

BASIC ENGLISH COMPREHENSIVE  
EXERCISES

# 基础英语综合训练

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青岛海洋大学出版社

(鲁)新登字 15 号

**基础英语综合训练**

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青岛海洋大学出版社出版发行

山东电子工业印刷厂印刷

新华书店经销

787×1092 1/32 印张:9 字数 201 千字

1993 年 1 月第 1 版 1995 年 1 月第 2 次印刷

印数:10001~16000

ISBN 7-81026-362-5

H·31 定价:4.80 元

## 前 言

本书共收集短文二百余篇及单句数十句，均选自国外近年新版的书刊教材，语言地道，可读性强，题材广泛，有幽默故事、科技小品、史地常识、风土人情、名人轶事、实用会话及各种应用文等。编者对部分篇章作了少量修改，以适合我国广大初级英语学习者的水平。

本书配有形式多样、针对性强的练习，以帮助读者正确理解原文、避免常见错误，并能以事半功倍的效益，尽快掌握在英语学习的初级阶段应掌握的词汇、短语和句型，以及习惯表达形式和基本语法概念。对于超出我国目前的英语学习初级水平的单词和短语，我们在文中逐一加以注释。在每种练习的前面，我们还加以题型简析，以帮助读者熟悉各种命题范型，掌握解题技巧，提高阅读理解水平及解题能力。

浙江大学外语系李正中副教授仔细审阅全书；中国矿业大学外语系部邹为诚主任、杭州教育学院外语系王之江主任给予热情支持，我们在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

1992年8月

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## 第一部分 阅读与理解

### 1. 短文阅读理解

阅读理解题的一般形式为：先提供一段短文，然后从该文的内容提出若干个选择题，由读者给每题选出一个正确的答案。这是一种提高阅读理解能力及阅读速度较为有效的手段。各类英语测试大都包括这种题型。我们以下面一篇短文为例，简析这类题型。

Children's education is changing very fast today. In the past, teachers made children sit still for hours. They made them memorise all sorts of things. In other words, the children had to go on repeating things until they knew them "by heart". Today, many teachers wonder if it is possible to make children learn at all. They say you can only help them learn. They say you must let children learn and discover things for themselves. But for too many children, school is a kind of prison. They are there only because their parents make them go. They get out of the classroom as soon as the teacher lets them leave.

Many of them want to find jobs but the law will not let them work until they reach a certain age. And so, they have to stay at school. Often they do not learn anything at all and hate every moment.

1. What is happening to children's education today?
  - A. Nothing is happening to it.
  - B. It is becoming worse.
  - C. It is changing fast.
  - D. There is little change about it.
2. "...Until they knew them by heart". This part of the sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Until children knew each other very well
  - B. Until teachers knew children very well
  - C. Until teachers and children became good friends
  - D. Until children remembered the things they had learned very well
3. According to the author, many children \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. enjoy going to school
  - B. hate going to school
  - C. feel happy at school
  - D. are eager to go to school
4. According to the passage, which of the following conclusions might be reasonable?
  - A. If the law allows them work, many children will try to find jobs.
  - B. Even if the law allows them work, no children will look for jobs.
  - C. If the teacher let them leave, most of the children will stay at their classroom doing their exercises.
  - D. Every child will go to school even if his parents do not

make him go.

5. What is the author's opinion on children's education today?

A. It is perfectly(完美) good.

B. It is still to be improved.

C. It is even worse than that in the past.

D. It is as bad as that in the past.

### (一)命题范型简析

1)直接信息理解型:这种类型属于表层理解题,难度较小,可以从原文中直接找到答案。上例中第1题属于这一范型。原文的第一句提供了明确的信息,答案应是C。

2)词语意义理解型:这一题型一般要求学习者对文中某一词汇或短语的释义作出选择,此词语通常是比较生僻的词语,或者,虽是常用词语,但在特殊语境中有特殊的语意。做这一类型题目时,一般可根据上下文来推断该词语的意义。如上例中第二题,从上文“they (Teachers) made them (children) memorize all sorts of things.”以及“...children had to go on repeating things”,可以推断答案是D。

3)逻辑推理型:这一题型要求学习者从原文某一部分,甚至全文所提供的信息,进行逻辑推理,选出正确答案。如上例中第3题,可根据原文中“but for too many children, school is a kind of prison.”一句进行逻辑推理,选出正确答案B。

4)假设推理型:这一题型要求学习者从文中提供的信息,对题目中提出的几个假设情况的可能性进行判断,选出符合原文内容的结论。如上例中第4题属于这一题型,根据原文第9—11句提供的信息,可判断只有A是正确的,B、C、D的结



论不符合原文的内容。

5) 概括评价型: 这一题型要求学习者在较为透彻地理解全文的基础上, 概括全文的主题, 归纳中心思想, 对文章的观点或文中的人物、事件等作出评价。这类题型难度较大, 在文中没有直接答案可找, 要求学习者不仅能正确、透彻地理解全文, 还要具有分析概括的能力。如上例中第 5 题属于这一类型。纵观全文, 作者认为如今教育在发生变化, 不同于过去, 但作者也列举了如今教育中的弊端, 因此 B 是正确答案。

