

CLOZE  
PRACTICE  
FOR CET BAND 4

大学英语强化训练丛书



# 大学英语 四级考试 完形填空 强化训练 新题型

黄建滨 主编

上海外语教育出版社

# 大学英语四级考试 完形填空强化训练

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## 前 言

完形填空(Cloze)是大学英语四级考试的组成部分之一。《大学英语四级考试大纲》的具体要求是:完形填空部分共20题,考试时间15分钟。在题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约200词)内留有20个空白,每个空白为一题,每题有四个选择项,考生应在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。完形填空题型的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。

从上述要求可以看出,完形填空主要测试考生对语篇的理解和使用词汇及语法结构的能力。因此,考生应努力打好语言基础,提高阅读理解能力,从语篇水平上全面理解短文内容,根据句与句之间的有机联系,运用自己的语言知识,发挥出自己的最佳水平。

考生在做完形填空时,首先应通读全文,了解文章大意。然后从语法、语义、固定搭配、文章内容等各方面逐题初选答案。最后再通读一遍全文,并对那些仍有疑问的选项结合上下文仔细斟酌,完成选择。在选择中,考生应特别注意那些词义相近、词形相近、固定搭配类的选项,对那些涉及上下文和逻辑关系的题目,考生应根据对全文的理解,慎重选择答案,从而提高答对率。

为了帮助广大考生适应完形填空题型,我们从英、美等国的书刊中选择了120篇题材各异、风格各异、内容广泛、生动有趣、知识性强的短文编成完形填空题,供考生在考前进行强化训练之用。为了进一步提高考生的语言运用能力,最后20篇采用的是无选择项的自由填空形式。书后附有答案,并对部分试题做了较详细的解释,以帮助考生了解问题之所在。第一部分为选择填空,第二部分为无选择填空。

本书由印辉、刘亚波、吴瑾、张兴奎、景敏言、黄建滨、鲍泓(按姓氏笔划为序)共同编写,黄建滨负责统稿。在编写过程中,我们得到了应惠兰教授、庞继贤教授的关心和帮助,在此谨表谢意。

由于编者水平有限,加之编写时间仓促,书中缺点错误在所难免,敬请广大同行和读者批评指正。

编者

1998年5月于西子湖畔

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## Part I 选择填空

### Passage 1

The results of the present study may be summarized by pointing out, firstly, that respondents regarded other people, and especially other drivers, as a major 1 of risk on the road.

This was largely 2 to qualities of the other drivers such as the carelessness, aggressiveness, discourtesy(不礼貌), selfishness, arrogance and the 3. Thus, findings support the 4 that people think about safety on the road in terms 5 than objective features such as road 6, state of vehicle repair, and so on. Judgments about other drivers frequently 7 interpretations about their personalities and temperaments(性情), 8 from observable behavior. A person might, for example, on 9 that a driver cut in sharply, conclude that he was 10 with an arrogant, ill-mannered, impatient young devil, and react 11 regardless of the facts of the situation. This suggests that reactions 12 driving situations are not fully determined by the objective facts, 13 that they are influenced by 14 psychological factors, including drivers' assigning attitudes and values 15 each other.

The present authors would argue that future research into driving and traffic 16 must use the insights of the full range of 17 within the social sciences. The study reported in the present paper has many 18, but it does seem to demonstrate that a previously 19 approach to driving behavior—an approach based on concepts of social psychology—could 20 to new important findings about the driving process.

