**完形填空**

**Cloze 1**

Mr. Brown and his wife had a small bar near a railway station. The bar didn't close \_\_\_1\_\_\_ midnight because people came to drink while they were \_\_\_2\_\_\_ for trains. So the business was good.

At two o'clock one morning, a man was sitting at the table in the bar. He was \_\_3\_\_. Mr. Brown's young wife wanted to go to bed. She looked \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the bar several times, but the man kept sleeping. Then at last she went to her husband and said to him, “You have tried to wake that man several times, and he isn't drinking anything. Why haven't you sent him away？ It's too late.”

“Oh, no, I don't want to send him away,” he answered \_\_\_5\_\_\_ a smile. “You know, each time I woke him up, he gave me five pounds. Then he went to sleep again.”

1. A. with B. around C. sleeping D. until E. waiting

2. A. with B. around C. sleeping D. until E. waiting

3. A. with B. around C. sleeping D. until E. waiting

4. A. with B. around C. sleeping D. until E. waiting

5. A. with B. around C. sleeping D. until E. waiting

**Cloze 2**

Human language is a system of symbols. No other animal has a complex symbolic language that must be learned. Animal language is largely instinctive, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ basic human language is learned speech, composed of sounds that symbolize things, ideas, actions, and the bike.

We learn to read, often with considerable effort, by noticing or \_\_\_2\_\_\_ taught that groups of letters stand for the sounds that we already know how to speak. We learn to write, with even \_\_\_3\_\_\_ effort, by learning to form the letters, \_\_\_4\_\_\_ are symbols of sounds, and put them together on paper so that others can read what we “say”.

Since human language is a form of human behavior, there is nothing absolute about it. It has developed lowly throughout human history and will continue to develop. In the English language there are perhaps 600,000 sounds, possibly more, but most of them are\_\_\_5\_\_\_ only to specialists and are rarely used.

1. A. being B. while C. greater D. known E. which
2. A. being B. while C. greater D. known E. which
3. A. being B. while C. greater D. known E. which
4. A. being B. while C. greater D. known E. which
5. A. being B. while C. greater D. known E. which

**Cloze 3**

For the first time in our marriage, I had decided to spend my holiday alone, without my wife. We had not \_\_\_1\_\_\_. My common sense told me that all habits – even good ones – should be broken from time to time. Doing everything together with my wife had become very much of a habit with me. So I had gone off to Italy \_\_\_2\_\_\_ my own to spend three weeks at a hotel at the seaside. I had hoped it would be nice and warm. But actually it was 35 in the shade, \_\_\_3\_\_\_ enough to roast an ox. I walked about in shorts, my bald head \_\_\_4\_\_\_ with a handkerchief, sweating and thirsty. And all the time I had to think of my wife, who had gone to the mountains of North Wales and was doubtless enjoying herself very much. Why had I, with my sensitive English skin, gone to Italy of all places? At night, I was kept \_\_\_5\_\_\_ by two bands playing like mad in the bar downstairs.

1. A. hot B. awake C. on D. covered E. quarreled

2. A. hot B. awake C. on D. covered E. quarreled

3. A. hot B. awake C. on D. covered E. quarreled

4. A. hot B. awake C. on D. covered E. quarreled25. A. hot B. awake C. on D. covered E. quarreled

**Cloze 4**

Most people have heard of Shakespeare (莎士比亚) and are somewhat familiar with his plays, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ few know much about his life. In fact, little is known for certain about his early years and schooling. \_\_\_2\_\_\_ is it clear why he left his native Stratford. Apparently he arrived in London without friends or money, and at first had to earn his living by taking care of the horses of theatre-goers. In time he became \_\_\_3\_\_\_ for his wit and imagination and was invited to become one of the actors.

By 1592, when Shakespeare’s name first appeared in the records, he was already a leading player in an acting company under the protection of a high official at court. He had started to \_\_\_4\_\_\_ plays which attracted large audiences and eventually he became quite a wealthy man. Shortly after 1600 he returned to Stratford, where he continued to write plays, \_\_\_5\_\_\_ them the great tragedies Othello, Macbeth, and King Lear.

1. A. recognized B. write C. nor D. but E. among

2. A. recognized B. write C. nor D. but E. among

3. A. recognized B. write C. nor D. but E. among

4. A. recognized B. write C. nor D. but E. among

5. A. recognized B. write C. nor D. but E. among

**Cloze 5**

The car was invented about a hundred years ago. You may know all kinds of the cars’ names, but many people don’t know \_\_\_1\_\_\_ was the inventor of the first car. The first car was invented not by a German, but by an American. His name was Henry Ford.

