

(1—6级)

大学英语 分级系列丛书

GRADED COLLEGE
ENGLISH SERIES (BAND 1—6)

李秀芹 杨秉华 主编

CLOZE

完型填空

天津大学出版社

大学英语分级系列丛书(1—6级)之四

完 型 填 空

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内 容 提 要

本书是《大学英语分级系列丛书》第四分册。全书共有150篇短文。每篇短文长约150—250个词。其中1—4级有108篇短文,每篇短文一般留空20个,每个空白附四个供选择答案。一、六级部分共有52篇短文,每篇短文后,均模拟六级样题设计了10个改错或填词。

本书是为大学生参加四、六级统考而编写的。对参加其他英语考试及提高英语水平均可作为参考书。

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前 言

《大学英语分级系列丛书》由全国各地 15 所高等院校参加编写,是 50 多名在学术上有一定影响具有丰富教学经验的英语教授、副教授和讲师集体合作的结晶。本丛书决不是一套简单的习题集,而是编者在系统地总结历年来指导学生参加大学英语四、六级统考经验的基础上,根据《大学英语教学大纲》对一至六级水平的各项技能的要求编写成的,旨在配合国家教委推出的四套大学英语系列教材,帮助学生与教学同步,结合教材进行大量的语言实践操练,巩固所学,提高各项技能,以便顺利通过四、六级全国统考。

本丛书适应于各类高等院校学生,英语专业学生,以及具有中级以上水平的英语自学者准备报考硕士研究生和托福考试学习使用。

本丛书共有五个分册:①《听力理解》②《阅读理解》③《词汇与结构》④《完型填空》⑤《短文写作》。每个分册包括 50 个单元和若干个部分或章节,均为一至六级水平,每个分册都附有解题指导,以帮助学生提高解题技巧。书后附有练习参考答案,以供学生作自我测试。

《听力理解》:内容从单句到对话,从对话到语篇,难度逐渐增大。共有单句 100 个,对话 436 个,短文 72 篇,并附有录音文字稿和清晰的录音磁带。

《阅读理解》:每级的难度与同级的教材相适应。共有 100 篇短文。文章长度 300 词左右,每篇文后附有 5 个以上理解题。

《词汇与结构》:共有 2320 个习题,除在一、二级的第三部分(Part C)中设计了一些改错试题外,本分册的试题均采取选择填空的形式。在一、二、三、四级中词汇约占 40%,语法结构约占 60%,在五、六级中词汇约占 60%,语法结构约占 40%。词汇和语法结构是以《大纲》词汇表和语法结构表一至六级的全部内容为依据,从

四套大学英语系列教材以及英美原版报刊、小说、试题集中相应的级别里挑选出来的,而且逐步加深巩固。

《完型填空》:共有150篇短文。短文难度适中,题材熟悉。短文长约150—250词,留空20个。每个空白附四个供选答案。为了便于学生准备六级应试,在五、六级部分,模拟六级样题设计了52篇综合改错。

《短文写作》:从连词成句到连句成段,从写主题句、摘要或大意到给出段首句、命题或看图表作文,引导学生进行大量的操练,并提供了近100篇优秀范文。

本丛书有以下重要特色:

一、语言规范,文字流畅,内容健康。题材广泛,体裁多样,趣味性和知识性强。有日常生活,文化教育,文艺体育,史地知识,风土人情,旅游观光,科普等方面的内容;有人物传记,故事,论文,说明文,叙述文等等。

二、材料新颖,所有短文全部选自70—80年代英美的原版书刊,个别的略有删改。

三、试题典型,所有练习试题均从四套大学英语系列教材和英美原版书刊及试题集中筛选出来的。

四、词汇丰富,重复率高,经电子计算机统计,全套丛书的总词汇量超过5000,累计约1,000,000,经过大量地反复地练习,不但对大学英语课本中的词汇起到复习巩固的作用,而且扩大了词汇量。

五、内容编排按照循序渐进的原则,由浅入深,由易到难,逐渐从一级到六级。因此,读者在使用本丛书时,最好按照本书对各项练习的安排,循序渐进地学习,以收到最佳效果。

本丛书的所有编写人员的名次均按姓氏笔划顺序排列。

由于编者水平有限,书中错误和不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

1991年7月

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作 题 指 导

大学英语四级考试内容的第四部分是完型填空(Cloze);六级考试的第四部分内容是综合改错(Error Correction),旨在测试学生综合运用语言的能力,即:阅读理解能力,驾驭语法结构的能力,辨析词义的能力,搭配词语的能力,以及根据上下文进行分析判断、逻辑推理的能力。这些能力的提高,要靠平时勤学、苦练、日积月累。

