

完形填空**Passage 7**

Strange things happen to time when you travel, because the earth is divided into twenty-four parts, 21 a part. You can have days with more or fewer than twenty-four hours, and weeks with more or fewer than seven days.

Your ship goes into 22 time part every day if you make a five-day journey across the Atlantic Ocean. As you go into each part, the time 23 one hour.

Traveling west, you set your clock back; traveling east, you let it ahead. Each day of your journey has either twenty-five or twenty-three hours.

If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you 24 the International Date Line. This is the point where a new day 25 . When you go across the line, you change your calendar one full day, back or ahead.

在你旅行的时候有一些奇怪的事发生，因为地球被分成 24 个部分，每个部分一小时。你可能过上多于或少于 24 小时的一天，多于或少于七天的一周。

如果你坐船在大西洋航行 5 天，你每天都经过一个不同的时区。你每经过一个时区，时间就变化一小时，向西航行，你把时钟调后，向东航行，你把时间调前。每天有 25 小时或者 23 小时。

如果你坐船穿过太平洋，你就可以跨过国际日期变更线，这就是一天的开始你就要把日期调前或调后一天。

21. A. a different B. one hour C. cross D. changes E.

begins

22. A. a different B. one hour C. cross D. changes E.

begins

23. A. a different B. one hour C. cross D. changes E.

begins

24. A. a different B. one hour C. cross D. changes E.

begins

25. A. a different B. one hour C. cross D. changes E.

begins

KEY : BADCE

21. 答案：B

知识点：名词

解析：hour 名词,意为“小时”。one hour 一小时。每一时区相差一小时，这是常识，故选择 B 项。

22. 答案：A

知识点：形容词

解析：different 是形容词，意为“不同的”。different time part,不同的时区。

23. 答案：D

知识点：动词

解析：change 是动词，意为“改变，变化”。你每经过一个时区，时间就变化一小时，选择 change。

24. 答案：C

知识点：动词

解析：cross 是动词，意为“横过，交叉”。也可作名词，意为“交叉，十字架”。

注意与 across 相区别，across 是介词，意为“穿过，横过”。跨过国际日期变更线用动词 cross。

25. 答案：E

知识点：动词

解析：begin 是动词，意为“开始”。新一天的开始 a new day begins.

解答方法：这是一篇说明文，介绍了世界上的时区。先分析一下选项。different 是形容词，意为“不同的”。hour 名词，意为“小时”。cross 是动词，意为“横过，交叉”。change 是动词，意为“改变，变化”。begin 是动词，意为“开始”。第 21 题空前提到了 24 个时区，一天有 24 个小时，每个时区是 1 小时，选择 one hour.第 22 题不同的时区，different time part. 第 23 题句意为“你每经过一个时区，时间就变化一小时”，表示变化，选择动词 change.第 24 空前有主语 you，选择动词 cross,第 25 题表示新的一天开始，选择 begin.

Passage 8

The last patient left his office. Mr. South had a look at the 21 on the wall. It was a quarter to six. It meant that he had to stay there for fifteen minutes. A friend of his asked him to dinner that evening. Of course he should 22 some flowers for her. He brought out the purse and counted the money in it. He had sixty dollars and it was enough to do that. And then he remembered he bought a newspaper on his way to the hospital after lunch. He was too busy to read it. Now he brought it out, but then came in a man 23 forty. He looked at him carefully. The man looked strange. Mr. South didn't know what he came for.

"What's wrong with you?" asked Mr. South.

"Nothing, Mr. South," said the man, "But..."

The man began to smile and said, "Don't you 24 me, Mr. South? You cured (治愈) my rheumatism (风湿病) three years ago."

"Mr. Bell?" "Yes. Did you 25 me not to get myself wet?"

"Yes, I did," answered the doctor.

"Well. I come here to ask you if you think it's OK for me to take a bath now?"

