## cloze

I get a lot of letters at this time of year from people complaining that they have a cold which won’t go away . There are so many different stories about how to prevent or cure a cold. It’s often difficult to know what to do. Although colds are rarely dangerous, according to people who are already weak, such as the elderly or young babies, they are always uncomfortable and usually most unpleasant. Of course you can buy lots of medicines which will help to make your cold less unpleasant , but you must remember that nothing can actually cure a cold or make it go away faster. Another thing is that any medicine which is strong enough to make you feel better could be dangerous because you are already taking drugs for some other illness. So always check with your doctor to see whether they are all right for you. And remember they might make you sleepy. Lastly, as far as avoiding colds is concerned, whatever you may be told about magic foods or drinks, the best answer is to keep strong and healthy. You’ll have less chance of catching a cold, and if you do, it shouldn’t be so bad.

每年的这个时候，我都会收到很多人的来信，抱怨他们感冒了，不会消失。关于如何预防或治疗感冒有许多不同的故事。很难知道该怎么做。虽然感冒很少是危险的，根据已经虚弱的人，如老人或年幼的婴儿，他们总是不舒服，通常是最不愉快的。当然，你可以买很多药，这将有助于使你的感冒不太不愉快，但你必须记住，没有什么可以真正治愈感冒或使它走得更快。另一件事是，任何足以让你感觉更好的药可能是危险的，因为你已经在为其他疾病服药了。所以总是和你的医生检查一下，看看他们是否适合你。记住它们会让你昏昏欲睡。最后，就避免感冒而言，无论你被告知什么是神奇的食物或饮料，最好的答案是保持强壮和健康。你患感冒的机会会减少，如果你感冒了，就不应该那么糟糕了。

A few months ago the \_\_ Andersons’\_\_ cat gave birth to \_\_ kittens \_\_. There were six, and were very small. In fact, each was so \_\_ tiny \_\_ that it could fit into a man’s coat pocket. The Anderson’s little boy, Jimmy, was very excited and wanted to feed them \_\_ right away \_\_. However, he had to wait. It was \_\_ not until \_\_ they were a month old that they were able to take anything \_\_ other than \_\_their mother’s milk. When they did get bigger, Jimmy was allowed to feed them a \_\_ mixture \_\_ of fish and cereal.

A few weeks later Jimmy’s father told him that he could keep only one of the young cats and he would have to give the others away. Jimmy tried to decide which one to keep. He noticed that a small black one was almost \_\_ like\_\_ a dog in its responsiveness to human beings and seemed to have much less \_\_ indifference \_\_ to people than cats ordinarily are supposed to have. Jimmy decided to keep that one, and when he picked it up, it began to lick his hand. The little cat seemed to want to show him how \_\_ grateful \_\_ it felt. Soon, the other five had been given away, and the little black one remained with the Anderson.

One night, when Jimmy was \_\_ lying \_\_ in bed with his door partially shut and the windows wide open, he suddenly heard the door move with its characteristic \_\_ creaky \_\_ noise. At the same time he felt a rush of cold air over him. The open window and the opening door were creating a \_\_ draught \_\_. He was very frightened and sat up. He tried to see by the \_\_ dim \_\_ moonlight streaming faintly into the room. At first, he could see \_\_ nothing \_\_. Then, looking toward the floor, he saw \_\_ the little cat \_\_ trying to push the door open with its \_\_ paw \_\_. Jimmy, who had been very tense with fear, felt a wave of emotion rising up in him and was soon \_\_ overwhelmed \_\_ by immense relief. He laughed and decided right \_\_ then and there \_\_ what he would name the cat, which until then had been without a name. He decided to name him Explorer because he was \_\_ curious \_\_ enough to open doors.

几个月前，Andersons的猫生了小猫。有六个，非常小。事实上，每一个都是如此之小，它可以适合一个人的大衣口袋。安德森的小男孩，吉米，非常兴奋，并想养活他们马上。然而，他不得不等待。直到他们一个月大的时候，他们才可以拿走除了母亲的牛奶以外的任何东西。当他们变得更大，吉米被允许喂他们的鱼和谷物混合物。

几个星期后，吉米的父亲告诉他，他只能养一只小猫，他必须把其他的猫给赶走。吉米试图决定该保留哪一个。他注意到一只小黑猫,它在对人类的反应上几乎像狗一样，似乎对人的冷漠程度远比一般人认为的要小得多。吉米决定保留那一个，当他拿起它，它开始舔他的手。那只小猫似乎想向他表达它的感激之情。很快，另外五个人就被释放了，小黑人留在了乔林身边。

