

最新大学英语综合填充100 PASSAGES 100

施发敏 主编



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最新大学英语综合填充 100 篇

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前 言

综合填充(Cloze Test)是国内各种英语考试中的一个必试项目。它主要是测试和检验考生对所学语言的理解程度和综合运用语言的实际能力。我们在实际教学中发现该项测试难度大,考生普遍得分率低。显然,培养学生综合运用语言的实际能力是大学英语教学中的一个重要课题。编写此书的目的旨在帮助学生及自学考试的考生在具有一定的语言基础上迅速提高综合运用语言的实际能力和应试能力。在编写过程中参考了《大学英语教学大纲(文理科通用)》和《大学英语考试大纲》,根据学生的实际水平,精选出了100篇短文。其主要特点如下:

一、文章内容新颖,全部选自英美等国原版材料并进行重新编写。融知识性、趣味性为一体。内容涉及故事、史地、文化教育、能源、语言、词汇掌故、人物传记、医学、计算机及各个方面。题材多样,语式丰富并注意到了所选文章的科学性。

二、重视语言共核,以语言点为中心,突出了各种语域中的积极词汇,基本功能意念的常用表达方式和综合技能培养。

三、语言规范。全部文章经过认真筛选,在尽可能保留原文的真实性的前提下,按考试《大纲》要求,对少量的文章进行了必要的删节和简化,使每篇文章均保持在200—250个词左右。每篇文章的长短相近,难易程度适中,语言布局由浅入深,循序渐进,并对超纲词加注汉语注释。

四、本书每篇文章有20个选择,共计2000题。书后附有全部答案,读者可借以进行模拟测验,自我检查英语水平。

本书由施发敏主编,杨荣泉教授主审。参加编写工作的有曲宝

胜,陈明光,张洪,咸修斌,施发敏,蒋宝芬和魏汝尧。

由于编者水平有限,经验不足,难免有错误与疏漏之处,至希广大读者及同行专家不吝赐教。

编 者

1992 年 12 月于青岛

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Passage 1

The United States is a land of many (1). Its people have come from different homelands and have (2) their own customs from all parts of the world. (3) they live and work in a modern, (4) society, they want to (5) their traditions and pass them (6) to their children. So, in their daily lives many Americans continue to speak their (7) languages as well as English. They cook traditional foods. They practice their own religions and have their own way of thinking (8) life and death. In addition, they set (9) time to celebrate the important occasions of their native culture (10) special ceremonies.

Every part of the United States has special celebrations, depending on the (11) national groups that live in the area. In Hawaii, America's island state in the Pacific Ocean, there are (12) people of Asian ancestry. Many of these Asians are (13) Japanese, Chinese, or Polynesian (14). Immigrants from China and

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) zones | B) cultures |
| C) fractions | D) fields |
| 2. A) grown | B) developed |
| C) brought | D) borrowed |
| 3. A) Although | B) Until |
| C) Unless | D) Now that |
| 4. A) accelerating | B) exciting |
| C) gathering | D) changing |
| 5. A) prevent | B) preserve |
| C) predict | D) protest |
| 6. A) on | B) through |
| C) in | D) behind |
| 7. A) negative | B) narrative |
| C) native | D) necessary |
| 8. A) for | B) of |
| C) out | D) about |
| 9. A) under | B) aside |
| C) beneath | D. below |
| 10. A) with | B) about |
| C) over | D) above |
| 11. A) ideal | B) considerable |
| C) particular | D) active |
| 12. A) any | B) many |
| C) most | D) few |
| 13. A) of B) for | C) to D) by |
| 14. A) descend | B) desert |
| C) descent | D) desire |
| 15. A) to B) with | C) out D) in |

Japan arrived in Hawaii (15) great numbers during the past century. The early Polynesians came to Hawaii from South Pacific islands more than a thousand years (16) any other people. The Asians (17) rich traditions for their (18) to follow. Today, Hawaiians honor the (19) of their ancestors (20) special feasts and festivals.

16. A) before B) in front of
C) in the front D) ago
17. A) emphasized B) left
C) secured D) recommended
18. A) settlers B) descendants
C) delegates D) investigators
19. A) salary B) story
C) refinery D) memory
20. A) under B) before
C) with D) of

Passage 2

Everyone (1) of the President of the United States (2) the most powerful man in (3). But when the representatives of the 13 former British colonies (4) to draw up the constitution of the new country (5) 1788. (6) of them were not sure whether they (7) to have a President at all. There were even (8) who (9) a king, (10) their successful war against the British king, George III. The decision was in doubt (11) the last moment. One group wanted to (12) the President for life, while (13) suggested that (14) not be a President, because

1. A) use to think B) think
C) thinks D) uses to think
2. A) to be B) being C) like D) as
3. A) western world
B) the western world
C) the globe D) earth
4. A) concentrated B) met
C) encountered D) put together
5. A) at B) by C) on D) in
6. A) a number B) a big lot
C) a large amount D) the most
7. A) should B) would
C) needed D) must
8. A) few B) a few C) little D) a little
9. A) had preferred
B) would have preferred
C) should have preferred
D) were preferring
10. A) although B) however
C) nevertheless D) in spite of

a Committee would govern the country better; a third group (15) a President (16) term of office would last seven years but who could not stand for re-election, because they were afraid he would spend his time (17) votes at the next election. In the end they chose George Washington as President for four years and let him (18) for re-election because they trusted him. But they were (19) to make rules in case a future President (20) badly and these rules were used to get rid of President Nixon two hundred years later.

