

大学英语四级考试专项练习题：完形填空（五）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/502/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_A4\\_A7\\_E5\\_AD\\_A6\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_c83\\_502997.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/502/2021_2022__E5_A4_A7_E5_AD_A6_E8_8B_B1_E8_c83_502997.htm) 2005年12月

As a physician who travels quite a lot, I spend a lot of time on planes listening to that dreaded “ Is there a doctor on board? ” announcement. I ’ ve been 71 only once for a woman who had merely fainted. But the 72 made me quite curious about how 73 this kind of thing happens. I wondered what I would do if 74 with a real midair medical emergency without access 75 a hospital staff and the usual emergency equipment. So 76 the New England Journal of Medicine last week 77 a study about inflight medical events, I read it 78 interest. The study estimated that there are a(n) 79 of 30 inflight medical emergencies on U.S. flights every day. Most of them are not 80. fainting and dizziness are the most frequent complaints. 81 13% of them roughly four a day are serious enough to 82 a pilot to change course. The most common of the serious emergencies 83 heart trouble, strokes, and difficult breathing. Let ’ s face it: plane rides are 84. For starters, cabin pressures at high altitudes are set at roughly 85 they would be if you lived at 5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. Most people can tolerate these pressures pretty 86, but passengers with heart disease 87 experience chest pains as result of the reduced amount of oxygen flowing through their blood. 88 common inflight problem is deep venous thrombosis the so called economy class syndrome (综合症). 89 happens, don ’ t panic. Things are getting better on the inflight emergency front. Thanks to more recent

legislation, flights with at 90 one attendant are starting to install emergency medical kits to treat heart attacks. 71.A.called B.addressedC.InformedD.surveyed 72.A.Accident B.conditionC.incidentD.disaster 73.A.soon B.longC.manyD.often 74.A.confronted B.treatedC.identifiedD.provided 75.A.for B.toC.byD.through 76.A.before B.sinceC.whenD.while 77.A.collected B.conductedC.discoveredD.published 78.A.by B.ofC.withD.in 79.A.amount B.averageC.sumD.number 80A.significant B.heavyC.commonD.serious 81.A.For B.OnC.ButD.So 82.A.require B.inspireC.engageD.command 83.A.include B.confineC.implyD.contain 84.A.enjoyable B.stimulatingC.tediousD.stressful 85.A.who B.whatC.whichD.that 86.A.harshly B.reluctantlyC.easilyD.casually 87.A.ought to B.mayC.used toD.need 88.A.Any B.OneC.OtherD.Another 89.A.Whatever B.WhicheverC.WheneverD.Wherever 90.A.most B.worstC.leastD.best 【答案】：71.A72.A73.D74.A75.B

76.C77.D78.C79.B80.D 81.C82.A83.A84.D85.B

86.C87.B88.D89.A90.C 【答案解析】：71.A call有召唤、召集之意。在飞机上有人生病了，就要call a doctor。其他几个选项，address指“称呼某人”，inform是“告诉”的意思，而survey则指“调查”，都不符合文意。72.A 此题考查词汇和上下文理解。飞机上有人突然晕倒是一件突发事件，即事故，所以，此题选择accident。incident指“事件”，disaster指“灾难”，用在这里，言过其实。73.D 此题考查上下文理解。这种事情发生的频率到底有多高呢?作者感到很好奇。四个选项中，只有how often连起来表示频率。故选D。74.A 此题

考查词汇和上下文理解。经观察，四个选项都加了“ed”表示被动语态。A、B、C、D选项的意思分别是“面对”、“对待”、“识别”、“假设”。作者由文章开头的小事故联想到如果真在半空中遇到严重的医疗事故，那自己将怎样面对。根据文意，此处应选confronted。75.B 此处考查词组的固定搭配access to“有权使用、接近”。作者想知道在没有医院医护人员和紧急医疗设备的情况下如何应对突发医疗事故。76.C 此题考查上下文连接。文意表达的是：“当上周的医疗周刊登出了关于机上医疗事件的研究时，我怀着巨大的兴趣去读了。”所以，这里选when。77.D 参照上文，“周刊”最可能发出的动作应该是“出版”。故选published。78.C 本题要表达“带着兴趣”，伴随用with。79.B 此处考查上下文理解。作者查出了美国平均每天机上突发医疗事件的次数，而数据统计一般都会用平均数字来说明问题。所以，这里选average。其他选项，a sum of、an amount of、a number of分别表示“一笔”、“一些”(后加不可数名词)、“一些”(后加可数名词)。80.D 病痛严重与否用serious表达。所以，这里选serious。81.C 此处答案需从后文查找。能使飞行员改变航道的病与轻微的晕厥进行对比，所以这里的连词是but。82.A 此处重点考查词汇的细微区别。inspire(鼓舞)和encourage(鼓励)显然不符合要求.require(要求)常用于按照规定、惯例、环境等提出的要求去做某事.command(命令)多指上级对下级或某人有权力命令某人做某事。根据原文的意思，机上有重病患者，这种情况要求飞行员改变航向，挽救生命。因此，选择D答案。83.A 作者在此处举例说明了什么病是严重的突发疾病。这里的空缺结合选项可知，表达“包括”的概念

。contain指“容纳、包含”，只有include最符合题意。84.D 此题考查上下文理解。四个选项意思是：enjoyable(轻松愉快的)、stimulating(刺激的)、tedious(乏味的)、stressful(压力大的)。从下文可知，飞机要飞到海拔5000-8000英尺，这个过程并不是轻松愉快的，既能引发病痛，也绝不是乏味的这么简单，所以，这里要选择stressful。85.B此处考查疑问代词。原文意思为：“对于初乘航班者，高空里机舱压力相当于生活在海拔5000-8000英尺高度的气压。” what 指代 pressures，故选B。86.C 此题考查上下文理解和词汇。从下文可知，此处与有心脏病的乘客乘坐飞机进行对比。意即，大多数健康的人能轻松应付。选择easily。87.B 参照上文。由于此文是一个客观描述，所以，心脏病患者乘客在缺氧情况下应该“可以/可能感到胸痛”。选may。88.D 前文中提到chest pains，所以这里应该用另外一种(another)，故选D。89.A 选A无论发生什么。90.C 此题考查固定搭配at least。知识点分布情况表 考查知识点题号 词义辨析71, 72, 77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 86 固定搭配73, 75, 90 普通词汇74, 84 语篇理解87, 88 疑问代词85, 89 连词76, 81 介词78 小结：这篇完型填空的知识点分布与前几篇保持了基本一致，只在实词词汇和固定搭配(how often, access to, at least)以外的知识点中增加了两个疑问代词的使用，分别是what和whatever。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](http://www.100test.com)