一天晚上，当吉米躺在床上，他的门部分关闭，窗户大开着，他突然听见门移动以其特有的叽叽嘎嘎的噪音。同时他感到一阵冷空气对他。开着的窗户和开着的门在通风。他非常害怕，坐了起来。他试图透过昏暗的月光，隐约地看到房间里。起初，他什么也看不见。然后，看着地板，他看见小猫试图用爪子把门推开。吉米非常害怕，感到一阵情绪的波动在他身上升起，很快就被巨大的解脱淹没了。他笑了，然后决定他会叫什么名字的猫，直到那时一直没有名字。他决定把他命名为探险家，因为他好奇心足以打开门。

Agnes Miller was one of the earliest leaders of the women’s liberation movement in U.S. She was born \_\_ on \_\_ a farm in Missouri in 1892. She had a very happy life \_\_ as \_\_ a child. Her parents and her brothers always \_\_ treated \_\_ her as their favorite. She \_\_ enjoyed \_\_ her years in school and was a very good student of mathematics.

In 1900 Agnes went \_\_ off \_\_ to college. Here she first became \_\_ aware \_\_ that women were not treated as equals. She didn’t like being treated unequally \_\_ but \_\_ she tried to get a job in her \_\_ major \_\_ field---- physics. She soon found it was almost impossible \_\_ for \_\_ a woman to do so.

Agnes spent a whole year \_\_ looking \_\_ for a job. Finally she gave up \_\_ in \_\_ anger. She began writing letters of protest to various newspapers. An editor in New York liked her ideas very much. He \_\_ especially \_\_ liked her style. He asked her to do a series of stories \_\_ on \_\_ the difficulties women had in finding a job.

She traveled to several large cities \_\_ to write \_\_ stories about them. Her articles began to \_\_ appear \_\_ in more and more newspapers. Her book in \_\_ support \_\_ of women’s liberation became a bestseller(畅销书). She also wrote stories and poems. But it was her work on equal right for women \_\_ that \_\_ provided most of her income. \_\_ As \_\_ she never saw equal right for women she never \_\_ gave up \_\_ her fight. And she \_\_ showed \_\_ many other women the way to continue the fight.

Agnes Miller是美国最早的妇女解放运动的领导人之一，她出生于1892的一个农场在。她有一个非常幸福的生活作为一个孩子。她的父母和她的兄弟总是把她当作他们的最爱。她在学校过得很愉快，是一个很好的数学学生。

1900艾格尼丝去上大学。在这里，她首先意识到，妇女并没有平等对待。她不喜欢受到不平等的待遇，但她想在自己的专业领域获得一份工作--物理。她很快就发现，一个女人这样做几乎是不可能的。

艾格尼丝花了整整一年找工作。最后她生气地放弃了。她开始给各种报纸写抗议信。纽约的一位编辑非常喜欢她的观点。他特别喜欢她的风格。他让她做一系列关于妇女找工作困难的故事。

她到几个大城市去写有关他们的故事。她的文章开始出现在越来越多的报纸上。在女性解放的支持她的书成为畅销书（畅销书）。她还写故事和诗歌。但她的工作是平等的权利，妇女提供了她的大部分收入。因为她从来没有看到妇女平等的权利，她从来没有放弃她的斗争。她展示了许多其他女人继续战斗的方式。

Can earthquake be predicted? Scientist are \_\_ working on \_\_ programs to predict where and when an earthquake will occur. They hope to \_\_ develop \_\_ an early warning system that can be used to forecast earthquakes so that lives can be saved. The scientists who are \_\_ involved in \_\_ this work are called seismologists. The word seismologist comes from the Greek word seismos, \_\_ meaning \_\_ earthquake.

Earthquakes are the most dangerous and \_\_ deadly \_\_ of all natural events. They occur in many parts of the world. Giant earthquakes have been recorded in Iran, China, Guatemala, Chile, India, and Alaska. Two of the biggest earthquakes that were ever recorded \_\_ took place \_\_ in China and Alaska. These earthquakes measured about 8.5 on the Richter Scale. The Richter Scale was devised by Charles Richter in 1935, and compare the energy \_\_ level \_ of earthquakes. An earthquake that measures a 2 on the scale can be felt but causes little damage. One that measures 4.5 on the scale can cause slight damage, and an earthquake that has a reading of over 7 can cause \_\_ major \_\_ damage. It is important to \_\_ note \_\_ that a reading of 4 indicates a quake ten times as strong as \_\_ one \_\_ with a reading of 3. Seismologists want to be able to predict those earthquakes that have a reading of over 4 on the Richter Scale.

\_\_ How \_\_ do earthquakes occur? Earthquakes are caused by the shifting of rocks along cracks, or faults, \_\_ in \_\_ the earth’s crust. The fault is produced when rocks near each other are pulled \_\_ in \_\_ different directions. The \_\_ best-known \_\_ fault in North American is the San Andreas fault in the state of California in the U.S..

