

任森 豆豆/策划

英语完形填空 与阅读理解 标准化训练

下

中国 社会 出版 社

英语完形填空与阅读理解 标准化训练(下)

任 森 豆 豆 策划

中 国 社 会 出 版 社

京新登字022号

英语完形填空与阅读理解标准化训练(下)

任 森 豆 豆 策划

中国出版社出版发行

北京西黄城根南街9号 邮政编码 100032

北京仰山印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所经销

开本: 787×1092毫米 1/32 印张: 7.75 字数: 174千字

1992年6月第一版 1993年2月第二次印刷

印数: 10,001—20,200册 定价: 4.20元

ISBN 7-80088-221-7/G·82

前 言

完形填空 (cloze test)、阅读理解 (reading comprehension) 是国外英语测试的常见题型, 近年在我国各级各类英语考试中, 也已普及使用, 如1991年高考MET, 这两类题占总分65%。由于难度较大, 综合性较强, 这两类题已成为中学生最费时间、丢分最多的“拦路虎”。

许多初中学生反映, 这两类题如不经过系统训练, 即使单词记得再牢、课文再熟、语法再清, 也没有很大把握做好。他们苦于教材没有专门讲述, 缺少必要的训练, 迫切希望编辑出版一本相当参加全国高考水平的完形填空与阅读理解指导书。

为了满足广大应届高中毕业生的强烈要求, 作者根据1991年国家教委考试管理中心关于英语科命题的说明精心设计, 并从1990年全国10多所重点中学期中考试卷和近几年高考正题、样题中, 精选出一批典型试题, 经过筛选、加工, 共编90道试题: 完形填空30题、阅读理解60题。

这90篇短文及配套习题, 难度适中, 体裁多样, 题材广泛, 文字生动, 短小精悍, 体例规范, 完全符合高考要求。

当然, 只有牢固地掌握基础知识、强化训练效果才显著。由本书编者精心编写、北京第二外国语学院语言专家审订、旅游教育出版社将于1992年2月出版的《中考英语90分对策》, 以及根据1991年MET与PMET说明、试卷新变化而全面修改的《高考英语90分对策》(第三版), 非常细致地总结归纳了中学英语易忘、易混的核心知识。这几本书如果配合使用, 会使你的复习收到神奇的效果!

编 者

1991年9月1日于北京大学

目 录

前 言

第一章	完形填空标准化训练.....	(1)
	题型分析	
	标准习题 (1—30)	
第二章	阅读理解标准化训练.....	(98)
	题型分析	
	标准习题 (31—90)	
第三章	参考答案.....	(234)

第一章 完形填空标准化训练

【题型分析】

完形填空 (cloze test) 已成为MET/PMET每年必考的题型,也是考生最感头痛的题型,因为它集单项填空与阅读理解为一体。完形填空在MET中用KU标明,属第二部分试题,用以测试英语知识的综合运用能力。

一、命题形式

完形填空题形式较为固定,它在一般难度适中的短文中留出25个空白处,要求考生从所给的选择项中选出正确答案,使补足后短文的意思和结构恢复完整。题目给出的短文一般约每隔5个词以上留一空白处,供选的答案有时是意义相近的词,有的是词的固定搭配,有的是关于某个语法项目知识考查的内容。

二、解题技巧

考生必须通篇考虑,掌握大意,综合运用所学的词汇和语法知识,选择最佳答案。完形填空与选择填空的差别在于它的空白处不只是在一个句子中,而且是位于整段、整篇文章中,因而必须通篇考虑,使填空后的文章不仅语法知识无误,用词恰当,而且意思完整合理,前后一致。

在解完形填空时,应注意以下几点:

(一) 先把残缺的短文从头到尾看一遍,再逐句逐空对照选择项寻找答案,全文填空结束后,当成一篇完整的短文再读一遍,看全文意思是否完整合理,前后有无矛盾。切忌一看到题目就急于去找答案。

