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新课标

英语话题导与练

阅读+完形

◎总策划 / 主编 蔡章兵

全国首创

1+2+3

阅读新模式

一篇导入篇+两篇限时篇+三篇拓展篇

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吉林出版集团有限责任公司 外语教育出版社
Foreign Language Education Books, Jilin Publishing Group

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Preface



前言

还在纠结于选择什么样的阅读完形辅导书吗？还在摸索着寻找最系统的阅读文章的方法吗？还在痛苦于如何快速合理地提升阅读能力吗？这里，《英语话题导与练·阅读+完形》系列为你提供了答案。

以新课标 24 个话题功能为主线进行策划编写，彻底摆脱教材版本和地区差异限制的《英语话题导与练·阅读+完形》系列，全国独家首创了“1+2+3 阅读新模式”，提倡循序渐进、步步提升、重点突破的学习方法。本书的编写充分体现了以下优势：

最时尚高效的“1+2+3”阅读新模式

“1”代表一篇导入篇文章。本篇既是对单元话题的引导，也是对教材常见的话题形式的模拟，让你在轻松有趣的文章中感受到阅读的乐趣。

“2”代表两篇限时阅读文章。一篇阅读，一篇完形，难度适中，充分贴近考试的要求。你必须要在规定的时间内读完这两篇，更好地掌握阅读的节奏是实战准备的第一步。同时这个阶段也有利于巩固你学习到的知识，达到一举多得的效果。

“3”代表三篇拓展阅读，也可理解为泛读或快速阅读。两篇阅读理解，一篇完形填空均选取最新材料原创而成，可以作为你家庭作业或课外阅读使用，以到达集中强化阅读的目的，要想拔高难度，超越他人，就要过好这一关。

“1+2+3”代表了英语阅读练习的三个阶段，即基础能力的巩固，考试能力的培养，拓展能力的提升，这也是你在英语学习中最需要坚持的方法哦！

最前沿的阅读材料，最全面的考试题型

精选国内外最新时文，全面跟踪时代热点、英语考点和难点，大量的阅读让你更加关注和熟悉目前阅读文章的类型和趋势，比如环保、网络购物等话题的文章，这些都可能成为你考试中的重点哦！

最实用的编写体例,最高效的练习模式

本书涵盖了“话题探究”、“方法指导”、“集中练习”、“生词注释”、“难句点金”、“话题写作”和“话题百宝箱”等板块,从词汇的学习到句型的积累,到常见的写作类型的练习,无所不包。它将帮助你将阅读、完型与英语各方面能力的提高充分结合起来,培养由此及彼、融会贯通的能力,达到事半功倍的效果。

最强大的编写队伍,最专业的仿真试题

本书的编写者涵盖了全国多位具有丰富经验的一线特级老师,充分考虑你在英语阅读中经常遇到的问题和当前主要的考试题材和题型,以话题为线索编写了这套具有真题水平和特色的《英语话题导与练 阅读+完形》系列。这样的练习针对性强,一语中的,你的备考也会更有成效。

《英语话题导与练 阅读+完形》是英语学习中不可多得的宝典,让你迅速有效地提高阅读能力,花一本书的钱,可以买几本书的知识,更重要的是助你轻松地实现考试阅读完形高分!

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Topic 1

Personal Information

个人情况

【话题探究】

本话题的阅读,可以为简单的人物介绍、自我介绍之类的记叙文,也可以是履历表、电子档案等信息材料,还可能是与个人信息保护有关的议论文或方法指导类的说明文。作为高三年级,主要的考试题材是最后一种。

【方法指导】

信息安全乃最新科技发展带来的新问题,也是时下的热点,自然会成为高考的热点话题,值得高三学生关注。此类文章既涉及到时代热点,也符合年级知识层次和能力的要求。备考此类阅读,考生应注意以下几点:

一、做好知识储备。由于个人信息保护为新出现的问题和话题,教材上尚没有过多涉及,同学们可通过网络、书刊报纸、教师、父母等途径获取此类知识作为积累和铺垫。这样,遇有类篇文章,只要看懂大致,甚至看懂一二,即可激活你已有的知识储备,无论是阅读还是理解答题,自然就会变得容易起来。

二、积累与此话题有关的英语词汇、句型等,如identity card (身份证), fingerprint (指纹)。

三、阅读过程中,提高自己对生词的猜测能力,主要根据上下文来分析词意做题时以文章观点为主,不可依据经验主观臆断。



导入篇

体裁	题材	字数	标准时间	个人阅读时间	题数	正确率
应用文	世界名人	346	7'		4	

● Passage 1

Barack Obama

In the past 100 years, the U.S. presidents became more and more left—not in policy, but in handedness. Barack Obama is the latest to join the long list of left-handed presidents in American



history.