完型填空和综合改错具有一定的难度,就完型填空而言,在历次全国统考中平均成绩只徘徊于及格线上下:

统考时间	全国高校完型填空平均得分	一般高校完型填空平均得分
87年9月	6.41	5.97
88年6月	6.25	5.83
90年1月	5.52	5.18
90年6月	6.19	5.95

因此,要想获得较好的成绩,顺利通过四、六级考试,加强这项的练习是十分必要的。

为了帮助学生大量地练习,本分册模拟四、六级样题,在一、二、三、四级部分设计了108篇完型填空,在五、六级部分设计了42篇综合改错。短文的安排循序渐进,难度适中,内容有趣,题材均为学生所熟悉。

1. 作完型填空时,要注意以下几点。

① 细心阅读,理解短文。

要掌握好时间,先粗略地从头到尾读一遍短文,以求大体熟悉语言环境,遇到空白,先不急于去填,但可看一下供选答案。接着开始边细读边看选择,边作题。先精心研读短文的前几句,以求进一

步熟悉语言环境,弄清来龙去脉。不要见空就填,遇到第一、二个空白,暂不填,等到第三、四空(或句号)处,回过头再从第一个空处填起,以下做法以此类推。

②前后照应,上下联系。

完型填空或综合改错所用短文,只有一个中心。因此,作题时,切不可把任何一个句子或空白处与短文割裂开,孤立地去看待它,要仔细推敲上下文,因为正确答案往往通过上下文直接或间接地反映出来。因此,要极力抓住有关线索,把相应的、相关的、相似的或相反的语法结构和词语迅速识别出来,才能选准答案。

③认真比较,逐一排除。

设计得比较好的完型填空,在四个供选答案中,其中有二、三个乍看起来好象都对,一时很难作出正确选择。因此,必须反复比较四个选择,逐一排除干扰项,去伪存真。排除必须有理,选择必须有据,要结合上下文综合考虑,认真分析语法结构、词义、搭配是否正确,是否符合句意,是否符合逻辑关系。

2. 作综合改错题时,应从以下几方面去考虑:

①用 1—2 钟通读全文,领会全文的中心思想。先不要急于改错。

②重读标号行,从语法结构、词汇搭配以及逻辑意义方面发现并改正错误。

③如果不能在标号行内立即发现错误,应再读标号行的上下文,分析句间的内在关系,从转承语、连接手段、思维发展的连贯性、合理性和准确性等方面寻找语篇中可能存在的错误。

④最后重读全文,检查改正后的文章结构是否正确,意思是否顺理成章,确认改错恰当。

Band 1

Unit 1

(1)

The elephant is the largest living 1 animal and one of the most intelligent, 2 elephants are rather easily captured. They are very near-sighted and so can not see anything 3 unless it is 4 them. 5 take advantage of this to get near to the elephants they wish to capture. ~~even~~ 6 if discovered, a man can 7 an angry elephant by getting out of his line of vision.

There are 8 kinds of elephants, the Asian, or Indian elephant and the African elephant. Next time you are at the zoo, look at each 9, especially 10 their ears and sizes. See if you can 11 the differences. Bigger differences than you will be able to see, however, 12 in their 13 and their disposition. The African elephant is not easily handled.

14 Asian elephants have been 15, they are easily trained. They seem to become contented and even happy when well 16. An Asian elephant quickly learns to know its master and understands by the tone of his voice 17 the man is pleased 18 angry. On account of their 19 and brightness, these elephants are valuable work animals in 20.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <u>A.</u> ocean | <u>B.</u> space | <u>C.</u> land | <u>D.</u> world |
| 2. <u>A.</u> as yet | <u>B.</u> and yet | <u>C.</u> not yet | <u>D.</u> nor yet |
| 3. <u>A.</u> difficulty | <u>B.</u> thoroughly | <u>C.</u> impossibly | <u>D.</u> clearly |
| X 4. <u>A.</u> close to | <u>B.</u> near to | <u>C.</u> far from | <u>D.</u> behind |
| 5. <u>A.</u> Villagers | <u>B.</u> Fishmen | <u>C.</u> Farmers | <u>D.</u> Hunters |
| 6. <u>A.</u> As | <u>B.</u> Only | <u>C.</u> Even | <u>D.</u> So |
| ✓ 7. <u>A.</u> hurt | <u>B.</u> escape | <u>C.</u> kill | <u>D.</u> remain |
| X 8. <u>A.</u> two | <u>B.</u> one | <u>C.</u> three | <u>D.</u> A |
| 9. <u>A.</u> type | <u>B.</u> shape | <u>C.</u> size | <u>D.</u> kind |