Henry was born in a poor family. He was the oldest of six children. When he was a boy, he became \_\_\_2\_\_\_ in mending watches and machines. When he was twelve years old, his mother died. Soon he had to work in a machine shop for two dollars and fifty cents a week. In the evening he mended watches for another dollar a week. The \_\_\_3\_\_\_ life made him strong and able.

At that time there was another interest in the life of the young man. He dreamed to make a machine, it could run \_\_\_4\_\_\_ a horse, so named “horseless carriage.” He overcame (克服) a lot of difficulties and in April, 1893, the “horseless carriage” was finished, it was the first Car.

Later Henry Ford founded the Ford Motor Company. He was \_\_\_5\_\_\_ the first inventor of the car in the world.

1. A. interested B. really C. without D. who E. hard

2. A. interested B. really C. without D. who E. hard

3. A. interested B. really C. without D. who E. hard

4. A. interested B. really C. without D. who E. hard

5. A. interested B. really C. without D. who E. hard

**Cloze 6**

You may think there is only sand in the desert of the world, but it is not true. In the desert, as we know, there is a little rain and it is not \_\_\_1\_\_\_ for most plants. Still we can see some plants live in the desert.

There is water in some places in the deserts. We call these places oases (绿洲). In the oases, there are villages and towns. People grow all kinds of vegetables and rice in the fields there. People also live outside the oases. They have camels, sheep and other animals. These animals live \_\_\_2\_\_\_ the desert plants for their food and do not need any water. The animals are useful to the desert people in many ways. They eat the meat and drink the milk of the animals. They \_\_\_3\_\_\_ the camels for carrying water, food and something else.

The people of the desert have to keep \_\_\_4\_\_\_ from place to place. They must always look for grass or desert plants for their animals. When there is no more food for their animals, they move to another place. The desert people are \_\_\_5\_\_\_. Everyone in the desert likes to help the people in trouble and give them food and water.

1. A. on B. use C. enough D. friendly E. moving

2. A. on B. use C. enough D. friendly E. moving

3. A. on B. use C. enough D. friendly E. moving

4. A. on B. use C. enough D. friendly E. moving

5. A. on B. use C. enough D. friendly E. moving

**Cloze 7**

Fire can help people in many ways. Fire can heat water, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ your house, give light and cook food. But fire can burn things too. Nobody knows \_\_\_2\_\_\_ people began to use fire. One story from Australia tells about a man a very long time ago. He went up to the sun by a rope and brought fire down.

Today people know how to \_\_\_3\_\_\_ a fire with matches. Children sometimes like to play with them. But matches can be very dangerous.

Fire kills people every year. So you must be careful \_\_\_4\_\_\_ matches. You should also learn to put out fires. Fires need oxygen. Without oxygen they die. There is oxygen in the air. Cover a fire with water, sand, or in an emergency, with your coat or a blanket. This keeps the air \_\_\_5\_\_\_ a fire and kills it.

Be careful with fire, and it will help you. Be careless with fire, and it might hurt you.

21. A. warm B. how C. from D. make E. with

22. A. warm B. how C. from D. make E. with

23. A. warm B. how C. from D. make E. with

24. A. warm B. how C. from D. make E. with

25. A. warm B. how C. from D. make E. with

**Cloze 8**

No man can change the weather. Nobody can control the weather. But if people read correctly the signs around them, they can tell \_\_\_1\_\_\_ the weather will be like the following day or two.

For many centuries people have studied the weather and tried to \_\_\_2\_\_\_ weather forecasting. Sometimes distant objects such as hills and tall trees don’t seem to be very clear. This is \_\_\_3\_\_\_ of much water vapor in the air and therefore rain will probably come.

If some birds fly high, fine weather is coming, but if they fly near the ground, rainy or stormy weather is on the way. It is probably because of the insects which they are hunting \_\_\_4 \_\_\_ they fly very low.

If a fog appears in the morning just about sunrise, then the day will be warm. Instead, if a fog appears in the evening, the next day will bring wet weather. If the sunset is mostly red in color, then the following day will be fine. If a rainbow appears in the morning, rainy weather will probably come.

Most of the \_\_\_ 5\_\_\_ sayings have been made by people who have used their eyes and brains to make weather forecasting.

1. A. what B. above C. make D. that E. sign

2. A. what B. above C. make D. that E. sign

3. A. what B. above C. make D. that E. sign

4. A. what B. above C. make D. that E. sign

5. A. what B. above C. make D. that E. sign

**Cloze 9**

Scientists have studied consumer behavior recently and found \_\_\_1\_\_\_ the look of the package has a great effect on the “quality” of the product and on how well it sells, because “Consumers generally cannot \_\_\_2\_\_\_ the differences between a product and its package. Many products are packages and many packages are products,” as Louis Cheskin, the first social scientist studying consumers’ feeling for packaging, noticed.