Bill Gates

Bill Gates is just one of a surprising number of the American business moguls to be left-handed. Their team members include Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller, and the former IBM head Lou Gerstner. But the club seems to be a guys-only fraternity.

Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci, one of the greatest artists in history, took his left-handedness to an extreme treme—he wrote from right to left. (In fact, it's no big deal, because we Chinese began to write in this way several thousand years ago.) Maybe writing in ink from left to right would cause trouble because Leonardo was a lefty. Some historians guessed that maybe da Vinci's left-handedness added to his gift, because it might help him think and see in a different way. (If so, it must be the same with Michelangelo and Raphael, who were also lefties.)

Marie Curie

Not only was the atomic scientist Marie Curie left-handed, but she was the head of a whole family of left-handed scientists. She was married to another lefty scientist, Pierre Curie and their daughter Irene was also a great left-handed scientist, who won her own Nobel Prize with her husband—who, you guessed it, was also a famous left-handed scientist. In addition to Marie Curie and her family, Einstein, Newton and Alan Turing were great left-handed scientists as well.

Jimi Hendrix

Jimi Hendrix played the guitar upside down and backwards. Hendrix taught himself how to hit the strings in reverse order, producing a very different but great sound. He could play well right-handed but generally preferred not to. For years, right-handed guitar players have tried to play better than him, but few of them could be as excellent as him. However, there was one thing not influenced by Hendrix's left-handedness—setting his guitar on fire. He used his right hand to do that.

阅读短文,选择最佳答案。

1. How many famous persons are mentioned in Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4?
A. 8. B. 9. C. 10. D. 11.
2. What do the people in this text have in common?
A. All of them are/were Americans.
B. All of them are/were good at languages.
C. All of them are/were famous for their works.
D. All of them are/were used to using the left hand.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. there were many left-handed American presidents before Obama
B. 50 percent of Marie Curie's family members were great scientists



- C. a lot of players learned from Hendrix and played better than him
 D. Bill Gates joined a guys-only fraternity when he was very young
4. What's the tone of the text?

A. Embarrassing. B. Relaxing. C. Exciting. D. Worrying.

生词注释

policy *n.* 政策 moguls *n.* 大亨
 fraternity *n.* 联谊会 in reverse order 反方向

难句点睛

Not only was the atomic scientist Marie Curie left-handed, but she was the head of a whole family of left-handed scientists. 这位原子科学家居里夫人不仅是左撇子,而且也是左撇子科学家家族的领头羊。



体裁	题材	字数	标准时间	个人阅读时间	题数	正确率
说明文	人物介绍	403	8'		5	

Passage 2

Marie Curie was born on November 7, 1867 in Poland and died on July 4, 1934. As a child, Marie Curie amazed people with her great memory. She learned to read when she was only four years old. Her father was a professor of science and the instruments that he kept in a glass case interested Marie. She dreamed of becoming a scientist, but that would not be easy. Her family was very poor, and at the age of 18, Marie became a governess. In 1891, Marie attended the Sorbonne University in Paris where she met and married Pierre Curie, a well-known physicist.

The radioactive elements radium and polonium, discovered by Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie, represent one of the best known stories in modern science for which they won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1901. Marie Curie was honored with a second Nobel Prize in 1911, this time in chemistry, to honor her for successfully isolating pure radium and determining radium's atomic weight.

Marie Curie studied X-rays and found that the harmful properties of X-rays were able to kill tumors. By the end of World War I, Marie Curie was probably the most famous woman in the world. She had made a conscious decision, however, not to patent methods of processing radium or



TOPIC READING

its medical applications, hoping it would benefit as many people as it were to.

Marie Curie contributed greatly to our understanding of radioactivity and the effects of X-rays. She died of leukemia, caused by her repeated exposure to radioactive material.

