

高中生活数学



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完形填空

先通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文下面四个答案中选择可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

I
Americans often 1 light summer clothes indoors during the whole year. American clothes, especially the summer ones, 2 to last a long time. Dresses 3 paper are now quite common, and these are convenient (方便) to you. why not 4 them?

5 clothes are not often worn in the U.S.A. Afternoon dresses for women and dark suits for men are 6 for going to the theatre and to dinner in restaurants.

It 7 sometimes, even in the summer, so you might like to pack a light 8. It's common sense to take a pair of shoes 9 flat heels for walking. If you are going on a long trip, you had better 10 clothes that don't need 11. There are dry-cleaning machines in many of the hotels, shops and stores.

For the 12 months in the northern parts, take very warm clothes for wearing outside and light clothes for wearing indoors. For the summer, 13 take the sort of clothes you would take for Italy or Spain in July and August or plan to buy some clothes when you 14 the U.S.A.

1. A. put on B. dress C. wear D. try on

2. A. are not meant B. are not mean

C. is not meant D. don't mean

3. A. made of B. made after

C. made in D. made from

2478

- 4. A. to try B. trying C. try to D. try
- B 5. A. Light B. Formal C. Warm D. Clean
- P 6. A. quite all right B. quite right
C. much all right D. better all right
- 7. A. rain B. do rain C. does rain D. is raining
- 8. A. jacket B. raincoat C. suit D. hat
- 9. A. of B. in C. for D. with
- 10. A. to wear B. wearing C. wear D. wore
- 11. A. ironing B. to iron
C. ironing the clothes D. iron
- 12. A. sunny B. warmer C. hotter D. colder
- B 13. A. both B. either C. or D. neither
- 14. A. arrive in B. arrive C. reach to D. get at

(李泽英) (-5)

I

1 May 2, 1952, a new 2 began airline service (航班业务). People were very 3 about it. The new aeroplane 4 to have great promise. It was a very fine plane, but 5 would show that it had come too 6 *early*.

7 new aeroplane was the De Havilland Comet (彗星). It was a beautiful plane 8 it was also the world's first commercial (商业) jet airliner (客机). It was 9 faster and more comfortable than 10 airliners 11 and passenger liked 12 very much. At first 13 went well. But then, after only a year of service, 14 was a strange accident. A Comet suddenly 15 up in the air over Calcutta. The cause could 16 be found. 17 later, in January 1954, the 18 thing happened 19 another Comet near the island of Elba. All Comets had to be taken out of service and 20. Nothing 21 could be found, 22 the Comets went back 23 service

again. Then, only two months later, the same thing again happened to 2.4 third Comet near Sicily. This time all Comets were 2.5 out of service for ever.

- () 1. A. In ☒ B. On C. At D. During
() 2. A. ship ☒ B. aeroplane
C. satellite D. spaceship
() 3. A. excite B. exciting C. excitedly ☒ D. excited
() 4. A. had B. was ☒ C. seemed D. wanted
() 5. A. century B. year C. month ☒ D. time
A () 6. A. early ☒ B. late C. much D. little
() 7. A. One ☒ B. The C. A D. Which
() 8. A. but B. because ☒ C. and D. though
() 9. A. more ☒ B. far C. near D. very
() 10. A. any B. there C. those ☒ D. other
() 11. A. in time B. on time
☒ C. at the time D. for the time
() 12. A. ☒ it B. them C. themselves D. itself
() 13. A. anything ☒ B. everything
C. something D. nothing
() 14. A. it B. this ☒ C. there D. that
(☒) 15. A. rose ☒ B. broke C. looked ☒ D. got
() 16. A. easily ☒ B. not C. have D. sometime
() 17. A. Few B. A few C. Little ☒ D. A little
() 18. A. different B. difficult ☒ C. same D. happy
() 19. ☒ A. to B. about C. with D. for
() 20. A. examine B. examining
☒ C. examined D. examination
() 21. A. ☒ right ☒ B. wrong C. easy D. new
() 22. A. ☒ and B. or C. but D. which
(☒) 23. A. ☒ for B. into C. on D. with
(☒) 24. A. ☒ the B. a C. one D. another
(☒) 25. A. put ☒ B. driven C. taken D. brought

(李庚明)

1
Alexander Fleming was (1) on a farm in Scotland in the year 1881. When he was thirteen he went to (2) with his brother, (3) was a doctor in London. For five years he worked (4) a clerk in a shipping office, (5) he did not stop (6). In 1902 he qualified (取得资格) for entrance (7) a university. An uncle left him a little money, and (8) ^{that} made it possible for Fleming to become a (9) at the medical school of St Mary's Hospital, a part of London University.

During the First World War, Fleming worked as an army doctor in France. He saw (10) numbers of soldiers die of their wounds because the wounds made it possible for bacteria to work and multiply so (11) that the blood could not (12) with them.