11. A) until B) as far as
C) so far as D) by
12. A) select B) choose
C) elect D) pick out
13. A) another B) other
C) the other D) some other
14. A) it should B) it would
C) there should D) there would
15. A) would have liked
B) would C) would like
D) would be liking
16. A) that's B) whose
C) which D) of which
17. A) looking for B) to look for
C) to look at D) looking at
18. A) stand B) to stand
C) be standing D) that he stood
19. A) so careful
B) too careful C) careful enough
D) enough careful
20. A) would carry B) carried
C) would behave D) behaved

Passage 3

It is (1) special comment that, while it is probably widely (2) that people who talk very little are likely to be not altogether well (3), it is not so (4) understood that fluency is quite as (5) in this respect. In fact, it seems to be commonly accepted that (6) and (7) speech is a mark of capability

1. A) worthy B) worth
C) worth while D) worthless
2. A) recognized B) controlled
C) denoted D) recorded
3. A) adjusted B) adopted
C) adapted D) admired
4. A) largely B) surely
C) generally D) absolutely
5. A) appropriate B) significant
C) satisfactory D) preferable

and intelligence. The very fact that in our (8) a high value is placed on the "gift of gab" accounts, in no small part, (9) the nervous striving for volubility (流利) which some persons (10). It (11) also for the (12) of other individuals to lose (13) in their ability to speak (14) and so to become relatively quiet. In our schools and universities speech is usually taught from the (15) of view that the ability to speak anywhere (16) any subject for any (17) length of time is very (18). And yet every teacher doubtless (19) many students whose verbal facility is found, on close examination, to represent a pathological (病理学的) or nearly pathological (20). Educators might will give very serious consideration to this problem.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 6. A) directed | B) disturbed |
| C) conquered | D) sustained |
| 7. A) indicating | B) reading |
| C) making | D) flowing |
| 8. A) hand | B) culture |
| C) view | D) situation |
| 9. A) for | B) once |
| C) as if | D) with |
| 10. A) introduce | B) claim |
| C) exhibit | D) prove |
| 11. A) makes up | B) calls |
| C) compensates | D) accounts |
| 12. A) practice | B) tendency |
| C) proof | D) process |
| 13. A) confidence | B) spirit |
| C) feeling | D) memory |
| 14. A) highly | B) gladly |
| C) acceptably | D) completely |
| 15. A) peak | B) aspect |
| C) concept | D) point |
| 16. A) to | B) for |
| C) with | D) on |
| 17. A) based | B) shared |
| C) required | D) supplied |
| 18. A) steady | B) desirable |
| C) essential | D) sensitive |
| 19. A) has encountered | |
| B) encountering | |
| C) being encountered | |
| D) having encountered | |
| 20. A) cause | B) reason |
| C) state | D) emergency |

Passage 4

If you listen to American music, watch American television or

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. A) if | B) what |
| C) though | D) that |

movies, or read American magazines, you will probably agree (1) the most popular subject of these forms of (2) is love. Romantic love always finds an audience in the United States. Falling in love, solving the problems of love, and (3) the happy ending----the big wedding---are subjects of interest (4) the adult as well as the teenage public. Millions of Americans (5) Valentine's Day with special cards and gifts that (6) their love to their mates, their friends, their coworkers, and their families. Popular songs tell us that "all the world (7) a lover." A popular saying is "Love conquers all." Numerous columns (8) magazines and newspapers (9) advice to the lovelorn, those with difficulties of the heart. To most Americans, romantic love is central (10) a happy life.

Not only do Americans believe (11) romantic love but they also believe that it is the best basis for marriage. (12) the high divorce rate in the United States, young men and women continue to marry (13) the basis of romantic love. Americans consider marriage a private arrangement (14) the two people (15).

2. A)entertainment
B)environment
C)enlargement
D)engagement
3. A)sustaining
B)inspiring
C)achieving
D)maintaining
4. A)in
C)at
B)out
D)to
5. A)rejoice
C)remember
D)respect
B)celebrate
6. A)announce
C)sing
B)report
D)prefer
7. A)follows
C)favours
D)expects
B)loves
8. A)above
C)in
B)to
D)over
9. A)declare
C)issue
B)tell
D)offer
10. A)through
C)away
B)to
D)behind
11. A)in
C)with
B)on
D)to
12. A)Since
C)Despite
B)Though
D)In spite
13. A)by
C)in
B)with
D)on
14. A)between
B)among
C)before
D)from
15. A)divorced
B)united

