

新编大学英语
应试丛书

COLLEGE ENGLISH

英语完形填空 应试指导

李一曼 郭立民 孙小芬 编著

根据新题型编写◆

完形填空应试要点◆

改错应试要点◆

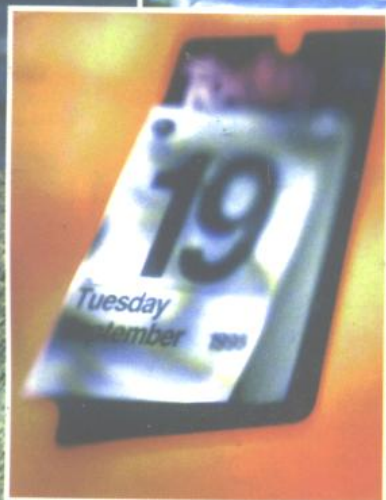
选择型完形填空答题详解◆

改错答题详解◆

选择型完形填空练习及答案◆

给字母型完形填空练习及答案◆

改错练习及答案◆



人民邮电出版社

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序

当前许许多多的人都想学好英语。要想学习费时较少,收效较高,就要有一套适合中国人学习条件和特点、针对中国人学习容易出现的问题和错误的学习材料。《新编大学英语应试丛书》就是这样一套好书。它包括语法、词汇、翻译、写作、阅读理解和完形填空等分册,可以整套地学习,整体奏效,也可以单册地学习,单项奏效。既可收速效之功,又可中长效之的。既可用于温故复习,又可用于知新提高。因此可以说,这是一套功能齐全、内容丰富、形式多样,集学习、复习、练习于一体的理想英语学习丛书。

本套丛书对英语的学习、复习、练习,采取多角度切入方法。一方面每册书在结构上都环环相扣,步步相连,点成线,线成面,面成体。另一方面各册书又体现了各个不同的学习、复习、练习的角度。系统体现于语法,对比体现于翻译,模式体现于写作,信息和控制体现于阅读理解,判断和推理体现于完形填空。

英语和汉语属于不同的语系,语法差别很大。系统地掌握英语语法,是举一反三地学习英语和准确熟练地使用英语的前提。语法包括语法知识、范例、技能和技巧。本丛书语法分册的编写注意到了这些方面,学习者也要注意这些方面。

翻译一方面是应用英语的重要形式,另一方面也是学习英语的重要手段。精通多种外语的列宁就曾说过:“在脑力工作方面,我特别劝他搞翻译,并且要对译,……这是一个最合理的学习外语的方法。”本丛书将翻译单独立项,包括英译汉和汉译英,实为明智之举。

写作是学习和应用英语的重要环节,也是普遍薄弱的环节,亟需加强。学习者通过本丛书写作指导去操练,既可掌握表达技巧,又可掌握思维框架,练习用英语直接思维。

阅读理解和完形填空也是英语应用的重要方面。本书中这两分册的编写体现了行为与认知的统一结合,很有特色。

由于具有上述的特色,所以本套丛书既便于上课参考,又便于自学使用。它启迪思维,解答问题,提供知识,训练技能,实用性强,应用面广,可称得上是一套很好的助学、助教、助用、助考丛书。

胡春洞

1998年2月于北京师范大学

前 言

完形填空 (Cloze) 起源于威尔逊·泰勒 (Wilson Taylor) 1953 年提出的完形程序 (Cloze Procedure), 用于测试文章的可读性。他的理论根据是“格式塔完形心理学 (Gestalt Psychology)”, “Cloze” 一词就是由格式塔完形心理学中的“Closure” 这一概念引申出来的。意思是说人类具有填补空白的心理倾向和下意识能力。

我国现有的全国大学英语四级统考, 研究生入学考试及申请学位的考试中, 都有完形填空的测试形式。完形填空是学生在理解通篇文章之后, 运用所学到的语言综合知识, 包括语法知识、词语搭配知识、语篇结构知识, 充分地发挥其阅读理解能力、逻辑推理能力, 才能完成的客观性试题。实践证明这是一种检查学生阅读理解能力、语言综合运用能力的有效的测试手段。