After that war Fleming specialised (专门研究) in bacteriology, and in 1924 he himself became the professor of bacteriology at St Mary's Hospital. He continued the research (13) which St Mary's Hospital was famous. In particular he was (14) substances which would directly attack (杀伤) harmful bacteria (15) doing any harm to the body (16).

In 1928 he was studying the bacteria which caused a skin (17). In order (18) how to deal with these germs he was growing them on small plates. One day he (19) a small area of blue-green mould on one of the dishes. It would be necessary to grow the bacteria again. Meanwhile his training made him (20) the mould under his microscope. It was a very common mould, *Penicillium notatum* (青霉菌). But the microscope showed Fleming something (21), the bacteria all

round the mould were dead. His trained (22) started to ask questions.

Dr Fleming put some of the mould with more bacteria of (23) same kind. The germs were destroyed. He tried it on bacteria of (24) kinds. It stopped the growth of many other harmful germs. He (25) to have discovered a powerful antibiotic (抗生素).

- () 1. A. borne B. born C. bear D. bearing
(C) 2. A. work B. stay C. live D. learn
() 3. A. who B. that C. which D. he
() 4. A. for B. as C. on D. at
() 5. A. so B. therefore C. but D. thus
() 6. A. studying B. study
C. to study D. studied
() 7. A. in B. into C. to D. forward
(D) 8. A. which B. it C. who D. that
() 9. A. student B. clerk
C. teacher D. professor
(B) 10. A. a large B. large C. a great D. big
() 11. A. quick B. quickly C. quiet D. quite
(A) 12. A. deal B. work C. prevent D. protect
() 13. A. as B. to C. on D. for
(A) 14. A. looking for B. looking into
C. studying D. learning
() 15. A. without B. within C. with no D. with
(C) 16. A. himself B. ourselves
C. themselves D. itself
(B) 17. A. pain B. disease
C. discomfort D. fever
() 18. A. to finding B. to find
C. to find out D. find out

- () 19. A. observed B. noticed
C. looked at D. watched
- () 20. A. put B. to put C. putting D. putted
- () 21. A. too B. also C. other D. else
- (C) 22. A. brain B. brains C. mind D. minds
- () 23. A. a B. an C. the D. X 根据
- (B) 24. A. another B. other
C. others D. each other
- (A) 25. A. seemed B. turned out
C. likely D. probably

(金莺)

IV

As we (1), the longest and most difficult part of a journey (2) air is often not in the air at all. (3) is on the ground, on the crowded streets (4) the airport and the city centre. Helicopters (直升飞机) can be used (5) passengers above the traffic to special 'heliports' (直升飞机机场) near the centre. But helicopters are very (6) and nobody wants to live and work near a heliport. There are also plans for airliners that can take (7) and land vertically (垂直地), just (8) helicopters. But the airports for these Vertical Take-Off and Landing airliners would be (9) noisier than heliports. What would life be like in London, New York, Tokyo, Paris or Frankfurt (10) a hundred VTOL airliners were taking off and landing in the city centre every hour?

(11) is one of our greatest problems (12) in the air and on the ground. Already, (13) number of countries (14) allow planes like the 'Concorde' (协和式) to fly over them with (15) speed. Such planes leaves

a sonic boom (声震) behind (16). This can shatter windows, (17) the foundations of buildings and rob people (18) their sleep. More and more people are beginning to ask the same question. 'Is it fair that (19) of people should suffer because (20) people in the air want to travel faster? ' We must now do more than (21) our planes faster and bigger. We must also make them (22) and cleaner.

Not long ago it (23) impossible that, one day, airliners would fly faster than (24). But time and time again in the history of aviation (航空), 'the impossible' has been done. A great deal of time, money and talent (25) to solve problems above the clouds. Perhaps we can do the same below the clouds. Perhaps we can make the earth below a quiet, pleasant and clean place to live in.

- () 1. A. are seeing B. have seen C. have been seen D. saw
- () 2. A. on B. by C. take D. have
- (C) 3. A. Which B. That C. It D. This
- (A) 4. A. between B. among C. in D. at
- () 5. A. fly B. to flying C. flying D. to fly
- (A) 6. A. noisy B. noise C. noisier D. noiser
- () 7. A. out B. of C. off D. away
- (B) 8. A. as B. like C. such D. such as
- () 9. A. even B. ever C. still D. greatly
- (B) 10. A. whether B. if C. when D. that
- () 11. A. Pollution B. Noise C. Disease D. Dirty air
- () 12. A. all B. neither C. either D. both
- () 13. A. the B. an C. a D. X

