

The book cover features a large, abstract geometric design. A large black circle is positioned in the upper left, containing a red horizontal bar and a yellow horizontal bar. To the right of the circle, the title '大学英语完形填空' is printed in red. Below the circle, a diagonal line separates a black triangular area from a yellow triangular area. Further down, another diagonal line separates a black trapezoidal area from a yellow trapezoidal area. A red trapezoidal shape is also visible in the middle right section.

大学英语 完形填空

大学英语统考应试指南

大学英语统考应试指南丛书

大学英语完形填空

主 编 吕世森

副主编 冉庆云 王裕生

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内 容 简 介

本书是为帮助高等院校非英语专业学生提高英语综合填充能力,顺利通过大学英语三、四级统考而编写的。本书编入的 57 篇文章曾在不同高校使用,取得明显效果。应学生要求,本书还收入了国家教委考试设计组大学英语四级考试样题、1990 年 1 月和 1991 年 6 月大学英语四级统考题中的完形填空部分,书末附有参考答案。本书内容新颖,针对性强,覆盖面全。

本书是高等院校本科生的良师益友,对于准备参加出国 EPT 考试、研究生入学考试的人员也有参考价值。

2023/6/7

前 言

《大学英语完形填空》是为帮助高等院校非英语专业的文理科本科生提高英语综合填充能力,顺利通过大学英语三、四级统考而专门设计的。

本书编写力求内容新、精、实用性强、覆盖面全。全书共有 57 篇文章。此外,还收入了国家教委考试设计组大学英语四级考试样题、1990 年 1 月大学英语四级统考试题、1991 年 6 月大学英语四级统考试题中的完形填空部分。

成书前,一些院校使用了本材料,反应极好。某院本科生两次参加天津市大学英语三级统考,两次参加全国大学英语四级统考,均取得突出成绩,连续四次获得天津市高校第一名。

在本书编写过程中,美籍语言学家 Hodyes 给予了热心帮助和指导,并提供了部分资料,使本书质量得以保证。

在本书编写过程中,我们曾参考并吸取了一些同类书的优点和内容,在此一并表示感谢。

本书对于准备参加出国 EPT 考试、研究生入学考试的人员以及大中学英语教师都具有参考价值。

编 者

1991 年 7 月

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一、国家教委考试设计组大学英语 四级考试样题完形填空部分

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

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 answer that best fits into the passage. Then cross the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Smoking is considered dangerous to the health. Our tobacco-seller, Mr. Johnson, therefore, always asks his customers, if they are very young, whom the cigarettes are bought (71) .

One day, a little girl whom he had never seen before walked (72) into his shop and demanded twenty cigarettes. She had the (73) amount of money in her hand and seemed very (74) of herself. Mr Johnson was so (75) by her confident manner that he (76) to ask his usual question. (77) , he asked her what kind of cigarettes she wanted. The girl replied (78) and handed him the money. While he was giving her the (79) , Mr Johnson said laughingly that (80) she was so young she should (81) the packet in her pocket in (82) a policeman saw it. (83) , the little girl did not seem to find this very

funny. Without (84) smiling she took the (85) and walked towards the door. Suddenly she stopped, turned (86) , and looked steadily at Mr Johnson. There was a moment of silence and the tobaccoseller (87) what she was going to say. (88) at once, in a clear, (89) voice, the girl declared, "My dad is a policeman," and with (90) she walked quickly out of the shop.

71. A) with

B) to

C) for

D) by

72. A) nervously

B) heavily

C) hesitatingly

D) boldly

73. A) exact

B) some

C) large

D) enough

74. A) ashamed

B) sure

C) fond

D) glad

75. A) worried

B) annoyed

C) surprised

D) pleased

76. A) forgot

B) came

C) feared

D) remembered

77. A) Therefore

B) Instead

C) Anyway

D) Somehow

78. A) readily

B) patiently

C) softly

D) slowly

79. A) change

B) warning

C) bill

D) cigarettes

80. A) as

B) while

C) for

D) though

81. A) cover

B) hide

C) dip

D) take

82. A) time

B) case

- C) fear
83. A) Nevertheless
C) Therefore
84. A) ever
C) little
85. A) packet
C) money
86. A) away
C) over
87. ~~A) wondered~~
C) doubted
88. A) And
C) But
89. A) weak
C) joking
90. A) which
C) that
- D) consequence
B) Moreover
D) Then
B) some
D) even
B) advice
D) blame
B) round
D) aside
B) considered
D) expected
B) So
D) All
B) firm
D) humble
B) him
D) what

二、1990年1月大学英语四级 统考试题完形填空部分

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

The United States is well-known for its network of major highways designed to help a driver get from one place to another in the shortest possible time. 71 these wide modern roads are generally 72 and well maintained, with 73 sharp curves and many straight 74 , a direct route is not always the most 75 one. Large highways often pass 76 scenic areas and interesting small towns. Furthermore, these highways generally 77 large urban centres which means that they become crowded with 78 traffic during rush hours, 79 the 'fast, direct' way becomes a very slow route.

