

能力·训练·提高
英语 系列丛书(二)

完形填空与改错
100篇 (修订本)

陈平兴 秦光华
聂家明 韩民忠 宛金来 编著

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修 订 说 明

本书旨在提高学生的英语知识综合运用能力。

全书共收入 100 篇精选联系,对 1992 年版本作了较大改动。现改为两部分内容:完形填空 70 篇;短文改错 30 篇。短文新颖,内容由浅入深,题目设计合理,符合目前高考题型,满足广大学生实际需要。

本书可供教师课堂使用,也可作为学生课外练习。练习后应进行分析,以提高学生能力。

编著者 1993 年 8 月

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第一部分

完形填空

Exercise 1—70

阅读短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Exercise 1

The world is 1 many interesting sounds. Some are unpleasant to our ears 2 others are very pleasant to hear. 3 a single day you probably hear hundreds of different sounds. All sounds are different. Some may be soft; others may be 4. Some sounds are high; others are low. Without 5 we cannot talk or listen to one another. The ringing of an alarm clock (闹钟) 6 people up. The hooting (喇叭) of a car 7 people of danger.

Some sounds are harmful. When planes fly low 8 the head, the very loud sounds can cause damage (破坏) 9 the houses. Very loud sounds can even 10 people deaf (聋).

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. full with | B. made up | C. filled with | D. made of |
| 2. A. while | B. when | C. even though | D. the |
| 3. A. On | B. For | C. In | D. At |
| 4. A. aloud | B. great | C. loud | D. loudly |
| 5. A. sound | B. the sound | C. a sound | D. the sounds |
| 6. A. gets | B. calls | C. makes | D. wakes |
| 7. A. tells | B. calls | C. warns | D. rings |
| 8. A. up | B. over | C. above | D. near |
| 9. A. about | B. for | C. to | D. with |
| 10. A. keep | B. make | C. cause | D. have |

Exercise 2

A man's father-in-law 1. He asked the private school teacher in the village to write a funeral oration (悼词). The teacher consulted a book, and 2 a funeral oration memorializing a father-in-law. He copied it down 3 and 4.

After a while, the man came back 5 the oration, 6 that some people said it 7.

8 this, the teacher was very angry. "Who said I had written the wrong oration? he said, "9. I didn't make 10 mistake. Every word is correct. The only possibility is that the person who died was wrong."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. was died | B. has died | C. had died | D. died |
| 2. A. finding | B. find | C. found | D. looked for |
| 3. A. word by word | | B. word and word | |
| | C. a word by a word | D. a word and a word | |
| 4. A. gave it the man | | B. gave it to the man | |
| | C. gave the man to it | D. gave the man it | |
| 5. A. with | B. bring | C. to bring | D. take |
| 6. A. saying | B. and say | C. said | D. and saying |
| 7. A. had wrong written | | B. had been wrong written | |
| | C. wrote wrongly | D. had been wrongly written | |
| 8. A. Hear | B. To hear | C. Hearing | D. He heard |
| 9. A. Show him to this book | | B. show him this book | |
| | C. Show this book him | D. Show this book for him | |
| 10. A. single | B. a single | C. some | D. much |

Exercise 3

Why is the White House white? As you know, the White House is the 1 residence (住处) of the President of the U.S.A. in Washington, D.C. But do you know 2 the White House is white? The story 3 to 1812. That year England was

4 war with America. The British 5 the city, and some of the buildings,
 6 the Capitol (议会大厦) where U.S. Congress (国会) meets and the house of the
 president, were set 7 fire. In 1814, in order to 8 the marks left by the fire,
 the brown stone walls of the president's house 9 white and it was called
 the "White House" 10 since.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. official | B. secret | C. personal | D. private (私人的) |
| 2. A. when | B. how | C. why | D. where |
| 3. A. comes back | B. goes back | C. arrives back | D. leaves back |
| 4. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. for |
| 5. A. seized | B. caught | C. grasped | D. mastered |
| 6. A. included | B. including | C. include | D. to include |
| 7. A. in | B. for | C. on | D. of |
| 8. A. show | B. make | C. hide | D. disappear |
| 9. A. was drawn | B. were painted | C. has painted | D. have drawn |
| 10. A. ever | B. even | C. still | D. then |

Exercise 4

An old woman walked into a clothes shop. She asked the salesgirl to let her have a
 look at a new dress 1 display, but the girl stood still behind the counter,
 2 no notice of the request. The old woman spoke to the girl again, 3 her
 voice a bit, but still received 4 answer. The old woman peered at the girl and nod-
 ded to herself. "I am 5 old to see well. I can't even tell a plastic model 6 a
 real girl."

7 hearing this the rude girl shouted 8 the old woman, "What? Did
 you call me a plastic model?"

