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大学英语四级考试

完形填空

总主编 王迈迈

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大学英语四级考试 完型填空

编者 方玲玲 张 昀

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序

拒绝四六级考试复习备考的沉重负担,轻松搞定四、六级考试是本套丛书编写的宗旨。

本系列丛书具有下列 5 大特点:

1. 针对性强:按试卷测试项分 8 个类别编撰,能让学生针对自己的弱项自由选择其中一项或几项,在短时间内进行强化训练,达到预期效果。

2. 语料新颖:本系列中的 16 本书均选自国内外最新材料。材料大多出自国外原版期刊和原版英语网站。

3. 短小精悍:将试卷复杂内容分解编撰成短小的单行本,符合考生心理需求,能让考生以轻松心情应对,在轻松之中将四六级备考之繁重任务各个击破。

4. 内容充实:本系列丛书短小精悍,却不失容量充足。四六级训练书籍通常为十套试卷,而本系列丛书每本的容量一般都超过 10 套:《作文与翻译》作文 30 篇,中翻译 25 套;《快速阅读》10 套;《听力对话》12 套;《听力短文与填空》各 12 套;《外台英语新闻》42 篇;《选词填空》25 套;《简短回答》25 套;《仔细阅读》10 套 20 篇;《完形填空》15 套。

5. 实用性与前瞻性:认真分析最近两年的四六级考试真题试卷,可以发现听力短文的测试已经将外台英语新闻的内容纳入了测试范围,故本系列丛书专门编撰了《外台英语新闻》,以提高该书的针对性和实用性,强调英语新闻在大学英语听力测试中的地位。同时也凸显其前瞻性,英语新闻也是正在试点的大学英语四六级机考的主要内容。

愿“轻松搞定四六级考试”系列丛书助备考大学英语四六级的考生一臂之力,祝朋友们以轻松之心情快快搞定四六级考试!

编者

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完形填空

Part I

命题特点与应试策略



一、题型分析

完形填空是大学英语四级考试的一个组成部分。《大学英语四级考试说明》指出：“完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力”，即理解篇章和使用词汇和语法的能力。完形填空题是：“在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约 200 词)内留有 20 个空白，每个空白为一题，每题有四个选择项，要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构恢复完整”。



二、命题特点

1. 这项考试首先是测试考生对篇章的理解能力。虽然所给出的文章被抽去了 20 个词，但是整篇文章的内容仍是可以理解的。如果考生不能理解文章内容，就难以将正确的词填入文中。由此可见，考生在做题时必须时刻从上下文考虑，不应该只看到所填的词在短语或句子内是否可行。因此，在做题时最好将全文通读一下，了解了全文的意思以后再做题。

2. 这项考试还测试考生使用词汇和语法结构的能力。文章中留出的每一个空格要求填入一个词。考试说明规定：“填空的词项包括结构词和实义词”。结构词(也称虚词，有代词、冠词、介词、连词、关系词等)主要是表示语法结构关系的，在选用结构词时便需要考虑在语法上是否恰当。对实义词(名词、形容词、数词、动词和副词)的选择既要看看其意思用在句中是否得当，也要看它与其他词的搭配关系是否合适。

3. 首句一般没有空格，对于首句应该给予足够的重视，因为往往它就是中心句或是引导句，它的时态往往决定了全文的时态，所以多花一点时间看首句是值得的。

4. 然后以句子为单位一句一句地读，一句一句地填空，主要考虑语法、句意、逻辑和上下文联系。暂时填不出来的就空在那里。

5. 最后通读一遍,完成没有填的空,再看看填的顺不顺,不顺的地方大胆修改。



三、应试策略

（一）注意词汇知识的运用

完形填空中对词的考查以实词为主,如形容词、动词、副词等。其中有相当一部分词汇题中各个选项之间并无大的联系。这类题要求考生从上下文的语义入手,根据各选项单词的意思和结构进行选择。

