

四级英语过关必备

——阅读理解与完形填空练习集

史中庸 主编

吴瑞玲 任慧清 吴恒敏 编

中国建筑工业出版社

(京)新登字 035 号

本书根据多年的四级英语教学经验,对四级统考试题进行的研究,总结归纳出完形填空与阅读理解的常见类型及常用句型,解题方法和步骤。书中对这些常见类型及句型一一详细举例说明并配有练习题及详细注解。练习试题典型、全面,重点和难点突出,语言规范,选材新颖,生词率低,是大学生参加全国四级统考过关的必备复习资料,也是自学者提高综合运用语言知识能力和阅读理解能力的良师。

四级英语过关必备

史中庸 主编

吴瑞玲 任意清 吴恒敏 编

中国建筑工业出版社出版(北京西郊百万庄)

新华书店首都发行所发行

顺义县天竺颖华印刷厂印刷

开本:787×1092 毫米 1/32 印张:10^{13/16} 字数 380 千字

1993 年 8 月第一版 1993 年 8 月第一次印刷

印数:1—8,000 册 定价:6.98 元

ISBN7-112-02062-X/H·22

(7082)

前 言

《四级英语过关必备——阅读理解与完形填空练习集》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(高等学校理工科本科用)》组织编写的。全书共分四大部分:阅读理解;完形填空;完形填空练习注解及练习答案。

本书曾在重庆建筑工程学院部分年级试用过,颇受欢迎,对学生在全国大学英语四级统考中取得优良成绩起了较大的作用。根据试用经验以及各方面提出的宝贵意见,现经编者修订补充,正式出版。

本书除了具有诸如语言共核、语言规范、选材内容新颖、题材广泛及体裁多样等一般书所具有的特点之外还具有如下一些特点:

1. 重点和难点突出。阅读理解既是教学的重点,又是统考的重点。多年来全国大学英语四级统考的实践也证明这一点,只要阅读理解能得高分的学生都能较顺利地通过四级英语考试,从而他们在平时或考前复习时都特别重视阅读理解练习。完形填空主要是测试学生综合运用语言的能力,即词语用法和语法结构掌握情况。它不同于词语和语法结构试题之处,主要在于它提供的是一篇短文,必须从语篇水平上去理解。事实上,完形填空既与词语用法和语法结构掌握相关,又是阅读理解的另一种练习形式,其难度对学生来说是较大的。

2. 练习试题典型、全面。我们对已公布的全国英语统考的阅读理解试题进行了较深入的研究。从中归纳总结出七种类型及其常用句型。其中五种为较低档次的试题,是大学英语四级统考的点;而其余两种则为较高档次的试题,难度较大。

3. 词汇积极,生词率低。为使完形填空练习试题更接近标试题,我们对短文在什么地方留空格以及如何设计试题的择项等方面均有较严格的规定。在尽量保持原文特点的情况下对一些所选材料进行了必要的删节和简化,慎重地替换和注了一些不属于四级范围的词汇。这样,全书90%以上的词汇均在I

级范围内。生词率较低,一般在2%左右。

4. 循序渐进,由浅入深。全书共有阅读理解练习二十四个(共一百篇短文);完形填空练习五十个。前面的练习较容易一些,基本上没有生词。之后,练习的难度逐渐加大。在每个阅读理解练习的四~五篇文章中,第一篇较易,第二、三篇为中等,而第四篇较难一些。

5. 适应性强。本书既可供各类大学,特别是理工科大学学生参加全国大学英语四级统考复习之用,又可供电大、函大、夜大、职大及业大等院校的学生自学英语提高阅读能力和综合应用语言知识能力之用。对完形填空练习的词语用法和语法结构都作了较详细的英、汉双解,非常适合自学使用。

本书编写过程中得到了广大外语教师的热情帮助以及教研室领导的大力支持,并请赫广森、王天发同志审阅了全稿,在此表示衷心感谢!

由于编者水平有限,错误和不当之处一定不少,热情欢迎批评指正。

阅读理解试题类型、常见句型及解题方法

大学英语四级考试大纲的阅读理解部分明确规定要测试学生的下述能力:1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;2. 了解说明主旨大意的具体事实和细节;3. 既能理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推理;4. 既能理解个别句子的意义,也能理解上下文的逻辑关系。总之,阅读理解部分是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。为达到这一目的,提高学生辨认阅读理解试题类型的能力及其应考技能是十分必要的。这是因为辨认试题类型的目的在于启发和帮助学生解题。掌握了阅读理解的试题类型,就能较准确、迅速地解它,因为阅读理解各类试题的解法是不同的。此外,学生掌握了阅读理解试题的类型,便能分清试题的难易。若是低挡次的试题,应该先做,然后集中精力解难题。