## (二) 解题步骤及注意事项

1) 首先通读全文, 并注意文章开头及每一小节开头的一两句话, 以有助于对全文及每一小节主要内容有所预测, 提高阅读效率。为了提高学习者的阅读能力, 阅读理解题一般要求能在较短的时间内完成, 尤其是“快速阅读”, 十分强调每分钟的阅读量, 因此在平时训练中就应注意培养快速阅读的习惯。在通读全文时, 不要逐词细读, 而应尽快地浏览全文, 并在实践中逐渐学会在浏览时抓住关键词句, 有利于理解全文。为了提高效率要防止轻声朗读, 或默读(即不出声的读书), 应采用视读的方法, 让文字信息通过视觉直接进入大脑。

2) 在通读时遇到疑难句子时切勿慌张和急躁, 可只求一知半解, 或暂时搁置, 等到做问题时再根据上下文, 或借助对句子进行语法分析来推测句意。碰到生词, 也只需做合理推测。常用的“猜词法”有:

a) 直接判断法: 从上下文找出该词的定义, 或同义词语。如:

He studies acoustics, the science of sound.

在上例中 the science of sound 即 acoustics 的定义：“声学”。

b) 间接判断法：从上下文可判断出某一熟悉的词语与该生词反义，从而判断该生词的词意。如：

Her sister is clever, but unlike her sister, Mary is a dull girl.

从上例中，可以判断 dull 与 clever 反义，意为“呆笨”。

c) 逻辑推理法：根据上下文提供的信息，进行合乎情理的逻辑推理，以猜测词意。如：

After a whole day of walk, he felt exhausted, so he lay down for a rest at once.

上例中，根据上下文提供的信息，不难推断出 exhausted 意为“疲惫不堪”。

此外还可以根据构词法来猜词意。有的词，词意比较难猜，但我们可以判断出它的词意范畴，如一个名词，判断一下，它是人、动物、植物，还是其他东西；更细一点，分析一下它指哪一类人或物。了解这一点，往往对了解句子或全文的大概章意思也已足够了。

3) 通读后，逐个阅读各个问题，明确题目的具体要求，带着问题在原文中寻找有关信息，选择答案。遇到一时解决不了的难题，可先不做，因为各个问题有时常会有内在的联系，先做后面的题目，往往有助于前面难题的解答。涉及到作者观点或概括全文的问题则必须纵观全文，再作选择，否则就容易受局部的信息的影响，导致错误。

下面有 30 篇各种题材的阅读理解短文，供学习者进行实践训练，以提高阅读理解水平及解题能力。

## (1) My Grandfather

My grandfather was a teacher. He was the headteacher of a school for boys between the ages of thirteen and eighteen. I know that he was a kind and gentle man at heart, because when I was young (and he was old), he gave me presents, and sat me on his knee, and told me stories. But I believe the boys at his school were afraid of him.

At school, when he walked into a room full of noisy boys, there was silence (安静) at once. When he looked at a boy with a certain look in his eye, that boy went red, and looked down at his shoes. If a boy didn't try his best to do his work, or if his work was poor and careless, my grandfather picked up the boy's book and threw it across the room, shouting: 'Do it all again, and bring it back first thing in the morning!' If the boy was late, or if he forgot to bring the work, he had to do it again, and again, and yet again. My grandfather never forgot.

He was a very different man at school, from the man in his own home.

1. My grandfather was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a kind and gentle teacher
  - b. a teacher, who gave presents to the pupils
  - c. the headteacher of a boys' school
  - d. a teacher who didn't like his pupils in his school
2. I knew my grandfather was kind and gentle, because

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- he was the headteacher of a boys' school
  - he gave presents and told me stories
  - he told me stories about how kind he was
  - he let me sit on his knee and tell him stories
3. When he looked at a boy in a certain way, that boy \_\_\_\_\_.
- went red and could not return my grandfather's look
  - looked back at my grandfather's red face
  - looked at his shoes to see if they were dirty
  - went red in the face because his shoes were dirty
4. My grandfather did not like to receive \_\_\_\_\_.
- worse work than he could do himself
  - work that the boys could not do
  - work that was not as good as the boys could do
  - the most careful work that the boys could do
5. When he received poor work, my grandfather \_\_\_\_\_.
- shouted at the boy and threw his work across the room
  - went red in the face
  - threw the book on the floor, and shouted across the room
  - threw the book at the boy
6. He was a different man at home, for \_\_\_\_\_.
- he did not get angry at school as he did at home
  - he was gentle at school
  - he did not throw books about at school as he did at home
  - he did not get angry at home

## (2) A Story of the Beard and Passport .

Mr and Mrs Cooper arrive at London Airport, at the end of a three-week holiday in Italy. It has been hot there, so Mr Cooper has taken off the beard (络腮胡子) that he has always worn. But his passport (护照) photo shows him with his beard.