1. 注意动词自身的结构功能

对动词来说,一般从两点设干扰项,一是动词的结构功能,如能不能接宾语,接什么样的宾语,能不能接复合宾语;二是上下文的语义要求。有相当一部分选择题考生只从结构上就可做出正确的判断。

2. 注意分析动词所包含的肯定/否定含义与上下文的关系

在做动词选择题时,除观察动词自身的结构功能之外,还应注意其语义特点,比如,有的单词含有肯定含义,有的却有否定的含义。考生可借助这一特点,分析具体的上下文。

3. 注意分析上下文的情境

结构是为意思服务的,在完形填空大部分选项只看动词的结构功能是很难判断的,考生应注意分析上下文的情境。对于行为动词的选择应想象当时所发生的事情,根据“目睹的所发生的事情”进行选择。

4. 注意上下句的联系,不要孤立地根据一句进行判断

在做完形填空时,考生必须仔细阅读上下文,切不可只凭一句的提示进行判断。

5. 注意词汇与话题的同现

每个单词都有其适应的空间,其适合的话题,与同一话题相连的单词就构成了一个以话题为中心的词汇链。在做完形填空时考生可以借助词汇链的知识帮助完成选择。

6. 注意介词的表意功能和搭配功能

完形填空中涉及到介词选择的有两种：一种是常用介词的基本用法；另一种是与介词有关的搭配，测试中以搭配居多，也有对常用介词用法的考查。在做这类考题时将介词选项的表意功能与上下文结合起来即可。

7. 根据代词在上下文中的替代作用选择适当的代词

就代词而言，重点是看其在上下文中的替代作用，同时要特别注意 *that*, *one* 等的运用。

8. 注意词语的搭配，根据搭配选择正确答案

9. 注意区分同义词、近义词和形似词

近几年的四级英语考试对同义词、近义词和形似词的测试逐渐增多。一般四个选项中至少有两个为近义词。对于这类考题，考生除具备一定的词语辨析的能力外，主要是看上下文的语义关系。

10. 运用语法知识

四级完形填空中也有相当一部分是考查语法的试题，主要集中在虚拟语气、定语从句和状语从句和倒装句。

(二) 运用篇章技巧

一个完整的语篇，一篇内容充实，结构合理，行文流畅的短文所依赖的不只是词汇和语法，更多的是篇章技巧。作者借助于篇章技巧成文，同学们在复现作者的语言时同样可以借助篇章技巧。

(三) 通过逻辑关系

一个完整的语篇应该是符合逻辑的，文章逻辑关系的取得主要靠转承语的使用。正确使用转承语，是保证文章连贯和谐，保证文章逻辑的有效手段。作者利用转承语保证文章的逻辑，同学们在做完形填空时通过自己对上下文的理解，找到适当的逻辑关系，然后选择正确的转承语。因此同学们有必要掌握各种转承语的用法。

完形填空的目的不是阅读，而是根据阅读掌握的信息恢复作者写作的原貌。从转承语上来说，即要求考生根据文章的语意发展和逻辑关系，确定适当的词语。

转承语与连词不同。连词一般是句子层面上的东西，要求考生所理解的是一句中主从句之间的语意联系，而转承语要求考生掌握的是语篇层面上的

东西,考生需根据语篇上下文的逻辑关系才能确定适当的表达方式。因此,在转承语的选择上,同学们要仔细阅读文章的上下文内容,从整体上去把握。

(四)根据文章的类型结构解答完形填空

四六级完形填空多以说明文和议论文为主,说明文,议论文一般采用分类、比较对照、因果、例证等方式谋篇。正确把握文章的结构类型有助于文章的理解,也有助于完形填空的解答。完形填空的任务是在正确理解短文的基础上再现作者的语言表达方式。为此,同学们应注意加强文章谋篇布局的分析。

四级完形填空的段落类型:

