

大学英语四级统考 分类模拟试题集

听力理解

Listening
Comprehension

词汇与结构

Vocabulary
and Structure

阅读理解

Reading
Comprehension

完形填空

Cloze Test

内容简介

本书是为准备参加国家四级英语统考的学生编写的完形填空模拟试题集。本书共含短文48篇，选自国内、外各种英语读物，题材新颖多样，词汇量大，每篇短文有20个空白，并提供四个选择项供读者作选择练习。

本书以词汇为主，兼顾语法，可帮助学生复习、巩固大学阶段所学的词汇，提高综合运用语言的能力。本书除可供参加四级英语考试的学生使用外，对于参加六级英语考试的学生也有一定的参考价值。

大学英语四级统考分类模拟试题集

完 形 填 空

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前 言

国家教委颁发的“大学英语教学大纲”规定：大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力，一定的听的能力，以及初步的写和说的能力。为此我们编写了一套分类标准化试题集（附答案）作为学生复习巩固阶段的强化训练材料。经过85、86级两届学生试用，反映良好，他们在国家四级统考中，取得了优异成绩。

这些习题大都选自国内外各种英语试题和练习集，对于参加国家英语六级统考和研究生入学考试者也有一定的参考价值。

本册系《完形填空》部分，由郑时敏副教授审阅，特此致谢。

编 者

1988年12日

2011.11.17

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Cloze Test

Passage 1

Different countries have different manners. 1 entering a house in some Asian countries it is good manners to 2 your shoes.

In European countries, 3 shoes sometimes become very muddy this is not 4. A guest in a Chinese house 5 finishes a drink. He leaves 6 to show that he has had 7. In a Malay house, too, a guest always 8 a little food. In England, a guest always finishes a drink to show that he 9 it. Here are some examples of the things that a 10 person does or does not do.

He 11 people when they are in trouble. 12, he tries to help them. He is always kind 13 to people or animals. When people are waiting for a bus, he takes his 14. He does not push 15 the front of the queue.

In the bus, he gives his seat to an old person or a lady who is standing. If he accidentally 16 someone, or 17 their way, he says "Excuse me" or "I'm sorry". He says "Please" when 18 a request and "Thank You" when he 19 something.

He stands up when speaking to a lady or an old person, and he does not sit down 20 the other person is seated.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 . A . In front of | B . Before |
| C . As | D . Every time |
| 2 . A . drop off | B . leave behind |
| C . take off | D . give off |
| 3 . A . for | B . even though |
| C . if | D . only if |
| 4 . A . made | B . operated |
| C . maintained | D . done |
| 5 . A . never | B . always |
| C . often | D . almost |
| 6 . A . a few | B . few |
| C . a little | D . little |
| 7 . A . full | B . fairly |
| C . sufficient | D . enough |
| 8 . A . leaves | B . remains |
| C . abandons | D . saves |
| 9 . A . entertained | B . has enjoyed |

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------------------|
| | C. ...ased | D. satisfied |
| 10. | A. well-favoured | B. well-dressed |
| | C. well-mannered | D. well-informed |
| 11. | A. amuses | B. smiles at |
| | C. laughs over | D. laughs at |
| 12. | A. On the other time | B. In time |
| | C. Instead | D. In turn |
| 13. | A. either | B. neither |
| | C. both | D. whatever |
| 14. | A. chance | B. turn |
| | C. opportunity | D. queue |
| 15. | A. on | B. forward |
| | C. before | D. to |
| 16. | A. cuts out | B. comes up to |
| | C. bumps into | D. touches on |
| 17. | A. gets in | B. gets on with |
| | C. gets into | D. gets off |
| 18. | A. make | B. to make |
| | C. made | D. making |
| 19. | A. inquires | B. requests |
| | C. receives | D. requires |
| 20. | A. since | B. when |
| | C. until | D. so long as |

Passage 2

A schoolboy's life is 1 the real battle of life. It is also 2 variety and interest. One of the most important parts of a schoolboy's life is to get as much knowledge and 3 mind-training as he can. His 4 business in school is to learn. He has to read the books he is 5 in the classes. He has to do the homework 6 him. Another part that 7 a schoolboy's life is the school discipline. At school there are strict rules 8. This strict discipline is very good for him when he 9 the society 10 a living. It teaches him some very necessary 11 on the road to a successful life. Obedience, diligence, regularity, forbearance and good manners are 12 essential virtues of the school discipline and of a man of success.