The old woman was greatly 9 "Oh, dear me," she cried. "The model can
 speak. Then it 10 be a robot of a new type."

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. for |
| 2. A. took | B. taking | C. paid | D. paying |
| 3. A. rising | B. raising | C. rose | D. raised |
| 4. A. an | B. any | C. no | D. one |
| 5. A. very | B. too | C. quite | D. so |
| 6. A. for | B. with | C. from | D. to |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 7. A. By | B. On | C. As soon as | D. Just |
| 8. A. to | B. at | C. angrily | D. towards |
| 9. A. surprising | B. surprise | C. surprises | D. surprised |
| 10. A. can | B. maybe | C. must | D. perhaps |

Exercise 5

The word "hello" is probably used more often than 1 one in the English language. 2 in the United States uses the word again and again every day of the week.

The first thing you hear when you pick up the phone is "Hello" 3 the caller is an 4, who might say, "Are you there?" The American inventor, Thomas Edison, is 5 to be the first person to use "hello" in the late 1800's soon after that 6 of the telephone.

7 people had greeted each other on the telephone with "Are you there?" They were not sure the new 8 could really carry voices.

Thomas Edison, however, was a man of 9 words. He wasted 10. The first time he picked up the phone, he did not ask if anyone was there. He was sure someone was and simply said "hello".

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. another | B. the other | C. else | D. any other |
| 2. A. Everybody | B. Each | C. All | D. Some |
| 3. A. except | B. if | C. unless | D. but |
| 4. A. English | B. British | C. Britain | D. Englishman |
| 5. A. thought of | B. imagined | C. expected | D. believed |
| 6. A. invention | B. discovery | C. making | D. finding |
| 7. A. First | B. First of all | C. At first | D. The first |
| 8. A. machinery | B. tool | C. instrument | D. toy |
| 9. A. a few | B. few | C. little | D. a little |
| 10. A. not time | B. not a time | C. no time | D. time |

Exercise 6

The train I was travelling on was already half an hour late. I had arranged (安排) to

arrive in Vienna (维也纳) at 7:15 in time to catch the 7:25 train to Paris, but there was 1 of that now. I explained the 2 to the ticket-collector who advised me to get off two stops 3 Vienna Central Station and 4 a taxi. When the time came, he even helped me 5 my bags. He wished me good luck as I jumped off, and a few minutes later I was racing towards the centre of the city in a 6. It was almost 7:25 7 we stopped outside the station. I 8 the driver quickly, caught my bags and hurried inside. "Paris train?" was 9 I had time to say to the first official I saw. You can 10 my disappointment when he pointed to a train that was just moving out of the station at great speed!

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. no hope | B. much hope | C. hopeful | D. hopeless |
| 2. A. meaning | B. situation | C. condition | D. sentences |
| 3. A. before | B. at | C. after | D. inside |
| 4. A. borrow | B. buy | C. ask | D. take |
| 5. A. on | B. for | C. with | D. to |
| 6. A. bus | B. taxi | C. train | D. plane |
| 7. A. since | B. while | C. that | D. when. |
| 8. A. paid | B. thanked | C. stopped | D. bought |
| 9. A. that | B. which | C. first | D. all |
| 10. A. guess | B. touch | C. imagine | D. feel |

Exercise 7

A large store was having its spring sale 1 shoes and boots. It was the first day 2, and the shoe department was 3 women who were 4 trying to buy them. There were 5 shoes and boots in 6 of colors, and the prices had been reduced a lot, because the store wanted to get rid of as many as possible 7 make room for their new stock.

The cashiers (出纳员) were kept busy and at one moment a woman came to one of them 8 her money in her hand and said, "I don't need a bag, thank you. I'm wearing the shoes I bought." She pointed to them on her feet.

"Would you like a bag to put your old shoes 9 then?" the cashier asked politely as she took the woman's money.

"No, thank you," the woman answered quickly, "I've just 10 those to someone else."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. of | B. between | C. on | D. by |
| 2. A. to sale shoes | B. to be opened | C. for the boots | D. of the sale |
| 3. A. crowded | B. full of | C. walked in by | D. allowed |
| 4. A. eager | B. eager to | C. eagerly | D. eagered by |
| 5. A. pair of | B. all kinds of | C. many kind of | D. several of |
| 6. A. very much | B. a lot | C. shortly | D. great |
| 7. A. to be used to | B. for them | C. in order to | D. so as |
| 8. A. by | B. took | C. putting | D. with |
| 9. A. on | B. in | C. from | D. by |
| 10. A. been sell | B. sold | C. had sold | D. sold |

