

高三英语第一期 • 语法填空自测

注意：限时 8 分钟

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

A

Louise and Neil had been dating for three years. She was 40, and he was 50. They wanted to get married and have two kids as soon as possible, but there was a problem. They disagreed 1 how they would raise their kids.

Because Louise had a high-paying job, Neil could stay home and raise the kids. He looked forward to that, because he felt that he would be a great dad. First, he would teach them how to read. Then he would teach them about life. His kids were not going to waste their time 2 (read) fairy tales and watching Sesame Street. They were going to learn practical stuff, like how to use Microsoft Office and 3 to get a four-year scholarship to Harvard. He wanted them to become business majors, because business is 4 the money is.

Louise had other plans. She wanted her kids to relax and enjoy life. She didn't want them to grow up too fast. She was the oldest child in a poor family, and her father had put her to work in the fields 5 she turned six. Life 6 (be) hard for her. She didn't want it to be hard for her children.

Neil said not to worry. There was still plenty of time for him 7 (figure) out a way for the kids to have fun and still become happy millionaires.

B

The late Ray Pahl, a British sociologist, conducted a poll of about a thousand people, 8 he discovered almost two-thirds regard friends as one of 9 (big) sources of stress in their lives. 10 it's the friend who criticizes your fiancé or the one who clings to you with a needy grip, friendship is not as rosy as it sometimes appears. Friends are the main cause of arguments with partners and families. And many people admit 11 (want) to lose at least five "flabby" friends. Think of the flabby as those who don't necessarily stimulate strong emotions, negative or positive. Maybe you feel a vague obligation 12 (keep) up with them, but you don't feel 13 (nourish) by their company.

Friends 14 (stir) up both affective and annoyance, however, are much harder to manage or shed. Julianne Holt-Lunstad, of Brigham Young University, has studied ambivalent friendships---those that are both agreeable and disagreeable. Subjects in one of studies wore a blood pressure monitor that recorded every interaction they had. Unsurprisingly, meeting with people the subjects felt primarily positive toward 15 (associate) with their lowest blood pressure rates. Blood pressure is higher when we're in the company of "ambivalent" friends than when we're among people we describe as "negative" forces in our lives. "Because ambivalent friends are unpredictable, the subjects probably had a heightened level of attention while with them, which could explain the blood pressure," Holt-Lunstad says. True "frenemies" 16 be less difficult to deal with than those something great, sometimes not so much pal.

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