06年GCT考试英语辅导教材--完型(9) PDF转换可能丢失图片 或格式,建议阅读原文 https://www.100test.com/kao\_ti2020/113/2021\_2022\_06\_E5\_B9\_B4 GCT\_E8\_80\_c77\_113819.htm Passage 15 Today the car is the most popular sort of transportation in all of the United States. It has completely \_\_\_1\_\_ the horse as a means of everyday transportation. Americans use their car for \_\_2\_ 90% of all personal business. Most Americans are able to \_\_\_3\_ cars. The average price of a regularly made car was 1,050 in 1950, 1,470 in 1960 and up to 1,750 in 1975. During this period American car manufacturers set about \_\_\_4\_ their products and work efficiency. As aresult, the yearly income of the \_\_\_5\_\_ family increased from 1950 to 1975 faster than the price of cars. For this reason \_\_\_6\_\_ a new car takes a smaller part of a family 's total earnings today. In 1951 proportionally it took 8.1 months of an average family \_\_\_7\_ to buy a new car. In 1962 a new car \_\_\_8\_\_ 8.3 of a family annual earnings, by 1975 it only took 4.75 month income. In addition, the 1975 cars were technically superior to models from previous years. The \_\_\_9\_\_ of automobile extends throughout the economy as the car is so important to American. Americans spend more money \_\_\_10\_\_\_ keeping their cars running than on any other item 1. A.denied B.reproduced C.replaced D.ridiculed 2. A.hardly B.nearly C.certainly D.somehow来源: www.examda.com 3. A.buy B.sell C.race D.see 4. A.raising B.making C.reducing D.improving 5. A.unusual B.smallest C.average D.biggest 6. A.bringing B.obtain C.bought D.purchasing 7. A.income B.work C.plans D.debts 8. A.used B.spent C.cost D.needed 9. A.running B.notice C.influence

D.affect 10. A.to B.in C.of D.for 1. 【答案】C 【解析】本句意为 : 汽车取代了马,成为日常交通工具。Replace "取代" ; deny "否定、否认"; reproduce "复制"; ridicule "嘲笑 。故选replace。 2.【答案】B【解析】nearly"接近" ; hardly "几乎不"; certainly "肯定"; somehow "设法" 接近90%符合句意。 3.【答案】A【解析】根据上下文,本 句的意思应该是"大部分的美国人能够买车"。 4.【答案 】D【解析】本句的意思是"汽车生产商开始改进产品,提 高效率",只有improve"改进"符合句意。Raise提高. make 制造. reduce减少。 5.【答案】C【解析】根据上下文,只能 选average "平均"。unusual不同寻常的。6.【答案】D【解 析】本句缺主语,只有A和D可作主语,但A项的意思不符 。Purchasing"购买",符合句意。7.【答案】A【解析】本 句指的是家庭收入,只有income符合句意。8.【答案】C【 解析】在表示某物花费某人多少钱的意思时,若物为主语, 动词要用cost。 9.【答案】C【解析】本句意为汽车的影响涉 及整个经济。Influence "影响"; affect是动词,不符合语法 ; running和notice不符合句意。10.【答案】B【解析】spend (in) doing sth.是固定搭配。来源:www.examda.com Passage 16 More and more students want to study in "hot" majors. \_\_1\_ a result, many students want to give up their interests and study in these \_\_\_2\_\_ such as foreign languages, international business and law, etc. Fewer and fewer students choose scientific majors, such as maths, physics and biology, and art majors, \_\_3\_ history, Chinese and philosophy. Only a few students can study in these "hot" majors, because the number of these "hot" majors \_\_4\_ limited.

If one has no interest in his work or study, \_\_\_5\_\_ can he do well? I learned this from one of my classmates. He is \_\_\_6\_\_ the countryside. His parents are farmers. Though he likes biology, he chose " international business". He \_\_\_7\_\_ to live a life which is different  $\_8$  of his parents. In the end, he found he  $\_9$  in doing business. He found all the subjects to be tiresome. \_\_\_10\_\_\_ this wouldn 't have happened if he had chosen his major according to his own interests. 1. A. Being B. For C. Having D. As 2. A. place B. room C. areas D. space 3. A. even B. like C. just D. or 4. A. is B. are C. would be D. have been 5. A. why B. and what C. how D. and how 6. A. out of B. off C. in D. from 7. A. wantsB. doesn 't wantC. enjoysD. doesn 't like 8. A. from which B. from that C. for which D. for that 9. A. was interested B. was clever C. was not interested D. was not clever 10. A. So B. Then C. Just then D. Maybe 1. 【答案】D。 【解析】as a result表示"结果(是)....."。2.【答案】C。【 解析】根据本句内容可知:"许多学生想放弃(give up)他们的 爱好而学习诸如外语、国际贸易、法律这些学科(领域)(areas) "。来源:www.examda.com 3.【答案】B。【解析】like在此 基本上等于such as,以避免重复。4.【答案】A。 】the number of与单数谓语连用。 5.【答案】C。【解析】参 见8。在how can he do well中,动词do作不及物动词,意为" 进行","发展"。6.【答案】D。【解析】Be from...来自 .....。 7.【答案】A。 【解析】Doesn't want,doesn't like 不符合语意,答案enjoys不符合语法规则。 8.【答案】B。【 解析】be different from that of his parents与其父母的生活不同 。That指前面的life。 9.【答案】C。 【解析】was interested不

符合语意, was clever, was not clever易排除。10.【答案】D。【解析】"或许在当初他按照自己的爱好选择他的专攻课程,这种情况就不会发生"。此句表示与过去事实相反(条件句中用虚拟语气)。100Test下载频道开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com