- |                   |               |               |               |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A) case        | B) origin     | C) source     | D) problem    |
| 2. A) contributed | B) devoted    | C) conveyed   | D) attributed |
| 3. A) rest        | B) other      | C) like       | D) similar    |
| 4. A) version     | B) view       | C) advice     | D) suggestion |
| 5. A) other       | B) more       | C) less       | D) much       |
| 6. A) state       | B) situations | C) conditions | D) repair     |
| 7. A) absorbed    | B) involved   | C) included   | D) required   |
| 8. A) concluded   | B) inferred   | C) revealed   | D) included   |
| 9. A) finding     | B) watching   | C) noticing   | D) staring    |

- |                     |               |                 |               |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 10. A) fighting     | B) getting    | C) dealing      | D) talking    |
| 11. A) accordingly  | B) cruelly    | C) bravely      | D) reasonably |
| 12. A) upon         | B) towards    | C) to           | D) for        |
| 13. A) but          | B) so         | C) in           | D) however    |
| 14. A) active       | B) subjective | C) passive      | D) objective  |
| 15. A) to           | B) with       | C) by           | D) for        |
| 16. A) performance  | B) work       | C) actions      | D) behavior   |
| 17. A) factors      | B) matters    | C) disciplines  | D) sources    |
| 18. A) side effects | B) advantage  | C) shortcomings | D) interests  |
| 19. A) ignored      | B) stated     | C) neglected    | D) missed     |
| 20. A) point        | B) cause      | C) result       | D) lead       |

## Passage 2

Many millions of people have high blood pressure (hypertension 高血压). What's so 1 about this so called silent killer is that it often does not produce 2 for years, secretly damaging arteries and organs 3 the body until it erupts (爆发) in the form of stroke, heart attack, congestive heart failure (充血性心力衰竭) or kidney disease. 4 left untreated, even mild hypertension can reduce the life expectancy of a 35-year-old 5 several years. (Readings of 140 to 159 over 90 to 99 are mildly high; about 120 / 80 is 6.)

That's why high blood pressure is 7 treated with anti-hypertensive drugs. But studies 8 that in some people an increase in calcium (钙) consumption can help 9 blood pressure without medication (药物治疗).

Calcium also seems to help prevent high blood pressure. 10 the results of 13-year survey 11 by the U. S. National Center for Health Statistics, James H. Dwyer, associate professor of 12 medicine at the University of Southern California School of Medicine, found that people who consumed 1300 milligrams of calcium a day were 12 percent 13 likely to develop hypertension than those 14 only 300 mg. a day. In people under age 40, risk was 15 by up to 25 percent.

Soon doctors may 16 some hypertension patients to increase their calcium intake. 17 the way they now advise sodium (钠) restriction. "It's 18 to add food or supplements than to go on a low-sodium diet," 19 Dr. David McCarron, professor of medicine at Oregon Health Sciences University. "Our studies show that people who try the low-sodium 20 don't stay with it very long."

- |                |               |                |            |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. A) upset    | B) disturbing | C) frightening | D) anxious |
| 2. A) evidence | B) symptoms   | C) marks       | D) sign    |

- |                   |                 |                |              |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 3. A) over        | B) of           | C) throughout  | D) across    |
| 4. A) As          | B) Although     | C) Even if     | D) If        |
| 5. A) by          | B) for          | C) about       | D) of        |
| 6. A) normal      | B) abnormal     | C) formal      | D) informal  |
| 7. A) normally    | B) particularly | C) exclusively | D) commonly  |
| 8. A) suggest     | B) propose      | C) advise      | D) insist    |
| 9. A) relieve     | B) cure         | C) control     | D) dispose   |
| 10. A) Evaluating | B) Estimating   | C) Calculating | D) Examining |
| 11. A) undergone  | B) undertaken   | C) underdone   | D) conveyed  |
| 12. A) preventive | B) private      | C) effective   | D) efficient |
| 13. A) seem       | B) more         | C) less        | D) much      |
| 14. A) consume    | B) consuming    | C) to consume  | D) consumed  |
| 15. A) reduced    | B) inclined     | C) lowered     | D) declined  |
| 16. A) suggest    | B) demand       | C) urge        | D) inquire   |
| 17. A) much       | B) rather       | C) at          | D) by        |
| 18. A) nicer      | B) easier       | C) cheaper     | D) healthier |
| 19. A) announces  | B) asserts      | C) declares    | D) proposes  |
| 20. A) advice     | B) method       | C) approach    | D) way       |

### Passage 3

It is difficult to get into a Japanese university, from 1 most of the big companies recruit (聘用) their 2. Preuniversity examinations, throughout school life, are horrifically 3. Nine-year-olds have been treated 4 ulcers (溃疡) after going to evening classes five nights a week. In one year, 335 schoolchildren killed themselves 5 the pressure to succeed.