Colors are one of the best tools in packaging. Studies of eye movement have shown that colors draw human \_\_\_3\_\_\_ quickly. Take V8 for example. For many years, the bright red color of tomatoes and carrots on the thin bottle makes you feel that it is very good for your body. And the word “green” today can keep food prices going up.

Shapes are another attraction. Circles often suggest happiness and peacefulness, because these shapes are \_\_\_4\_\_\_ to both the eye and the heart. That’s why the round yellow M signs of McDonald’s are inviting to both young and old.

This new consumer response to the colors and shapes of packages reminds producers and sellers that people \_\_\_5\_\_\_ to satisfy both body and soul.

1. A. pleasing B. that C. tell D. attention E. buy

2. A. pleasing B. that C. tell D. attention E. buy

3. A. pleasing B. that C. tell D. attention E. buy

4. A. pleasing B. that C. tell D. attention E. buy

5. A. pleasing B. that C. tell D. attention E. buy

**Cloze 10**

A hot dog is one of the most popular American foods. It was named after Frankfimer, a German food.

You may hear “hot dog” \_\_\_1\_\_\_ in other ways. People sometimes say “hot dog” to express pleasure. For example, a friend may ask \_\_\_2\_\_\_ you would like to go to the cinema. You might say, “Great! I would love to go.” Or, you could say, “Hot dog! I would love to go.”

People also use the expression to describe someone who is a “show-off”, who tries to show everyone else how \_\_\_3\_\_\_ he is. You often hear such a person called a hot dog. He may be a baseball player for example, who \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the ball with one hand, making a(n) \_\_\_5\_\_\_ catch seem more difficult. You know he is a hot dog because when he makes such a catch, he bows to the crowd, hoping to win their cheers.

1. A. easy B. used C. catches D. if E. great

2. A. easy B. used C. catches D. if E. great

3. A. easy B. used C. catches D. if E. great

4. A. easy B. used C. catches D. if E. great

5. A. easy B. used C. catches D. if E. great

**Cloze 11**

There was a woman in Detroit, who had two sons. She was worried about them, especially the younger one, Ben, because he was not doing well in school. Boys in his class made jokes about him because he seemed so \_\_\_1\_\_\_.

The mother \_\_\_2\_\_\_ that she would herself have to get her sons to do better in school. She told them to go to the Detroit Public Library to read a book a week and do a book report for her.

One day, in Ben’s class, the teacher held up a rock and asked if anyone knew it. Ben put up his hand and the teacher let him \_\_\_3\_\_\_. “Why did Ben put up his hand?” his classmates wondered. “He never said anything. What could he possibly want to say?”

Well, Ben not only knew the rock, but also said a lot about it. He named other rocks in its group and even knew \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the teacher had found it. The teacher and the students were surprised. Ben had learned all this from doing one of his book reports.

Ben later went on to the \_\_\_5\_\_\_ of his class. When he finished high school, he went to Yale University and at last became one of the best doctors in the United States.

1. A. where B. answer C. decided D. slow E. top

2. A. where B. answer C. decided D. slow E. top

3. A. where B. answer C. decided D. slow E. top

4. A. where B. answer C. decided D. slow E. top

5. A. where B. answer C. decided D. slow E. top

**Cloze 12**

Mike always loves ships. When he was older, he said, “I’m going to be a soldier.” But his eyes were not very \_\_\_1\_\_\_, and he did not get in.

Then he said, “I’m going to \_\_\_2\_\_\_ a small boat and I’m going around the world.” But boats were very expensive, and Mike did not have enough money.

Last summer Mike found a swimming school near his house. The lessons did not cost very \_\_\_3\_\_\_, and Mike began going to the school at every end of the week and having lessons. Now he is a good swimmer.

Last week a little boy said to him, “You’re a very good swimmer. How do you learn to swim so well?”

“I’m not good at all,” Mike said and he smiled. “When I’m in the water, I say to myself, there are \_\_\_4\_\_\_ fishes behind me! Then I’m very afraid, and I \_\_\_5\_\_\_ quickly.”

1. A. good B. much C. swim D. dangerous E. buy

2. A. good B. much C. swim D. dangerous E. buy

3. A. good B. much C. swim D. dangerous E. buy

4. A. good B. much C. swim D. dangerous E. buy

5. A. good B. much C. swim D. dangerous E. buy

**Cloze 13**

A little boy wanted to meet God, so he started his trip with some cakes and orange juice. On his way he saw an old woman \_\_\_1\_\_\_ in the park. The boy sat down next to her. The old lady looked \_\_\_2\_\_\_, so he offered her a cake. She accepted it thankfully and smiled at him. Her smile was \_\_\_3\_\_\_ pretty that the boy wanted to see it again, so he gave her a bottle of orange juice. Once again she smiled at him. The boy was very happy! They sat there all afternoon eating and smiling, but they never say a word. As it grew dark, the boy got up to leave. Before he left, he gave her a kiss. She gave him the biggest smile ever.