An officer looks at the photo for a moment, and says: 'Will you excuse me. Please sit down. I shan't keep you long.' With this, he walks away, shows the photo to a second officer, and says: 'I know that face.' The second officer looks at the passport and asks where Mr Cooper has come from. When he hears that the Coopers have just arrived back from Rome, the second officer's eyes light up, and he says: 'An Englishman with a beard stole a painting (绘画) in Rome on Friday. And that man looks...'

Suddenly, the first officer knows who Mr Cooper is. He returns to him, and asks: 'Did you teach at Feltham High School?' When Mr Cooper answers, with some surprise, that he did, the first officer smiles, and says: 'I thought so. I'm Alan Simpson. You taught me French. You haven't changed a bit.'

1. Mr and Mrs Cooper are at the airport \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. simply to show their passport
- b. on their way back from their holiday
- c. on their way to a holiday abroad (国外)

- d. to meet Alan Simpson
2. The Coopers \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. have just come back from the airport
  - b. are on their way to Rome for three weeks
  - c. spent three weeks in Rome before going to Italy
  - d. have been in Italy for three weeks
3. Mr Cooper \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. has a beard on his face but not in his photo
  - b. grew a beard while he was on holiday
  - c. has a beard in his photo but not on his face
  - d. took his beard off long before he went on holiday
4. The first officer is sure \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Mr Cooper stole the painting
  - b. he knows the second officer's face
  - c. he has seen the face in the photo before
  - d. a man without a beard stole the painting
5. The second officer says that \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Mr Cooper stole the painting
  - b. an Italian with a beard stole a painting
  - c. an Englishman who has just taken his beard off stole a painting
  - d. a man with a beard, from England, stole a painting in Rome
6. Mr Cooper taught \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Alan Simpson to be a first officer
  - b. Alan Simpson French at Feltham High School

c. at Feltham High School, in France

d. French when his name was Simpson, not Cooper

### (3) A Close Friend of Mine

A close friend of mine lives with six hundred wild animals on the Greek Island. Ever since he left school (I first knew him there) he has travelled all over the world collecting animals for his own zoo. He hoped to collect at least two samples (样品) of every kind of animal on his island, like Noah (挪亚) before the Great Flood (大洪水). But my friend was afraid of a flood not of water, but of people. I expect you have heard of my friend; he writes books about his travels, and about the wild and wonderful animals that he collects. The money from the books helps to pay for all the food that these animals eat.

My friend told me that when he was out looking for water last week, (there is not enough water on the island, though there is plenty all round it), he found oil. He needs money for his travels, and for his zoo, and a little oil would buy enough water for a life-time; but he knows that if he tells anybody else about it, it will be the end of his zoo, and his life's work.

So, if I know my friend, he will not tell anybody (but you and me) about what he found——because oil and water do not mix.

1. My friend lives \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. on an island in the middle of a great flood
  - b. at the school ;he once studied there
  - c. on a Greek island with six hundred animals
  - d. all over the world ;he is always travelling
2. Since he left school \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. he has collected books about every kind of animal
  - b. he has lived in zoos all over the world
  - c. he has lived all the time on a Greek island
  - d. he has travelled all over the world collecting animals
3. My friend was afraid of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a flood of too many people
  - b. a great flood of water
  - c. a flood of too many animals on his island
  - d. a flood of oil
4. He pays for the food the animals eat by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. collecting two samples of every animal
  - b. travelling all over the world
  - c. writing and selling books
  - d. selling the oil on his island
5. Last week my friend \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. found enough water on his island to last a life-time
  - b. was looking for water ,and found oil
  - c. found plenty of oil all round the island
  - d. went out looking for oil to pay for his travels
6. If he tells anybody about the oil \_\_\_\_\_.



- a. it will be the end of his life's work
- b. he will have as many animals as he needs
- c. he will not write any more books
- d. people will no longer come and visit his zoo.

#### (4) Mr Dodds

Some people do not like anything to be out of place; they are never late for work; they return their books to the library on time; they remember people's birthdays; and they pay their bills (帐单) as soon as they arrive. Mr Dodds is such a person.

Mr Dodds works in a bank, and lives by himself. His only family is in the next town; His sister lives there with her husband, and her son, Mark. Mr Dodds does not see his sister, or her family, from one to the next, but he sends them Christmas cards, and he has not forgotten one of Mark's seventeen birthdays.

Last week Mr Dodds had quite a surprise. He drove home from the bank at the usual time, driving neither too slowly nor too fast; he parked his car in the usual place, out of the way of other cars, and he went inside to make his evening meal. Just then, there was a knock at the door. Mr Dodds opened the door, to find a policeman standing on the door-step.

'What have I done wrong?' Mr Dodds asked himself.