

完形与新题型结课测试

一、单项选择（每题 2 分，共 40 分）。

B 1. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper [↖] (which not only suggests that) one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about.

A. 建议 B. 表明 C. 推荐 D. 暗示

C 2. In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with—or even looking at—a stranger is virtually unbearable. *by virtue of 凭借*

A. 总的来说 B. 虚拟地 C. 几乎 D. 真正意义上地

D 3. Still, the administration's plan has divided privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned.

A. 诘问 B. 反对 C. 鼓掌 D. 赞许

C 4. Negative attitudes toward ^{the obese adj.} obesity, grounded in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity studies. *唯情部分的变化: 时态、语态、主谓一致
情态、特殊句型*

A. 影响 B. 颁布 C. 引发 D. 消除

A 5. The latter may commit crimes for lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are subject to criticism.

A. 不确定的 B. 敏感的 C. 有倾向性的 D. 有利的

D 6. Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. However, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner.

A. 突然发生 B. 在附近 C. 在角落 D. 即将来临

C 7. It gave me the validation and confidence that I'd lost.

A. 批准 B. 生效 C. 认可 D. 否定

A 8. Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities.

A.冲动的 B.及时的 C.必需的 D.理智的

D 9. One accounting firm, EY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit.
account for ①解释 ②... 比例

A.计算 B.金融 C.账户 D.会计

B 10. For example, British anthropologists Grafton Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry incorrectly suggested, on the basis of inadequate information, that farming, pottery making, and metallurgy all originated in ancient Egypt and diffused throughout the world.

A.不具体的 B.不充分的 C.不恰当的 D.不完善的

B 11. Even when homeless individuals manage to find a _____ that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day wandering the street. (2006 英语一)
大部分时间

A. lodging B. shelter C. dwelling D. house

A 12. In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with—or even looking at—a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they cling to their phones, even without a _____ on a subway. (2015 英语二)

A. signal B. permit C. ticket D. record

B 13. Research on animal intelligence always makes me wonder just how smart humans are. _____ the fruit-fly experiments described in Carl Zimmer's piece in the Science Times on Tuesday. (2009 英语一)

A. Suppose B. Consider C. Observe D. Imagine

D 14. We are not aware of the usual smell of our own house, but we _____ new smells when we visit someone else's. (2005 年英一)

A. tolerate B. repel C. neglect D. notice

A 15. These facts, however, have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been put down to social effects, such as a strong tradition of valuing education. The latter was seen as a (an) consequence of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that

the intelligence and diseases are intimately _____. (2008 年英一)

- A. linked B. integrated C. woven D. combined

A 16. Why do people read negative Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be painful? The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will seek to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will _____. (2018 年英二)

- A. hurt B. last C. mislead D. rise

D 17. The latter may commit crimes for lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are _____ to criticism. (2004 英语一)

- A. immune B. resistant C. sensitive D. subject

A D 18. Many others, ^{although} while not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday survival skills needed to turn their lives _____. (2006 英语一)

- A. around B. over C. on D. up

D 19. _____ most leaders ^{= keeps = stay = retain} sought to maintain Catholicism as the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the exclusion of other faiths. (2007 英语一)

- A. Since B. If C. Unless D. While ^{对比} _{= where as}

A 20. Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. _____, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. (2013 英语二)

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

二、填空题 (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

(一) 请在括号内写出下列句子中划线部分在句中所作的成分。

1. The roof of the church was damaged. (定语)

2. I had gained weight in the form of muscle mass. (状语)

3. On the other hand, putting your faith in the wrong place often carries a high price.

(主语)

4. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. (同位语 结果状语)

5. Knowing that it was going to rain, they decided to work inside the house. (宾语从句)

(二) 请用适当的从属连词将下列句子补充完整。

1. Still, although every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy task. (though/while)

2. Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. (that)

3. He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a “no reading policy” at the dinner table. (实施)

4. Trying to maintain eye contact may backfire if you're trying to convince someone who has a different set of beliefs than you.