But 6 at university, life is a doddle. Exams are easy and can be 7 again. More than 95 per cent of students 8 successfully, often with a 9 of work. A survey this year showed that 98 per cent of students 10 television sets and refrigerators — 11 more of them have washing machines and electric footwarmers than 12 bookcases. The survey found that “reading cartoon magazines is the 13 pastime.”

Attitudes were tested in the same survey—and it is clear that 14 of revolt are out. The words that Japanese students 15 include *hometown*, *femininity*, *fidelity to parents*, *virginal purity and duty*. The 16 they most dislike include *woman's lib*, *punk fashion and datsu-sara*. 17 of *datsu-sara* is significant, for the term means to 18 a salaried job in a large corporation, with 19 employment for life, to branch out (扩充事业) on one's own.

While they wait to 20 the big company, Japanese students have a good time.

- |                    |              |                    |                   |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A) where        | B) that      | C) which           | D) who            |
| 2. A) stuff        | B) staffs    | C) personnels      | D) employee       |
| 3. A) complicated  | B) complex   | C) competitive     | D) hard           |
| 4. A) for          | B) with      | C) as              | D) to             |
| 5. A) for          | B) with      | C) in              | D) through        |
| 6. A) when         | B) once      | C) if              | D) only           |
| 7. A) made         | B) done      | C) sat             | D) passed         |
| 8. A) study        | B) graduate  | C) educate         | D) pass           |
| 9. A) maximum      | B) burden    | C) minimum         | D) lot            |
| 10. A) enjoy       | B) own       | C) require         | D) need           |
| 11. A) however     | B) thus      | C) and             | D) even           |
| 12. A) having      | B) have      | C) had             | D) to have        |
| 13. A) favor       | B) favorable | C) favorite        | D) fearless       |
| 14. A) views       | B) ideas     | C) illusion        | D) version        |
| 15. A) prefer      | B) like      | C) appreciate      | D) enjoy          |
| 16. A) concepts    | B) receipts  | C) names           | D) definitions    |
| 17. A) Disapproval | B) Dislike   | C) Dissatisfaction | D) Discrimination |
| 18. A) stop        | B) quit      | C) dismiss         | D) start          |
| 19. A) guaranteed  | B) granted   | C) insured         | D) ensured        |
| 20. A) attend      | B) join      | C) complete        | D) apply          |

### Passage 4

When most people think of the word “education”, they think of a pupil as a sort of animate sausage casing. Into this empty casing, the teachers are 1 to stuff “education”.

But genuine education, 2 Socrates knew more than two thousand years ago, is not 3 the stuffings of information into a person, but rather eliciting(诱发) from him; it is the 4 out of what it is the mind.

And, as Edith Hamilton has 5 us, Socrates never said, “I know, learn from me.” He said, 6, “Look into your own selves and find the 7 of truth that God has put into every heart, and 8 only you can kindle(点燃) to a flame.”

The college student who once said to me, after a lecture, “I spend so much time 9 that I don’t have a chance to learn anything,” was clearly expressing his 10 with the sausage-casing view of education.

Education, 11 have any meaning beyond the purpose of creating 12 dunces(愚

益的人), must elicit from the pupil what is latent(潜伏的) in every human being—the rules of reason, the inner 13 of what is proper for men to be and do, the ability to sift(审查) evidence and come to conclusions 14 can generally be agreed 15 by all open minds and warm hearts.