完形填空是一种建立在语篇水平上的词汇与语法结构的考试题型。它的测试内容与建立在句子水平上的词汇与语法结构的测试有实质上的区别。在“句子水平”上的测试只能从单句上判断用词与语法, 而“语篇水平”的测试则与文章的上下文有紧密联系, 而不是孤立的, 不相关的。由此可见, 要做好完形填空, 首先必须通过阅读整篇文章, 根据上句与下句之间的关系及上、下文中所提供的语义、结构、词汇等线索, 排除干扰项, 来进行判断。因此, 不能孤立地选择答案, 不能中断文章的思路。

在做这类练习时, 应做到 (1) 快速通读全篇, 包括选项在内, 掌握短文大意, 特别要细读文章的第一句话。因为主题句一般位于文章的开头。(2) 选择时要上下联系, 前后照应, 保持思路不断, 避免前后矛盾, 语意不通的现象。这样才能在语篇水平上做出正确的判断。(3) 充分利用文章中的各种线索, 注意句型及连词的应用, 注意词与词、句与句之间的各种修饰关系及语法关系、句型搭配等信息。(4) 在阅读的过程中, 运用各种语言知识, 心中先有一个答案, 然后再看选项, 验证答案。

本书以完形填空 (选择型) 为主, 同时介绍其他两种常见的, 建立在语篇水平上的词汇与语法的测试手段。一种是完形程序的另一种形式, 即不给选项, 只提供完形项目所选单词的第一个字母; 另一种是在全国六级考试中采用的改错 (Error Correcting) 形式, 即挑选并改正句子中的错误。

本书适用于准备参加国家四、六级考试, 研究生入学考试, 申请学位考试, EPT 考试及其他各类英语考试的学生。

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第一部分

完形填空与改错中常见的测试要点

一、完形填空（选择型）中常见的测试要点

1. 根据句子上下文关系、连接关系和逻辑关系选择正确的答案。

British television is the big success story of post-war years. It enjoyed a period of rapid development in years following 1945. In 1955, commercial television began. Today, 90 percent of the _____ have television in their homes.

A. society B. country C. crowd D. population

D 正确。从上文讲到英国电视业在战后的发展过程及本句末的 their homes 可知这里是指英国人口的百分之九十有电视，因此 D 正确。A. society 和 B. country 在词义上不合本句语境；C. crowd 意为“人群”，上文未提及任何“人群”。因此不对。

In 1960, a committee of enquiry was set up, under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington, to _____ the workings of broadcasting.

A. interview B. interpret C. involve D. investigate

D 正确。从上下文语意看，开始时有 a committee of enquiry，而 investigate 表示“调查”，与上下文配合，因此 D 正确。其它三项选择与内容不符，故不正确。

2. 根据各种句型、固定词组、搭配（包括动词、名词、介词、形容词等的固定搭配），及其他习惯用法，选择正确的答案。

1) 固定句型

Most party leaders are either blind to the urgency of these issues _____ are compelled to ignore them.

A. and B. or C. neither D. but

B 正确。从句子结构上看，前面已出现 either，后面就不可能用 and, neither, but，只能选 or 与 either 相配。

Television has been _____ a mirror of society.

A. compared B. described C. displayed D. considered

D 正确。consider... (to be) ...作“把...看作...”(to be) 可省略，从语义及搭配上考虑都对。其它三项均不对。compare 后面要加 to 才表示“把...比作...”；describe 后面要加 as，才表示“把...说成...”；display 表示“陈列”，与句子意义不符。

2) 固定词组及搭配

Look at the photo and you will find Mary takes _____ her mother.

A. over B. after C. up D. on

B 正确。从词组意义判断。take after (面貌，性格) 象...；take over 接任；take up 拿走，占据 (时间，注意力等) take on 呈现，承担

Broadcasting must be ready and anxious to experiment, to show something new and unusual.

If it does not, it will _____ no discoveries.

- A. make B. do C. take D. get

A 正确。只有 make 才能同 discovery 相搭配，其它词均不能搭配。

3) 习语

It is something so different from the steady work in a shop or factory that it looks at first _____ like mere bad management.