Young Americans feel free (16) choose their own marriage partners from any social, economic, or religious background. The man or woman may have strong ties (17) parents, brothers, or sisters, but (18) he or she falls in love, the strongest feelings are supposed to be (19) the loved one. When an American couple marries, they generally plan to live (20) from both sets of parents and build their own independent family structure.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| | C)involved | D)loved |
| 16. A)in | | B)at |
| | C)to | D)on |
| 17. A)for | | B)with |
| | C)up | D)beside |
| 18. A)when | | B)what |
| | C)that | D)which |
| 19. A)away | | B)out |
| | C)for | D)of |
| 20. A)through | | B)up to |
| | C)off | D)apart |

Passage 5

It has always been a problem to decide whether "popular music" is music meant (1) by the people or is simply music that (2). The same problem of definition exists with jazz. So many different types of music have been called jazz (3) that it is hard to say (4). Jazz has always been considered (5) black music but when I first (6) an interest in it twenty years ago, I used to hear white bands playing music that was like Louis Armstrong's in the 1920s. I found

1. A)for hearing B) for being heard
C)to be heard D)heard
2. A)like the people B)the people like
C)likes the people
D)the people likes
3. A)at one or another time
B)in one or another time
C)at one time or another
D)in one time or another
4. A)exactly what is it
B)exactly what it is
C)what exactly is it
D)what exactly it is
5. A)being B)as being
C)to be D)that it is
6. A)gave B)made C)took D)became
7. A)once and again

out afterwards that they learnt to do this by playing his records (7) until their style was (8) his for them to imitate him.

Since then white singers (9) Bob Dylan have rediscovered their own folk tradition, instead of (10) black roots. But the main changes since 1960 have been social and technical. One is that young people have more money (11) records at an earlier age than they (12), so Tin Pan Alley, the "pop" music industry, aims (13) teenage audience. (14) that electronic equipment has developed (15) extent that technicians are now (16) sound to produce recordings that are quite different from a live performance.

But the real problem with "pop" music is that Tin Pan Alley has always worked against (17) a genuine music of the people. It takes everything original and natural out of it and (18) cheap commercial imitations. (19) the American folk singer, Woody Guthrie, said: "They've always (20) the second-rate songs. They've never wanted to play the good ones."

- B) over and over again
- C) more and more times
- D) the most times possible
- 8. A) close enough at
- B) close enough to
- C) enough close at
- D) enough close to
- 9. A) as
- B) like
- C) for example
- D) for instance
- 10. A) borrowing from
- B) to borrow from
- C) borrowing of D) to borrow of
- 11. A) for spending in
- B) for spending on C) to spend in
- D) to spend on
- 12. A) used
- B) used to
- C) were used to D) are used to
- 13. A) at B) to C) at the D) to the
- 14. A) Another is B) One other is
- C) Another it's D) One other it's
- 15. A) in so great B) to so great
- C) in such an D) to such an
- 16. A) can mix
- B) able of mixing
- C) capable to mix
- D) capable of mixing
- 17. A) its being B) it to be
- C) being it D) that it was
- 18. A) replaces it for
- B) substitutes it for
- C) replaces it with
- D) substitutes it with
- 19. A) As
- B) Like
- C) How
- D) Such as
- 20. A) liked better B) better liked
- C) preferred D) rather had

Passage 6

Foreign visitors to England often ask people for advice (1) a good restaurant but when their hosts suggest (2) it is usually Italian or French or Indian--in short, (3) English. "But I mean a typically English restaurant," they say. (4) disappoint them, the host answers as best he can. The truth is that English people (5) their own cooking at home but are often ashamed (6) it in public. Even the experts who write articles on food (7) to use the French word "cuisine", which suggests that "cooking" is inferior.

In fact, English cooking is not (8) as people think. The trouble with it, in my opinion, is that the most appetising (促进食欲的) typical dishes do not go (9) wine. At home, English people usually drink either water or beer or even (10) as it may seem) tea with their meals; in restaurants, they sometimes think they (11) order wine for the (12) of appearances. (13) a number of exclusive (时式的) restaurants in Britain are trying to develop a "national cuisine". But their main criterion (准则) in doing (14) appears to be to search (15) in ancient cookery books and give the results names like "Mutton Winchester" it's amazing (16) snobbery survives in the imitation French

1. A) near B) around
C) for D) on
2. A) one them B) them one
C) one to them D) to them one
3. A) anything but
B) anything not
C) nothing except
D) nothing but
4. A) Not to B) In order not
C) To not D) So as not to
5. A) decide B) enjoy
C) dislike D) taste
6. A) of B) with
C) in D) against
7. A) like better B) prefer
C) would rather
D) are in favour
8. A) so much bad B) worse
C) nearly so bad
D) the worst
9. A) with B) after
C) before D) in front of
10. A) strange B) proper
C) delicious D) delightful
11. A) had better
B) had better to
C) would rather to D) ought
12. A) good B) reason
C) sake D) need
13. A) In this moment
B) In this time
C) For present
D) Presently
14. A) that B) this C) thus D) so
15. A) receipts B) recipes