Pupils are 16 like oysters than sausages. The job of teaching is not to stuff them and then 17 them up, but to help them open and 18 the riches within. There are pearls in each of us, 19 only we knew how to 20 them with ardor(热情) and persistence.

- |                      |                |                   |                    |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A) required       | B) considered  | C) supposed       | D) doomed          |
| 2. A) if             | B) once        | C) since          | D) as              |
| 3. A) having         | B) inserting   | C) forcing        | D) stuffing        |
| 4. A) revealing      | B) running     | C) finding        | D) drawing         |
| 5. A) reminded       | B) warned      | C) emphasized     | D) recommended     |
| 6. A) however        | B) rather      | C) thus           | D) therefore       |
| 7. A) light          | B) flame       | C) spark          | D) lightning       |
| 8. A) that           | B) if          | C) when           | D) what            |
| 9. A) working        | B) thinking    | C) studying       | D) playing         |
| 10. A) complaint     | B) annoyance   | C) hatred         | D) dissatisfaction |
| 11. A) which         | B) that        | C) to             | D) as              |
| 12. A) well-informed | B) well-known  | C) well-conducted | D) well-made       |
| 13. A) behavior      | B) information | C) rules          | D) knowledge       |
| 14. A) what          | B) why         | C) which          | D) that            |
| 15. A) in            | B) on          | C) to             | D) with            |
| 16. A) much          | B) rather      | C) more           | D) fairly          |
| 17. A) seal          | B) shut        | C) close          | D) fix             |
| 18. A) conceal       | B) reveal      | C) confide        | D) disclose        |
| 19. A) if only       | B) only if     | C) only then      | D) even if         |
| 20. A) help          | B) prepare     | C) cultivate      | D) promote         |

## Passage 5

Old and young, single and married, rich and poor—anyone can be lonely, irrespective of(不论,不顾)the number of friends, family and social 1 they actually have. Some people are happy with one or two close friends, others are lost 2 a crowd—and others 3 are lost in a crowd.

According to a poll, specially commissioned for *The Sunday Times Magazine*, 4 25

percent of the population are lonely — 5 women, the elderly, the young, the single parent, the widowed and the unemployed most at 6. Middle-aged married men with jobs and cars are the 7 likely to be lonely. Young mothers at home with children 8 five are particularly vulnerable(易受伤害的) to loneliness and depression, especially 9 the transition from working wife to 10 mother has been a sudden one.

Elderly people, particularly those who move to a new area on 11, may be isolated from their families and friends. Illness, disability and 12 of going out alone also combine to turn many pensioners 13 prisoners in their own homes. Teenagers' natural shyness and 14 may make them awkward in the 15 of their peers and the opposite sex. Single parents feel cut 16 from a couple-oriented society. Divorce can be shattering(粉碎) to the self-esteem. Divorced people may 17 the companionship of even the most 18 marriage as, of course, 19 the widowed. With so many social contacts being made through work, 20 can also lead to loneliness.

- |                     |                    |                       |                   |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A) activities    | B) touches         | C) contacts           | D) communications |
| 2. A) with          | B) without         | C) in                 | D) among          |
| 3. A) still         | B) yet             | C) too                | D) either         |
| 4. A) normally      | B) generally       | C) commonly           | D) approximately  |
| 5. A) for           | B) with            | C) as                 | D) of             |
| 6. A) danger        | B) alone           | C) dread              | D) risk           |
| 7. A) most          | B) least           | C) less               | D) more           |
| 8. A) under         | B) below           | C) at                 | D) beneath        |
| 9. A) whenever      | B) if              | C) while              | D) whether        |
| 10. A) household    | B) housebound      | C) homemade           | D) home           |
| 11. A) purpose      | B) business        | C) retirement         | D) time           |
| 12. A) fear         | B) idea            | C) horror             | D) warn           |
| 13. A) in           | B) out             | C) to                 | D) into           |
| 14. A) pride        | B) self-confidence | C) self-consciousness | D) self-control   |
| 15. A) companion    | B) comparison      | C) company            | D) companionship  |
| 16. A) away         | B) off             | C) down               | D) up             |
| 17. A) ignore       | B) forget          | C) miss               | D) hate           |
| 18. A) unforgivable | B) unforgettable   | C) unsatisfactory     | D) depressed      |
| 19. A) are          | B) may             | C) does               | D) do             |
| 20. A) retirement   | B) unemployment    | C) divorce            | D) teenagers      |

