

迎考热身系列丛书



英语

完形填空精解 (二)

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本书特色：
解题独特，字词分析精辟
文法解说详尽，例句多而实用
由浅入深，循序渐进，易于理解
介绍“先浏览后精读”的应考守则

ABCDEF

迎考热身 • 完形填空

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内 容 提 要

本书作者针对英语考试中的难点——“完形填空”的命题方式,精心设计了40篇测试练习题。所选短文均为文采与内容并茂的佳作,不仅可以增广见闻,同时囊括了考试中经常出现的单词、短语、句型等。作者对每篇测试练习题均给出了“参考译文”及“标准答案”,并独具匠心地设计了“字词句型分析”,对文章中出现的重要单词、短语及句型作了精辟详尽的解析,因而特别适合于自学,使读者能够无师自通。

本书对参加各种英语考试的应考者,尤其是对参加高考的考生将大有裨益。

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序

在千呼万唤之下,完形填空第二册终于跟大家见面了。一如往昔,常春藤本着非常严谨的作法与一贯的风格来编写这本书,对于字词的解释均十分详尽,希望读者看到这本书的时候会感到非常地满意。本书的编写是先筛选出一些比较重要的文章,经过重新改写,由我本人亲自口授录音,最后再由常春藤中外编辑群和我本人执笔完成。

完形填空测验就是强调如何用字以及为什么要用这个字的一种测验。由于学生们对于此测验不熟悉,难以掌握,得分困难,因而成为同学们的最大难题。本书即是针对此一情形,特别强调文章的空格中为什么要用这个字以及如何用这个字,把原因解释得非常清楚、详细,并附以例句说明,让读者能熟悉每个单字的用法和文法概念,从而克服对于完形填空的恐惧心理,在考场上轻松夺得高分。那么如何使用本书呢?首先,先把每篇文章和题目仔细地阅读一遍,不看答案试着自己做答,然后比较与书本上答案不同的地方,最后再精读解释部分。读完每篇文章之后,再重头复习一遍,以加强单字的掌握应用,以及加深文法观念的熟悉与了解。

本书的完成,我要特别感谢我的学生钟咏祥在资料编纂方面投入的努力,以及外籍编辑群对内容所作的精心润饰,另

外我也要谢谢同仁**童万山**在百忙之中为本书做最后的仔细校对,他的英文素养及认真负责的态度留给我很深的印象。在此,我期望本书能对读者们在应付完形填空方面有所裨益,进而对于字词和文法能有通盘的了解,以提高英文造诣。希望您用心研读,必能收获良多。

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1. The Story of a Walrus

Conservationists are people who try to **preserve** - (1) -. They want clean air, clean water, and green **forests**, but the conservationists at **the World Wildlife Fund** in Surrey, England, protect wild animals. One day, they - (2) - a difficult problem. A young **male walrus** was - (3) - in **shallow** water. The conservationists decided to **capture** and **transport** the animal to a **zoo**. The people named the walrus "Wally". Wally was about two years old and - (4) - 800 pounds. - (5) - in the year, some conservationists captured a 1,500-pound **female** walrus - (6) - the coast of Holland and they transported it to **the Arctic**. Was that walrus Wally's mother? - (7) -. Usually walruses are not **weaned** - (8) - they are about 18 months old. So perhaps poor Wally - (9) - alone in the North Sea for - (10) -.

1. (A) **creatures** (B) nature
(C) our living standard
(D) human beings from being attacked by wild animals
2. (A) had (B) have

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (C) were met | (D) were to have |
| 3. (A) tripped | (B) striped |
| (C) stripped | (D) trapped |
| 4. (A) weighing | (B) was weighted |
| (C) was weighting | (D) weighed |
| 5. (A) Long before | (B) Earlier |
| (C) Some time | (D) A month |
| 6. (A) off | (B) from |
| (C) of | (D) in |
| 7. (A) May be | (B) For sure |
| (C) Maybe | (D) Impossible |
| 8. (A) provided | (B) when |
| (C) until | (D) unless |
| 9. (A) was wandering | (B) was wondering |
| (C) was deserted | (D) was captured |
| 10. (A) one year | (B) four weeks |
| (C) six months | (D) not more than a week |

字词句型分析

1. **conservationist** [ˌkɒnsə'veɪʃənɪst] *n.* 自然维护论者
 conserve [kən'sə:v] *vt.* 保存, 节约(用电)
 reserve [ri'zə:v] *vt.* 预留, 预定
 preserve [pri'zə:v] *vt.* 保护, 贮存
 本文中 preserve 为“保护”之意, 等于 protect。

preserved vegetables 泡菜

preserved meat 腌肉, 腊肉

例: Mother always turns out the lights when they are not used in order to conserve electricity.

