**词汇完形专项练习5**

***Vocabulary***

|  |
| --- |
| A. technology B. contemporary C. stretched D. hidden E. recognized  F. discovery G. updated H. extensive I. countless J. estimated K. definition |

Most of us learn at primary school that there are seven continents, but the next generation of kids may be adding one more to that list.

According to a recent paper published in the Geological Society of American Journal by a group of researchers, "Zealandia" is a new continent that's \_\_31[D]hidden\_\_ beneath the ocean.

Zealandia is \_\_32[J]estimated\_\_ to be five million sq km. Most of this massive area is covered by water, but its highest mountains already have their own name: New Zealand.

The small country is the only part of Zealandia that isn't underwater, but the paper's authors want the huge landmass to be \_\_33[E]recognized\_\_ worldwide as its own continent.

"The scientific value of classifying Zealandia as a continent is much more than just an extra name on a list," the researchers wrote in their paper.

Scientists discovered Zealandia all the way back in 1995, then started \_\_34[H]extensive\_\_ research on the area using underwater and satellite mapping \_35[A]technology\_. After completing their work, they were finally able to write a report suggesting that Zealandia be named a continent.

But who decides on what is a continent and what isn't? There is, in fact, no official organization that does. Some countries' schools teach that there are six or even five continents. This changes depending on where in the world the school is.

Due to their \_\_36[K]definition\_\_ as a "continuous expanse of land", some classify Europe and Asia as the same continent -- known as Eurasia. Schools in Russia and parts of Eastern Europe teach this.

And to make things even more confusing, France and Greece, as well as other countries, classify North America and South America as simply America.

This argument over how land is defined has even \_\_37[C]stretched\_\_ into outer space. In 2006, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) decided that Pluto was no longer a planet, 76 years after its \_\_38[F]discovery\_\_ in 1930. Experts argued that it no longer met the requirements needed to be called a planet alongside the eight others in our solar system. It was therefore renamed a "dwarf planet (矮行星)", meaning that \_\_39[I]countless\_\_ books, models and museum exhibits all over the world had to be \_\_40[G]updated\_.

But will the world take the same notice of Zealandia? The best way to tell is to keep an eye on our textbooks.

***Cloze***

Good news for awkward teenagers around the world. As time goes by, you could \_\_41[C]end\_\_ up like a completely different person.

This comes from the longest running personality study ever \_\_42[A]carried out\_\_ by scientists. According to researchers from the University of Edinburgh in the UK, our personality changes so much from youth to old age that most people's personalities in older age are barely \_\_43[D]recognizable\_\_ compared to their younger selves.

The researchers analyzed results from a study in 1947, which gathered 1,208 teenagers in Scotland aged 14 and asked their teachers to \_44[B]assess\_ their personalities based on six *traits* (特征).

Now, more than six decades later, the University of Edinburgh team has managed to contact 635 of the \_\_45[C]original\_\_ students, and 174 agreed to have their personalities tested once more.

At an average age of 76.7 years old, the group were asked to \_\_46[B]rate\_\_ themselves on the same six personality traits, then pick a close friend or family member to do the same.

By \_\_47[A]comparing\_\_ the then-and -now test results, the researchers found that there is hardly any relationship between traits people had as teenagers and those in their older years.

It was "as if the second tests had been given to \_\_48[D]different\_\_ people," the study's researchers wrote in their report, which was published in journal Psychology and Aging.

The results were a surprise because research in the past found personality \_\_49[B]stability\_\_ in people tested from childhood to middle-age, and from middle-age to older age.

As the team explained, our personality appears stable over short intervals -- \_\_50[A]increasingly\_\_ so throughout adulthood. \_\_51[C]However\_\_, the longer the interval between two tests of personality, the \_\_52[D]weaker\_\_ the relationship between the two tends to be.

It's clear that more studies are needed to find out what's going on here. But it could be the first \_\_53[B]sign\_\_ that it's not just our cells that are being \_\_54[A]replaced\_\_ throughout life -- the way we think, feel and behave might not be as \_\_55[D]set in stone\_\_ as we once thought.

拓展：

\*end up (尤指经历一系列意料之外的事情后)最终处于...

**end up+prep (in/with/by) /doing.../n.**

end up in hospital/prison以住院/坐牢告终

I’ve never doubted that I will end up with a better job.

我从未怀疑过我最终会找到一份更好的工作。

I ended up doing all the work myself.

结果所有的活儿都是我一个人干了。

Tr:如果你不研究对手，最终你会输掉这场比赛。

If you don’t study your opponent, you’ll end up losing the game.

41. A. hold B. wake C. end D. cheer

42. A. carried out B. applied to C. participated in D. made up

43. A. incredible B. accessible C. changeable D. recognizable

44. A. assemble B. assess C. assume D. access

45. A. alternative B. individual C. original D. separate

46. A. score B. rate C. comment D. remark

47. A. comparing B. reviewing C. presenting D. observing

48. A. young B. similar C. amateur D. different

49. A. combination B. stability C. transformation D. flexibility

50. A. increasingly B. strangely C. subsequently D. obviously

51. A. Therefore B. Moreover C. However D. Otherwise

52. A. stronger B. closer C. further D. weaker

53. A. option B. sign C. symptom D. cause

54. A. replaced B. exposed C. divided D. cultivated

55. A. stuck in mud B. buried in sand C. lost in thought D. set in stone