1. 比较对照型

比较对照是四六级英语考试完形填空中比较常用的一种段落格式。在解答这类完形填空时考生应注意利用比较对照模式所提供的信息,包括对比项各自的特点,语言表达的方式,由于对比的出现,很容易出现复现现象,考生应注意利用这些信息,帮助解答完形填空。

2. 程序型

程序型段落指按照操作程序的顺序写就的段落,如实验过程的介绍等。学生在阅读时只要能抓住这个程序,文章就不难理解,完形填空答案的确定也就有了可靠的依据。

3. 时间型

时间型的段落属记叙性文体,文章以时间为顺序介绍事情的发展过程。在做这类完形填空时,考生应注意抓住时间这个线索,把握整个事情的发展过程,弄清各种事情的前因后果。

轻松搞定

完形填空

Part II

完形填空模拟训练

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Test 1

In everyday usage "hot" 67 "having a lot of heat". Many people 68 that "cold" is something completely separated from heat. But this is not 69. "Cold" simply means "having very little heat".

Your life 70 on heat. In fact, every 71 thing depends on it. Without heat, every living thing would be 72 to death. 73 living things get their heat from the sun, which 74 the conditions in which life is possible.

Since before the dawn of 75 man has been able to make his own 76. He has been able to 77 the sun's heat that is trapped in things such as wood, 78 and oil. And he has been able to use this heat.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 67. A) means | B) is |
| C) explains | D) phrases |
| 68. A) regards | B) thought |
| C) think | D) look at |
| 69. A) right | B) false |
| C) so | D) true |
| 70. A) decided by | B) rely on |
| C) depends on | D) absorbs in |
| 71. A) beautiful | B) ugly |
| C) living | D) dead |
| 72. A) frightened | B) led |
| C) resulted | D) frozen |
| 73. A) All | B) Most |
| C) Few | D) No |
| 74. A) supply | B) provides |
| C) enjoys | D) shares |
| 75. A) mankind | B) history |
| C) exists | D) living |
| 76. A) heat | B) civilization |
| C) living | D) crops |
| 77. A) release | B) catch |
| C) capture | D) free |

Heat has made 79 possible.
 With heat, man 80 melt metals.
 As man learned to use metals and fuels, industries 81 . As a result, engines were invented. These are machines that change heat energy into 82 energy. Engines can do the work of many men. Without 83 industrial civilization is impossible.

Yet when the first engines were 84 in the 17th century, men were still 85 about the nature of heat. "What is it?" they asked. Not until the early years of the 19th century 86 they find the right answer.

78. A) forest B) animals
 C) plants D) coal
 79. A) living B) civilization
 C) revolution D) life
 80. A) can not B) could
 C) could not D) can
 81. A) appears B) grow
 C) grew D) appeared
 82. A) chemical B) oil
 C) mechanical D) light
 83. A) human B) man
 C) engines D) fuels
 84. A) prepared B) built
 C) designed D) laid out
 85. A) think B) wondering
 C) wandering D) puzzle
 86. A) did B) had
 C) do D) could

Test 2

Change—or the ability to 67 oneself to a changing environment—is essential to evolution. The farmer whose land is required for housing or industry must adapt himself; he can 68 to another place and master the problems peculiar to it; he can change his 69 perhaps after a period of

67. A) adopt B) adapt
 C) suit D) apply
 68. A) move B) go
 C) leave D) head
 69. A) conditions B) ideas
 C) behaviour D) occupation
 70. A) wait B) starve
 C) force D) have
 71. A) environments

training, or he can 70 to death. A nation which cannot adapt its trade or defense requirements to meet world 71 faces economic or 72 disaster. Nothing is fixed and permanently stable. There must be movement forward, 73 is progress of a sort, or 74 backwards, which is decay and deterioration.

In this context, tradition can be a force for good or for 75. As long as it offers a 76 (without insisting that its path is the only one), it helps the ignorant and the uninformed to take a step forward and, 77, to adapt themselves to 78 circumstances. Tradition or custom can guide the hunter as effectively as it can 79 the nervous hostess. But if we make an idol of 80, it ceases to become a guide and becomes an 81 lying on the path of change and progress. If we insist on trying to plot the 82 by the past, we clearly handicap ourselves and invite 83.

