

华东政法学院2004年博士研究生入学考试英语试卷（三）考
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min.](15%) Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet. The difference between a liquid and a gas is obvious (21) the conditions of temperature and pressure commonly found at the surface of the Earth. A liquid can be kept in an open container and (22) it to the level of a free surface. A gas forms no free surface but (23) to diffuse throughout the space available: it must (24) be kept in a closed container, as (25) a planet ' s atmosphere. The distinction was a prominent feature of early theories (26) the phases of matter. In the nineteenth century, for example, one theory maintained that a liquid could be "dissolved" in a vapor without losing its identity, and another theory held that the two phases are (27) different kinds of molecules. The theories now prevailing (28) a quite different approach by emphasizing what liquids and gases have in common. They are both forms of matter that have no permanent structure, and they both flow easily. They are fluids. The (29) similarity of liquids and gases becomes clearly apparent when the temperature and pressure are raised somewhat. (30) a closed container partially filled with a liquid is heated. The liquid expands or (31), becomes less dense. Some of it evaporates. (32), the vapor above the liquid surface becomes denser as the evaporated molecules are added to it. The

combination of temperature and pressure (33) the densities become equal is (34) the critical point. Above the critical point the liquid and the gas can no longer be (35). there is a single, undifferentiated fluid phase of uniform density. 21. A. in B. on C. under D. beyond 22. A. fills B. be filled C. filling D. to fill 23. A. intends B. tends C. inclines D. contends 24. A. however B. nevertheless C. so D. therefore 25. A. in the event of B. in the case of C. with a view to D. with reference to 26. A. having described B. described C. describing D. to have described 27. A. made up of B. consisted of C. constituted of D. made from 28. A. apply B. adapt C. take D. conduct 29. A. elementary B. crucial C. rudimentary D. fundamental 30. A. Suppose B. To suppose C. Being supposed D. Supposed 31. A. in a word B. in the meantime C. in other words D. in that case 32. A. Similarly B. In contrast C. Furthermore D. Instead 33. A. on that B. on which C. at that D. at which 34. A. known B. defined C. called D. referred to 35. A. classified B. recognized C. categorized D. distinguished

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