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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/163/2021_2022__E5_9B_9B_E7_BA_A7_E5_AE_8C_E5_c83_163677.htm There are more than forty universities in Britain nearly twice as many as in 1960. During the 1960s eight completely new ones were founded, and ten other new ones were created 1 converting old colleges of technology into universities. In the same period the 2 of students more than doubled, from 70000 to 3 than 200,000. By 1973 about 10% of men aged from eighteen 4 twenty-one were in universities and about 5% of women. All the universities are private institutions. Each has its 5 governing councils, 6 some local businessmen and local politicians as 7 a few academics(大学教师). The state began to give grants to them fifty years 8 , and by 1970 each university derived nearly all its 9 from state grants. Students have to 10 fees and living costs, but every student may receive from the local authority of the place 11 he lives a personal grant which is enough to pay his full costs, including lodging and 12 unless his parents are 13 . Most 14 take jobs in the summer 15 about six weeks, but they do not normally do outside 16 during the academic year. The Department of Education takes 17 for the payment which cover the whole expenditure of the 18 , but it does not exercise direct control. It can have an important influence 19 new developments through its power to distribute funds, but it takes the advice of the University Grants Committee, a body which is mainly 20 of academics. 1.A.with B.by C.at D.into 2.A.amount B.quantity C.lot D.number 3.A.more B.much C.less D.fewer

4.A.with B.to C.from D.beyond 5.A.self B.kind C.own D.personal
6.A.making B.consisting C.including D.taking 7.A.good B.long
C.little D.well 8.A.ago B.before C.after D.ever 9.A.suggestions
B.grades C.profits D.funds 10.A.make B.pay C.change D.delay
11.A.what B.which C.where D.how 12.A.living B.drinking C.food
D.shelter 13.A.poor B.generous C.kindhearted D.rich
14.A.professors B.students C.politicians D.businessmen 15.A.at
B.since C.with D.for 16.A.travel B.work C.experiment D.study
17.A.responsibility B.advice C.duty D.pleasure 18.A.government
B.school C.universities D.committees 19.A.at B.to C.on D.form
20.A.consisted B.composed C.made D.taken 1.【答案】B【解析】
by doing “通过某种方式”，其他三个介词不适用。2.【答案】D【解析】
the number of “.....的数量”，修饰可数名词。3.【答案】A【解析】
than的前面要用比较级，表示多的意思只能选more。4.【答案】B【解析】
from...to “从.....到...”，固定搭配。5.【答案】C【解析】its own “它自己的”
。6.【答案】C【解析】including作介词，“包括”；consist...of “由.....组成”。
making和taking词意不符7.【答案】D【解析】as well “也，除.....之外”。
其他词与well搭配，无此意思。8.【答案】A【解析】ago是从现在算起；before是从
过去某一时点算起。9.【答案】D【解析】fund “资金”，这里是说“大学从政府的
拨款中获得全部的资金”。suggestions “建议”；grades “成绩”；profits “利润”。
10.【答案】B【解析】pay fees “支付费用”。本句意为学生得支付学习和生活费用。
11.【答案】C【解析】where引导地点状语从句。12.【答案】C【解析】lodging and food “食宿”，固定搭配。

13.【答案】D【解析】这里是说“学生可以受到居住地政府的资助，包括食宿，除非他父母富有。 14.【答案】B【解析】这里是说大多数学生在暑假打工大约六星期。 15.【答案】D【解析】在这里介词for表示一段时间。 16.【答案】B【解析】work与前面的jobs相呼应。 17.【答案】A【解析】take responsibility for“对……承担责任”，固定搭配。 18.【答案】C【解析】这里是说教育部承担了大学的全部支付。 19.【答案】C【解析】have influence on“对……产生影响”，固定搭配。 20.【答案】B【解析】be composed of“由……组成”，固定搭配。 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