通过对精读、快速阅读、大学英语四级考试试题、大学英语四级考试样题以及 EPT 和 TOEFL 等阅读试题的学习、研究和分析,我们初步得出大学英语四级考试阅读理解部分常见的试题类型有下列七种:

1. 语义、句义题:

设计这类题目的目的有二:(一)测试学生在阅读理解中理解词和词组意义的能力;(二)测试学生根据上下文猜测词义,甚至句义的能力。第一种类型只停留在词的水平上去理解,主要测试词义的引申、扩展、褒贬或某一不常用的词义。第二种类型主要测试学生猜测词义的能力。除了在词的水平上理解之外,尚有句子水平,乃至语篇水平上的理解。

这类题目的常见句型有:

(1)The word (phrase) “...” in the first (second...) line (paragraph) most closely (likely, nearly, ...) means (implies, indi-

cates, shows, refers to, ...) ...

(2) Most likely (closely, really, probably, ...) the question (story, sentence, material, ...) is about ...

(3) What does "... " mean here?

(4) According to the context, "... " implies ...

解题方法: 首先, 应用构词法或从上下文中找出词义的联系。然后, 把试题的指定词或句子与四个选择项逐一对照, 能取代指定词的那一项, 就是其正确的答案。

2. 一般常识题:

一般常识题是最浅易的一种试题。通常与所读短文关系不大, 甚至无关。

解题方法: 这类试题一般没有固定的句型。根据一般常识, 就能确定答案。例如, 大学英语精读教材第三册第九课中的 8·1 题就是个一般常识题。即, "The Third Reich fell _____" a. on April 30, 1945 b. May 7, 1945 c. on April 29, 1945 d. on May 8, 1945。有时短文提供出几个数字, 让读者通过简单运算得出一个数字, 即为正确答案。

3. 判断是非题:

判断是非题通常是以某人、某物或某一概念为根据, 判断某一说法、情节或概念是否真实或错误。范围可大可小, 可能涉及整篇短文, 也可能只涉及其中的一部分甚至仅一个句子。

这类题型常见的句型有:

(1) According to the author (the passage, the story ...), which of ... is (not) true (false)?

(2) Based on the author (the passage, the story, ...) which of ... is (not) true (false)?

(3) Which of ... is (not) mentioned?

解题方法: 解这类试题时, 从判断是非出发, 把四个选择项和短文所提供的信息紧密地联系起来, 逐一加以对比判断, 排除错误信息, 剩下的选择项, 即为正确答案。

4. 判断主题题:

这类题主要是测试学生对整篇短文或其中一小段内容的理解,寻找所读短文的中心思想或段落大意。有时也涉及短文的标题、作者的写作态度和动机等。

这类试题的常见句型有:

- (1)What is the main idea of this passage (part, paragraph)?
- (2)The author holds that...
- (3)Which would be the best (most suitable) title for this passage (part, paragraph)?
- (4)The purpose of this passage is...
- (5)The best title for this passage is...
- (6)The major point discussed in the passage is...
- (7)Which of the following titles sums up the whole passage?
- (8)This article is mainly about...
- (9)The main idea of the passage (story...) is that...
- (10)The main idea of the passage may be expressed as...
- (11)The passage as a whole tends to...
- (12)The main topic of this passage might be...
- (13)The title below that best expresses the idea of this passage is...

解题方法:找出每段的主题句。特别是说明文和议论文,主题句就是段落大意。综合几个段落的主题句就是全文的中心思想。

5. 情节细节题:

这类题是阅读理解中出现最多的一类试题。这类试题根据短文提供的信息和事实进行提问,通常涉及到故事发生的时间、地点、原因、经过、预测和结果等方面。

解题方法:解这类题的方法是耐心而仔细地在短文中找到有关的词、短语、句子乃至段落。答案选择的根据必须是短文本身所提供的信息,而决不是读者的主观臆断。

6. 判断推理题:

判断推理题的答案不能从短文的字面上找到,而要根据短文所提供的信息进行推理。这就要求学生不仅理解字面的意义,也能

根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推理。

这类试题常见的句型有：

- (1) It can be inferred from the passage that...
- (2) The author declares (implies...) that...
- (3) The passage is intended that...
- (4) An inference which may (not) be made from this passage is...
- (5) The author suggests that...
- (6) The writer probably feels that...
- (7) The reader may assume that...
- (8) It is implied but not stated that...
- (9) What inference can you possibly make (draw) from the passage?

7. 得出结论题：

结论是事件发展的结果，经常出现于段末或文章的末尾。因此，结论题的答案往往是段末句；有时则是情节发展的一种推断。

这类试题常见的句型有：

- (1) The author concludes that...
- (2) It can be concluded that...
- (3) What is the conclusion of ...?
- (4) The end of... is...