Earthquake prediction is in its \_\_ infancy \_\_. Everyone agrees that earthquakes \_\_ cannot \_\_ be predicted with any reliability. Scientists have only a \_\_ partial \_\_ understanding of the physical processes that cause earthquakes. Much more research has to be done. New and more up-to-date methods have \_\_ to be found \_\_ for collecting earthquake data and analyzing it. \_\_ However \_\_, seismologists have had some success in predicting earthquakes. Several small earthquakes were predicted in New York State, in the eastern part of the U.S. Chinese seismologists predicted a major one in Haicheng in 1975, and Soviet scientist predicted a major one in Garm in 1978. While this is a small start, it is \_\_ still \_\_ a beginning

地震能预报吗？科学家正在研究预测地震发生在何时何地的计划。他们希望开发一个早期预警系统，可以用来预测地震，从而挽救生命。参与这项工作的科学家称为地震学家。这个词来自希腊字的地震学家，\_意义\_地震。

地震是所有自然事件中最危险和致命的。它们发生在世界的许多地方。有过大地震的记录在伊朗，中国，瓜地马拉，智利，印度，阿拉斯加。最大的两次地震是有史以来发生在中国和阿拉斯加。这些地震测量的李希特规模约8.5。Richter Scale在1935设计了Charles Richter，并比较了地震的能级。一个能测量2的地震可以感觉到，但是造成的伤害很小。一个测量4.5的规模可能会造成轻微的损害，并有超过7的地震可能会造成重大损害。值得注意的是，4的读数表明地震的强度是3读数的十倍。地震学家希望能够预测地震，有一个阅读超过4规模的李希特。

地震是如何发生的？地震是由岩石沿着地球地壳的裂缝或断层移动而引起的。断层是在相邻的岩石被拉向不同方向时产生的。北美最著名的断层是加利福尼亚州的圣安德烈亚斯断层。

地震预报处于初级阶段。大家都同意，地震不能预测任何可靠性。科学家只对引起地震的物理过程有一定的了解。还有更多的研究要做。新的和更先进的方法，必须找到收集地震数据和分析。然而，地震学家在预测地震方面已取得了一些成功。在纽约州的几次小地震进行预测，在美国东部的中国地震学家预测在海城的一个主要的1975个，和苏联科学家预测在1978 加尔姆的一个大的一个。虽然这是一个小的开始，但它仍然是一个开始

Smoking, which may be a pleasure for some people, is a serious source of discomfort for their fellows. \_\_ Further \_\_, medical authorities express their \_\_ concern \_\_ about the effect of smoking \_\_\_ on \_\_\_ the health not only \_\_ to \_\_ those who smoke but also of those who do not. In fact, non-smokers who must \_\_ involuntarily \_\_ inhale the air polluted by tobacco smoke may \_\_ suffer \_\_ more than the smokers themselves.

As you are doubtless \_\_ aware \_\_, a considerable number of our students have \_\_ joined \_\_ in effort to \_\_ persuade \_\_ the university to ban smoking in the classrooms. I believe they are \_\_ entirely \_\_ right in their aim. \_\_ However \_\_, I would hope that it is \_\_ possible \_\_ to achieve this by \_\_ calling \_\_ on the smokers to use good judgment and show concern \_\_ for\_ others rather than regulation.

Smoking is \_\_ prohibited \_\_ by city laws in theaters and halls used for \_\_ showing \_\_ films as well as in laboratories where there \_\_ may \_\_ be a fire hazard. Elsewhere it is up to your good sense.

I am \_\_ therefore \_ asking you to maintain \_\_ “No Smoking” \_\_ in the auditoriums, classrooms and seminar rooms. This will prove that you have the non-smokers health and well-being in \_\_ mind \_\_ which is very important to a large number of our students.

吸烟对某些人来说是一种乐趣，但对他们来说却是一种严重的不适。此外，医疗当局表达了他们的关注吸烟对健康的影响，不仅对那些谁吸烟，而且那些谁不。事实上，不吸烟的人必须不由自主地吸入被烟污染的空气，他们的患病率可能会超过吸烟者本身。

正如你们所知道的，相当多的学生都在努力说服大学禁止在教室吸烟。我相信他们的目标完全正确。不过，我希望这是可能做到这一点，呼吁吸烟者使用良好的判断和关心他人，而不是监管。

城市法律禁止在剧院和展厅内吸烟，用于放映电影以及在有火灾危险的实验室。其他地方取决于你的判断力。

因此我要求你们保持“禁止吸烟”的礼堂，教室和会议室。这将证明你有非吸烟者的健康和福祉铭记这是非常重要的一大批学生。