- () 14. A. will not B. would not
C. should not D. can not
- () 15. A. full B. fully C. full of D. a full of
- () 16. A. people B. cities C. them D. itself
- () 17. A. weak B. weaken
C. weakness D. weakly
- (A) 18. A. of B. out of C. off D. from
- () 19. A. the million B. a million
C. million D. millions
- (D) 20. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- () 21. A. to make B. make
C. makes D. making
- Failure () 22. A. quiet B. quieter
C. more quiet D. much quiet
- () 23. A. would have seemed B. would seem
C. would be seemed D. was seeming
- () 24. A. light B. wind C. sound D. storm
- () 25. A. have used B. has used
C. has been used D. have been used
- (金莺)

When Malan and Van Allen (1) New York (2) Paris for two-year stay, they brought no (3) with them. They had planned (4) to live in a furnished apartment (备有家具的公寓) or to buy used furniture. But they soon learned about a new way of furnishing an apartment or (5) house that more and more people (6). The renting (租) of home furnishings (furniture, dishes, and so on) (7) one of American's fastest growing business (8) do people rent their home furnishings (9)

buying them? Many kinds of people: international businessmen, government officials, airline workers, young married couples — the people (10) job or business may force them to move frequently from one city (or country) (11) — find they can rent (12) quality furniture than they could afford to buy. Young people with (13) money do not want (14) cheap furniture that they (15) grow to dislike. They (16) wait (17) they have enough money to buy furniture they really like. Meanwhile, they rent. And people whose work (18) them from place are saved the trouble and (19) of moving their furniture each time. They ^{cost} simply rent new furniture (20) they reach their new home.

One family, now settled in a large, beautiful home, liked their rented furniture (21) much that they decided (22) it instead of buying new things. But they don't like to sell (宣传) people about it. (23) idea of renting home furnishing is still quite new, and they are not sure (24) their neighbors (25) ^{might}

- () 1. A. arrive in B. ☒ arrived in
C. had arrived to D. have arrived in
- () 2. ☒ A. from B. to C. near D. in
- () 3. A. food B. clothes
C. money D. ☒ furniture
- () 4. A. neither B. ☒ another C. ☒ either D. other
- () 5. A. the B. an C. ☒ a D. one
- () 6. ☒ A. are using B. are used
C. used to D. is using
- (A) 7. A. has become B. became
C. had become D. ☒ have become

- (D) 8. A. When B. How C. Where D. Why
- () 9. A. replace to B. instead of
C. instead off D. replace
- () 10. A. those B. which C. whose D. who's
- () 11. A. on another B. to another
C. to the others D. another
- (D) 12. A. well B. best C. fine D. better
- (A) 13. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- () 14. A. bought B. to get
C. to buy D. to have bought
- () 15. A. will soon B. would soon
C. must soon D. as soon as
- () 16. A. don't prefer B. prefer to
C. preferred to D. prefer
- () 17. A. still B. not until
C. until D. insisting on
- () 18. A. bring B. took C. bring with D. takes
- spare
节 (A) 19. A. cost B. spare
C. are costed D. spend on
- () 20. A. then B. as C. while D. when
- () 21. A. very B. so C. such D. quite
- (A) 22. A. to have kept resting B. to keep resting
C. keeping of rest D. on keeping resting
- () 23. A. An B. The C. X D. A
- (D) 24. A. about B. which C. that D. what
- (C) 25. A. must B. may C. might D. ought
- (戴继选)

V

When I was a young man, my work was helping to look after forest. This (1) doing a great deal of walking. I enjoy (2) and I did not (3) travelling long

distances. (4) the summer I tried not walk in (5) part of the day, because I thought walking in the full heat of the sun too (6). Sometimes, of course, I could not (7) doing it, but (8) I could, I stopped walking (9) eleven o'clock. If I had to go (10) in the afternoon, I did not leave my office (11) about three o'clock. This (12) I missed feeling the full heat of the sun.

After (13) years, I decided to try to get a different job. I wanted to get one (14) I could get more money. For (15) thing, I had always (16) to own a car and I could not do so (17) the money I was getting. The man I was working (18) asked me not to leave and was going to pay (19) money. But he refused to pay me what I wanted. I (20) stay a little longer but I decided to find a better position as soon as I could. One day I happened (21) an advertisement (广告) for a position (22) the manager of a small factory. I went to see the (23) of the factory, (24) I did not expect to get the job. However the head of the factory seemed to think that I could do the work and decided to give (25) the job. I have managed the factory well ever since.