- ✓ 10. A. of B. into C. at D. on
 ✓ 11. A. test B. tell C. talk D. take
 ✓ 12. A. are B. appears C. exists D. exhibit
 13. A. tooth B. tooths C. teeths D. teeth
 ✓ 14. A. Before B. Since C. After D. As
 15. A. killed B. hid C. brought D. captured
 ✓ 16. A. treat B. treated C. treating D. treatment
 ✓ 17. A. whether B. when C. about D. how
 18. A. but B. and C. or D. whether
 ✓ 19. A. body B. weakness C. size D. strength
 20. A. Africa B. India C. China D. the world

(2)

Manhattan, the smallest island in New York, is one of the five boroughs. When people say "New York City" they usually mean Manhattan 1 it is the real center of the 2. The most important banks, shops and museums of New York City are there.

In 1605 the first Europeans 3 Holland bought the 4 from the American Indians for a few glass necklaces 5 about \$ 26.

Now five million people work in Manhattan every day. 6, only 1500000 of them 7 here. Many live in 8 and 9 to work on the subway.

Wall Street in Manhattan is a 10 of "skyscrapers". It is the 11 heart of the U. S. A and the most important banking 12 in the world. There are many incredible and high buildings 13 Americans 14, and built 15 and higher than anyone 16. Perhaps the two 17 spectacular skyscrapers in New York are the two towers of New York World Trade Center. When the 18 sets, 19 110 floors 20 like pure gold.

1. A. although B. while C. because D. but
 2. A. borough B. city C. capital D. island
 ③. A. to B. in C. by D. from
 4. A. sea B. land C. island D. city
 ⑤. A. worthily B. worthy C. worthy of D. worth
 6. A. Since B. Thus C. However D. Therefore

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 7. | A. live | B. move | C. stay | D. work |
| 8. | A. center | B. suburbs | C. farms | D. countryside |
| 9. | A. want | B. begin | C. go | D. come |
| 10. | A. bank | B. name | C. street | D. building |
| 11. | A. cultural | B. industrial | C. financial | D. political |
| 12. | A. center | B. company | C. house | D. affairs |
| 13. | A. where | B. in which | C. which | D. in that |
| 14. | A. invented | B. want to in- | C. invent | D. are inventing |
| | | vent | | |
| 15. | A. fast | B. quickly | C. further | D. faster |
| 16. | A. still | B. too | C. also | D. else |
| 17. | A. most | B. much | C. many | D. more |
| 18. | A. moon | B. sun | C. light | D. day |
| 19. | A. it's | B. its | C. theirs | D. their |
| 20. | A. shine | B. shines | C. shone | D. shining |

(3)

Women in the United States and many other countries 1 in a growing number of sports and games. Many American women are 2 active in sports now than before. 3 groups of women are in particular active in sports.

Some women are sports professionals. They 4 sports so as to earn money. When they 5 in games and matches, they usually win a large amount of 6. College women are a second group who are active in some sports 7 in colleges. Some of them compete 8 other women from 9 colleges, and some 10 in national championships 11 they are very good sportswomen. They even 12 compete in the Olympics. 13 few are able to become professionals. Most women in 14 group, who are active in sports in the United States, are 15. They may have learned sport in college. 16 a lot of women may not be 17 good at sport, they 18 in sports activities just for 19. In recent years, there have been more and more women 20 part in sports and games.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. share | B. participate | C. select | D. like |
| 2. | A. very well | B. so much | C. much more | D. very much |
| 3. | A. Two | B. Three | C. Four | D. These |

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 4. | A. play role in | <u>B.</u> take part in | C. take a role in | D. play a part in |
| 5. | A. draw | B. get | C. lose | <u>D.</u> win |
| 6. | A. profit | B. houses | <u>C.</u> money | D. fund |
| 7. | <u>A.</u> available | B. noticeable | C. impossible | <u>D.</u> acceptable |
| 8. | A. among | B. to | <u>C.</u> with | <u>D.</u> against |
| 9. | <u>A.</u> other | B. same | C. their | D. the |
| 10. | A. like | B. win | <u>C.</u> compete | D. play |
| 11. | A. while | <u>B.</u> if | C. when | D. unless |
| 12. | <u>A.</u> may | B. should | <u>C.</u> would | D. must |
| 13. | <u>A.</u> Above all | B. Even though | <u>C.</u> After all | D. Therefore |
| 14. | A. the second | <u>B.</u> the last | C. other | D. next |
| 15. | <u>A.</u> amateurs | B. professionals | <u>C.</u> best players | D. fans |
| 16. | A. Very | B. Fairly | C. Rather | <u>D.</u> Quite |
| 17. | A. evidently | B. imaginably | <u>C.</u> particularly | <u>D.</u> impossibly |
| 18. | <u>A.</u> are involved | <u>B.</u> involved | C. involve | D. have involved |
| 19. | A. money | <u>B.</u> fun | C. fames | D. benefits |
| 20. | A. taken | B. to take | <u>C.</u> taking | D. take |

