英语完形填空

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前 言

根据应用语言学的理论,人们越来越认识到语言能力是综合的,要培养和检测这种能力也只能采用综合手段。正是基于这种认识,国内外一些重大的测试先后采用了"完形填空"(或"综合填充")这一测试形式。实验证明,完形填空部分的得分同其也测试项目(例如阅读理解、语词能力)高度相关,因为它所反映的是考生的真实水平和综合能力,而综合能力的培养不是靠死记硬背能解决的。正由于这样,学生对这种形式常感棘手,视为畏途。另外,能选作完形填空的文章,一般结构比较紧凑,语言比较严谨,因此这些练习文章本身也是提高英语遣词造句和阅读理解能力的好材料。

本练习含 60 篇短文,选自英美等国的书籍。选材时力求内容广泛,风格各异,同时也兼顾知识性和趣味性。其中 30 篇为多项选择题,另 30 篇为自由填充题,前者着重辨析能力,后者着重应用能力,两种形式相辅相成,经认真思考后,还可在写作基本功上得到锻炼。填空更目是根据"大学英语教学大纲"对四级以及四级以上的学生在语法、词汇和篇章水平的语言能力等方面的要求而设计的,力求检测学生在这几方面的实际水平。答案部分对难点和学生容易产生的问题进行了必要的讲解,便于学生在没有教师帮助的情况下了解自己的问题所在。

本书经过威尔逊教授审阅,并提出了宝贵的意见,在此谨表谢意。由于编者水平有限,缺点错误在所难免,敬请读者及国内同行不吝指正。

书末附有"咨询单",供读者提问之用。

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完形填空与解题

人们对不完整、有缺省的文字或图形,往往很想补充还原完善它。基于这种心理(称为 Gestalt Psychology),语言教学和测试专家 Wilson Taylor 设计了完形填空这一练习形式,并得到广泛应用。由于原材料是一篇能自成一体的文章,所设计的问题就可以是篇章水平的,不像单独的词汇和结构题那样只能是句子水平的。这就使完形填空练习显示了这方面的优越性。由于解题过程中涉及到练习者对语言的实际应用能力,因此它又具备了阅读理解练习所不具备的优点、因此这一形式也称之为"综合填空"练习。

完形填空文章的第一句或最初几句不设置空格,便于练习者进入文章,得到必要的提示和准备以便得出下面问题的答案。因此练习者必须充分注意开头的句子,切莫只看问题所在的句子。随着题目一个一个地解下去,练习者始终要将文章的整体信息存在脑子里,作为往下解题的依据。

具体解题应从三方面考虑:1)意思,使你的答案符合句子和上下文所表达的意思:2)语词的习惯搭配,如动词或形容词同介词习惯搭配,动词同宾语的习惯搭配等;3)语法结构,答案要符合句子和上下文的结构要求。

如遇到一时决定不了的问题时,可以先搁一下,继续解下面的题目,以便从后面的解题中得到更多的提示,便于你做出决定。有时练习者要越过几个句子,甚至几个段落才能找到所需的提示(叫做 extra-sentential clues)。在有些场合下练习者还要根据文章反映的题材,利用有关的背景知识、自己的词语能力,才能得出答案。

练习做完后,最好从头再阅读一遍,看看采用你的答案完形的 文章整体意思是否完美,是否自然流畅,也许你还能发现问题。最 后对照答案检查自己在哪些方面还较薄弱,属于什么方面的问题。 词汇、语法、还是理解问题。