School is a place for a schoolboy to learn 13. For in the classroom and the playground, he has to 14 his fellows and not members of his family.

He cannot 15 as he does in his home. He is no longer a 16 child, and his school fellows will not 17 to his wishes. He soon gets his corners 18 off and learns the lessons of give-and-take, good manners, and 19 others.

That is also the way when he has to 20 himself
in society.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. preparing | B. prepared for |
| C. in preparation for | D. preparations against |
| 2. A. <u>filled</u> of | B. full of |
| C. full with | D. filled by |
| 3. A. sound | B. strong |
| C. powerful | D. deep |
| 4. A. influential | B. initial |
| C. moderate | D. main |
| 5. A. informed | B. educated |
| C. taught | D. involved |
| 6. A. set to | B. kept for |
| C. put on | D. called for |
| 7. A. contains | B. contributes |
| C. forms | D. constructs |
| 8. A. to be keeping | B. be kept |
| C. being kept | D. to be kept |
| 9. A. makes up for | B. enters |
| C. keeps pace with | D. gets through |
| 10. A. to create | B. to produce |
| C. to take | D. to earn |
| 11. A. virtues | B. viewpoints |
| C. restrictions | D. conceptions |
| 12. A. the <u>all</u> | B. all the |
| C. in all | D. at all |

13. A. that the social life is like
 B. that the social life is alike
 C. what the social life is to like
 D. what the social life is like
14. A. be mixed with B. be mixing with
 C. mix with D. mixed
15. A. behave B. conduct
 C. acts D. performs
16. A. frightened B. spoilt
 C. hopeless D. ruined
17. A. subject B. submit
 C. substitute D. sustain
18. A. rubbed B. rubbing
 C. rub D. to rub
19. A. thought for B. think for
 C. think of D. thought of
20. A. bring B. carry
 C. take D. fetch

Passage 3

It is the firm belief of astronomers 1 there are living creatures on other planets. It is also their 2 wish that some day 3 may be made with such living creatures 4 sending messages in the form of radio signals. The 5 of

communicating with people on other planets may one day 6 since radio telescopes 7 .

Scientific project of various kinds are now being launched to 8 signals or to receive signals from 9 planets. The question now 10 : What sort of message 11 so that it could be understood? To send a message in any language would be impractical as it would 12 not be intelligible. 13 is the opinion of scientists that a signal in the 14 of a simple arithmetic sequence might be understood.

Scientists think that pictures might also be understood, so it 15 a good idea to send pictures of the people 16 our planet. Pictures of domestic animals together with various crops we 17 for our food might also be transmitted. Pictures of houses and buildings might 18 further information about our life and society.

As time goes on, TV pictures might be sent which would 19 acquaint the beings on other planets 20 life and the level of civilization on our planet.

1. A. which

C. where

2. A. earnest

C. honest

B. what

D. that

B. eager

D. anxious

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 3. A. touch | B. contact |
| C. connection | D. relationship |
| 4. A. to | B. with |
| C. of | D. by |
| 5. A. dream | B. imagination |
| C. nightmare | D. fancy |
| 6. A. become truth | B. realize |
| C. come into use | D. come true |
| 7. A. being invented | B. have now invented |
| C. have now been invented | |
| D. invented | |
| 8. A. release | B. post |
| C. deliver | D. send |
| 9. A. distant | B. long-distance |
| C. far-reaching | D. far-sighted |
| 10. A. rises | B. arises |
| C. raises | D. occurs |
| 11. A. had been sent | B. should be sent |
| C. would be sent | D. would send |
| 12. A. hardly | B. nearly |
| C. certainly | D. somehow |
| 13. A. It | B. What |
| C. That | D. There |
| 14. A. type | B. form |
| C. shape | D. formation |
| 15. A. had to be | B. was to be |
| C. must have been | D. would be |