(为了节省电力, 母亲总是把不用的灯关掉。)

Before he died, Jim had reserved a lot of money for his children.

(吉姆生前就为子女预留了一大笔钱。)

Mr. Wang likes preserved meat very much.

(王先生非常喜欢吃腊肉。)

2. 第一题空格应选(B) nature

理由:

a. 由空格前的 conservationists 得知, 此处应选(B)才合乎语意。

b. **nature** ['neɪtʃə] *n.* 大自然; 性质, 本质

注意:

nature 作“大自然”解时, 为不可数名词, 之前不可置任何冠词; 作“性质”解时, 则为可数名词。

例: Nature has been seriously damaged in this century.

(本世纪以来, 大自然遭受到严重的破坏。)

The capable new employee soon became familiar with the natures of his work.

(这位能干的新职员很快就熟悉了他的工作性

质。)

c. **creature** ['kri:tʃə] *n.* 生物;怪物

例: Horrible creatures are created differently in horror movies.

(在恐怖电影中,可怕的怪物被拍成各种不同的样子。)

d. **living standard** 生活水准

例: To elevate our living standard, we should maintain the quality of our environment.

(我们应维持环境的品质以提高生活水准。)

3. **forest** ['fɒrɪst] *n.* 森林

woods [wudz] *n.* 树林

jungle ['dʒʌŋɡl] *n.* 丛林,热带森林

rain forest ['rein,fɒrɪst] *n.* 雨林

4. **the World Wildlife Fund** 世界野生动物基金会

wildlife ['waɪld,laɪf] *n.* 野生动物(集合名词,不可数)

例: Wildlife needs to be protected, especially those endangered.

(野生动物需要被保护,尤其是那些濒临绝种的。)

5. 第二题空格应选(A) had

理由:

a. 空格前的 one day 为可表过去的时间副词,故选(A),

即合用法,又合语意。

b. **meet with...** 遭遇到……

例: David's decision to marry a foreign girl met with strong objections from his parents.

(大卫要娶外国女孩的决定遭遇到父母的强烈反对。)

c. **be to+v.** 将要……

=be going to+v.

=be about to+v.

例: He is to lose his temper if we wake him up now.

(如果我们现在把他吵醒,他将会暴跳如雷。)

d. (B)时态错误; (C)应改为 met with; (D)则表“即将有”,不合语意。故(B)、(C)、(D)皆不可选。

6. **male** [meil] *a.* 雄的;男性的 & *n.* 男性

female [fi:meil] *a.* 雌的;女性的 & *n.* 女性

例: Two male dogs were found dead in the park.

(两只公狗被发现死在公园里面。)

A young female showed up in my office without an appointment.

(一位年轻女性未事先预约就出现在我的办公室。)

7. **walrus** ['wɒlrəs] *n.* 海象

8. **shallow** ['ʃæləu] *a.* 浅的

例: In my childhood, I often swam in the shallow river with my companions.

(童年时,我经常和同伴在这条浅河里游泳。)

9. 第三题空格应选 (D) trapped

例:

- a. **trap** [træp] *vt.* 困住;设陷阱捕捉 & *n.* 陷阱
be trapped in... 被困于……

例: We were trapped in a traffic jam caused by a funeral parade.

(一支送葬队伍造成了交通堵塞,把我们给困住了。)

The hunter is good at setting up traps.

(这个猎人很会设陷阱。)

- b. **trip** [trip] *vt. & vi.* (使)跌倒,绊倒 & *n.* 旅行
该字作名词时,常与介词 on 并用。

例: We will be on the trip to Malaysia at the end of March.

(三月底我们将到马来西亚旅游。)

When Tom was to dash out the classroom, someone thrust a foot and tripped him.

(正当汤姆要冲出教室时,有人伸出脚把他绊倒了。)

- c. **stripe** [straɪp] *n.* 条纹;臂章
striped [straɪpt] *a.* 有条纹的

例: He bought the striped trousers at the price of
US \$ 50.

(他花了 50 美元买下这件有条纹的长裤。)

d. **strip** [strip] *vt.* 剥去, 脱掉。

strip A of B 把 A 中的 B 剥除

类似用法有:

deprive 人 + of + 物 剥夺某人的……

rob 人 of 物 抢夺某人的……

ease	人 of 物	减轻某人的……
relieve		

例: Those naughty boys stripped themselves of their
clothes and jumped into the lake to swim.