In past centuries, when sailors relied on the wind and sails for driv-
ing their ships, it often happened that 1 lasted for many weeks. I
was usual, _ 2 _ , to fill ships' provision stores with those kinds of food
which keep 3 Salt beef, smoked pork, 4 fish and beans,
cheese and ship's biscuits were largely used for this $_$ 5 $_$. However,
no matter 6 plentiful the supplies of 7 foods were, sooner or
later, on long voyages the 8 began to fall ill. The 9 men
rapidly became too weak to work their ship, their noses bled and their
teeth became loose and often fell $\underline{}$ 10 $\underline{}$. They had $\underline{}$ 11 $\underline{}$ the mys-
terious disease called scurvy.
For many years dectors tried to find the12 of this disease.
They knew that it was in some way connected with the sailors' food and
that it could be $_$ 13 $_$ by eating oranges and lemons. In 1795, it be-
came the $_$ 14 $_$ in the British Navy to provide sailors on long voyages
with lemon juice. The 15 was that none of them developed
scurvy. The $\underline{}$ 16 $\underline{}$ was obvious the disease was prevented by a sub-
stance present in oranges and lemons _ 17 _ not in the food in the
sailors' provision stores. After a long search it was 18 that the
beneficial substance in citrus fruits is what we now call a vitamin. To-
day we know 19 human beings require at least ten different vita-
mins and that we cannot remain healthy _ 20 _ the food that we eat
provides enough of each one of them.
•
1. A)trips B)voyages C)journeys D)tours

2. A) therefore	B)however	C)so	D) nevertheless
3. A)good	B)long	C)well	D)fine
4. A)dry	B)dried	C)drying	D)fresh
5. A)purpose	B)result	C)target	D)effect
6. A) what	B)so	C)how	D)very
7. A)that	B)some	C)its	D)those
8. A)officers	B) workers	C)sailors	D)staff
9. A)tired	B)stricken	C)attacked	D)beaten
10. A)in	B)off	C)down	D)out
11. A)developed	B)gained	C)got	D)grown
12. A)process	B)cause	C)effect	D)reason
13. A)solved	B)healed	C)cured	D)removed
14. A) practice	B)need	C)order	D)course
15. A) cause	B)end	C)fact	D)result .
16. A)decision	B)result	C) judgement	D)conclusion
17. A)or	B)though	C)however	D)but
18. A)proved	B)discovered	C)recognised	D)indicated
19. A)that	B)what	C) which	D)how
20. A)if	B)without	C)unless	D)although

.

There is no doubt that tradition plays a large part in the choice of a
job. For many, a "white collar"1 _ a professional job is a step up, no
matter how low the 2, or how duil the work as compared to an
overall(综合性的,不是专门的)job. When one realises that half of
one's waking hours are _ 3 _ at work, the importance of considering
satisfactions other than4 or tradition is plain.
Sometimes one may know well what one wishes to do but 5
considerations stand in the way and there is nothing to do 6 get
down to a job at hand. It may be necessary to settle down, 7, to
business rather than a profession, and to8 the best of it. Few ex-
periences _ 9 _ be a total waste, or completely unsatisfying and dull,
no matter how they may seem $_10$ $\$ In these circumstances a hobby ,
perhaps one11 _ with one's real interests, is of greatest help and can
bring a great deal of bleasure and contentment. So much work in this
machine age12 is routine or gives so little opportunity for pride
13 workmanship or individuality or effort, 14 interests
which provide this outside one's job become almost a 15 for well-
being. Going to a film or a football match has its place, _ 16 _ the role
of spectator is no satisfactory substitute 17 actually praying in a
band, being in a team, or making a garden.
These interests, if 18 in childhood or in adolescence, are a
good insurance for a well-balanced life. As a man becomes a watcher of
machines and at the19 of economic forces, he has to find himself
creative work and interests outside of his job 20 a happy family
• 4 •

life cannot provide the particular kind of satisfaction that is given by a job which utilises one's abilities and comes from making something that one has thought out and created oneself.