最后一个病人离开了他的办公室，南先生看了一眼墙上的钟，六点一刻了。这意味着，他还要在这呆 75 分钟。他的一个朋友叫他去吃晚饭，当然他需要给她买一些花，他拿出钱包，数数钱，他有 60 元，足够买花了。这时，他想起午饭后回医院的路上买了份报纸，因为太忙了，还没来得及看。现在他拿出来，准备

看，这时，进来一个大约岁左右的男人，他很仔细地看他，这个人看齐来很奇怪，南先生不知道他要做什么。你那里不舒服？南先生问道。“没有什么不舒服，南先生，这个男人回答，只是？

这个男人笑并说道，你不记得我了吗？南先生，三年前你治愈了我的风湿病。本先生？

是的，你告诉我不要把自己弄湿了。

是的，我说过。南医生回答到。

好的，我回到这儿，是想问你，我现在可以洗澡了吗？

21. A. clock B. buy C. tell D. about E. remember

22. A. clock B. buy C. tell D. about E. remember

23. A. clock B. buy C. tell D. about E. remember

24. A. clock B. buy C. tell D. about E. remember

25. A. clock B. buy C. tell D. about E. remember

KEY.ABDEC

21. 答案：A

知识点：名词

解析：clock 是名词，意为“钟表”，由后文的 It was a quarter to six.可知南先生看了一眼墙上的表，选择 clock.

22. 答案：B

知识点：动词

解析：buy 是动词，意为“购买”，常用于 buy sth. for sb. 为某人购买某物。

23. 答案：D

知识点：介词

解析：about 是介词，意为“大约”，空后是一个数词 forty,因此此处填 about.

24. 答案：E

知识点：动词

解析：remember 是动词，意为“记得，牢记”，remember sb. 记得某人。

25. 答案：C

知识点：动词

解析：tell 是动词，意为“告诉”。tell sb. (not) to do sth.告诉某人（不）做某事是固定用法。

解答方法：这是一则笑话，一位病人领会错了医生的嘱咐。我们先来分析一下各选项。clock 是名词，意为“钟表”，buy 是动词，意为“购买”，tell 是动词，意为“告诉”。about 是介词，意为“大约”，remember 是动词，意为“记得 牢记”。第 21 空，由空后的 on the wall 以及 5 点 45 分可知此处应该填 clock. 在国外，去别人家赴宴，要带些小礼物，在文中医生要买一些花，因此第 22 空选择 buy.第 23 空后是数字 forty，表示大约时选择 about.根据上下文我们知道医生曾治好了这个病人的风湿病，因此他们彼此认识，所以这里选择 remember。第 25 空后面是不要做某事，告诉某人不要做某事选择 tell。

Passage 9

Mr. Clarke works in a middle school. He likes reading and often borrows some books from the library. He keeps __ 21 to the radio every morning and reading newspapers after supper.

So he knows much and teaches well. His students worship (崇拜) him very much.

Mike, Mr. Clarke's little son, is only nine. He ²² likes reading books. And he often asks his father some questions Mr. Clarke always thinks he's too ²³ to understand him and chooses the easiest ones to answer. Of course the boy is not pleased with that.

One day Mike read __ 24 about the lights and was interested in it. When his father told him to do some housework, he went on thinking of it. He asked him 25 questions, and his father answered all. Then his father said proudly, "Fathers always know more than sons!" The boy thought for a while and said, "I don't think so!"

克拉克先生在一所中学工作。他喜欢阅读，经常从图书馆了借些书读。他每天早上都要听广播，晚饭后一定要看报纸。所以他很渊博，书也教得好。他的学生非常崇拜他。

克拉克先生的小儿子迈克才 9 岁。他也喜欢读书。他经常问爸爸一些问题。克拉克先生总是认为迈克太小以致很难理解他的话，他便选择最简单的答案。当然了，迈克并不开心。有一天迈克读到一些关于灯的内容，非常感兴趣。爸爸叫他去写作业时，他依然在想那些灯。迈克问了爸爸一些问题，爸爸回答了所有的问题。然后克拉克先生很自豪地说：“父亲总是比儿子知道的多！”

迈克想了会，说道：“那可不一定。”

1. A. a few B. listening C. also D. young E. something
2. A. a few B. listening C. also D. young E. something
3. A. a few B. listening C. also D. young E. something
4. A. a few B. listening C. also D. young E. something
5. A. a few B. listening C. also D. young E. something

KEY : BCDEA

21. 答案：B

知识点：动词词组

解析：listen 是不及物动词，意为“听”，常用介词 to 搭配表示听 listen to。

在文中 listen to the radio 意为“听广播”。注意句中涉及了 keep doing 的用法，意为“保持做某事”。

22. 答案：C

知识点：副词

解析：also 是副词，意为“也，同样”。常用在 be 动词之后，实意动词之前。

在文中 also 用在 like 前表示也。

23. 答案：D

知识点：形容词

解析：young 是形容词，意为“年轻的”，该空涉及了 too... to do 结构，意为“太.....而不能”，too young to understand 意为“太年轻而不能理解”。

24. 答案：E

知识点：代词

解析：something 是代词，意为“某事，某物”，read something about 读一些关于.....

