新编英语综合填空练习

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NEW ENGLISH CLOZE TESTS

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(New English cloze Tests)

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前　言

　　近年来全国大学英语四级考试以及英语水平测试的情况表明，考生在综合运用语言的能力方面比较薄弱。为了进一步提高学员在这方面的能力，根据《大学英语考试》[CET]和《英语水平测试》[EPT]大纲的要求，我们编写了这本《新编英语综合填空练习》。本书主要供参加全国四级英语统考的学生以及参加EPT的广大学者作综合填空单项强化训练，对参加全国大学英语六级考试，研究生考试及英语自学考试的读者也有很大的补益。

　　Cotze Test 也译为"完缺填空测试"，是一种难度较大的综合练习形式。它集中主观考试与客观考试双方的优点，可以测试学生的词汇，语法等的实际运用能力。按照心理学的观点，人皆有爱好完美的倾向，如果一个圆圈缺了一些虚空，人们自然希望把它连成一个整体，如 ⊙ ○ 。根据这种心理倾向，我们把一段整体的英文文章，抽掉一些词或词组，人们就希望在阅读时恢复其原貌。为了正确选字填空，必须首先读懂原意，熟悉语法，文理贯通，这就可以培养训练学生有较好的语言分析能力，综合能力与评判能力，有时还需要合理的猜测，逻辑的推理。用通俗的比喻就是，"逢山开路，逢河架桥"，使思维畅通无阻。

　　"完缺填空"一般分为填实义词与填虚词两种：填实义词要求生词量与词义的辨异，即准确地掌握单词的意义；填

虚词要求掌握英语的结构，特别是冠词、连词、介词的用法。但二者又不可截然划分，这就给学生造成很大的困难。只有通过大量的练习，培养多种技能，才能作出正确的选择，而最佳效果是考生几乎能读出拟题人的全部思维，也就象解开谜底一样使人心旷神怡。

本书共有50个测试练习，一千道题，题材多样，语言规范，趣味性强，内容由浅入深，编排合理（目录中注有符号C的题，可供英语2～3级的学生练习；注有B符号的题，主要供英语四级的学生训练；符号为A的题，可供参加EPT的读者及其相当于这一水平的读者训练，对参加四级考的学生也有很大的益处）。书中大部分试题选自近年来国内各种书籍，书末附有参考答案，必要的注解和参考书目。

在编成本书之前，我们曾抽样在我校八六、八七级学生及教师出国培训班中使用，效果较好，试题基本能反映出学员的综合运用语言的水平。在选编过程中，曾在我校任教的美籍教师Richard Bitt和Charlotte Bitt 以及Martin 夫妇对本书中的某些试题作了审阅和修改；全书由四川大学外语系罗义蕴教授，成都科技大学外语系黄鼎业副教授审校；西南交通大学外语系领导和有关教师对本书的编写和出版也给了较大的帮助和支持，在此，一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促，我们的水平有限，书中难免有不妥之处，谨请广大读者及同行和专家提出宝贵意见。

编者

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CONTEBTS

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Test 1

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 __(1)__.

One day, a little girl whom he had never seen before walked __(2)__ into his shop and demanded twenty cigarettes. She had the __(3)__ amount of money in her hand and seemed very __(4)__ of herself. Mr. Johnson was so __(5)__ by her confident manner that he __(6)__ to ask his usual question. __(7)__, he asked her what kind of cigarettes she wants. The girl replied __(8)__ and handed him the money. While he was giving her the __(9)__, Mr. Johnson said laughingly that __(10)__ she was so young she should __(11)__ the packet in her pocket in __(12)__ a policeman saw it. __(13)__, the little girl did not seem to find this very funny. Without __(14)__ smiling she took the __(15)__ and walked towards the door. Suddenly she stopped, turned __(16)__, and looked steadily at Mr. Johnson. There was a moment of silence and the tobacco-seller __(17)__ what she was going to say. __(18)__ at once, in a clear, __(19)__

voice, the girl declared, "My dad is a policeman, "
and with __(20)__ she walked quickly out of the shop.

1. (A) with   (B) to
   (C) for   (D) by
2. (A) nervously   (B) heavily
   (C) hesitatingly (D) boldly
3. (A) exact   (B) some
   (C) large   (D) enough
4. (A) ashamed   (B) sure
   (C) fond   (D) glad
5. (A) worried   (B) annoyed
   (C) surprised   (D) pleased
6. (A) forgot   (B) came
   (C) feared   (D) remembered
7. (A) Therefore   (B) Instead
   (C) Anyway   (D) Somehow
8. (A) readily   (B) patiently
   (C) softly   (D) slowly
9. (A) change   (B) warning
   (C) bill   (D) cigarettes
10. (A) as   (B) while
    (C) for   (D) though
11. (A) cover   (B) hide
    (C) dip   (D) take
12. (A) time   (B) case

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	(C) fear	(D) consequence
13.	(A) Nevertheless	(B) Moreover
	(C) Therefore	(D) Then
14.	(A) ever	(B) some
	(C) little	(D) even
15.	(A) packet	(B) advice
	(C) money	(D) blame
16.	(A) away	(B) round
	(C) over	(D) aside
17.	(A) wondered	(B) considered
	(C) doubted	(D) expected
18.	(A) And	(C) So
	(C) But	(D) All
19.	(A) weak	(B) firm
	(C) joking	(D) humble
20.	(A) which	(C) him
	(C) that	(D) what

Test   2

Traffic is a perennial problem in Hong Kong.
Over the years many suggstions have been put forward
to ease transport difficulties. These (1)   from
constructing wider roads and an underground railway
  (2) to staggering, the hours that schools open and
close. One official report pressed (3) for working
hours to be (4) out to relieve congestion (5)
peak periods. In England and other countries this
system is called "flexible working hours" (6) many '
business centers use it. It is (7) that greater
working efficiency can be (8) , employees are
happier because they can arrange convenient persona
  (9) hours, buses and trains can be despatched at
suitable (10) , and so 'on.