## Passage 6

No one knows exactly how many disabled(残废的) people there are in the world. but

estimates suggest the figure is over 450 million. The number of disabled people in India alone 1 probably more than double the 2 population of Canada.

In the United Kingdom, about one in ten people have 3 disability. Disability is not just something 4 happens to people; as we get older, many of us will become less 5, hard of hearing or have failing eyesight.

Disablement can 6 many forms and occur at any time of life. Some people are born 7 disabilities. Many others become disabled as they get older. 8 people are disabled in accidents. Many others may have a period of disability in the 9 of a mental illness. All are affected by people's attitude towards them.

Disabled people face many 10 barriers. Next time you go shopping or to work or visit friends, imagine how you would 11 if you could not get up steps or kerbs(井栏石), or 12 to buses and trains. How would you 13 if you could not see where you are going or could not hear the traffic? But there are other barriers: 14 can be even more formidable(可怕的) and harder to break down and ignorance inevitably 15 by far the greatest barrier of all. It is almost impossible for the able-bodied to fully 16 what the severely handicapped 17 through, but the International Year of Disabled People was 18 enormous value in drawing attention to these barriers and 19 that it is the individual person and their ability, not their disability, which 20.

- |                   |               |               |               |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A) are         | B) is         | C) have       | D) has        |
| 2. A) complete    | B) wholly     | C) total      | D) all        |
| 3. A) some        | B) certain    | C) a          | D) one        |
| 4. A) which       | B) that       | C) what       | D) when       |
| 5. A) intelligent | B) strong     | C) active     | D) mobile     |
| 6. A) take        | B) make       | C) hold       | D) show       |
| 7. A) of          | B) from       | C) with       | D) in         |
| 8. A) Other       | B) Some       | C) Most       | D) Few        |
| 9. A) process     | B) course     | C) form       | D) shape      |
| 10. A) mental     | B) physical   | C) unexpected | D) hard       |
| 11. A) attempt    | B) accomplish | C) manage     | D) try        |
| 12. A) down       | B) up         | C) on         | D) in         |
| 13. A) try        | B) cope       | C) think      | D) survive    |
| 14. A) preface    | B) preference | C) prejudice  | D) procedure  |
| 15. A) represents | B) indicates  | C) shows      | D) stands     |
| 16. A) aware      | B) recognize  | C) appreciate | D) feel       |
| 17. A) break      | B) go         | C) sit        | D) see        |
| 18. A) with       | B) of         | C) on         | D) in         |
| 19. A) show       | B) indicate   | C) showing    | D) knowing    |
| 20. A) accounts   | B) conducts   | C) counts     | D) approaches |

## Passage 7

The decrement (消耗的, 渐减的) theory of aging led us to infer that older workers in speed jobs would have poorer performance, greater absenteeism, and more accidents 1 with other workers. The findings, however, go 2 the theory. The older workers generally earned more, were absent 3, had fewer accidents, and had less turnover (变动) 4 younger workers. One possible conclusion is that the 5 of the speed jobs in the light manufacturing industry 6 study do not make physical demands 7 the older workers to the limits of their reserve 8. The competence and experience of the older workers in these 9 jobs may have compensated for their 10 stamina (精力, 体力).