阅读理解试题的种类很多，上述七种仅仅是较常见的一些阅读理解试题类型。其中，前五种是低档次的阅读理解试题；后两种则为较高档次的试题。大学英语四级考试通常低档次的阅读理解试题较多，但也兼有较高档次的试题。

总之，只要学生能进行大量阅读，能辨认阅读理解各类试题的类型，并能熟练掌握其常见句型以及相应的解题方法，就能大大提高学生通过阅读获取信息的能力。

完形填空测试的目的、 内容及解题的方法步骤

大学英语四级考试大纲指出：“完形填空的目的是测试学生综合应用语言的能力。”

完形填空的测试内容与“词语用法和语法结构”的测试内容相同。

为了迅速而准确地选择一个正确的答案，一般都要用下列几种解题的方法步骤：

1. 快速通读全文，暂不读各选择项：完形填空的测试内容与“词语用法和语法结构”的测试内容大体相同，所不同的是后者的试题为单句，只停留在句子水平上去理解；完形填空的试题则是一篇题材为学生所熟悉、难度适中的短文。因此，必须从语篇水平上去理解。这样，才能抓住主题句，掌握短文的中心大意。在全面理解短文内容的基础上，从全文的角度去考虑逐一选择出最佳答案。

2. 注意上下文和上下句的相互联系：这是做完形填空试题的又一重要的方法步骤。有时，你要选择的最佳答案可能就在前、后文或上、下句中。此外，还要利用上下文中的语法、词义联系以及其情景线索等，进行合乎逻辑的推理，以确定最佳答案，从而使短文的意思和语言结构恢复完整。

3. 辨认题型、缩小思考范围：完形填空测试的内容决定它只有以下两种类型的试题：词语用法和语法结构。依据短文的上下文和所提供的四个选择项，迅速确定各试题分属那种类型的试题，从而缩小其思考范围，迅速而准确地选择一个最佳答案。若是属于词语用法类型试题，要从近似词、常用动词及其短语、介词短语、名词短语、形容词和副词短语及固定词组等方面考虑并选择一个最佳答案；若是属于语法结构类型的试题，要从动词的谓语形式（助动词、情态动词、时态、语态、语气等）、动词的非谓语形式及各种不同的句子结构等方面考虑选择其最佳答案。此外，还要特别注意词语用

法中的各种固定的搭配和语法结构用法中较为特殊的连接词和句子结构等等。

总之,综合运用上述方法步骤,尽可能多地做完形填空练习,认清试题类型,就能逐步达到得心应手、迅速而准确地确定各试题的最佳答案,达到提高综合应用语言能力的目的。

目 录

阅读理解试题类型、常见句型及解题方法	9
完形填空测试的目的、内容及解题的方法步骤	13
阅读理解练习	1
Exercise One	1
Exercise Two	7
Exercise Three	14
Exercise Four	21
Exercise Five	27
Exercise Six	33
Exercise Seven	40
Exercise Eight	46
Exercise Nine	53
Exercise Ten	60
Exercise Eleven	66
Exercise Twelve	73
Exercise Thirteen	81
Exercise Fourteen	88
Exercise Fifteen	94
Exercise Sixteen	101
Exercise Seventeen	107
Exercise Eighteen	114
Exercise Nineteen	121
Exercise Twenty	127
Exercise Twenty-one	134
Exercise Twenty-two	142
Exercise Twenty-three	148
Exercise Twenty-four	155

完形填空练习	163
Exercise One	163
Exercise Two	164
Exercise Three	166
Exercise Four	168
Exercise Five	169
Exercise Six	171
Exercise Seven	173
Exercise Eight	174
Exercise Nine	176
Exercise Ten	178
Exercise Eleven	180
Exercise Twelve	181
Exercise Thirteen	183
Exercise Fourteen	185
Exercise Fifteen	187
Exercise Sixteen	188
Exercise Seventeen	190
Exercise Eighteen	192
Exercise Nineteen	194
Exercise Twenty	195
Exercise Twenty-one	197
Exercise Twenty-two	198
Exercise Twenty-three	200
Exercise Twenty-four	202
Exercise Twenty-five	204
Exercise Twenty-six	205
Exercise Twenty-seven	207
Exercise Twenty-eight	209
Exercise Twenty-nine	211
Exercise Thirty	213
Exercise Thirty-one	214

Exercise Thirty-two	216
Exercise Thirty-three	218
Exercise Thirty-four	219
Exercise Thirty-five	221
Exercise Thirty-six	223
Exercise Thirty-seven	225
Exercise Thirty-eight	226
Exercise Thirty-nine	228
Exercise Forty	230
Exercise Forty-one	232
Exercise Forty-two	233
Exercise Forty-three	235
Exercise Forty-four	237
Exercise Forty-five	238
Exercise Forty-six	240
Exercise Forty-seven	242
Exercise Forty-eight	244
Exercise Forty-nine	246
Exercise Fifty	248
阅读理解与完形填空练习答案	251
完形填空练习注解	259

阅读理解练习

Reading Comprehension

Exercise One

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE best answer.