- A. time B. eye C. sight D. event

C 正确。at first sight 表示“初看起来，乍一看”是习语，其它均不对。

3. 根据基本语法关系（包括名词的性、数；动词的时态、语态；各种主从句及其连接词，虚拟语气等），选择正确的答案。

We may remember stories of terrible storms with waves _____ mountains.

- A. high as B. as higher as C. as high as D. higher as

C. 正确。比较级句型 as high as（同…一样高）用原级。

We may remember the stories of people from ships which have sunk _____ weeks in small boats hundreds of miles from land.

- A. spending B. to spend C. spend D. spent

A. 正确。这里要用非谓语动词作定语，所修饰的词 people 是 spend 的逻辑主语，因此应选 A。

If ships _____, the British government would not be able to feed its people.

- A. do not exist B. did not exist
C. have not existed D. had not existed

B 正确。此句是与目前情况相反的虚拟语气，从句应用过去式，故选 B。

_____ is known to all, Columbus used a ship to discover America about 500 years ago.

- A. Which B. It C. This D. As

D 正确。这是一个特殊的非限定性定语从句，as 代表整个句子。如用 B，则构成主语从句形式，不用逗号，而应用 It is known to all that…句型如选 A，which 引导的定语从句应放在后面。如选 C，则结构不对。

_____ you miss an illustration you won't be able to understand the related part of the text.

- A. Before B. So C. Unless D. If

D 正 6 确。从句子下半句可以判断，填空部分是从句的连词，根据内容，应是条件句，因此选 if。

4. 根据词义

So future astronauts must be trained to _____ long periods of inactivity and solitude (寂寞)。

- A. mind B. endure C. cover D. predict

B 正确。mind 意为“在意”；endure 为“忍受”；cover 为“覆盖”；predict 为“预料”。

二、改错中常见的测试要点

1. 逻辑错误。应从理解通篇意义的基础上找出意义错误或不妥之处。

Some students find it difficult to understand the text. They may read slowly and carefully, paying a lot of attention to individual words, but succeeding in getting a clear idea of the overall meaning of the text.

but 应改为 without。根据通篇意义，作者想表达在阅读时，如果太注意个别词就不能了解整篇含义。如用 but 就变成能了解全篇含义，与作者意图不符。

As the plane circled over the airport, everyone sensed that something went wrong. The plane was moving steadily through the air, and although the passengers had fastened their seat belts, they were suddenly thrown forward.

steadily 应改为 unsteadily。根据通篇含义，飞机应飞不稳，而不是稳。

There are a lot of kids who know every thing about computers—how to build them, how to take them apart, how to write programs for games. So if you ask them to explain about the principles of physics that have gone into creating the computer, they don't have the faintest idea.

根据上下文的意思，应该是一个转折句，而不是因果关系。So 应改为 But/However/Nevertheless.

This is a sign of much water-vapor in the air, and moreover rain will probably come.

moreover 应改为 therefore。根据上下文，应表示结果，而不是递增。转折词用错。

You have learned English as a language of everyday English conversation and for literature.

everyday English conversation 和 literature 这两部分是并列的关系，都是修饰 language，为保持句子的平衡，应都用 of。

2. 从各种固定句型、词类固定搭配（包括动词，名词，介词，形容词的搭配等），及其他习惯用法，找出使用错误或不当之词。

1) 固定句型结构。

It spends three to five weeks to train a pigeon to do this.

spend 的句型是 someone spends some time in doing something，而 take 的句型是 It takes someone some time to do something，因此应将 spends 改为 takes。

I haven't seen my English teacher after the course was over.

在完成时的句子中，用来表示过去时间的连词应用 since，因此应将 after 改为 since。

The failure to understand science leads to such things like the neglect of the human creative power.

such 应与 as 搭配，因此应将 like 改为 as。

The railway tunnel will have to be strong……to take the pressure.

表示“足够强用以承受压力”，应用句型 strong enough to do something。因此应在 strong 后加 enough。

The results are farther-reaching as we can know.