1. A)so	B)but	C)and	D)or
2. A)salary	B)money	C) value	D)reward
3. A)employed	B)taken	C)cost	D)spent
4. A) surface	B)formation	C)appearance	D)figure
5. A)ideal	B)practical	C)theoretical	D)actuai
6. A)but	B)unless	C)though	D)besides
7. A)so to speak		C) for example	
B)above all		D) what is more	
8. A) create	B)make	C)produce	D)do
9. A)should	B)can	C)may	D)need
10. A)at first	B)in the first pla	ce C)at last	D)in the end
11. A) related	B)joined	C)connected	D)concerning
12. A)at most	B)in the least	C)at worst	D)at best
13. A)at	B)on	C)in	D)for
14. A) these	B)that	C)so	D)but
15. A)change	B)necessity	C) joy	D)possibility
16. A) and	B)so	C)for	D)but
17. A)for	B)of	C)on	D)in
18. A)set out	B)started	C)began	D)starting
19. A)control	B)pressure	C)mercy	D)kindness
20. A)Therefore	B)At least	C)Even	D)Especially

Your success in your studies will also depend upon your motivation. This need or desire to achieve a certain goal can make the difference between success and __ 1 __. Motivation can come from two sources; from inside of you or from outside of you. In the first __ 2 __, motivation comes from your hopes and expectations, form your __ 3 __ to do something or to be someone. Study purposes that __ 4 __ form personal, inner desires are individual, and various. __ 5 __ you have not already done so, you should think carefully about what you hope to gain __ 6 __ your studies, and why. You should __ 7 __ a goal and direct all your study efforts __ 8 __ reaching it. A goal of this kind is important because it will determine the direction and __ 9 __ of your motivation for study.

Not everyone is highly motivated from within, and no one is continuously motivated from within. __10 __ there is another source of motivation; from outside. In __11 __, the most obvious kind of outside motivation is grades. For many students, course grades are an immediate, short-range motivation for study. This is one of the __12 __ for examinations and grades, but they must not become a goal __13 __ themselves. Grades help to motivate you from day to day, __14 __ they are only small, artificial steps to your ultimate goal. It would be __15 __ to set grades as your only ambition.

A textbook like this can not __ 16 __ you with motivation; that must come from yourself. But as __ 17 __, it is useful to know that good study habits depend upon good motivation. __ 18 __ good study habits

are important because they help you get more done in __19 __ time. It is not a matter of how much you study; thore __20 __ is how well you study.

1. A) failure	B)victory	C)loss	D)ruin
2. A) example	B)event	C)case	D)matter
3. A)hobby	B)desire	C)fancy	D)duty
4. A)settle	B)end	C)exist	D)result
5. A) If	B)Unless	C) Although	D)While
6. A) for	B)from	C)under	D)to
7. A)put	B)stick	C)set	D)do
8. A)at	B)toward	C)against	D)for
9. A)degree	B)kind	C)class	D)step
10. A)Conseque	ntlyB)Frankly	C)Naturally	D)Fortunately
11. A)society	B)class	C)education	D)work
12. A)facts	B)reasons	C)causes	D)excuses
13. A)in	B)on	C)by	D)at
14. A)provide	B)if	C)as	D)but
15. A) reasonabl	e B)advisable	C)wrong	D)untrue
16. A)give	B)offer	C)lend	D)provide
17. A)an encour	ragement	C)a suggestion	
B)an agreem	nent	D)a reason	
18. A)For	B)And	C)But	D)So
19. A)more	B)much	C)little	D)less
20. A)worthwhi	le B)necessary	C)important	D)usable

The skin covers almost the whole of the external surface of the hu-
man body. Only very $\underline{}$ 1 $\underline{}$ parts of the body such as the eyes and lips
have a different sort of covering.
The _ 2 _ of the skin is to act as a protective layer around the
outside of the body. It protects from $\underline{}$ 3 $\underline{}$ the delicate tissues which lie
underneath and at the same time 4 the loss of the body fluids.
Of course, the skin is continually exposed to wear and tear, $_5$
the other parts of the body, which, being protected, last a long time. $\underline{\ \ }$ 6
_ the extraordinary thing is that, whether we notice it or not, the outer
$_$ 7 $_$ of the skin is continually being worn away and as constantly re-
newed.
This outer skin is always new 8 it never has a chance to grow
old. $\underline{}$ 9 $\underline{}$ our skins never remain the same for ong. The skin is a re-
markably flexible tissue and it bends easily to $\underline{}$ 10 $\underline{}$ the movements
made by the various parts of our bodies. $\underline{ }11\ \underline{ }$ it has been bent by the
movement of a joint it readily returns to its $\underline{}$ 12 $\underline{}$ position when the
joint does 13
Skin is not14 thick over the whole body. In the palms of the
hands and on the soles of the feet, $_$ 15 $_$ it is exposed to most wear
and tear, it is thicker and stronger and sometimes gets hard and $\underline{\hspace{0.2cm}}$ 16 $\underline{\hspace{0.2cm}}$
horny places. People who work with their hands have fairly horny $\underline{}$ 17
Our skin needs no $_$ 18 $_$ to keep it soft, for it is naturally
greased by an oil produced by cetrain glands (腺) just underneath the
• 8 •