阅读短文,选择最佳答案。

1. Which of the following about Marie Curie is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. She was not good at reciting when she was a child.
 - B. She was born into an intellectual family.
 - C. She worked for the women school for several years.
 - D. She received two Nobel Prizes in Physics.
2. From the second paragraph, we can infer that _____.
 - A. cooperation is the main method of discovery
 - B. Pierre Curie was not good at chemistry
 - C. Marie Curie was a famous physicist and chemist
 - D. a real scientist must be familiar with every field
3. Why didn't Marie Curie patent methods of processing radium or its medical applications?
 - A. She would like to share her discovery with the world.
 - B. She was so engaged in her work to think about that.
 - C. She was too busy to do that herself.
 - D. There was no such law in Poland at that time.
4. Which of the following does NOT belong to Marie Curie's contributions?
 - A. She discovered radium and polonium.
 - B. She found a method to treat tumors.
 - C. She helped people understand radioactivity.
 - D. She received two Nobel Prizes for her brilliant work.
5. The underlined word "conscious" in the last paragraph probably means "_____".
 - A. casual
 - B. correct
 - C. foolish
 - D. intentional

生词注释

radium	n.	镭	polonium	n.	钋	tumors	n.	肿瘤
patent	n. & v.	(申请)专利	leukemia	n.	白血病			

难句点睛

The radioactive elements radium and polonium, discovered by Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie, represent one of the best known stories in modern science for which they won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1901. 居里夫人和其丈夫发现的放射性元素镭和钋,描绘了现代科学史上为人熟知的故事之一,这也使得居里夫妇在1901年赢得了诺贝尔物理奖。



体裁	题材	字数	标准时间	个人阅读时间	题数	正确率
记叙文	体育明星	275	8'		20	

● Passage 3

At the age of five, Shizuka Arakawa went to skating school. Her motivation was 1 : wearing pretty outfits! Very quickly, she 2 a passion for skating, and she decided to 3 all her free time to training. At the age of eight, she was already 4 to perform a triple salchow. The young girl from 5 thus won five editions of the national championships, three times as a junior and twice as a senior.

In 1998 in Nagano, Shizuka Arakawa 6 for the first time in the Olympic Games, at the tender age of 16. Japan had high 7 for her. The Emperor and Empress of Japan 8 came to see her performance. She finished thirteenth in the 9 rankings. Four years 10, she was not present at the Salt Lake City Games. The skater finished second in her national championships and was not 11 in the Japanese Olympic team. In 12 of this, Shizuka Arakawa was successful in 13 championships, such as the Four Continents and NHK Trophy. In 2004 in Dortmund, she became women's world 14 skating champion.

In 2006, after a year-long period in which she almost 15 her career, Shizuka Arakawa took 16 in the Turin Olympic Games. A new coach and a new program 17 a new, invigorated Shizuka. The short program was a real wager 18 the Japanese skater. She performed a noteworthy sequence to Chopin's "Fantasie Impromptu", finishing third. On 23 February 2006, she performed a perfect long program. 19 by Puccini's "Fantasy for Violin", she performed splendidly and she obtained a 20 of 191.34, gaining herself the top step of the winner's podium in Turin.

阅读短文,选择最佳答案。

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. complex | B. bright | C. simple | D. stupid |
| 2. A. developed | B. became | C. interested | D. realized |
| 3. A. occupy | B. spend | C. refer | D. devote |
| 4. A. ready | B. able | C. willing | D. used |
| 5. A. China | B. Japan | C. America | D. Russia |
| 6. A. attended | B. prepared | C. entered | D. participated |
| 7. A. hopes | B. ambitions | C. chances | D. helps |
| 8. A. ever | B. already | C. even | D. still |
| 9. A. middle | B. final | C. general | D. beginning |
| 10. A. after | B. before | C. ago | D. later |



TOPIC READING

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. A. contained | B. elected | C. held | D. included |
| 12. A. spite | B. charge | C. honor | D. possession |
| 13. A. others | B. another | C. other | D. else |
| 14. A. character | B. figure | C. creature | D. portrait |
| 15. A. ruined | B. ended | C. left | D. fired |
| 16. A. part | B. pride | C. control | D. turns |
| 17. A. brought in | B. turned in | C. turned out | D. brought out |
| 18. A. at | B. towards | C. for | D. upon |
| 19. A. Danced | B. Accompanied | C. Followed | D. Played |
| 20. A. score | B. level | C. point | D. top |