比较级 farther 应与 than 搭配。故应将 as 改为 than。

2) 固定词组搭配。

The first problem which I had to deal……was simply getting a monthly check from you.

应用固定搭配 deal with，而不能只用 deal。

A vast number of new tools have come to use in this century.

to 应改为 into。固定句型 come into use, 表示使用某物品。而不是 come to use。

People without an understanding of science live in a world that feels no sense.

feels 应改为 makes。固定搭配为 make no sense, 而不用 feel。

Industry has also been responsible to noise and visual pollution.

to 应改为 for, 固定搭配为 be responsible for, 而不是 to。

The ball looks different than the others.

different 应与 from 搭配, 故应将 than 改为 from。

3. 语法结构错误。从基本语法关系找出用法的错误(包括名词的性、数, 动词的时态、语态, 各种主从句及其连接词, 虚拟语气等)。

1) 谓语动词单复数的误用。

There is a variety of resources to help us teach the arts to children.

is 应改为 are。a variety of, a number of 等, 谓语动词用复数。

Most of the above sayings has been made up by people.

has 应改为 have。因为 most of 后面是复数名词 sayings。谓语动词应与 most of 后的名词单复数一致。

2) 谓语动词时态, 语态的误用

A check mailed to me at an address from which I moved more than two years ago.

mailed 应用被动式, 改为 was mailed。

3) 代词的误用。

But if you ask them to explain the principles of physics, you don't have the faintest idea.

主句中的 you 应改为 they。代词指的是 them, 不是 you。

4) 冠词的误用。

I was thinking about a fun we used to have in our English course.

a fun 应改为 the fun。有限定性定语从句 we used to have, 因此是特指的。

The first of three is through pollution of the air, the water, and the soil.

three 应改为 the three。表示“三个”中的第一个, 这“三个”应是特指的。

5) 可数不可数的误用。

The company gave me fifty dollars fewer than I should have received.

fewer 应改为 less。表示钱的多少应不可数。

6) 虚拟语气结构。

Whales can make many kinds of sounds. If we understand the sounds, we would be able to talk to them.

understand 应改为 understood。表示与现在相反的情况。

7) 复合句中连词的误用。

American scientists say they have found that appears to be a link between the drinking of coffee and pancreas cancer.

that 应改为 what。what 在从句中做主语, 引起名词性从句。

I was able to talk with an arrogant (傲慢的) clerk from the tone of his voice I could tell that he didn't want to be bothered with me.

his voice 应改为 whose voice 以引起一个从句。

4. 用词上出现的错误。

1) 词性的错误。

Many stories about famous people are not basis on facts.

basis 应改为 based。basis 是名词，此处应用动词的过去分词：based。

Cosmic (宇宙射线) rays from out space pour over us at a constant rate from all directions.

out 应改为 outer。out 是副词或介词，此处应用形容词：outer。

2) 近义词的误用。

Children should study to communicate ideas and feelings through their movement, their drawing, their singing, and their painting.

study 应改为 Learn。study 意为“研究”，而此处应为“学会”：learn。

What besides have you been doing?

besides 应改为 else。besides 意为“除…之外”，“还有”，“另外”，而此处用于疑问代词之后，起形容词作用，应用 else，意为“别的”，“另外的”。

Every time something as that happens I wonder if I really want to work in this business.

as 后面接名词，意为“作为”，而不是“象”，因此应改为 like，作“象…”。

They find it difficult to divide what the teacher says and what the author writes.

divide 应改为 separate。divide “分开”，应跟固定搭配 from，不能用 and，此处应用 separate，“分开，区分”，可跟 and。

3) 近似词的误用。

He murmured something she didn't quiet catch.

quiet 与 quite 的发音相同，拼写类似。但 quiet 是形容词，意为：“安静”；而 quite 为副词，表示程度。此处应用 quite。

Following instructions, he guarded the plane towards the airfield.

guarded 与 guided 的发音与拼写类似。guard 意为：“守卫”，“警惕”，而 guided 意为：“指导”，“引导”。此处应用 guided。

4) 介词意义的不同。

Except women's own business, the needs of the community must be considered.