Exercise 8

Dreams are a 1 subject. Many scientists today say that dreams are the 2 of our mind. They suggest that you 3 to write down the dreams that you remember as soon as you wake up. Then you can try to explain them 4 comparing the dream with situations in your life. (Most dreams relate to things that happened 5 the past 24 to 48 hours.) Sometimes dreams may explain things you are trying to 6 in your mind, other times they might relate to things that are troubling you in general, dreams relate to 7 events and have reasonable explanations. If you 8 this kind of analysis, you'll get the answers of your dreams. Most scientists 9 agree that the dreamer himself will usually have the best explanation of the dream since no one has had 10 exact experiences.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. charm | B. charmed | C. charming | D. charming |
| 2. A. reflect | B. reflective | C. reflectings | D. reflections |
| 3. A. must try | B. can try | C. will try | D. try |
| 4. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. by |
| 5. A. in | B. for | C. by | D. since |
| 6. A. show | B. disappear | C. appear | D. hide |
| 7. A. some | B. same | C. familiar | D. likely |
| 8. A. receive | B. accept | C. expect | D. gain |
| 9. A. ever | B. yet | C. also | D. still |
| 10. A. one's | B. his | C. its | D. the |

Exercise 9

A 1 old gentleman was very unhappy about modern education, and thought that young people 2 were not being taught the importance of knowing the 3 between right and wrong.

One day he was taking a walk in the park near his home when he saw some young boys 4 around a small cat. The old gentleman went up to the boys and asked them what 5. One of the boys said to him, "We're having a contest. We're 6 lies, and the one who tells the biggest one 7 keep the cat."

The old gentleman thought that this was a 8 opportunity to teach the boys a useful lesson, so he said to them, "I've never told a lie 9." All at once there was 10 shout from all the boys, and they said, "You've won! You can take the cat!"

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. certain | B. such | C. so | D. too |
| 2. A. on today | B. modern | C. nowadays | D. present |
| 3. A. reason | B. benefits | C. distinguish | D. difference |
| 4. A. sat | B. standing | C. circled | D. play with |
| 5. A. has wrong | | B. taken place | |
| | | D. was happening | |
| 6. A. criticized | | B. going to | |
| | | D. making it | |
| | | B. to have right to | |
| 7. A. to | | D. gets to | |
| | | C. to be allowed to | |
| 8. A. well | B. fine | C. good | D. uneasy |
| 9. A. all for | B. for | C. in | D. by |
| 10. A. loudly | B. aloud | C. high | D. a great |

Exercise 10

After I had been waiting there for more than ten minutes, I felt certain I 1 missed the bus. There was 2 I could do about that. I would just have to

walk home. Of course it was my own fault (错). Jack had told me 3 always passed Little Sutton at ten thirty exactly and it was now ten to eleven.

It would take me at least an hour and a half and possibly more to 4 to my home in Forest End. But there was a full moon in the sky and I was quite used to 5 than that. Perhaps I had better not take the short cut through the woods. I might easily 6 in the darkness.

I was halfway home when I heard a car 7 slowly behind me. Could it be my 8 or was it actually following me down the hill? Why ever should it be making 9 slow progress? I stood still as if I were waiting for it to pass me. It stopped just beside me, the door opened and a man got out, who said 10, "Have you any idea where we can get petrol (汽油) at this time of night? We've just run out completely."

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. had | B. would have | |
| C. might have | D. must have | |
| 2. A. nothing | B. something | |
| C. only one thing | D. much | |
| 3. A. the last bus | B. the first bus | |
| C. the bus | D. the taxi | |
| 4. A. drive | B. get | |
| C. run | D. walk | |
| 5. A. walking much more quickly | B. walking much farther | |
| C. driving much faster. | D. driving much farther | |
| 6. A. make my way out | B. lose my way | |
| C. find my way home | D. get home | |
| 7. A. going | B. moving | |
| C. whistling | D. passing | |
| 8. A. thought | B. feeling | |
| C. imagination | D. mistake | |
| 9. A. even | C. such | D. no |
| B. still | C. curiously | D. frightenedly |
| 10. A. anxiously | B. excitedly | |

Exercise 11

Most children enjoy 1 with friendly animals. With their pets they can act the part of 2. The pet is 3 to be cared for and looked after. In fact, a child

playing with a rabbit or a young cat often treats his pet 4 grown-ups treat children. But a child's 5 may not last long enough. A white cat is often taken good care of for a week 6 forgotten the next. The child then finds a new interest. The pet becomes a 7. The child's parents have to decide whether to look after the pet themselves, make the child look after it or get rid of it.