生词注释

motivation *n.* 动机

triple salchow 三周跳

invigorated *adj.* 充满活力的

wager *n.* 赌注

难句点睛

In 2006, after a year-long period in which she almost ended her career, Shizuka Arakawa took part in the Turin Olympic Games. 2006年, 在几近退出体坛长达一年之后, Shizuka Arakawa(荒川静香)在意大利都灵奥运会上复出。



拓展篇

体裁	题材	字数	标准时间	个人阅读时间	题数	正确率
记叙文	体育明星	276	5'		5	

Passage A

Pele was born to a very poor family on October 23, 1940. His real name is Edson Arantes do Nascimento. Pele is just a nickname.

Pele first learned the game of soccer from his father. As a youngster, Pele played soccer for a local club. By the time he was 16, he was playing professionally for the Santos Football Club. The club won nine national championships while he played for it.

Pele also played for Brazil's national team in four World Cups. At his first World Cup in 1958, when he was just 17, Pele scored an amazing six goals. In the final game against Sweden, he scored two goals and Brazil won its first-ever World Cup. Pele also helped Brazil win World Cups in 1962 and 1970.



Pele had an outstanding natural ability as a soccer player. He had great speed and balance and was able to shoot powerfully and accurately with either foot and with his head. Many European teams offered huge amounts of money to get Pele to play for their countries, but Brazil declared him an official national treasure so he would stay in the country.

In 1974, Pele retired from the Santos Club, but the next year, he came out of retirement and signed a reported \$ 7-million, 3-year contract to play for the New York Cosmos of the North American Soccer League. Pele said he did not do this for the money. He said that he wanted to make soccer a truly popular sport in the United States. Millions of North Americans gained a new respect for the game after watching Pele play.

阅读短文,选择最佳答案。

1. Pele _____.
 - A. is formal name given by his parents
 - B. lives a poor life in his childhood
 - C. owes his success mainly to his mother
 - D. was forced to play football by his father when a child
2. The passage is written to _____.
 - A. make readers interested in great soccer players
 - B. praise Pele for his soccer skills and national spirits
 - C. list Brazil's wonderful performances in the World Cups
 - D. give readers a brief introduction to Pele's achievements
3. The underlined word "treasure" in paragraph 4 most probably means _____.
 - A. highly valued person
 - B. valuable gift
 - C. a great deal of money
 - D. big winner
4. Pele came out of retirement because _____.
 - A. he wanted to make more money
 - B. he couldn't live the rest of his life without soccer
 - C. he wanted to make more Americans interested in soccer
 - D. New York Cosmos paid him more money than any other European club
5. What is the right order of the events related to Pele?
 - a. helped Brazil win its first World Cup
 - b. began professional games
 - c. played at his last World Cup for Brazil
 - d. joined an American soccer club
 - e. retired from the Santos Club
 - A. b-a-c-d-e
 - B. b-a-c-e-d
 - C. a-b-c-e-d
 - D. a-b-d-c-e



TOPIC READING

生词注释

nickname	n.	绰号	professionally	adv.	职业地
accurately	adv.	精确地	contract	n.	合同

难句点睛

Many European teams offered huge amounts of money to get Pele to play for their countries, but Brazil declared him an official national treasure so he would stay in the country. 许多欧洲球队出大价钱想请贝利去为他们国家踢球,但巴西宣布他为“巴西之国宝”,所以他会留在国内踢球。

体裁	题材	字数	标准时间	个人阅读时间	题数	正确率
记叙文	世界名人	380	8'		4	

Passage 5

When the nine-year-old Barack Obama was looking through a magazine, the African-American boy was shocked by a series of photos. The pictures were of a black man who destroyed his skin with chemicals in order to make himself white. For the first time, the boy began to doubt who he was.

However, now the boy who used to doubt his identity doesn't see it as a problem any more, but an advantage for his successful career. Last week Obama made history by being elected as the first black president of the United States. He defeated John McCain in a landslide victory.

Obama's story starts in opposite corners of the world. His white mother was born in the heartland of the US. His black father grew up in a tiny village in Kenya. They met during college in Hawaii, but his father left the family when Obama was just two years old and his mother moved to Indonesia. At 10, Obama moved back to live with his white grandparents in Hawaii. At his class, a white boy asked Obama if his father ate people. Out of embarrassment, Obama lied to his classmates that his father was a prince. "I kept asking who I am and I ended up trying drugs and drinking," Obama recalled.