应将 Except 改为 Besides 或 Apart from。这三个词(组)中文均译为：“除…之外”。但 except 的除…之外，表示不包括…，常用在 all, none 等之后。而 besides/apart from 表示除…之外，还有…

Nobody was late, except me.

Five others were late besides me.

5) 副词的误用。

Some birds fly highly if fine weather is coming.

highly 是副词，表示程度的高低，而 high 则是形容词，表示位置的高低。此处应用形容词，表示飞时的状态，应用 high。

6) 形容词的误用。

Try to get the highest of information from a text with a minimum of misunderstanding.

此处表示获得最大范围内的信息，因此不能用 highest，而应用 maximum.

三、完形填空（选择型）详解

Cloze 1

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply—all these were important 1 in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution. 2 they were not enough. Some thing 3 was needed to start the industrial process. That “something special” was men— 4 individuals who could invent machines, find new 5 of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society.

The men who 6 the machines of the Industrial Revolution 7 from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were 8 inventors than scientists. A man who is a 9 scientist is primarily interested in doing his research 10. He is not necessarily working 11 that his findings can be used.

An inventor or one interested in applied science is 12 trying to make something that has a concrete 13. He may try to solve a problem by using the theories 14 science or by experimenting through trial and error. Regardless of his method, he is working to obtain a 15 result: the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, or one of 16 other objectives.

Most of the people who 17 the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors, not trained scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had 18 or no training in science might not have made their inventions 19 a groundwork had not been laid by scientists years 20.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A) cases | B) reasons | C) factors | D) situations |
| 2. A) But | B) And | C) Besides | D) Even |
| 3. A) else | B) near | C) extra | D) similar |
| 4. A) generating | B) effective | C) motivating | D) creative |
| 5. A) origins | B) sources | C) bases | D) discoveries |
| 6. A) employed | B) created | C) operated | D) controlled |
| 7. A) came | B) arrived | C) stemmed | D) appeared |
| 8. A) less | B) better | C) more | D) worse |
| 9. A) genuine | B) practical | C) pure | D) clever |
| 10. A) happily | B) occasionally | C) reluctantly | D) accurately |
| 11. A) now | B) and | C) all | D) so |
| 12. A) seldom | B) sometimes | C) usually | D) never |
| 13. A) plan | B) use | C) idea | D) means |
| 14. A) of | B) with | C) to | D) as |
| 15. A) single | B) sole | C) specialized | D) specific |
| 16. A) few | B) those | C) many | D) all |

17. A) proposed B) developed C) supplied D) offered
 18. A) little B) much C) some D) any
 19. A) as B) if C) because D) while
 20. A) ago B) past C) ahead D) before

1. 选 (C) factors

factors *n.* 因素, 要素

Wealth and opportunity were the chief factors in his success.

财富和机遇是他成功的两大要素。

第一句话的意思是: 免遭破坏的土地, 加上充足的自然资源和人力, 所有这些都是使英国成为工业革命中心的重要因素。

A. cases *n.* 事实, 情况; 病例, 案例

B. reasons *n.* 理由, 原因

reason 后面常跟 for 或 why, that 例如:

Give your reason for changing the plan.

D. situations *n.* 局势, 状况, 处境

A、B、D 与上下文意思不吻合。

2. 选 (A) But *conj.*

根据上下文判断: A land free from... 和下句 they were not enough. 是转折关系。故只能用 but。

B. And 和 C. Besides 连接的句子不是转折关系, 而是并列关系。

D. Even *adv.* 不能连接两个句子。

3. 选 (A) else

else *adv.* 此外, 别的 与不定或疑问代名词连用。例如: something else, anything else, what else, somewhere else 等。