Cats and dogs usually belong to 8 whole family. If a boy forgets 9 the dog for a walk then his father can. But his father may not want to look after a rabbit. And what should a mother do 10 a jar full of dying gold fish?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. to play | B. playing | C. play | D. played |
| 2. A. grows-up | B. grown's-ups | C. grown-up | D. grown-ups |
| 3. A. anything | B. any thing | C. something | D. some thing |
| 4. A. like | B. just like | C. just as | D. just is |
| 5. A. interesting | B. interested | C. interest | D. interests |
| 6. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. or |
| 7. A. question | B. problem | C. difficulty | D. debt |
| 8. A. a | B. the | C. one | D. x x x |
| 9. A. taking | B. to take | C. take | D. taken |
| 10. A. in | B. at | C. with | D. for |

Exercise 12

The First International Olympic Games 1 in Athens (雅典), Greece, in 1896. The countries that attended were the United States, Australia, France, Germany, Hungary (匈牙利) and some 2.

The Games began 3 April 6 in a beautiful stadium (体育场). The stadium was crowded 4 people. The King and Queen of Greece were there, too. Indeed all the forty-five thousand seats were taken.

One of the events (比赛项目) was the Marathon. It was held in 5 of the day in 490 B.C., when a messenger had run from Marathon to Athens, 6 an important victory for the Greeks. Now the runners were going 7 the same distance of about twenty-four miles.

The Marathon 8 by a young Greek shepherd (牧羊人). When he got near the stadium the crowd became greatly excited. The princess dashed from her seat and ran

around the track with him. The people shouted and clapped 9 hands (拍手喝采). The Greek was 10 with joy, for winning the Marathon had special meaning for him. Everyone was glad that a Greek had won the event.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. are held | B. were held | C. were taken place | D. held |
| 2. A. other | B. another | C. others | D. the others |
| 3. A. in | B. at | C. upon | D. on |
| 4. A. with | B. of | C. in | D. from |
| 5. A. record | B. celebration | C. memorial | D. memory |
| 6. A. announcing | B. announced | C. was announcing | D. were announcing |
| 7. A. to bring | B. to have | C. to cover | D. to run |
| 8. A. won | B. was winning | C. was won | D. was won |
| 9. A. the | B. their | C. × × × | D. his |
| 10. A. happy | B. glad | C. wild | D. smiling |

Exercise 13

Most energy in the world today comes from 1 coal and oil. But this will not be so in the year 2000. We will get 2 a part of the energy from water, the sun and the wind. We will produce atomic energy 3 cheaply and safely, too. We will use more coal and oil as raw material for cloth and plastics and other things.

Some parts of the world are very dry. 4 few people live there. But there is a lot of sunshine and wind. 5 energy from the sun and wind, we will be able to bring fresh water from far away or change sea water into fresh water.

We will be able to use cheap atomic energy to get the salt 6 sea water.

7 plenty of water and plenty of energy, we will be able to grow 8 food for everyone. We will also be able to build new industries in far-away places.

In the year 2000, China will be a great, modern, powerful socialist 9. This is a dream, and it will come 10 if we all work hard. And this means you and me.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. heating | B. burning | C. boiling | D. to burn |
| 2. A. quite | B. quiet | C. rather | D. such |
| 3. A. many more | B. few more | C. little more | D. much more |
| 4. A. No a | B. No | C. Very | D. Not a |
| 5. A. In | B. At | C. With | D. By |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 6. A. out from | B. out of | C. out off | D. into |
| 7. A. With | B. In | C. At | D. For |
| 8. A. many | B. lots | C. a lot | D. enough |
| 9. A. country | B. state | C. nation | D. land |
| 10. A. true | B. into | C. truth | D. realized |

Exercise 14

In learning a foreign language, 1 English, one should first pay attention to speech, 2 is the groundwork of reading and writing. So it is much better to try to talk, even though you 3 make mistakes. But be careful not to let the ease 4 which you talk and understand other people prevent you from perfecting your use of the language. While you are doing this, a good exercise is to write —keep a diary, write notes, letters, or articles; then if you can, get someone to go through 5 you have written and tell you where it is wrong. Many mistakes that pass unnoticed when you are talking become 6 when you write. Through analysing and correcting the mistakes you make, you can do better in learning a language.

If you are 7 in speech, don't worry. One of the ways 8 which you can help yourself towards fluency is by reading, either 9 or to yourself. The important thing is to choose something to read that is not too difficult for you, and that really interests you. When you are reading in this way, don't stop to look 10 words if you can guess their meanings or if they are not of any importance in the sentence. You can do that some other time.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. speak | B. tell | C. talk | D. say |
| 2. A. which | B. that | C. what | D. whenever |
| 3. A. must | B. should | C. have to | D. do |
| 4. A. in | B. for | C. to | D. with |
| 5. A. that | B. which | C. what | D. with |
| 6. A. obviously | B. obvious | C. clearly | D. understand |
| 7. A. slow | B. slowly | C. foolish | D. stupid |
| 8. A. with | B. in | C. at | D. for |
| 9. A. loud | B. loudly | C. aloud | D. louder |