1. A. said B. meant C. showed D. noticed
2. A. walk B. walking C. walked D. to walk
3. A. think B. ask C. mind D. take
4. A. Of B. In C. At D. On
5. A. hot B. the hottest C. more hot D. much hot
6. A. to tire B. tired C. tire D. tiring
7. A. make B. help C. hope D. get

8. A. whether B. however C. whatever D. whenever
9. A. on B. at C. for D. in
10. A. somewhere B. where C. some D. somehow
11. A. on B. until C. after D. past
12. A. way B. road C. route D. line
13. A. little B. a few C. a little D. few
14. A. what B. that C. where D. which
15. A. a B. one C. the D. an
- one 16. A. wanted B. being wanted C. want D. wanting
17. A. by B. at C. on D. with
18. A. instead B. for C. in D. at
19. A. a little more B. a bit C. many D. few
20. A. agreed with B. was agree to C. agreed to D. agreed
21. A. seeing B. saw C. see D. to see
- as B 22. A. like B. as C. for D. to
23. A. boy B. girl C. owner D. worker
24. A. though B. so C. that D. so that
25. A. mine B. I C. my D. me
- (孙林)

62/ As we flew in from the sea towards the airport, we passed (1) the city and I could easily make out many of the landmarks (2) the main square and the new hospital. (3) instructions, we put (4) our cigarettes, fastened (扎牢) our seatbelts and (5) expectantly for the plane to begin its final descent (下降). It was a quarter to four and we had (6) our destination (目的地) only a few minutes (7) time.

(8) of landing, however, the plane suddenly began to climb again and then headed (驶往) out to sea. After that we flew round and round in wide circles.

"Always some (9)," said the old man in the seat (10) me. "I have to give a lecture at five and at this rate I shall be late." These were the first words he had spoken during the (11) and after this he lapsed once again into silence. I stopped the air-hostess (客机女服务员) as she was passing.

"Nothing (12) about," she told me, "It's just that there's (13) traffic at the airport that we can't land yet."

As the circling continued, the passengers grew restless. (14) ~~at the rear~~ ^{somehow} a child began to cry; the woman in front of me began to complain. After about twenty minutes (15) so, however, the plane resumed (重新开始) its former path and began its slow descent, towards the runway, touching down smoothly a few minutes later.

- B 1. ☒ through B. over C. onto D. into
D 2. A. the same B. as if
3. ☒ for example ☒ such as 部分
4. ☒ Following B. Followed
C. Following to D. Followed by
C 4. A. up ☒ off C. out D. around
H 5. A. seated B. stayed ☒ waited D. lay
6. A. flown B. fallen C. dropped ☒ reached
7. ☒ after B. behind C. below D. under
D 8. A. Because ☒ On account
C. In need D. Instead
9. ☒ delay B. movement

- C. hesitation D. distance
10. A. nearby B. next to C. close at D. past by
11. A. night B. light C. flight D. fight
12. A. worries B. worried
C. worrying D. to worry
- B 13. A. more B. so much
C. very much D. much more
- B 14. A. Wherever B. Somewhere
C. Everywhere D. In where
15. A. did B. believed C. thought D. or
(赖德园)

Ⅷ

The speedboat was about two miles off when we first noticed it. We were directly in its (1). There were two others (2) myself in our canoe, (3) we had hired that morning (4) the island, (5) we intended to picnic and spend the day happily.

Our first reaction was to begin paddling (用桨划) (6) hard as we could, so as to get clear of the speedboat, but it was soon obvious (7) our efforts served no (8). John said, "(9) they manage to miss us, the canoe will overturn as the speedboat goes (10)."

I suppose I was (11) worried than my friends because I did not know how to swim. Some instinct to survive(生存本能) (12) me to tear off my shirt, put it (13) the end of my paddle and wave it on high like a flag. But still the speedboat came straight (14) us—and I began to pray (15) my breath.

Almost at the last moment, however, the speedboat turned aside suddenly and roared past us at a (16) of about a hundred yards. Someone in the boat waved

to us cheerily, but we were too weak with (17) to respond. We sat waiting for our canoe (18). But it never happened, the speedboat passed so (19) over the surface of the lake that the water was (20) disturbed (激荡).

1. A. gulf B. strait C. highway D. path 小径
2. A. except B. besides C. beside D. except for
3. A. on which B. at which C. in which D. which
4. A. crossing B. to cross C. to cross to D. across
5. A. when B. where C. wherever D. whenever
6. A. the same B. very C. as D. so
7. A. that B. which C. whether D. if
8. A. suppose B. oppose C. purpose D. expose
9. A. Unless B. Even if C. As D. Since
10. A. to pass B. passing C. to past D. past
11. A. more B. too C. much D. by far
12. A. took B. brought C. led D. sent
13. A. into B. on C. by D. over
14. A. towards B. upward C. forward D. downward
15. A. under B. out of C. above D. with
16. A. instant B. constant C. distant D. distance
17. A. horrible B. frighten C. dreadful D. fear
18. A. overturned B. overturning C. being overturned D. to be overturned
19. A. tightly B. lightly C. quietly D. nearly
20. A. mainly B. entirely C. barely D. badly

(赖德园)

We cannot see the oil which is trapped deep (1)