另外根据上下文意思判断, 故选 (A)。

B. near、C. extra、D. similar 与上下文意思不符。

4. 选 (D) creative

creative *adj.* 有创造力的, 创造性的

根据 individuals 后面的从句 who could invent machines, ... 可以确定应选 (D)。

A. generating

generate *vt.* 使发生, 产生

B. effective *adj.* 有效的, 奏效的

C. motivating

motivate *vt.* 激发, 给予刺激, 为……的动机

5. 选 (B) sources

sources *n.* 源, 来源

A. origins *n.* 起源, 开端

C. bases *n.* 基础

D. discoveries *n.* 发现

A、C、D 词义与上下文不吻合。故选 (B)。

6. 选 (B) created

根据上句 That something special was men—inventive individuals…。可以确定此空格选 (B)

A. employed 雇佣, 使用

C. operated 操作, 管理, 经营

D. controlled 控制, 管理指挥

A、C、D 词义与上下文不吻合。

7. 选 (A) came

come from 来自……, 是(某地方的)…人

B. arrived 到达, 成功

C. stemmed 起源, 发生

stem from 起源于 它的主语一般是 something. 例如:

Correct decisions stem from correct judgment. 正确的决定来源于正确的判断。

D. appeared 出现, 呈现

而本文要表达的是: 这些人来自……。故选 (A)。

8. 选 (C) more

A. less 做形容词时意思是较少的, 词义不符。做副词时与形容词、分词或副词连用。意思是: 不如, 不及。例如: Tom is less clever than his brother.

B. better 较好的 词义不符。

D. worse 与 better 意义相反。

C. more…than…比……多, 与其说……不如……

Many of them were more inventors than scientists. 他们中的许多人与其说是科学家不如说是发明家。故选 (C)。

9. 选 (C) pure

A. genuine 真正的, 真实的 例如: a genuine painting by Rubens 鲁宾斯的真迹 genuine pearls 真珍珠

B. practical 实际的, 实用的

D. clever 聪明的

C. pure 纯净的 纯洁的, 纯理论的 根据上下文意思判断应选此词。

10. 选 (D) accurately

A. happily 高兴地, 愉快地

B. reluctantly 不情愿地

C. occasionally 偶尔地

D. accurately 准确地 精确地 根据上下文意思判断应选此词。

11. 选 (D) so

A. now that 既然 它引导的从句一般放在句首。例如: Now that the decision has been made, we must try our best to carry it out.

B. all 和 that 连用, that 引导的从句做定语。例如: All that glitters isn't gold.

C. and 和 that 连用, and 引导的是两个并列的从句。

D. so 和 that 连用, 引导目的状语从句。从上下文意思判断应选 (D),

12. 选 (C) usually 通常

A. seldom 很少

B. sometimes 有时

D. never 从不

从上下文意思判断 A、B、D 词义与上下文不吻合。故选 (C)。

13. 选 (B) use

上句讲科学家的工作不一定为了他的发现能够被使用。此句是讲发明家与科学家的不同在于发明家的发明有明确的使用。故应选 (B)。

A. plan 计划

C. idea 想法, 念头

D. means 手段, 方法

A、C、D 与上下文意义不符。

14. 选 (A) of

从全句意义可以确定作者表达的是: 发明家可能通过使用科学的理论试图解决问题。

因此选 (A)。其他三个词均不合适。

15. 选 (D) specific

A. single 单人的, 单身的, 单一的

B. sole 单独的, 唯一的

C. specialized 专门的, 专门化的

D. specific 具体的, 明确的

发明家工作的目的是获得一个明确的结果。而不是单一的、唯一的、专门的结果。故选 D。

16. 选 (C) many

A. few 不多的, 少数的, 几乎没有 修饰可数名词。根据上下文, 意思是相反的。故不能选用。

B. those 不能 other 连用。

D. all *pron* 全部, 一切

adj. 全部的, 一切的 all 修饰名词时, 名词前应有 the. 例如: all the students

故选 (C)。

17. 选 (B) developed

A. proposed 提议, 建议

B. developed 发展, 开发, 研制

C. supplied 供给, 供应

D. offered 提供, 提出

根据上下文意义, 应选 (B)。

18. 选 (A) little

A. little *adj.* 少的, 几乎没有的

从这句的结构 “Even those who had _____ or no training……” 可以判断出所填的词应与 no 的意思相近。因此选 (A)。

B. much *adj.* 与 no 意义相反

C. some *adj.* 一些

D. any *adj.* 意义同 some 用于否定、疑问或条件句中 故 some 和 any 都不适用。

19. 选 (B) if

根据上下文可以判断出后面的从句是条件从句, 故选 (B)。

A. as 和 C. because 引导原因状语从句, D. while 引导时间状语从句或让步状语从句等。

20. 选 (D) before 以前

A. ago *adv.* 以前。

B. past *adj.* 过去的

C. ahead *adv.* 向前, 在前

D. before *adv.* 从前, 以前