  The idea of (11) working days follows on from
staggering hours. Land in Hong Kong is extremely
expensive, yet (12) and large. Offices are empty
at weekends and most evenings too. This appears to
be a (13) of valuable assets and seems (14) in
a place noted for its business sense. (15)   ,
Saturday and Sunday working is not easy.
Church-going and family need; can't be (16) , but

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it should be remembered that many already work __(17)__ hours. Nurses, firemen, doctors, pilots, TV stars, to name only a few, have to come __(18)__ grips with the problems. It seems __(19)__ to assume that others could do the same. In fact they might find some advantages in having a day or two __(20)__ during the week.,

1 . (A) differ   (B) range
    (C) include   (D) change
2 . (A) system   (B) station
    (C) terminal   (B) terminus
3 . (A) correctly   (B) immediately
    (C) sympathetically   (D) strongly
4 . (A) taken   (B) used
    (C) spaced   (D) suggested
5 . (A) at   (B) by
    (C) on   (D) for
6 . (A) because   (B) and
    (C) by   (D) in
7 . (A) considered   (B) predicted
    (C) claimed   (D) forecasted
8 . (A) reduced   (B) approved
    (C) added   (D) achieved
9 . (A) departing   (B) evening
    (C) working   (D) appointed

10. (A) intervals   (B) sessions
    (C) periods   (D) interims

11. (A) more   (B) business
    (C) continuous   (D) varying

12. (A) small   (B) all
    (C) up   (D) by

13. (A) waste   (B) thing
    (B) small amount   (D) great deal

14. (A) famous   (B) strange
    (C) reasonable   (C) natural

15. (A) Therefore   (B) Moreover
    (C) Naturally   (D) Subsequently

16. (A) deleted   (B) missed
    (C) ignored   (D) reduced

17. (A) irregular   (B) some
    (C) such   (D) regular

18. (A) in   (B) on
    (C) to   (D) at

19. (A) obvious   (B) fit
    (C) impossible   (D) reasonable

20. (A) left   (B) off
    (C) on   (D) holidays

Test   3

Florence as a little girl was rather solemn. She was very fond __(1)__ playing with her dolls and her __(2)__ game was pretending that they __(3)__ sick and she was nursing them __(4)__ to health. She __(5)__ her mother __(6)__ visits to sick people in the little town of Romsey near __(7)__ she lived, taking food and medicines.

__(8)__ day, Florence was out riding her pony __(9)__ a friend of the family __(10)__ they rode across the common they saw an old shepherd by the roadside, with his sheepdog, Cap, beside him. The old shepherd was very attached __(11)__ his dog, and was very upset because __(12)__ leg was broken and it looked __(13)__ poor Cap would have to be destroyed.

Florence jumped down from her pony __(14)__ examined the dog's broken leg. She bandaged it firmly and __(15)__ was not long __(16)__ the dog was running about again __(17)__ ever.

The shepherd was very grateful __(18)__ Florence and when she became a famous nurse he told everyone that her first __(19)__ had __(20)__ his sheepdog, Cap.

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1. (A) for   (B) of
    (C) to   (D) in
2. (A) favourite   (B) like
    (C) exciting   (D) interesting
3. (A) are   (B) feel
    (C) would   (D) fell
4. (A) on   (B) usually
    (C) again   (D) back
5. (A) was used to accompany
    (B) was used to accompanying
    (C) used to accompany
    (D) used to accompanying
6. (A) on   (B) to
    (B) in   (D) by
7. (A) which   (B) the house
    (C) where   (D) the building
8. (A) A   (B) One
    (C) That   (D) The other
9. (A) with   (B) to
    (C) into   (D) for
10. (A) After   (B) Because
    (C) When   (D) As long as
11. (A) by   (B) onto
    (C) to   (D) with
12. (A) that   (B) which
    (C) its   (D) it's

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13. (A) as same as 　　　 (B) as if
　　 (C) so as 　　　　　 (D) much as
14. (A) when 　　　　　 (B) and
　　 (C) while 　　　　　 (D) or
15. (A) it 　　　　　　 (B) she
　　 (C) he 　　　　　　 (D) which
16. (A) before 　　　　 (B) after
　　 (C) because 　　　　(D) since
17. (A) so well as 　　 (B) than
　　 (C) as well as 　　 (D) as good as
18. (A) to 　　　　　　 (B) at
　　 (C) for 　　　　　　(D) on
19. (A) patient 　　　　(B) people
　　 (C) doctor 　　　　 (D) man
20. (A) become 　　　　 (B) got to
　　 (C) turned into 　 (D) been