skin (__ 19 __ in the palms and on soles of feet). If we wipe our fore-head with a handkerchief we __ 20 __ that it has a slightly greasy surface.

. A)special	B)common	C)obvious	D)important
2. A) working	B) condition	C)usage	D)function
3. A) defeat	B)destruction	C)damage	D)ruin
4. A) prevents	B)protects	C)recovers	D)stops
5. A)as	B)like	C)than	D)unlike
6. A)So	B)But	C) Although	D)Anyway
7. A) plain	B)level	C)side	D)layer
8. A)so	B)because	C)but	D)when
9. A)So	B)Then	C)Yet	D)And
10. A)take	B)change	C)accommodate	D)control
11. A)Since	B)While	C) After	D)Before
12. A)former	B)earlier	C)latter	D)last
13. A) this	B)so	C)too	D)it
14. A) very	B)same	C)so	D)equally
15. A) which	B) where	C) when	D)if
16. A) makes	B)creates	C)forms	D)causes
17. A)places	B)palms	C)feet	D)arms
18. A) cream	B)thing	C)water	D)fat
19. A)including	B)besides	C)except	D)as
20. A)feel	B)say	C)know	D)notice

You may have asked yourself: why are the same television commercials (电视广告) used over and over again, perhaps four or five times in one evening and for as __1 _ as half a year? According to an article in TV Magazine, there are three reasons for repeating the same commercial __2 __ often.

The first reason is simply a matter of economics. The production of an even 30-second commercial may cost as __3 __ as \$ 50,000. Obviously it would be far too __4 __ for a company to produce a new ad every day, __5 __ even every week.

The second reason is to make sure that as many people as possible will see it. This is __ 6 __ advertising researchers call "market saturation". The more often a commercial is __ 7 __, the more people will have a __ 8 __ to see it at least once. People who watch a lot of television will see the commercial many times——and will probably become __ 9 __ by it——but people who watch television __ 10 __ often or confine their viewing __ 11 __ a few favorite programs, may see the ad only once or twice.

bated, there seem to be no __19 __ that a moderate amount of repetition makes the ad memorable, and certainly more __20 __ than a single presentation.

1. A)short	B)long	C)many	D)early
2. A) such	B)much	C)so	D)thus
3. A)far	B)more	C)much	D)little
4. A)more	B)expensive	C)enough	D)waste
5. A)so	B)and	C)but	D)or
6. A)how	B)why	C)what	D)that
7. A)shown	B)produced	C)filmed	D)seen
8. A)time	B)possibility	C)duty	D)chance
9. A)excited	B)bored	C)remembered	D)serious
10. A)less	B)more	C)frequently	D)seldom
11. A) from	B)on	C)to	D)for
12. A) reason	B)belief	C)attempt	D)guess
13. A) mind	B)head	C)brains	D)heart
14. A) way	B)sight	C)expectation	D)opinion
15. A)even	B)at least	C)at best	D)too
16. A) guessed	B)supposed	C)forced	D)grown
17. A)accuse	B)complain	C)argue	D)confirm
18. A) aimlessly	B)carelessly	C)disappointedly	D)purposefully
19. A) question	B)reason	C)answer	D)conclusion
20. A) repetitive	B)decisive	C)unbearable	D)persuasive

Today the village is, generally speaking, the smallest community. Not so long ago there was a smaller type of community called a "hamlet" and there are, _ 1 _ ,a few hamlets (or their equivalents) left in many parts of the world, but the present tendency is _ 2 _ larger and ever larger communities and it seems _ 3 _ that even villages will soon be rare.