When the boy \_\_\_4\_\_\_ home, his mother saw the look of joy on his face. She asked him, “What made you so happy?” He replied, “I had lunch with God. She’s got the most beautiful smile I've ever seen!” The old woman also returned to her home \_\_\_5\_\_\_. Her son asked, “Mother, why are you so happy?” She answered, “I ate cakes in the park with God. You know, he’s much younger than I expected.”

1. A. happily B. got C. hungry D. sitting E. so

2. A. happily B. got C. hungry D. sitting E. so

3. A. happily B. got C. hungry D. sitting E. so

4. A. happily B. got C. hungry D. sitting E. so

5. A. happily B. got C. hungry D. sitting E. so

**Cloze 14**

A French student went to London for his holiday. He thought, “I know a little English. I think people can understand me!”

One day he went to a restaurant and sat down \_\_\_1\_\_\_ the table. He wanted to \_\_\_2\_\_\_ a cup of tea and some eggs. Soon the waiter came up to him and asked. “Can I help you?” “A cup of tea and ...” He could not remember the English word for eggs. He looked around but \_\_\_3\_\_\_ was eating eggs. Then he saw a picture-book on the table next to him. There was a picture of a cock on its cover（封面）. He showed the picture to the waiter. “What’s the English word for this?” he asked. “A cock.” answered the waiter. “What do you call a cock’s wife?” he asked again. “A hen.” “And what do you call a hen’s children?” “Chicks.” “And what do you call chicks \_\_\_4\_\_\_ they are born?” “Eggs!”

“Very well.” said the French student happily. “Bring me two eggs and a cup of tea, please.” Then he sat down \_\_\_5\_\_\_ a smile on his face.

1. A. with B. before C. nobody D. have E. at

2. A. with B. before C. nobody D. have E. at

3. A. with B. before C. nobody D. have E. at

4. A. with B. before C. nobody D. have E. at

5. A. with B. before C. nobody D. have E. at

**Cloze 15**

A man was sitting in the doctor’s office. He was telling the doctor about his problem. “I like football, doctor,” he said. “Please help me. My life has \_\_\_1\_\_\_ been a good one since I became interested in football and it is getting worse and worse. I can’t even \_\_\_2\_\_\_ well at night. When I close my eyes, I’m out there in the football field \_\_\_3\_\_\_ after a flying ball. When I wake up, I’m more \_\_\_4\_\_\_ than I was when I went to bed. What am I going to do?” The doctor sat back and said, “First of all, you have to do your best not to dream about football. Before you are falling asleep, try to think about something else. Try to think that you are at a party and someone is going to give you several million dollars.” “Are you crazy?” the man shouted, “I’ll \_\_\_5\_\_\_ the ball!”

1. A. never B. miss C. tired D. running E. sleep

2. A. never B. miss C. tired D. running E. sleep

3. A. never B. miss C. tired D. running E. sleep

4. A. never B. miss C. tired D. running E. sleep

5. A. never B. miss C. tired D. running E. sleep

**Cloze 16**

Once, a king showed two men a large basket in the garden. He told them to fill it with water from a well. After they \_\_\_1\_\_\_ their work, he left them, saying, “When the sun is down, I will come and see your work.”

At last one of them said, “What’s the use of doing this foolish work? We can \_\_\_2\_\_\_ fill the basket.” The other man answered, “That is none of your business.” The first man said, “You may do as you like, but I am going to work at \_\_\_3\_\_\_ so foolish.”

He threw down his bucket and went away. The other man said no word, and kept on carrying water. At last the well was almost \_\_\_4\_\_\_.

As he poured the last bucket of water into the basket, he saw a bright thing in it. He picked it up. It was a beautiful gold ring. Just then the king came. As soon as he saw the ring, he knew that he had found the kind of man he wanted. He told him to keep the ring for himself. “You have done so well in this little thing,” he said, “ \_\_\_5\_\_\_ now I know I can believe you with many things.”

1. A. that B. nothing C. empty D. began E. never

2. A. that B. nothing C. empty D. began E. never

3. A. that B. nothing C. empty D. began E. never

4. A. that B. nothing C. empty D. began E. never

5. A. that B. nothing C. empty D. began E. never

**Cloze 17**

Two men started a fight in a street. The big man hit the little man hard, and the little man fell down on the ground. Then the big man saw a policeman coming along the street. He hid himself in a shop. The policeman looked down \_\_\_1\_\_\_ the man on the ground, but the little man did not move. A taxi was coming along the street and the policeman \_\_\_2\_\_\_ it. Then he put the man into the back seat of the car.