Things came to change after the young man made friends with those with a similar background at college. Their experiences back in Africa helped Obama to finally face up to his African origin. He worked hard to become a star at Harvard Law School and the third black senator in US history.

At the beginning of his campaign for the White House, few people expected Obama to win it. Many doubted his unusual background, which left him neither "black" enough nor "white" enough. But Obama turned his pain of growing up into a tool to make Americans believe: "There is not a black America and a white America, a Latino America, an Asian America. There's the United



States of America.”

Barack Obama's victory is “a historic victory that promised change and overcame centuries of prejudice. His success fulfilled Martin Luther King's dream that a man be judged not by the color of his skin, but by the content of his character,” wrote ABC news.

阅读短文,选择最佳答案。

- What was a problem that troubled Obama in his childhood?
 - His family was too poor to send him to school.
 - His parents are from quite different backgrounds.
 - He had different skin color from those white children.
 - He had to live with his white grandparents.
- Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - Obama moved to live with his grandparents at the age of ten.
 - Obama graduated from Harvard Law School.
 - Obama was considered to have a great chance to win the election at first.
 - There once were two black senators in US history before Obama.
- Obama's victory is “a historic victory” because he _____.
 - became the first black president which changed centuries of prejudice
 - defeated John McCain, the other candidate, in a landslide victory
 - became the first president of the US among Harvard graduates
 - became the first president of the US that got support of all Americans
- The purpose of writing this passage is _____.
 - to tell us the process of America's presidential election
 - to let us know how to become the US president
 - to claim that black people can also become the president of the US
 - to introduce the experience and background of the US new president

生词注释

landslide	n.	(选举中的)压倒性大胜利		
victory	n.	胜利, 战胜, 克服	senator	n. 参议员

难句点睛

His success fulfilled Martin Luther King's dream that a man be judged not by the color of his skin, but by the content of his character. 他的成功实现了马丁·路德·金的那个梦想——应以其人品,而不是肤色来判别一个人。



TOPIC READING

体裁	题材	字数	标准时间	个人阅读时间	题数	正确率
记叙文	体育健将	316	9'		20	

Passage 6

With 14 Olympic and 17 world championship gold medals already in his possession, it is hard to imagine what Michael Phelps might have left to achieve in a pool.

But the 24-year-old man has 1 in Rome for the world championships, which start on Sunday, with 2 business. What that business might be, Phelps has 3 to say. Not even Phelps's mother is privy to the 4 that is written on a piece of paper and sealed in a(n) 5, the 6 known only to her son and longtime coach Bob Bowman.

"When I 7 I want to be able to look back at my 8 and say I did everything I wanted to do," Phelps said at the recent U. S. world trials. "There are still times that 9 me, I still have other personal goals I want to 10 before I quit the sport. I've been writing my 11 on a piece of paper and mailing them to Bob for 13 years now. It's something I do at the beginning of the season and Bob 12 me get to where I want to go. I'm not going to say any 13; that is between Bob and I. We're the only ones who know, my mom doesn't even know."

Some details, however, are sure to be 14 in Rome where Phelps will focus on the shorter 15 as he continues his change from all-rounder to sprinter.

At the 2007 worlds in Melbourne, Phelps 16 seven golds but he has set himself much more 17 objectives in Rome where he will swim in just three individual events—the 200m freestyle, 100m butterfly and 200m butterfly.

If there were rumors that Phelps 18 inspiration following his record—eight gold medals at last year's Beijing Games, he 19 them in amazing fashion at the U.S. Nationals by 20 Ian Crocker's 100m butterfly world record.

阅读短文,选择最佳答案。

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. reached | B. stopped | C. arrived | D. achieved |
| 2. A. unfinished | B. unloaded | C. undecided | D. unbelievable |
| 3. A. chose | B. agreed | C. decided | D. refused |
| 4. A. instruction | B. explanation | C. information | D. direction |
| 5. A. case | B. bag | C. bottle | D. envelope |
| 6. A. contents | B. columns | C. fillings | D. lines |
| 7. A. return | B. regret | C. represent | D. retire |
| 8. A. profession | B. occupation | C. career | D. trade |
| 9. A. shot | B. cut | C. set | D. hit |