25. 答案：A

知识点：词汇知识

解析：a few 意为“一些，几个”，用来修饰可数名词。a little 也可表示“一些”，用来修饰不可数名词。

解答方法：这是一篇记叙文，讲述了父子之间的一件趣事。我们先来分析一下各个选项。a few 意为“一些，几个”，用来修饰可数名词。listen 是不及物动词，意为“听”，also 是副词，意为“也，同样”。常用在 be 动词之后，实意动词之前。young 是形容词，意为“年轻的”，something 是代词，意为“某事，某物”。首先，第 21 空后面是 radio,听广播用 listen to the radio,可以得出答案，第 22 空可以通过上下文意思得出答案，前文提到父亲爱读书，这里说儿子“也”爱读书，选择 also.

第 23 空所在的句意是父亲认为他太小而不能理解，选择 young.第 24 空前是 read 这个词，空后是 about,表示读关于什么的，用 read something about,因此我们选出答案。第 25 空表示几个，并且后面有可数名词复数 questions,可以选出答案。

Passage 10

Man can't go on increasing his number at the present rate. In the next 30 years man will face a period of crisis. 21 experts believe that there will be a widespread food shortage. Other experts think this is too pessimistic (悲观的) , and man can prevent things 22 worse than they are now.

One thing that man can do is to limit the number of babies born. The need for this is obvious, 23 it is not easy to achieve. People have to be persuaded to limit their families. In the countries of the population explosion, many people like big families. The parents think that this 24 a bigger income for the family and ensures there will be someone in the family who will look after them in old age.

Several governments have 25 birth control policies in recent years.

Among them are Japan, China, India and Egypt. In some cases the results have not been successful. Japan has been an exception. People were encouraged to limit their families in the 1950's, which has effectively reduced the birth rate in Japan.

人类不能继续按现在这样的增长速度增加人口了。否则接下来的年人们将要面临一个危机期。有些专家认为，人类将会面临严重的粮食短缺。另一些专家认为这种观点太悲观了，觉得人类可以在情况变得更糟糕之前改变这种局面。但目前世界上有三分之二的人处于营养不良或是饥饿之中。

人们能做的一件事就是降低出生率。这种需要是显而易见的，但却很难做到。必须说服人们限制家庭规模。

21. A. from getting B. some C. but D. adopted E. brings

22. A. from getting B. some C. but D. adopted E. brings

23. A. from getting B. some C. but D. adopted E. brings

24. A. from getting B. some C. but D. adopted E. brings

25. A. from getting B. some C. but D. adopted E. brings

KEY.BACED

21. 答案：B

知识点：形容词

解析：some 是形容词，意为“一些”，它既可以修饰可数名词，也可以修饰不可数名词。

22. 答案：A

知识点：固定搭配（prevent from）

解析 此空涉及的知识点为 prevent sth. from doing 防止某事发生。prevent 是动词，意为“防止，阻止”。prevent things from getting worse 防止事情变得更糟。

23. 答案：C

知识点：连词

解析：but 是连词，意为“但是”，表示转折关系。空的前后为转折关系，故选择 but.

24. 答案：E

知识点：动词

解析：bring 是动词，意为“带来”。bring income 带来收入。

25. 答案：D

知识点：动词

解析：adopt 是动词，意为“采取，接受”。过去式和过去分词形式都是 adopted.

adopt birth control policies 采取计划生育政策。

解答方法：这是一篇关于人口增长过快的文章，文章介绍了一些专家就此事的一些观点。我们先来分析一下选项。from getting 是固定结构的一部分，要结合文章选出答案。some 是形容词，意为“一些”，用来修饰可数名词和不可数名词。but 是连词，意为“但是”，表示转折关系。adopted 是 adopt 的过去分词形式。adopt 是动词，意为“采取，接受”。brings 是 bring 的单数第三人称形式，bring 是动词，意为“带来”。第 21 空后是名词复数形式 experts，该空选择 some 形容词，修饰名词。22 空前为 prevent things，prevent 通常用于 prevent things from doing 故选择 A 项。23 空可由空前后两个句子为转折关系得出答案。第 24 空根据句意表示带来，选择 brings.第 25 空根据句意，采用计划生育政策，选择 D 项。