“Go to a doctor’s house, quickly.” he said. The man in the back seat didn’t move \_\_\_3\_\_\_ speak. “He’s dead!” the policeman thought.

When the taxi stopped outside the doctor’s house, the policeman \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the man in and the doctor looked at him. “He may be dead.” said the doctor as soon as he saw the man.

“He isn’t moving.” When the little man heard \_\_\_5\_\_\_ the doctor said, he sat up at once.

“I’m not dead,” he said. “I’m alive!” The policeman was very angry. “Do you know better than the doctor?” “Yes, I do.” said the man. “I wanted to get away from the big man, and I’ve got away now. Thank you very much.”

1. A. what B. carried C. at D. stopped E. or

2. A. what B. carried C. at D. stopped E. or

3. A. what B. carried C. at D. stopped E. or

4. A. what B. carried C. at D. stopped E. or

5. A. what B. carried C. at D. stopped E. or

**Cloze 18**

One day, two friends were walking through the desert. During the journey they had a quarrel, and one friend hit the other one in the face.

The one who was hit was hurt, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ he didn’t say anything. Instead, he wrote in the sand, “Today my best friend hit me in the face.”

They kept on \_\_\_2\_\_\_ until they found an oasis (绿洲). They decided to get some water. The one who had been hit fell into the mire (泥沼) and was in danger, but the friend \_\_\_3 \_\_\_ him.

When he felt all right, he wrote on a stone, “Today my best friend saved my life.”

The one who had hit and saved his best friend asked him, “After I \_\_\_4\_\_\_ you, you wrote in the sand and now you write it on a stone. Why?

The other friend replied, “When someone hurts us, we should write it down in the sand where winds of forgiveness can blow it away. But when someone does something \_\_\_5\_\_\_ for us, we must write it on a stone where no wind can ever blow it away.”

1. A. walking B. but C. good D. hurt E. saved

2. A. walking B. but C. good D. hurt E. saved

3. A. walking B. but C. good D. hurt E. saved

4. A. walking B. but C. good D. hurt E. saved

5. A. walking B. but C. good D. hurt E. saved

**Cloze 19**

Many Chinese students don't pay much attention to spoken English at school. They think it necessary to practice speaking English in class. Here is a story to show you how important it is to speak the English language \_\_\_1\_\_\_ in everyday life.

A foreigner once got hungry and went into a restaurant in London. He sat down at a table.

When the waiter came, he opened his mouth, put his fingers \_\_\_2\_\_\_ it and took them out again in order to express that he wanted something to eat for he could not speak English.

The waiter soon brought a cup of tea. The man shook his head. The waiter then took away the tea and brought a cup of coffee. The man again shook his head. The man tried again and again, but he wasn't able to make \_\_\_3\_\_\_ understood. Finally another man came in. He spoke English clearly and fluently. In a few minutes, there was a large plate of meat and vegetables on the table \_\_\_4\_\_ him.

So you see a man often goes hungry if he doesn't \_\_\_5\_\_\_ a foreign language.

1. A. into B. freely C. before D. himself E. master
2. A. into B. freely C. before D. himself E. master
3. A. into B. freely C. before D. himself E. master
4. A. into B. freely C. before D. himself E. master
5. A. into B. freely C. before D. himself E. master

**Cloze 20**

It seems quite clearly unjust to pay two people different amounts of money for doing the same work. But it is not as easy as it appeals at first \_\_1\_\_ to introduce equal pay for equal work.

Two people may be working side by side in a factory and doing the same work, but one may be doing it twice as fast as the \_\_2\_\_; or one may be making no mistakes, while the other is making a lot. In some kinds of work, one can solve the problem of speed if one pays by the amount of work to be done and not by the hour: work paid for in this \_\_3\_\_ is called piece-work. But it is not always possible to do this, so it is sometimes useful to pay workers at different rates, which take differences in skill into \_\_4\_\_. This usually means that the younger and therefore less experienced worker gets less than the \_\_5\_\_ and more experienced one, which seems reasonable enough.

1. A. other B. sight C. older D. way E. account
2. A. other B. sight C. older D. way E. account
3. A. other B. sight C. older D. way E. account
4. A. other B. sight C. older D. way E. account
5. A. other B. sight C. older D. way E. account

**Cloze 21**

There is an old saying that husbands and wives start to look and behave like each other after a time. I don't know if this was true of my mother and father.

Both of my parents had brown hair and brown eyes and low voices. My father, \_\_1\_\_, was eight years older than my mother and taller and thinner. He was built as straight as an arrow. My mother was shorter and had a rounder and fuller face and she looked as soft as a pillow.

