| 3. A. in | B. at | C. with | D. on |
| 4. A. seems | B. appears | C. looks | D. turns |
| 5. A. watch | B. hear | C. notice | D. look |
| 6. A. little | B. wide | C. open | D. bright |
| 7. A. correction | B. neatness | C. clearness | D. cleanliness |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 8. A. think | B. believe | C. bet | D. am sure |
| 9. A. in | B. at | C. with | D. about |
| 10. A. unbelievable | B. unknown | C. untold | D. untouched |
| 11. A. fast and useful | | B. little and light | |
| C. small and safe | | D. easy and interesting | |
| 12. A. here | B. there | C. anywhere | D. everywhere |
| 13. A. Thinking | B. Speaking | C. Mentioning | D. Considering |
| 14. A. met | B. found | C. seen | D. made |
| 15. A. go | B. leave | C. rush | D. run |

5

You have been badly injured in a car accident. It is 1 to give you a blood transfusion(输血) because you lost a great deal of blood in the accident. 2, special care must be taken in 3 new blood for you. 4 the blood is too different from your own, the transfusion could 5 you.

There are four basic types of blood: A, B, AB and O. A simple test could indicate a person's blood 6. Everybody is born with one of these four types of blood, which, like hair color and height, is inherited from parents.

7 substances contained in each type, the four groups must be transfused 8. Basically, A and B cannot be 9. A and B cannot receive AB, but AB may receive A or B. O can give to any other 10. However, because so many 11 can occur in transfusions, patients usually receive only salt or plasma(血浆) 12 their blood can be matched as 13 as possible in the blood bank of a hospital. In this way, it is possible to 14 any bad reactions to the transfusion.

There is a relationship between your blood type and your nationality. Among Europeans and people of European ancestry, about 42 percent have type A while 45 percent have type O. The 15 is type AB. Other races have different percentages. For example, some American Indian groups have nearly 100 percent type O.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. interesting | B. impossible | C. safe | D. necessary |
| 2. A. However | B. Afterwards | C. Otherwise | D. Therefore |
| 3. A. keeping | B. isolating | C. choosing | D. creating |
| 4. A. If | B. As | C. Whether | D. Though |
| 5. A. help | B. awaken | C. relieve | D. kill |
| 6. A. amount | B. type | C. color | D. texture |
| 7. A. Because of | B. Instead of | C. In spite of | D. Except for |
| 8. A. slowly | B. frequently | C. carefully | D. equally |
| 9. A. married | B. mixed | C. collected | D. rejected |
| 10. A. part | B. use | C. disease | D. group |