**语法填空专项练习2**

**（A）Wedding in the United States**

Weddings in the United States vary as much as the people do. There are church weddings with a great deal of fanfare; there are weddings on mountain tops with guests (21) \_seated\_ (seat) on the rocks and even barefooted; and there have been weddings on the ocean floor with oxygen tanks for the guests. But many weddings, (22) \_\_no\_\_\_ \_\_matter\_\_\_ \_\_where\_\_\_ or how they are performed，include certain traditional customs. be seated/seat yourself/take a seat

Before a couple is married, they become engaged. And then invitations are sent to those who live nearby, their close friends and their relatives who live far away. When everything is ready, then comes (23) \_the most exciting\_ (exciting) moment of all.

The wedding itself usually lasts between 20 and 40 minutes. The wedding party is walking through the aisle of the church as the Wedding March (24) \_is (being) played\_ (play). The bride carrying a *bouquet* (花束) enters last with her father who will “give her away”. The groom enters the church from a side door. When the wedding party is gathered by the *altar* (圣坛), the bride and groom exchange vows. (25) \_It\_\_ is traditional to use the words “To have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death do us part”. (26) \_Following\_ (follow) the vows, the couple exchange rings. Wearing the wedding ring on the fourth finger of the left hand is an old custom. exchange A for B

(27) \_After/During/At\_ the ceremony there is often a party called a “reception”, which gives the wedding guests an opportunity to congratulate the newlywed.

The car in (28) \_which\_ the couple leaves the church is decorated with balloons, streamer and shaving cream. The words “Just Married” are painted on the trunk or back window to tell people (29) \_that\_ they are married. Now comes the last step of the wedding ceremony. As a tradition, the bride and the groom (30) \_must/should\_ run to the car under a shower of rice thrown by the wedding guests. When the couple drives away from the church, friends often chase them in cars, *honking* (鸣喇叭) and drawing attention to them. And then the couple go on their honeymoon.

**（B）Infant Day Care, Good or Bad?**

The British psychoanalyst John Bowlby maintains that separation from the parents during the sensitive “attachment” period from birth to three may influence a child’s personality and lead to emotional problems in later life. Some people have drawn the conclusion from Bowlby’s work (21) \_\_that\_ children should not be sent to day care before the age of three because of the parental separation (22) \_it\_\_ involves, and many people do believe this. But there are also arguments (23) \_against\_ such a strong conclusion.

Firstly, experts point out that the isolated love affair between children and parents (24) \_found\_ (find) in modern societies does not usually exist in traditional societies. For example, in some tribal societies, such as the Ngoni, the father and mother of a child did not raise their infant alone – far from it. Secondly, common sense tells us that day care would not be so widespread today (25) \_\_if\_ parents and care-takers found children had problems with it(对现在的虚拟). Statistical studies of this kind have not yet been carried out, and they have regularly reported that day care had a slightly positive effect on children’s development. But tests (26) \_that/which\_\_ have been used to measure this development are not widely enough accepted to settle the issue.

But Bowlby’s analysis raises the possibility that early day care has delayed effects. The possibility that such care might lead to, say, more mental illness or crime 15 or 20 years later can only be explored by the use of statistics. Whatever the long-term effects, parents sometimes find the immediate effects difficult (27) \_to deal\_ (deal) with. Children under three are likely to protest at (28) \_leaving\_ (leave) their parents and show unhappiness. At the age of three or three and a half almost all children find the change to nursery easy, and this is undoubtedly (29) \_why\_\_ more and more parents make use of child care at this time. The matter, then, is far from clear-cut, though experience and available evidence (30) \_indicate\_\_ (indicate) early care is reasonable for infants.

**（C）Rail-life adventures of two generations**

When I was 17, I decided to go InterRailing with my friend Bella for a week in summer. Both of us had chosen to study German at university and we decided that train travel in Germany would be the ideal way (21) \_\_to practice\_ (practice) the language.

(22) \_\_\_As\_\_\_ \_\_soon\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_as\_\_\_ I told my mum, she began to give me tips (23) \_based\_ (base) on her own InterRail experience in the 1970s.

I would, she insisted, need (24) \_an\_\_ extra-thick sleeping bag “for when you sleep outside”.

I would need to pack oatmeal, raisins and nuts and dried soup. She even suggested a camping stove.

As she told tales of sleeping on train floors, on platforms, and even once in a barn, I began to get a little worried. (25) \_What\_\_ had I let myself in for?

In fact, my InterRail experience was quite different. Bella and I googled youth hostels. They were pretty basic—six people to a room, stale cereal for breakfast, no curtains—but fine. We never slept on a train once.

My InterRail trip was certainly not as economical as my mother’s. My ticket (26) \_cost\_\_ (cost) £187(1,954 yuan), and I spent £30 a day on cheap food and extra ticket supplements.

But I met some (27) \_amazing\_\_ (amaze) people on the trains, and practiced my German with everyone (28) \_\_from\_\_ businessmen to artists.

In my mother’s eyes I (29) \_might/may\_\_ not have had a “real” InterRail experience—but I still had an adventure. I learned about other countries, other people and about myself.

Bella and I argued over lost luggage, complained about each other --- and ended up even (30) \_\_better\_ (good) friends than we had before.