My mother was quieter and talked less than my father did. She was also a much more patient person than my father. My father was more experienced in life. He was \_\_2\_\_ to doing everything quickly. My mother, on the other hand, worked and spoke more slowly.

They were fond of nature and sports, such as walking, gardening and swimming. They were both \_\_3\_\_ in reading and music, but my father preferred history books, while my mother liked to read romantic novels. In music, their types were similar, and they were never proud of listening to it. Most of the time they were in agreement on bringing \_\_4\_\_ their children. They both believed in giving them love and neither one believed in punishing them physically. At times, their personalities were very much alike, but at other times, they seemed very \_\_5\_\_. Perhaps that is why none of their children knows which parent he looks or behaves like.

1. A. however B. interested C. up D. used E. different
2. A. however B. interested C. up D. used E. different
3. A. however B. interested C. up D. used E. different
4. A. however B. interested C. up D. used E. different
5. A. however B. interested C. up D. used E. different

**Cloze 22**

Man cannot go on increasing his number at the present rate. In the \_\_1\_\_ 30 years man will face a period of crisis. \_\_2\_\_ experts believe that there will be a widespread food shortage. Other experts think this is too pessimistic, and that man can prevent things from getting worse than they are now. But remember that two thirds of the people in the world are under-nourished（有营养的）or starving now.

One thing that man can do is to limit the \_\_3\_\_ of babies born. The need \_\_4\_\_ this is obvious, but it is not \_\_5\_\_ to achieve. People have to be persuaded to limit their families.

1. A. for B. easy C. Some D. number E. next
2. A. for B. easy C. Some D. number E. next
3. A. for B. easy C. Some D. number E. next
4. A. for B. easy C. Some D. number E. next
5. A. for B. easy C. Some D. number E. next

**Cloze 23**

One night, a thief broke into an old man's house. He \_\_\_1\_\_\_ a noise and woke up the old man and his wife. The husband told his wife to be silent, while he said loudly, "My dear, these days thieves are cleverer. If they take \_\_\_2\_\_\_ their clothes and put them on the table, the people in the room will fall asleep and can't wake up."

When the thief \_\_\_3\_\_\_this, he took off his clothes at once and was ready to set out to work. At this\_\_\_4\_\_\_, the husband suddenly shouted in a loud voice: "Stop thief! Stop thief!" The thief was very frightened. He ran away as fast as be could and \_\_\_5\_\_\_ his clothes on the table.

1. A. made B. moment C. off D. left E. heard
2. A. made B. moment C. off D. left E. heard
3. A. made B. moment C. off D. left E. heard
4. A. made B. moment C. off D. left E. heard
5. A. made B. moment C. off D. left E. heard

**Cloze 24**

Kelly is a clerk. She works in a town. She is busy from morning to \_\_\_1\_\_\_.

She gets up at six o'clock in the morning and goes to do morning exercise at half past six. Then she has breakfast \_\_\_2\_\_\_ the family at a quarter past seven. She goes to work at a quarter past eight.

She \_\_\_3\_\_\_ work at half past four and goes home. She arrives home at a quarter to five. At half past six she makes supper. After supper, she has a little rest. Sometimes she \_\_\_4\_\_\_ TV for a little while. She studies for about an hour \_\_\_5\_\_\_ she goes to bed.

1. A. watches B. finishes C. with D. before E. night
2. A. watches B. finishes C. with D. before E. night
3. A. watches B. finishes C. with D. before E. night
4. A. watches B. finishes C. with D. before E. night
5. A. watches B. finishes C. with D. before E. night

**Cloze 25**

Many Americans like to have their vacation in \_\_\_1\_\_\_countries. One day an American woman comes to visit China. This is her first time to China and she \_\_\_2\_\_\_ to make some friends there. She meets a Chinese. This Chinese wants to talk in English with the American. When he sees her, he comes up, says"\_\_\_3\_\_\_"to her, then he begins his first talk with a person \_\_\_4\_\_\_ an English-speaking country.

"How old are you?" the Chinese \_\_\_5\_\_\_.

"I'm sorry. Please don't ask a lady about her age."

The Chinese is surprised. He doesn't know why. Can you help him?

1. A. wants B. other C. hello D. asks E. from
2. A. wants B. other C. hello D. asks E. from
3. A. wants B. other C. hello D. asks E. from
4. A. wants B. other C. hello D. asks E. from
5. A. wants B. other C. hello D. asks E. from

**Cloze 26**

Do you know the story about the fox and the grapes? A fox is \_\_\_1\_\_\_ food. He is very hungry. Now, he stands near a wall. The wall is very \_\_\_2\_\_\_.