A larger kind of community is represented by the small or moderate-sized town and an __4 __larger type of community is a great town or city. Even __5 __, the city or great town is not now the largest type of community __6 __, in many highly developed and densely populated countries, several great towns have joined together to form what __7 called "conurbations". These conurbations may occupy huge areas of built-up land and always they tend to __8 __ further and further into the countryside, eating up farm-land and __9 __ ever more and wider approach roadsand more and more water. In an over-populated, heavily industrialized country the __10 __ of these enormous towns and conurbations causes many problems and great __11

As you would expect, the more densely populated countries are the countries which have the most and the 12 towns. If you look at the population maps in your atlas(地图册),, ou will soon see where the largest centres of population are and you may be sure that 13 people are, there will be the towns. Some of the maps will 14 show you how the towns have eaten away the agricultural land. This causes such a 15 of home-grown food that vast quantities of foodstuffs have to be bought outside the country in question. As a result many countries in this 16 find it difficult to balance their house-keeping accounts. 17 , running a country is much the same as running a

large family and, if a family has to buy 18 than it can sell, that family goes bankrupt. That is the 19 over-populated and heavilyindustrialised countries like Britain, where houses and factories have eaten up a large part of the food-growing space, have to earn enough by exports to pay for a vast amount of imported 20. C)moreover D) for example 1. A) in fact B)by the way 2. A)onto B)for C)towards D)along 3. A) practical B)impossible C)senseless D)likely 4. A)all B)even C)entirely D)overall 5. A)so B)this C)such D)that 6. A)if B)because C)vet D)although 7. A) was B) would be C)are D)used to be 8. A)flow B)grow C)swell D)spread 9. A)inquiring B)ordering C)building C) demanding 10. A)happening B)growth C)birth D)promotions A)horror B)anxieties C)anger D)admirations 12. A)largest B)smallest C)most beautiful D)dirtiest 13. A) when · B)if C)there D) where 14. A) besides B)still C)also D)yet 15. A) mistake B)shortage C)disadvantage D)failure A)situation B) way C)problem D)surrounding 17. A) For instance B) What is more C) After all D)At last 18. A) much B)less C) fewer D)more 19. A) reason why B) time when C)point there D)question which 20. A)goods B)food C)things D)vegetable

Although we should try to find ways of improving on past perfor-
mance, we ought not to throw away all well-tried methods. First we
ought to see1 _ traditional methods have anything to offer us. Prob-
ably you, like me, were trained by means of _ 2 _ methods, and have
had this 3:you read a difficult text; you cannot understand it; you
struggle to answer the questions _ 4 _ it; _ 5 _ you read the whole
text again, and you find that6you more or7 understand it.
_ 8 _ the first reading and the last, what happened? Is there a
connection between answering questions and _ 9 _ understanding? If
10, what kind of connection is it?
Perhaps the 11 is in the word "struggle". The questions that
help you to understand are the $\underline{}$ 12 $\underline{}$ that make you work at the text.
They force you to contribute $_$ 13 $_$ to the process of making sense of
it, rather than expecting understanding just to happen. They make you
realize $\underline{}$ 14 $\underline{}$ bits of the text you have not understood, so that you
can concentrate on those bits.
If the key word is struggle, then not just the type of questions,
15 _ the way they are used is important 16 _ a challenging ques-
tion is useless to most of the class $_$ 17 $_$ the teacher simply $_$ 18 $_$
the first correct answer and moves on to the next question. It can only
help understanding if _ 19 _ students actively try to answer it. We
have to make sure 20 happens.
1. A) what B) how C) whether D) where
• 14 •