(那些顽皮的男孩脱光衣服后跳进湖里游泳。)

The hoodlum robbed me of my watch.

(那流氓抢走了我的表。)

e. 根据语意, 应选(D)。

10. **capture** ['kæptʃə] *vt.* 捕获, 捕捉

例: The villagers captured a huge cobra.

(村民们捕获一条巨大的眼镜蛇。)

11. **transport** [træns'pɔ:t] *vt.* 运送, 输送 &

[træns'pɔ:t] *n.* 运送, 输送

例: The factory owner transported goods by truck on
financial grounds.

(厂主基于经济因素,而以卡车来运送货物。)

12. **zoo** [zu:] *n.* 动物园

13. 第四题空格应选(D) weighed

例:

a. **weigh** [wei] *vt.* 称……的重量 & *vi.* 重达……

本文中为不及物用法。

weigh + 数字 + 重量单位 重达多少……

例: A: How much do you weigh?

B: I weigh 80 kilograms.

(A: 你体重多少? B: 我体重 80 公斤。)

The young mother weighs her baby every six months.

(这位年轻的妈妈每六个月为她的婴儿称一次体重。)

b. **weight** [weit] *n.* 重量 & *vt.* 使载重,加重压于

... carry a lot of weight ... 很有影响力

例: His role in the play carries a lot of weight.

(他在该剧中扮演的角色很有影响力。)

The donkey stumbled half way because it was weighted too heavily.

(这只驴子因载负太重而在半路上累垮了。)

c. 本句中的主语为 Wally, 动词为 was, 而空格前有并列连词 and, 故应选一过去式动词与之并列。(A) 为分

词；(B) 用法错误；(C) 则无须用过去进行式，皆不可选。

14. 第五题空格应选(B) Earlier

理由：

a. **earlier in the year** 该年的年初时

例：Earlier in the year, he was infected with a vicious disease and soon passed away.

(年初时，他染上恶疾，不久便过世了。)

b. **some time** 一段时间

sometime 某时

some time 之前常与介词 for 并用，而 for 可予以省略；sometime 可用于过去式或将来式，使用时通常与另一明确的时间副词或副词短语并用。

例：Tom will stay in Japan (for) some time.

(汤姆将在日本待上一段时间。)

The farmer proclaimed that he had seen a UFO sometime in 1964.

(该农夫声称他于 1964 年某时曾见过飞碟。)

He'll be back sometime tomorrow.

(明天某时他会回来。)

c. 无(A)、(D)用法；(C)须改为 sometime 才可选。故选(B)。

15. **arctic** ['ɑ:ktik] a. 北极的

antarctic [ˌæn'tɑ:k'tɪk] a. 南极的

the Arctic 北极(地区)

the Antarctic 南极(地区)

16. **coast** [kəʊst] n. 海岸, 沿岸

17. 第六题空格应选(A) off

理由:

a. **off the coast of...** 在……的外海

例: An oil tanker capsized off the coast of California.

(一艘油轮于加州外海倾覆了。)

b. off the coast of... 为固定用法, 故选(A)。

18. 第七题空格应选(C) Maybe

理由:

a. **maybe** 也许

may be 可能是

注意:

maybe 为副词, 表示“也许”, 使用时通常置于句首;

may be 为助动词加 be 动词, 译为“可能是”。

例: Maybe we will not meet again forever.

(也许我们永远不会再相见了。)

In view of his dress, he may be a salesman.

(由他的服装看来, 他可能是个推销员。)

b. **for sure** 肯定,确信

=positively

例: I know for sure that he is going to be the next chairman.

(我确信他将是下一任的主席。)

c. (A) 用法错误; (B)、(D) 无意义。故选(C)。

19. **wean** [wi:n] *vt.* 使断奶;使离开

例: Joyce weaned her baby girl when it was one and a half years old.

(乔伊丝在她的女儿一岁半时给她断奶。)

20. 第八题空格应选(C) until

理由:

a. 由空格前的 not 得知,此处应选 until 以形成 not... until... 的句型,表“直到……才……”。

...not...until... 直到……才……

=Not until... + 倒装句型

=It is not until... + that 从句

例: Mr. White did not come to work until ten o'clock.

=Not until ten o'clock did Mr. White come to work.

=It was not until ten o'clock that Mr. White came to work.