

综合填空辅导：综合填空练习题第三套 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A,B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center. For the past two years, I have been working on students' evaluation of classroom teaching. I have kept a record of informal conversations \_\_\_41\_\_\_ some 300 students from at \_\_\_42\_\_\_ twenty-one colleges and universities. The students were generally \_\_\_43\_\_\_ and direct in their comments \_\_\_44\_\_\_ how course work could be better \_\_\_45\_\_\_. Most of their remarks were kindly \_\_\_46\_\_\_ with tolerance rather than bitterness and frequently were softened by the \_\_\_47\_\_\_ that the students were speaking \_\_\_48\_\_\_ some, not all, instructors. Nevertheless, \_\_\_49\_\_\_ the following suggestions and comments indicate, students feel \_\_\_50\_\_\_ with things-as-they-are in the classroom. Professors should be \_\_\_51\_\_\_ from reading lecture notes. " It makes their \_\_\_52\_\_\_ monotonous ( 单调的 ) . " If they are going to read, why not \_\_\_53\_\_\_ out copies of the lecture? Then we \_\_\_54\_\_\_ need to go to class. Professors should \_\_\_55\_\_\_ repeating in lectures material that is in the text-book. " \_\_\_56\_\_\_ we ' ve read the material, we want to \_\_\_57\_\_\_ it or hear it elaborated on, \_\_\_58\_\_\_ repeated. " " A lot of students hate to buy a \_\_\_59\_\_\_ text that the professor has written \_\_\_60\_\_\_ to have his lectures repeat it. " 41. A) involving B) counting C) covering D) figuring 42.

- A) best B) least C) length D) large  
43. A) reserved B) hard-working  
C) polite D) frank  
44. A) over B) at C) on D) of  
45. A) presented B) submitted  
C) described D) written  
46. A) received B) addressed C) made  
D) taken  
47. A) occasion B) truth C) case D) fact  
48. A) on B) about  
C) at D) with  
49. A) though B) whether C) as D) if  
50. A) dissatisfied B) unsatisfactory  
C) satisfied D) satisfactory  
51. A) interfered B) interrupted  
C) discouraged D) disturbed  
52. A) voices B) sounds  
C) pronunciation D) gestures  
53. A) hold B) leave C) drop  
D) give  
54. A) couldn't B) wouldn't  
C) mustn't D) shouldn't  
55. A) refuse B) prohibit  
C) prevent D) avoid  
56. A) Once B) Until  
C) However D) Unless  
57. A) remember B) argue  
C) discuss D) keep  
58. A) yet B) not C) and  
D) or  
59. A) desired B) revised  
C) required D) deserved  
60. A) about B) how  
C) but D) only

译文似乎任何一个文明社会都不能没有玩具。但是玩具是何时以及如何发展的，却无人知晓。也许只是让孩子们有事情可做。和现在一样，古时候，多数男孩子玩某些玩具，而女孩子则玩另外一些玩具。在社会角色被严格界定的社会里，男孩们的玩耍模仿父辈们的活动，女孩们则模仿母亲的事务。因为孩子们要准备进入成人世界，并将承担各自的社会角色和责任。因此，即使在玩耍中，也会如此。值得注意的是，玩具的发展历史，在几百年里不变多于变更。变化地大部分都是关于制作工艺、机械和技术。令人惊奇的是，玩具在世界各地发展的普遍性以及它们从古到今一脉相承。在埃及、在美洲、在中国，在日本，玩具都大致相同。变化都是基于当地习惯和生活方式，因为玩具是模拟周围环造的。几乎每个文明社会都有小兵器、玩具士兵、小动物和汽车这样的

玩具。玩具一般可以被看成是一种艺术形式，它们没有受到以发明为特征的技术飞跃的影响，而这些发明物是为成人所用的。例如从轮子到牛车再到汽车的发明是一个直线的进步历程。而将公元前3000年孩子玩的拨浪鼓发与今天孩子们玩的相比较，没有体现出任何创新。每种拨浪鼓都是那个时代的艺术审美情趣的产物，并受到那个时代制作材料的限制。

完型填空41. A 42. B 43. D 44. C 45. A 46. C 47. D 48. B 49. B 50.

A51. C 52. A 53. D 54. B 55. D 56. A 57. C 58. B 59. C 60. D 100Test

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