Questions 1 to 6 are based on the following passage:

Set Aside Time Each Day

Most of us can find 15 minutes or half an hour each day for some specific regular activity. It may be a free period or a regular wait, say, in the queue for a bus or meal—even while eating breakfast. One famous surgeon always made it a rule to spend at least 15 minutes on general reading before he went to sleep each night. Whether he went to bed at 10 p. m. or 2: 30 a. m. made no difference. Even if you can not keep to this kind of discipline, it is a good idea to make sure you always have a general interest book in your pocket. Don't forget it should be a book which entertains you and the English must not be too difficult for you.

Check Your Progress Through Pacing

Nearly all 'speed reading' courses have a 'pacing' element—some timing device which lets the student know how many words a minute he is reading. You can do this simply by looking at your watch every 5 or 10 minutes and noting down the page number you have reached. Check the average number of words per page for the particular book you are reading. How do you know when 5 minutes have passed on your watch

if you are busy reading the book? Well, this is difficult at first. A friend can help by timing you over a set period, or you can read within hearing distance of a public clock which strikes the quarter hours. Pace yourself every three or four days, always with the same kind of easy, general interest book. You should soon notice your habitual w. p. m. rate creeping up.

Select the answer which is most accurate according to the information given in the passage.

1. The passage recommends setting aside for reading practice _____.

- A) two hours a day
- B) one hour a day
- ☒ C) 15 minutes or half an hour a day
- D) three times a day before meals

2. One famous surgeon always made it a rule to read _____.

- A) for 15 minutes at 10 p. m. each night
- ☒ B) at least 15 minutes at bedtime
- C) at least 15 minutes at either 10 p. m. or 2.30 a. m.
- D) whenever he had spare moment

3. It is a good idea always to carry in your pocket _____.

- A) a book you will never forget
- B) a serious book
- C) several books of various kinds
- ☒ D) an easy and entertaining English book

4. A 'pacing' device _____.

- ☒ A) times a student's reading speed
- B) is not included in most speed reading courses
- ☒ C) is an aid to vocabulary learning
- D) should be used whenever we read alone

5. Looking at your watch every 5 or 10 minutes _____.

- A) avoids the need for reading faster
- B) is not the same as pacing

- ☒ C) is not easy at first
D) helps you to remember the page number you were at last time
6. The passage recommends pacing yourself _____.
A) every two days with different kinds of book
B) every three or four days with the same kind of book
C) every week with the same kind of book
D) as often as you read a book

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Check Comprehension

Obviously there is little point in increasing your w. p. m. rate if you do not understand what you are reading. When you are consciously trying to increase your reading speed, stop after every chapter (if you are reading a novel) or every section or group of ten or twelve pages (if it is a textbook) and ask yourself a few questions about what you have been reading. If you find you have lost the thread of the story, or you cannot remember clearly the details of what was said, re-read the section or chapter.

'Lightning Speed' Exercise

Try this from time to time. Take four or five pages of the general interest book you happen to be reading at the time. Read them as fast as you possibly can. Do not bother about whether you understand or not. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your 'normal' w. p. m. rate, the rate at which you can comfortably understand. After a 'lightning speed' read through (probably around 600 w. p. m.) you will usually find that your 'normal' speed has increased — perhaps by as much as 50—100 w. p. m. This is the technique athletes use when they habitually run further in training than they will have to on the day of the big race.

Select the answer which is most accurate according to the information given in the passage.

7. When you are reading a novel the passage advises you to pause to

- check the content _____.
- A) every chapter
 - B) every hour
 - C) every three or four pages
 - D) after every page
8. The purpose of pausing for thought every so often is to _____.
- A) rest the eyes
 - B) make sure you have not missed any pages
 - C) make sure you really understand what you have read
 - D) prevent brain fatigue tiredness
9. If you have lost the thread of a story you are reading, the passage recommends _____.
- A) choosing an easier book
 - B) glancing back over the chapter you have just read
 - C) asking a friend to help you with the difficult words
 - D) learning the previous chapter by heart
10. The purpose of the lightning speed exercise is to _____.
- A) increase your normal speed by practising at a very high rate
 - B) get through the book in half the time so that you can go on to the next
 - C) help you understand more of the content of the book
 - D) enable you to win reading races against your friends

Questions 11 to 16 are based on the following passage:

Dictionaries Slow You Down

If you have chosen the right, fairly easy sort of book for your general reading practice, you will not need to use a dictionary for such an exercise. If you really must know the dictionary meaning of all the words you meet (a doubtful necessity) jot them down on a piece of paper to look up later. Actually, the meanings of many words will be clear from the sentences around them — what we call the ‘context’. Here is an example. Do you know the word ‘sou’wester’? It has two