5. The common idea which high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well.

① 抽象名词 同位语从句; 修饰限定 → 这从
② 同从: 从句
定从: 在从句中充当成分

三、按要求完成以下题目 (共 40 分)。

(一) **Directions:** Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

Many theories (concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people)) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories (___ 1 ___ on the individual) suggest that children engage in criminal behavior ___ 2 ___ they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through ___ 3 ___ with others. Theories (focusing on the role of society) suggest that children commit crimes in ___ 4 ___ to their failure (to rise) above their socioeconomic status, ___ 5 ___ as a rejection of middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, ___ 6 ___ the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes ___ 7 ___ lack of adequate parental

control. All theories, however, are tentative ^{不确定的} and are 8 to criticism.

Changes ^(in the social structure) may indirectly 9 juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that 10 to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment 11 make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting [△] discontent may in 12 lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also 13 changes these years. More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; 14, children are likely to have less supervision at home 15 was common in the traditional family 16. This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other 17 causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased 18 of drugs and alcohol, and the growing 19 of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, 20 a direct ^{因果联系} causal relationship has not yet been established.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| C 1. [A] acting | [B] relying | [C] centering | [D] commenting |
| D 2. [A] before | [B] unless | [C] until | [D] because |
| A 3. [A] interaction | [B] assimilation | [C] cooperation | [D] consultation |
| D 4. [A] return ^{报答} | [B] reply ^{答复} | [C] reference | [D] response ^{回应} |
| A B 5. [A] or | [B] but rather | [C] but | [D] or else |
| B 6. [A] considering | [B] ignoring | [C] highlighting | [D] discarding |
| C 7. [A] on | [B] in | [C] for | [D] with |
| D A 8. [A] immune ^{免疫/新物} | [B] resistant ^{对...有反抗作用} | [C] sensitive ^{对...感到敏感} | [D] subject ^{受...支配/影响} |
| A 9. [A] affect | [B] reduce | [C] chock | [D] reflect |
| B C 10. [A] point | [B] lead | [C] come | [D] amount |
| A 11. [A] in general | [B] on average | [C] by contrast | [D] at length |
| C 12. [A] case | [B] short ^{简而言之} | [C] turn ^{反过来} | [D] essence |
| D 13. [A] survived | [B] noticed | [C] undertaken | [D] experienced |
| B 14. [A] contrarily ^{by contrast 相反地} | [B] consequently | [C] similarly | [D] simultaneously |
| A D 15. [A] than | [B] that | [C] which | [D] as |
| B C 16. [A] system | [B] structure | [C] concept | [D] heritage |
| B 17. [A] assessable | [B] identifiable | [C] negligible ^{insignificant} | [D] incredible |
| D 18. [A] expense | [B] restriction | [C] allocation | [D] availability |
| A 19. [A] incidence | [B] awareness | [C] exposure | [D] popularity |
| C B 20. [A] provided | [B] since | [C] although | [D] supposing |

(二) **Directions:** Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (1-5). There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (20 points)

- [A] Be silly
- [B] Have fun
- [C] Ask for help
- [D] Express your emotions
- [E] Don't overthink it
- [F] Be easily pleased
- [G] Notice things

Act Your Shoe Size, Not Your Age

As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with mixed results. Yet children appear to have it down to an art—and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy. Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

1. D

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then—again, like children—move on.

2. F

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job,

content n. 含量; 内容 v. 满足, 认为
contend v. 竞争, 声称, 主张, 认为
consent v. n. 赞同, 同意, 允许
contact v. n. 联系, 接触, 联系
contract n. 合同, 契约 v. 签约, 缔结, 订立
contrast v. n. 对比, 对照

bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet ^{良方, 高招} that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

3.

A

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins ^{内啡肽}, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which would, of course, have a positive effect on our happiness levels.

4.

B

The problem with being a grownup is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with—work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?)—it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, ^{as long as} and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree ^{过度消费} if you're on a tight budget.

5.

E

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness." And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.