This study has taken a step in the direction of 11 the relationship between age, experience, and 12 in one particular industry. It is possible of course that other industries 13 a different complex of speed jobs and skill jobs may 14 entirely different results. In addition, it is important to 15 that methodological problems in the research design 16 our interpretations.

The approach 17 in this study should be replicated (重复) in other manufacturing plants, 18 in other occupational areas in light, medium, and heavy industries in order to 19 a typology (代表性) of older worker 20 in a variety of jobs.

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|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) comparing    | B) contrasting | C) compared   | D) contrasted   |
| 2. A) for          | B) with        | C) beyond     | D) against      |
| 3. A) less         | B) fewer       | C) hardly     | D) occasionally |
| 4. A) as           | B) than        | C) to         | D) with         |
| 5. A) requirements | B) inquiries   | C) controls   | D) disciplines  |
| 6. A) of           | B) on          | C) under      | D) in           |
| 7. A) with         | B) for         | C) at         | D) on           |
| 8. A) capacity     | B) possibility | C) ability    | D) talent       |
| 9. A) peculiar     | B) important   | C) specific   | D) exact        |
| 10. A) lowered     | B) vanished    | C) reduced    | D) depressed    |
| 11. A) refining    | B) developing  | C) defining   | D) confining    |
| 12. A) products    | B) producers   | C) production | D) productivity |
| 13. A) have        | B) with        | C) by         | D) of           |
| 14. A) occupy      | B) end         | C) produce    | D) acquire      |
| 15. A) emphasize   | B) point       | C) see        | D) indicate     |
| 16. A) restrain    | B) limit       | C) check      | D) stop         |
| 17. A) examined    | B) outlined    | C) concluded  | D) resulted     |

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|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 18. A) as far as  | B) besides     | C) as well as  | D) as well     |
| 19. A) construct  | B) maintain    | C) reveal      | D) found       |
| 20. A) adjustment | B) requirement | C) environment | D) performance |

## Passage 8

Job outcomes can be directly related to the experience of performing a task, or they can be allocated(配制) by others as a function of performing a task. Outcomes that are directly related to performing a task are 1 *intrinsic*(内在的) *outcomes*, while those allocated by 2 are called *extrinsic*(外在的) *outcomes*. For example, performing a task that 3 the worker to make full use of his / her skills and abilities 4 intrinsic outcomes. Pay based upon the quality of one's work 5 as an extrinsic outcome.

The anticipated satisfaction that 6 associates with specific job outcomes is a major 7 on worker motivation. Satisfaction is a function of the job outcomes 8 and expected by the worker, and 9 actually received. Workers who receive the outcomes they expect or desire 10 their work will tend to be satisfied with their work. 11 workers exhibit lower absenteeism and file fewer grievances(苦况). 12 managers are able to make job satisfaction 13 upon the performance of required tasks, the results should be 14 worker motivation and satisfaction.

A study of construction workers was 15 out including workers from various 16 in the industry to determine how job satisfaction was related to job outcomes 17 these workers. Results of this study may suggest 18 in which construction workers can be 19 to greater productivity by 20 that they receive the outcomes they expect from their jobs.

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|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A) firmed      | B) treated    | C) termed     | D) provided  |
| 2. A) those       | B) others     | C) them       | D) which     |
| 3. A) request     | B) inquires   | C) forces     | D) requires  |
| 4. A) requires    | B) satisfies  | C) provides   | D) needs     |
| 5. A) qualifies   | B) identifies | C) recognizes | D) realizes  |
| 6. A) it          | B) person     | C) one        | D) worker    |
| 7. A) pressure    | B) effect     | C) affect     | D) influence |
| 8. A) desired     | B) required   | C) demanded   | D) needed    |
| 9. A) which       | B) what       | C) those      | D) who       |
| 10. A) with       | B) from       | C) to         | D) for       |
| 11. A) Satisfying | B) Satisfied  | C) Model      | D) Good      |
| 12. A) If         | B) As         | C) Since      | D) Though    |