职称英语综合类完形填空练习题(五) PDF转换可能丢失图 片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao\_ti2020/130/2021\_2022\_\_E8\_81\_8C\_ E7\_A7\_B0\_E8\_8B\_B1\_E8\_c91\_130272.htm PASSAGE 8 An Absent-minded Professor Professor Smith lived alone. He was very absent-minded. He used to \_\_\_1\_\_ the university to give a lecture and find that he had forgotten to bring his notes. Or he <u>2</u> lose his spectacles and be unable to see the <u>3</u>. He could never find any chalk to \_\_\_4\_\_ with, and he often forgot the time and would ramble 5\_\_\_\_ for hours because he had \_\_\_6\_\_\_ his watch at home. But the most \_\_\_7\_\_ thing of all about him was his \_\_\_8\_\_. His overcoat was rarely \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_, as most of the buttons were \_\_\_10\_\_\_. His shoes were usually untied because he had lost the laces. He \_\_\_11\_\_\_ his comb as well because his hair was always standing \_\_\_12\_\_\_, that is unless he was \_\_\_13\_\_\_ his battered old hat with the brim missing. His trousers were \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_ by an old tie instead of a belt. He was a chain smoker. He would smoke \_\_\_\_\_15\_\_\_ in class. Cigarette ash was liberally scattered over his waistcoat. 1. A) arrive in B) arrive at C) arrive D) arriving 2. A) was used to B) was accustomed to C) could D) would 3. A) blackboard B) floor C) door D) window 4. A) teach B) deliver C) write D) address 5. A) of B) at C) in D) on 6. A) put B) placed C) left D) forgotten 7. A) exciting B) amazing C) attractive D) delightful 8. A) appearance B) act C) behavior D) conduct 9. A) tied B) fastened C) ironed D) patched 10. A) losing B) falling C) missing D) hanging 11. A) has lost B) loses C) must have lost D) must lose 12. A) on end B) up C) aside D) back 13. A) putting on B) wearing on C) wearing

D) having 14. A) rounded up B) stuck together C) put together D) held up 15. A) even B) frequently C) constantly D) continuously Keys: BDACD CBABC CACDA PASSAGE 9 Highways in the United States The United States is well-known for its network of major highways designed to help a driver get from one place to another in the shortest possible time. \_\_1\_\_ these wide modern roads are generally <u>2</u> and well maintained, with few sharp curves and 3\_\_\_3 straight sections, a direct route is not always the most \_\_4\_\_ one. Large highways often pass \_\_5\_\_ scenic areas and interesting small towns. Furthermore, these highways generally \_\_6\_\_\_ large urban centers which means that they become crowded with \_\_\_7\_\_ traffic during rush hours, \_\_\_8\_\_ the "fast, direct" way becomes a very slow route. However, there is almost always another route to \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_ if you are not in a hurry. Not for from the relatively new "superhighways", there are often older, \_\_\_10\_\_\_ heavily traveled roads which go through the countryside. \_\_\_11\_\_\_ are good lane roads. others are uneven roads curving \_\_\_12\_\_\_ the country. These secondary routes may go up steep slopes, along hilly cliffs or down frightening hillsides to towns \_\_\_13\_\_\_ in deep valleys. Though these are less <u>14</u> routes, longer and slower, they generally go to places \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_ the air is clean and the scenery is beautiful, and the driver may have a chance to get a fresh, clean view of the world. 1. A) Although B) But C) Since D) Because 2. A) uneven B) bumpy C) rough D) smooth 3. A) little B) much C) many D) few 4. A) terrible B) horrible C) tolerable D) enjoyable 5. A) to B) into C) at D) by 6. A) merge B) connect C) combine D) mix 7. A) busy B) small C)

large D) heavy 8. A) when B) where C) which D) that 9. A) walk B) go C) take D) fix 10. A) more B) less C) very D) extremely 11. A) All of these B) None of these C) All roads D) Some of these 12. A) out of B) out C) through D) from 13. A) lying B) lie C) lies D) lay 14. A) direct B) indirect C) enjoyable D) beautiful 15. A) these B) which C) that D) where Keys: ADCDD BDACB DCAAD PASSAGE 10 A Biological Clock Every living thing has what scientists call a biological clock that controls behavior. The biological clock tells \_\_1\_\_ when to form flowers and when the flowers should open. It tells <u>2</u> when to leave the protective cocoon and fly away, and it tells animals and human beings when to eat, sleep and wake. Events outside the plant and animal <u>3</u> the actions of some biological clocks. Scientists recently found, for example, that a tiny animal changes the color of its fur \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_ the number of hours of daylight. In the short \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_ of winter, its fur becomes white. The fur becomes gray brown in color in the longer hours of daylight in summer. Inner signals control other biological clocks. German scientists found that some kind of internal clock seems to order birds to begin their long migration <u>6</u> twice each year. Birds <u>7</u> from flying become restless when it is time for the trip, <u>8</u> they become calm again when the time of the flight has ended. Scientists say they are beginning to learn which <u>9</u> of the brain contain biological clocks. An American researcher, Martin Moorhead, said a small group of cells near the front of the brain \_\_\_10\_\_\_ to control the timing of some of our actions. These \_\_\_11\_\_\_ tell a person when to \_\_\_12\_\_\_, when to sleep and when to seek food. Scientists say there probably

are other biological clock cells that control other body activities. Dr. Moorhead is studying \_\_\_13\_\_\_ our biological clocks affect the way we do our work. For example, most of us have great difficulty if we must often change to different work hours. \_\_\_14\_\_\_ can take many days for a human body to accept the major change in work hours. Dr. Moorhead said industrial officials should have a better understanding of biological clocks and how they affect workers. He said \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_ understanding could cut sickness and accidents at work and would help increase a factorys production. 1. A) scientists B) humans C) plants D) animals 2. A) insects B) birds C) fish D) snakes 3. A) effect B) affect C) effected D) affected 4. A) because B) for the reason that C) because of D) since 5. A) months B) days C) minutes D) weeks 6. A) flight B) fly C) movement D) transportation 7. A) prevented from B) ordered by C) helped by D) intruded on 8. A) and B) but C) therefore D) however 9. A) portions B) parts C) sections D kinds 10. A) try B) tries C) seem D) seems 11. A) things B) parts C) cells D) actions 12. A) awaken B) wake C) awake D) wake-up 13. A) how B) why C) where D) what 14. A) We B) It C) They D) You 15. A) so B) with C) such D) if KEYS: CABCB AABBD CAABC 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