用 ago 时, 时间是以现在为准, 意思是现在以前; 用 before 时, 时间是以过去为准, 意思是在那时以前。而此句表示的是在发明家作出发明若干年前。故选 (D)。

Cloze 2

Geography is the study of the relationship between people and the land. Geographers compare and contrast 1 places on the earth. But they also 2 beyond the individual places and consider the earth as a 3. The word geography 4 from two Greek words, *ge*, the Greek word for "earth" and *graphein*, 5 means "to write". The English word geography means "to describe the earth". 6 geography books focus on a small area 7 a town or city. Others deal with a state, a region, a nation, or an 8 continent. Many geography books deal with the whole earth. Another 9 to divide the study of 10 is to distinguish between physical geography and cultural geography. The former focuses on the natural world; the 11 starts with human beings and 12 how human beings and their environment act 13 each other. But when geography is considered as a single subject, 14 branch can neglect the other.

A geographer might be described 15 one who observes, records, and explains the 16 between places. If places 17 alike, there would be little need for geographers.

We know, however, 18 no two places are exactly the same. Geography, 19, is a point of view, a special way of 20 at places.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A) similar | B) various | C) distant | D) famous |
| 2. A) pass | B) reach | C) go | D) set |
| 3. A) whole | B) unit | C) part | D) total |
| 4. A) falls | B) removes | C) results | D) comes |
| 5. A) what | B) that | C) which | D) it |
| 6. A) Some | B) Many | C) Most | D) Few |
| 7. A) outside | B) except | C) as | D) like |
| 8. A) extensive | B) entire | C) overall | D) enormous |
| 9. A) way | B) means | C) habit | D) technique |
| 10. A) world | B) earth | C) geography | D) globe |
| 11. A) second | B) later | C) next | D) latter |
| 12. A) learns | B) studies | C) realizes | D) understands |
| 13. A) upon | B) for | C) as | D) to |

14. A) neither B) either C) one D) each
 15. A) for B) to C) as D) by
 16. A) exceptions B) sameness C) differences D) divisionsall
 17. A) being B) are C) be D) were
 18. A) although B) whether C) since D) that
 19. A) still B) then C) nevertheless D) moreover
 20. A) working B) looking C) arriving D) getting

1. 选 (B)。

- A. similar 相似的、类似的
 B. various 不同的
 C. distant 远处的
 D. famous 著名的

根据上下文可以判断出地理学家比较地球上不同的地方。故选 B。

2. 选 (C)。

go beyond 是固定搭配。意为超出、超过。

3. 选 (A)。

as a whole 是介词短语。意为作为一个整体。科学家不仅研究个别地方而且把地球当作一个整体。

4. 选 (D)。

- A. fall from 从……跌落下来
 B. remove from 从……除去
 C. result from 由于
 D. come from 来自

A、B、C 与上下文意思不符。

5. 选 (C)。

which 引导的是非限制性定语从句。what、that、it 不具有此功能。

6. 选 (A)。

填这个空必须读完下边两句。Some books…。 Others…。 Many…。 可以看出此处应选 A。

7. 选 (D)。

这里需要一个介词。outside、except 与上下文意义不符。as 是做副词、连词或用在固定短语中。故选 D。

8. 选 (B)。

- A. extensive 广阔的
 B. entire 整个的
 C. overall 全面的
 D. enormous 巨大的

A、C、D 的意思与上下文不吻合，故选 B。

9. 选 (A)。

A. way 方法 后面可以跟 to do 或 of doing。