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. settling | B. existing |
| C. inhabiting | D. establishing |
| 17. A. raise | B. breed |
| C. manufacture | D. reproduce |
| 18. A. delay | B. communicate |
| C. deliver | D. convey |
| 19. A. furthermore | B. further |
| C. therefore | D. nevertheless |
| 20. A. with | B. on |
| C. about | D. as |

Passage 4

Atomic energy is a great discovery of the present century, and many people have played a part in its 1 . Albert Einstein 2 the world about its basic 3 in his famous theory of relativity in 1905.

As he and other scientists began to discover 4 the nature of the atom, they 5 that great amounts of energy could be 6 by splitting an atom. 7 , it was also necessary that this energy 8 controlled. If it 9 not, it would be very dangerous. Now atomic energy 10 to move ships and submarines, and it may also 11 useful for space ships. 12 fact, this new source of power has 13 uses, 14 radiation, that it is almost impossible to

15 all the great changes it will 16 our lives.

According to some scientists, the world needn't be afraid of a possible 17 of coal, oil, natural gas or other sources of fuel for the future. They say that if these were used 18, there would be 19 of this type of energy to 20 forever.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. involvement | B. development |
| C. performance | D. achievement |
| 2. A. said | B. told |
| C. spoke | D. taught |
| 3. A. image | B. faculty |
| C. idea | D. ideology |
| 4. A. more about | B. the more about |
| C. more than | D. more or less |
| 5. A. memorized | B. acquired |
| C. reserved | D. learned |
| 6. A. released | B. shot out |
| C. sent out | D. reflected |
| 7. A. Notwithstanding | B. Primarily |
| C. However | D. Or else |
| 8. A. was | B. is |
| C. be | D. would be |
| 9. A. was | B. were |
| C. is | D. be |
| 10. A. used | B. is used |
| C. was used | D. is using |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 11. A. prove | B. turn |
| C. appear | D. seem |
| 12. A. With | B. As |
| C. Being | D. In |
| 13. A. many | B. too many |
| C. as many | D. so many |
| 14. A. either as fuel or as | B. either fuel or |
| C. as fuel as | D. either fuel and |
| 15. A. sketch | B. fabricate |
| C. imagine | D. compose |
| 16. A. bring to | B. bring into |
| C. bring on | D. bring about |
| 17. A. shortage | B. leakage |
| C. heritage | D. storage |
| 18. A. off | B. up |
| C. away | D. down |
| 19. A. scope | B. summary |
| C. plentiful | D. enough |
| 20. A. go by | B. proceed |
| C. last | D. persist |

Passage 5

I did not know the city at all and 1 , I could not speak a word of the language. After having spent my first day 2 in the town-centre, I decided to

lose my way 3 on my second day, since I believed that this was the surest way 4 my way around. I 5 on the first bus that passed and descended some thirty minutes later in 6 must have been a suburb. The first two hours passed 7. I discovered 8 little bookshops in back streets and finally arrived at a market-place where I stopped and had a coffee in 9. Then I decided to get 10 to my hotel for lunch. After walking 11 aimlessly for some time, I determined to ask the way. The trouble was that the only word I know 12 the language was the name of the street in which I lived—and even that I pronounced 13. The policeman listened to my question, smiled and gently took me 14 the arm. There was a distant look in his eyes as he 15 left and right and left again. I nodded 16 and began walking in the direction he pointed. About an hour 17 and I noticed that the houses were getting fewer and green fields were appearing 18 of me. I had come 19 into the country. The only thing left 20 was to find the nearest railway-station.