The better course is to 84 the help which tradition can give but realizing that it necessarily has its 85 in the past, to be well aware of its limitations in a 86 world.

- B) requirements
- C) conditions
- D) desires

72. A) military B) nation
C) politics D) people
73. A) as B) for
C) that D) which
74. A) shift B) wander
C) movement D) flow
75. A) bad B) evil
C) devil D) step
76. A) chance B) opportunity
C) aspect D) guide
77. A) thereby B) however
C) as D) backward
78. A) changing B) changed
C) fixed D) rigid
79. A) direct B) effect
C) influence D) guide
80. A) tradition B) guide
C) hunter D) hostess
81. A) stimulate B) progress
C) stone D) obstacle
82. A) yesterday B) future
C) tomorrow D) before
83. A) success B) succeed
C) failure D) fail
84. A) adapt B) adopt
C) absorb D) refuse
85. A) future B) stem
C) roots D) aspect
86. A) changed B) changing
C) modern D) old

Test 3

The number of speakers of English in Shakespeare's time is 67 to have been about five million. Today it is estimated that some 260 million people speak it as a 68, language, mainly in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. In addition to the standard 69 of English found in these areas, there are a great many regional and social varieties of the language, as well as various levels of usage that are 70 both in its spoken and 71 forms.

It is virtually impossible to estimate the 72 of people in the world who have 73 an adequate working knowledge of English in addition to their own languages. The 74 for which English is learned and the 75 in which such learning takes place are so varied that it is difficult to define and still more difficult to assess what constitutes an adequate working 76 for each situation.

The main 77 for the widespread demand for English is its present-day importance as a world language. Besides serving the 78 needs of its native speakers, English is

67. A) deduced B) concluded
C) estimated D) amounted
68. A) native B) complex
C) local D) official
69. A) measurement
B) change
C) varieties
D) pronunciation
70. A) included B) set up
C) appeared D) employed
71. A) printed B) character
C) oral D) written
72. A) total B) amount
C) number D) sum
73. A) inquired B) grasped
C) sought D) acquired
74. A) aim B) purpose
C) objective D) goal
75. A) situations B) occasion
C) surroundings D) official
76. A) knowledge B) idea
C) condition D) theory
77. A) tendency B) trend
C) reason D) explanation
78. A) finite B) limited
C) infinite D) wide
79. A) in B) on

a language 79 which some of the most important works in science, 80 and other fields are being produced, and not always by native speakers. It is widely 81 for such purposes as meteorological and airport 82, international conferences, and the dissemination of information over the radio and television networks of many nations. It is a language of wider communication for a number of 83 countries, especially 84 British colonies. Many of these countries have multi-lingual 85 and need a language for internal communication in such matters government commerce industry law and education as well as for international communication and for 86 to the scientific and technological developments in the West.

- C) through D) upon
80. A) technique B) technology
C) skill D) art
81. A) put B) finished
C) used D) worked
82. A) communications
B) command
C) control
D) adjustment
83. A) developing B) developed
C) advanced D) rich
84. A) former B) latter
C) prior D) superior
85. A) person B) people
C) population D) populations
86. A) way B) road
C) access D) path

Test 4

Today's trumpet is one of the world's oldest 67. It is the result of development of many centuries. Although it looks nothing like its 68 there are many similarities. All trumpets are hollow tubes. They are all brown. And they all use the player's 69 to produce the basic sound.

The trumpet developed as players and makers worked to 70 its de-

67. A) facilities B) equipment
C) instruments D) tools
68. A) ancestor B) precedent
C) precursor D) predecessor
69. A) mouth B) mouthes
C) lip D) lips
70. A) create B) improve
C) change D) choose
71. A) produce B) arise