However, there is 80 always another route to take 81 you are not in a hurry. Not far from the 82 new

'superhighways' , there are often older, 83 heavily travelled roads which go through the countryside. 84 of these are good two-lane (双车道) roads; others are uneven roads 85 through the country. These secondary routes may go up steep slopes, along high 86 ,or down frightening hillsides to towns 87 in deep valleys. Through these less direct routes, longer and slower, they generally go to places 88 the air is clean and the scenery (风景) is beautiful, and the driver may have a 89 to get a fresh, clean 90 of the world.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 71. A) Although | B) Since |
| C) Because | D) Therefore |
| 72. A) stable | B) splendid |
| C) smooth | D) complicated |
| 73. A) little | B) few |
| C) much | D) many |
| 74. A) selections | B) separations |
| C) series | D) sections |
| 75. A) terrible | B) possible |
| C) enjoyable | D) profitable |
| 76. A) to | B) into |
| C) over | D) by |
| 77. A) lead | B) connect |
| C) collect | D) communicate |
| 78. A) large | B) fast |
| C) light | D) heavy |
| 79. A) when | B) for |
| C) but | D) that |
| 80. A) yet | B) still |
| C) almost | D) quite |

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 81. A) unless | B) if |
| C) as | D) since |
| 82. A) relatively | B) regularly |
| C) respectively | D) reasonably |
| 83. A) and | B) less |
| C) more | D) or |
| 84. A) All | B) Several |
| C) Lots | D) Some |
| 85. A) driving | B) crossing |
| C) curving | D) travelling |
| 86. A) rocks | B) cliffs |
| C) roads | D) paths |
| 87. A) lying | B) laying |
| C) laid | D) lied |
| 88. A) there | B) when |
| C) which | D) where |
| 89. A) space | B) period |
| C) chance | D) spot |
| 90. A) view | B) variety |
| C) visit | D) virtue |

三、1991年6月大学英语四级 统考试题完形填空部分

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Geography is the study of the relationship between people and the land. Geographers (地理学家) compare and contrast (71) places on the earth. But they also (72) beyond the individual places and consider the earth as a (73). The word geography (74) from two Greek words, (ge, the Greek word for "earth") and (graphein, (75) means "to write"). The English word geography means "to describe the earth". (76) geography books focus on a small area (77) a town or city. Others deal with a state, a region, a nation, or an (78) continent. Many geography books deal with the whole earth. Another (79) to divide the study of (80) is to distinguish between physical geography and cultural geography. The former focuses

on the natural world; the (81) starts with human beings and (82) how human beings and their environment act (83) each other. But when geography is considered as a single subject, (84) branch can neglect the other.

A geographer might be described (85) one who observes, records, and explains the (86) between places. If places (87) alike, there would be little need for geographers.

We know, however, (88) no two places are exactly the same. Geography, (89), is a point of view, a special way of (90) at places.

71. A) similar

C) distant

72. A) pass

C) go

73. A) whole

C) part

74. A) falls

C) results

75. A) what

C) which

76. A) Some

C) Most

77. A) outside

C) as

78. A) extensive

C) overall

79. A) way

C) habit

80. A) world

B) various

D) famous

B) reach

D) set

B) unit

D) total

B) removes

D) comes

B) that

D) it

B) Many

D) Few

B) except

D) like

B) entire

D) enormous

B) means

D) technique

B) earth

- C) geography
81. A) second
C) next
82. A) learns
C) realises
83. A) upon
C) as
84. A) neither *former*
~~B) one~~
85. A) for
C) as
86. A) exceptions
C) differences
87. A) being
C) be
88. A) although
C) since
89. A) still *therefore*
C) nevertheless
90. A) working
C) arriving
- D) globe
- ~~B) later~~
~~D) latter~~
- B) studies
- D) understands
- B) for
- D) to
- B) either
- ~~D) each~~
- B) to
- D) by
- B) sameness
- D) divisions all
- ~~B) are~~
- ~~D) were~~
- B) whether
- ~~D) that~~
- B) then
- D) moreover
- B) looking.
- D) getting

B. B