The fox is looking up. He sees a lot of fine grapes \_\_\_3\_\_\_ the wall. He smiles and says, "How nice they are! I want to eat them."

The fox jumps and jumps, but the wall is too high. He \_\_\_4\_\_\_ get the grapes.

The fox says, "I must go now. I don't like those grapes. They are green. They are not \_\_\_5\_\_\_ to eat."

1. A. looking for B. good C. on D. high E. can't
2. A. looking for B. good C. on D. high E. can't
3. A. looking for B. good C. on D. high E. can't
4. A. looking for B. good C. on D. high **E. can't**
5. A. looking for B. good C. on D. high E. can't

**Cloze 27**

Mumu is a Chinese boy. But now he\_\_\_1\_\_in the UK. He lives and \_\_\_2\_\_ with Mr. and Mrs. Green in London. They are very nice to him. But they like different food.

For breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Green would like milk, eggs and some vegetables, sometimes they have fruits. Mumu would like milk and eggs, but he wouldn't like vegetables at the breakfast time.

Lunch is at one \_\_\_3\_\_\_. Mr. and Mrs. Green usually have large hamburgers. Mumu doesn't like them. He thinks they're \_\_\_4\_\_\_. He would like some rice. After that, he'd like some fruits. \_\_\_5\_\_\_ Mr. and Mrs. Green usually have afternoon tea.

For dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Green have soup, beef, vegetables and fruit. Mumu wouldn't like any beef, he'd like some noodles.

1. A. eats B. is C. But D. o'clock E. bad
2. A. eats B. is C. But D. o'clock E. bad
3. A. eats B. is C. But D. o'clock E. bad
4. A. eats B. is C. But D. o'clock E. bad
5. A. eats B. is C. But D. o'clock E. bad

**Cloze 28**

This is my timetable. I study at No.3 Middle School of Dongfang. From Monday to Friday I get up \_\_\_1\_\_\_ 6:30 a.m. I have \_\_\_2\_\_\_ at 7:00 and then I go to school. I don't like to be late. Our classes \_\_\_3\_\_\_ at 8:30 a.m. We have four classes in the morning. I often have lunch at school with my classmates.

In the afternoon, we have two classes. Classes are over at 3:30, and I get home at 4:00. But sometimes I don't \_\_\_4\_\_\_ school so early because I play basketball on the playground. I have supper at about 6:00. After supper I do my homework. I often watch TV, but sometimes I \_\_\_5\_\_\_ to do some reading and the story books are very interesting. I usually go to bed at about 10:00 p.m.

1. A. leave B. at C. like D. breakfast E：start
2. A. leave B. at C. like D. breakfast E：start
3. A. leave B. at C. like D. breakfast E：start
4. A. leave B. at C. like D. breakfast E：start
5. A. leave B. at C. like D. breakfast E：start

**Cloze 29**

Many people would agree that stress is a major problem in modern life. It is certainly true that worry and quarrel can cause all kinds of illnesses, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ backache to severe headaches, or even more serious complaints such as high blood pressure.

Many of us think \_\_\_2\_\_\_ stress as something that other people impose on us. We often complain about how other people put us \_\_\_3\_\_\_ pressure. But we should try not to let such pressure affect us. We should not forget that we are largely responsible for some of the stress ourselves. We sometimes take \_\_\_4\_\_\_ more work than our bodies and our minds can handle. We should learn to \_\_\_5\_\_\_ our limitations. We should be aware of which things are really important and which are not.

1. A. of B. under C. accept D. from E. on
2. A. of B. under C. accept D. from E. on
3. A. of B. under C. accept D. from E. on
4. A. of B. under C. accept D. from E. on
5. A. of B. under C. accept D. from E. on

**Cloze 30**

The world is not only hungry; it is also thirsty for water. This may seem strange to you, since nearly 75% of the earth's surface is covered with water. But about 97% of this huge amount is seawater, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ salt water. Man can only drink and use the other 3% of the fresh water that comes from rivers, lakes, underground, and other \_\_\_2\_\_\_.

And we can't even use all of that, because some of it is in the form of icebergs and glaciers. Even worse, some of it has been polluted.

However, as things stand today, this small amount of fresh water, which is constantly being replaced by rainfall, is still enough for us. But our need \_\_\_3\_\_\_ water is increasing rapidly - almost day by day. We all have to learn how to stop wasting our previous water. One of the first steps we should \_\_\_4\_\_\_is to develop ways of reusing it.

Experiments have already been done in this \_\_\_5\_\_\_, but only on a small scale. The systems that have been worked out resemble those used in spacecraft.

