

CLOZE TEST

1000

综合填充 1000 题

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上海交通大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本书主要供参加全国《大学英语考试》(CET)的学生作综合填充(亦称完形填空)单项强化训练使用,也可供参加EPT、出国人员考试和研究生考试以及英语自学考试的读者参考使用,旨在提高他们的综合解题能力。编写原则是根据EPT和CET大纲的要求。全书共50篇文章,全部选自近年来国内外报刊和书籍;题材多样,语言规范;注重科学性、知识性和趣味性;编排合理;每篇练习包含脚注、注释和阅读理解习题。书未附有答案、主题索引和编后记。

本书也可兼作泛读教材和英译汉练习使用。

### Cloze Test 1000

#### 综合填充 1000 题

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## 前 言

众所周知，综合填充 (Cloze Test)\* 是我国《英语水平考试》(EPT) 和《大学英语考试》(CET) 中一项必试项目。它主要测试考生对语言的理解程度和综合运用语言的能力。人们普遍反映这种测试难度大、失分多。为了帮助学生排忧解难，笔者将多年来教学实践中积累的资料，在广泛征求同学意见的基础上，精选了 50 篇短文，组成这本单项练习册。每篇平均有 20 个空白，总计 1000 题，故取名为《综合填充 1000 题》。

出版本书的主要目的是为适应参加全国大学英语四、六级统考的学生进行准备的需要，同时也为了满足参加出国人员考试、EPT、非英语专业研究生入学考试，以及英语自学考试的考生检测和提高应试能力的要求。

本书编写原则根据 EPT 和 CET 大纲要求。50 篇文章全部选自近年来国内外报刊和书籍。题材广泛，语言规范，既注意科学性，也重视知识性和趣味性。在 50 篇短文中有 29 篇系全文，即使摘录的文章也保持相对的完整性，因此它们犹可作为泛读教材和英汉翻译的合适材料。为减少读者使用时的困难，本书对生词、人名、地名采用脚注，并在注释中提供文章出处和背景知识。每篇末还附有阅读理解习题，供读者回味，以加深对内容的理解。书末列有全部答案、主题索

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\* 综合填充亦称完形填空，参见“大学英语四级考试大纲及样题”(p.3)。

引和介绍实际使用的编后记。

整个练习编排由浅入深，读者既可循序渐进，也可按个人喜爱根据主题索引(Topic Index)任意选做。如能在教师指导下有计划、有步骤、有选择地进行，实行个人实践、小组分析和教师讲评三结合，那末效果自当事半功倍。

本书的材料虽已经过使用，限于水平，缺点错误在所难免，敬请读者不吝指正。

在本书的编写过程中，承我校葛允怡教授审阅了全部书稿；校、系有关领导和师生给予的鼓励和支持，在此一并致谢。

石 羽 文

1987年5月

于上海交通大学科技外语系

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# Test 1

Students also evaluate the content of programs, which are offered in a variety of subjects, from typing and math to civics.<sup>1</sup> "Sometimes the stories are too gross, and we tell them they should (1) them out of the system," says fifth grader Leslee Preator. Another classmate (2), "In some programs, we're supposed (3) politics with the computer, but we get bored. We don't want to be bugged<sup>2</sup> about (4) and stuff<sup>3</sup> like that."

Most students, especially the youngest ones, don't seem to (5) learning about computers any more difficult than learning anything (6).

Eliza Miller, a pig-tailed<sup>4</sup> five-year-old, contends<sup>5</sup> that "art is

1.  A) take  
 B) make  
 C) set  
 D) avoid
2.  A) praises  
 B) stresses  
 C) complains  
 D) protests
3.  A) by linking  
 B) matching  
 C) to provide  
 D) to argue
4.  A) programs  
 B) politics  
 C) math  
 D) scholarship
5.  A) find  
 B) show  
 C) order  
 D) limit
6.  A) more  
 B) new  
 C) else  
 D) indeed

1. 公民学 2. (US sl)=annoy 3. 废话 4. 留长辫子的 5. v. 争论



harder than computers, because you have to draw straight lines and color in them. Computers are (7) to do than that." One first grader finds the most challenging aspect to computing is (8) her finger to reach the delete button.

School officials say the computers improve the students' test scores. But (9) academic success the children achieve may also be a result of the small classes (25 students in each) and the school's experimental aspect, (10) encourages students to work.

7. A) harder  
B) easier  
C) more suitable  
D) wiser

8. A) stretching  
B) touching  
C) trying  
D) utilizing

9. A) whichever  
B) however  
C) whenever  
D) whatever

10. A) therefore  
B) also  
C) that  
D) which

#### Note

本文摘自 Grade School Founded by Computer Firm Is Used as Testing Ground for Its Products 一文。标题为 Too Gross.

### Comprehension Exercise

Which of the following statements is *NOT* true?

- A) Eliza Miller is one of the youngest graders.
- B) Headmaster and teachers think highly of their students' progress in study.
- C) Students are usually asked to evaluate the computer's programs.
- D) One first grader seems to have some initial difficulty in mastering the computing technology.

stuff  
材料  
findscreen  
找

## Test 2

What is the biggest and most complex machine in the world today? The question was posed<sup>1</sup> recently by Professor Colin Cherry of Imperial College, London.

He went on (1) that the answer was not a computer, not Concorde<sup>2</sup>, not a North Sea oil platform—it was the (2) telephone network. Large continental networks, (3) together by submarine cables<sup>3</sup> and satellite connexions, together form a working machine of unimaginable size and (4), Professor Cherry said.