Unit 2

(1)

Alfred Nobel was a Swedish inventor and industrialist. Nobel 1 to school or university before he studied on his own and 2 the time he was twenty he was a skillful chemist. He 3 a fortune from his 4 of dynamite and other explosives. 5 he was a millionaire he 6 a simple life.

After Nobel died on December 10, 1896, he left more than 9 million dollars of his 7 to provide the Nobel prizes. Under his 8, a year before his death, the income from this 9 was to be 10 into five equal parts 11 prizes to the person or persons who shall have made 12 contributions 13 physics, chemistry, physiology, medicine, literature and peace. Often a prize is divided 14 two or more winners. Each prize 15 a Nobel Gold, a Nobel Diploma and a 16

for the prize money, 17 varies 18 the income of the fund. The prizes are awarded, on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's 19. The peace prize is presented at Oslo University, the rest 20 presented at a ceremony in Stockholm.

1. A. did not go B. had never C. was not D. never came
been
2. A. for B. at C. to D. by
3. A. made B. worked C. invented D. started
4. A. property B. inventions C. business D. family
5. A. While B. Even C. Although D. Since
6. A. passed B. lead C. suffered D. lived
7. A. fortune B. discoveries C. works D. houses
8. A. guide B. help C. will D. order
9. A. finance B. fund C. base D. bank
10. A. parted B. cut down C. divided D. handled
11. A. for B. to C. as D. of
12. A. outstanding B. ordinary C. unimaginable D. satisfactory
13. A. for B. with C. about D. to
14. A. in B. between C. among D. around
15. A. consists in B. consists of C. is consisted of D. is consisted
16. A. check B. book C. bill D. list
17. A. it B. they C. that D. which
18. A. in accordance B. according to C. on account of D. accord with
with
19. A. achievement B. birth C. will D. death
20. A. is B. will be C. are D. has been

(2)

"I've always liked farming," says twenty-one-year-old Stanley Collier. Stan, along with his father, 1 responsible for about 300 acres of land 2 to his family for more than a century. From their family farm in Maryland they ship 3 from fifty-five cows 4 Philadelphia each day.

Stanley 5 a tractor at the age of ten, and 6 fourteen, 7 to his

father's words, "he was coming to the 8 at five in the morning to milk the cows and not 9 about it."

After 10 from high school, Stan became a full-time farmer. 11 their farm, the father and son 12 more than \$ 25, 000 for machines 13 they can milk their cows 14 taking only an hour and a half each time.

Stan 15 at about 4 : 30 in the morning, milks the cows, and then comes back home for 16. 17 9 a. m he starts the big 18 — plowing, planting and harvesting, 19 on the season, It is 20 life, but Stan likes it. "I never really considered doing anything else," he says.

1. A. are ☒ B. is ☒ C. has D. have
2. ☒ A. have be- B. belonged ☒ C. has belonged D. belonging
longed
3. A. meat B. vegetables C. grains ☒ D. milk
4. ☒ A. away B. in ☒ C. to D. at
5. ☒ A. drove ☒ B. rode C. managed D. controled
6. ☒ A. by B. at ☒ C. in D. till
7. A. as ☒ B. so as ☒ C. according D. refer
8. A. field B. farm C. yard ☒ D. cowhouse
9. ☒ A. liking B. disliking ☒ C. complaining D. arguing
10. A. entering B. study ☒ C. graduation D. living
11. A. Modernize ☒ B. To modernize ☒ C. Modernizing D. Moderniza-
tion
12. A. cost B. took ☒ C. spent ☒ D. borrowed
13. ☒ A. with which B. which C. with what ☒ D. that
14. ☒ A. twice a day B. a day twice C. twice of a
day D. everyday
twice
15. ☒ A. raises ☒ B. rises C. rose D. raise
16. A. supper B. tea C. lunch ☒ D. breakfast
17. ☒ A. Around ☒ B. To C. Until D. Past
18. A. employments ☒ B. works ☒ C. jobs D. pieces
19. ☒ A. depends ☒ B. depending C. depend D. depended
20. ☒ A. a hard ☒ B. an easy C. a difficult ☒ D. a poor