1. A. take B. or C. sources D. for E. case
2. A. take B. or C. sources D. for E. case
3. A. take B. or C. sources D. for E. case
4. A. take B. or C. sources D. for E. case
5. A. take B. or C. sources D. for E. case

**Cloze 31**

Man can't go on increasing his number at the present rate. In the next 30 years man will face a period of crisis. \_\_\_1\_\_\_ experts believe that there will be a widespread food shortage. Other experts think this is too pessimistic（悲观的）, and man can prevent things \_\_\_2\_\_\_ worse than they are now.

One thing that man can do is to limit the number of babies born. The need for this is obvious, \_\_\_3\_\_\_ it is not easy to achieve. People have to be persuaded to limit their families. In the countries of the population explosion, many people like big families. The parents think that this \_\_\_4\_\_\_ a bigger income for the family and ensures there will be someone in the family who will look after them in old age.

Several governments have \_\_\_5\_\_\_ birth control policies in recent years. Among them are Japan, China. India and Egypt. In some cases the results have not been successful. Japan has been an exception. People were encouraged to limit their families in the 1950's, which has effectively reduced the birth rate in Japan.

1. A. From getting B. Some C. But D. Adopted E. Brings
2. A. From getting B. Some C. But D. Adopted E. Brings
3. A. From getting B. Some C. But D. Adopted E. Brings
4. A. From getting B. Some C. But D. Adopted E. Brings
5. A. From getting B. Some C. But D. Adopted E. Brings

**Cloze 32**

Glasses protect people's eyes from bright light. Microscopes make tiny things larger \_\_1\_\_ we can examine them. Telescopes make objects that are far away appear \_\_2\_\_ closer to us. However in recent years plastics have replaced glass \_\_3\_\_ conditions where glass might be easily broken there are new uses to be developed for glass that were never imagined in the \_\_4\_\_. Perhaps the greatest \_\_5\_\_ of glass is that its constituent (构成的) parts are inexpensive and can be found all over the world.

1. A. much B. so that C. advantage D. past E. on
2. A. much B. so that C. advantage D. past E. on
3. A. much B. so that C. advantage D. past E. on
4. A. much B. so that C. advantage D. past E. on
5. A. much B. so that C. advantage D. past E. on

**Cloze 33**

Once upon a time a poor farmer taking a sack of wheat to the mill did not know \_\_1\_\_ to do when it slipped from his horse and fell \_\_2\_\_ the road. The sack was \_\_3\_\_ heavy for him to lift, and his only hope was that presently some one would come riding by and lend a hand.

It was not long \_\_4\_\_ a rider appeared, but the farmer's heart sank when he recognized him, for it was the great man who lived in a castle near by. The farmer would have dared to ask \_\_5\_\_ farmer to help, or any poor man who might come along the road, but he could not beg a favor of so great a man.

1. A. another B. what C. too D. onto E. before
2. A. another B. what C. too D. onto E. before
3. A. another B. what C. too D. onto E. before
4. A. another B. what C. too D. onto E. before
5. A. another B. what C. too D. onto E. before

**Cloze 34**

Last Saturday, Tony went to see Benny. But he didn't know \_\_\_1\_\_\_ Benny lived. On the way, he stopped in front of a yellow house, and asked an old woman the \_\_\_2\_\_\_ to Benny's house. "His house is not far from my house," said the woman. "It's behind the trees. But you can't get there easily. You can go there by bus. It'll \_\_\_3\_\_\_ you hours to get there \_\_\_4\_\_\_ foot." "What's wrong with her?" Tony thought. "I can see Benny's house from here now. It's behind the trees."

Then Tony walked to the other side of the trees. He found the old woman was right. There was a river in front of him, and he couldn't see a boat. The house was on the other side of the \_\_\_5\_\_\_.

1. A. on B. where C. way D. river E. take
2. A. on B. where C. way D. river E. take
3. A. on B. where C. way D. river E. take
4. A. on B. where C. way D. river E. take
5. A. on B. where C. way D. river E. take

**Cloze 35**

Everyone has hobbies. A hobby can be almost anything a person likes to do in his spare time. People who take up hobbies are hobbyists. They paint pictures, sing pop songs, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ music instruments and collect stamps or other things. They grow flowers, \_\_\_2\_\_\_ fishing and hunting. They climb mountains, swim, skate and play games.

People today have \_\_\_3\_\_\_ time than ever for hobbies. In early times, people were \_\_\_4\_\_\_ busy making a living to have hobbies. Nowadays machines have taken the place of many workers. More people retire at an earlier age. They have hobbies \_\_\_5\_\_\_ these activities offer them enjoyment, friendship, knowledge, and relaxation.

1. A. because B. more C. play D. go E. too
2. A. because B. more C. play D. go E. too
3. A. because B. more C. play D. go E. too
4. A. because B. more C. play D. go E. too
5. A. because B. more C. play D. go E. too