This week James Merri-man, Post Office board member for technology, gave scale to this (5); the global telecommunications system (6)

1. A)  arguing  
B) to argue.  
C) to explain  
D) to describe

2. A)  national  
B) urban  
C) space  
D)  global

3. A) maintained  
B)  linked  
C) matched  
D) declared

4. A)  dimension  
B) harmony  
C)  complexity  
D)  geometry

5. A)  concept  
B) technique  
C) greatness  
D) length

6. A) accepted  
B) functioned  
C)  embraced<sup>4</sup>  
D) circulated

1. vt. 提出    2. n. (英法合作制造的)协和式飞机    3. 海底电缆  
4. vt. 包含, 包括

350 million telephones in more than 50 countries, (7) an investment of about £50,000 m.

“Some 200 million of these telephones”, Mr Merriman added, “can already intercommunicate directly and automatically (8) human intervention.””

A big machine, indeed, and one (9) development was begun 100 years ago this week by Alexander Graham Bell. “Mr Watson, come here; I want to see you” was the first intelligible<sup>7</sup> sentence (10) by a telephone, from Bell to his assistant, on March 10, 1876.

7. A) representing  
B) deserving  
C) intending  
D) costing
8. A) during  
B) by  
C) ~~instead of~~  
D) without
9. A) who  
B) whose  
C) for which  
D) that
10. A) said  
B) conveyed  
C) created  
D) broadcast

### Note

本文原载 *The Times*, 转引自 Michael Swan 著 *Spectrum* (p 127). 标题见 Comprehension Exercise.

5 干预 6. 贝尔(美国著名电话发明家) 7. 可理解的

### Comprehension Exercise

*Which of the following is the best title of the passage?*

- A) Large Continental Network
- B) The World's Most Complex Machine**
- C) 200 Million of Global Telephones
- D) Bell's Intelligent Invention—Telephone

1

## Test 3

Nearly three-quarters of the Earth is covered with water. Water heats up more slowly than land, but once it has become warm it takes longer to (1) down. If the Earth's surface were entirely land, the temperature at night would (2) quite quickly and night would be much colder than day, as it is on the moon. This does (3) happen in inland deserts, hundreds of miles from any sea. The climate of the continents, especially in the temperate (4), is very much affected by the oceans around them. The areas close to the sea have a 'maritime climate', (5) rather cool summers and warm winters. The interiors, far from the

1. A) cool  
B) balance  
C) keep  
D) condense

2. A) rise  
B) loose  
C) miss  
D) fall

3. A) indeed  
B) not  
C) however  
D) just

4. A) centres  
B) moisture  
C) fields  
D) zones

5. A) with  
B) instead of  
C) within  
D) owing to

---

1. 温和的      2. 海洋性气候

sea, have a ' (6) climate' with extremely hot summers and cold winters.

Rain (7) from the evaporation of rivers, seas and lakes. Even after heavy rain, the pavements<sup>s</sup> in a city do not take long to dry (8) the rainwater evaporates into the air. On a warm dry day it evaporates very rapidly, (9) warm air can absorb more moisture than cold air. But at any particular temperature, the (10) can hold only a certain maximum amount of water vapour. The air is then saturated, like a sponge that cannot hold (11) more water. The lower the temperature, the (12) water vapour is required to saturate the air.

All over the surface of the Earth, millions of tons of water are (13) every second, con-

6. A) maritime  
 B) continental  
 C) conventional  
 D) normal
7. A) evaporates  
 B) results  
 C) comes  
 D) restrains
8. A) though  
 B) because  
 C) while  
 D) so that
9. A) where  
 B) now that  
 C) as  
 D) so long as
10. A) climate  
 B) atmosphere  
 C) weather  
 D) rivers
11. A) no  
 B) some  
 C) any  
 D) much
12.  A) more  
 B) less  
 C) fewer  
 D) greater
13. A) heating up  
 B) flowing  
 C) evaporating  
 D) moving

3 分 4. *vt.* 饱和 (saturation *n.*)

dens ag<sup>s</sup> in the air into drops so small (14) it takes thousands of them to make a single raindrop. It is these (15) droplets that make clouds. When clouds roll in from the sea over the warmer land, they are forced to (16) and become cooler in the colder upper atmosphere. As the air cools down it may pass through its saturation point and (17) some of its water vapour turns to rain. Day in, day out, the (18) water circulates between the air and the land rivers (19) to make clouds, clouds make rain, rain makes rivers which in turn run into the sea. This is called the rain (20).

14. A) for  
       ✓B) that  
       C) then  
       D) yet
15. A) big  
       ✓B) enough  
       ✓C) tiny  
       D) circulating
16. ✓A) raise  
       ✓B) drop  
       ✓C) be cold  
       D) rise
17. ✓A) then  
       B) already  
       C) merely  
       ✓D) soon
18. A) running  
       B) vapour  
       C) evaporated  
       ✓D) same
19. ✓A) evaporate  
       B) try  
       C) cool  
       D) tend
20. A) saturation  
       B) effect  
       ✓C) system  
       ✓D) cycle



### Note

本文原载 *Penguin Book of the Physical World*, 转引自 Michael Swan 著 *Spectrum* (p. 156)。标题见 Comprehension Exercise。

### Comprehension Exercise

*What do you think is the best title for the passage?*

- A) Maritime Climate and Continental Climate
- B) Rainwater Evaporation
- C) Rivers, Seas and Oceans
- D) Rain Cycle