(二) 选择答案时，先靠平时所积累的英语知识，根据文中语文、语法、逻辑和搭配上的需要来推测应填什么词，心中有数后，再对照A、B、C、D 4个选项核对，与有相仿者，则可以选择。最好不要一看到空白处就不加思索地找选择项。

(三) 选择答案时，必须注意到空格是处于整篇短文中的，要把每个空格所在的句子的前后内容和4个选择题一起去考虑，根据上下文的意思、句子结构和词的搭配用法等去选择正确的答案。最好不要断章取义，以句为限。

(四) 选择答案时，除考虑语法要求外，词义是否恰当也要小心。

请看下面短文，掌握其大意，然后在41—65各题所给的4个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

All the city is talking about a French young adventurer. One year ago, Jamel Balhi (41) a promise in Paris to his Chinese friend from Shanghai (42) he would run to meet him in China and have a cup of tea together. His Chinese friend never (43) that he really meant (44) be said. To his great (45), the (46) Frenchman reached Shanghai in September this year (47) a long journey.

(48), the young adventurer had covered about 15,000 kilometres of different climates (气候), travelling (49) 15 countries. For him, it was a test of (50) and will (意志).

Balhi started his journey (51) May 30th from Paris. The journey (52) to be a real test, (53) he

had fully prepared.

(54) problem made it very hard (55) him to ask the way, and it always (56) him troubles when he crossed (57). When he was venturing (冒险) (58) desert and the war zone (区域) (59) Iran (伊朗) and Iraq (伊拉克), he was (60) from hunger, coldness and war. At the same time, he had to stay alert (警惕地) (61) and safeguard himself against the (62) attacks (袭击) by both animals and robbers.

"I'm (63) to arrive in Shanghai safe and (64) a cup of tea together with my Chinese friend (65) I promised last year," he said.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. carried out | B. broke |
| C. made | D. did |
| 42. A. that | B. how |
| C. why | D. where |
| 43. A. wanted | B. wished |
| C. wondered | D. expected |
| 44. A. that | B. what |
| C. how | D. as |
| 45. A. surprise | B. joy |
| C. pity | D. surprised |
| 46. A. 25-years old | B. 25 year-old |
| C. 25-year-old | D. 25 years old |
| 47. A. before | B. after |
| C. in | D. from |
| 48. A. From then on | B. Since then |

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| C. Before that | D. By then |
| 49. A. over | B. through |
| C. past | D. by |
| 50. A. climates | B. courage |
| C. distance | D. strength |
| 51. A. on | B. in |
| C. at | D. from |
| 52. A. was proved | B. was regarded |
| C. proved | D. was |
| 53. A. for which | B. which |
| C. so that | D. that |
| 54. A. Climate | B. Language |
| C. One | D. Such a |
| 55. A. of | B. with |
| C. for | D. without |
| 56. A. led to | B. took |
| C. led | D. caused |
| 57. A. countries | B. rivers |
| C. borders | D. cities |
| 58. A. into | B. in |
| C. on | D. onto |
| 59. A. among | B. along |
| C. about | D. between |
| 60. A. difficult | B. suffering |
| C. to suffer | D. suffer |
| 61. A. by the way | B. in the way |
| C. in a way | D. all the way |

62. A. impossible B. necessary
 C. possible D. surprising
63. A. quite lucky B. lucky enough
 C. enough lucky D. luck enough
64. A. did have B. had had
 C. have had D. had
65. A. which B. like
 C. as D. just like

分析:

第41小题选C, make a promise “答应, 许下诺言”, break a promise “不守诺言”, carry out (keep) a promise “遵守(履行)诺言”。根据上下文的意思可判断出C是最佳答案。

第42小题选A, 连接词that引导同位语从句, 说明promise的内容。

第43小题选D, 动词expected意为“料想到”。本句意思是: 他的中国朋友从来没有想到他真的说到做到。

第44小题选B, 连接代词what在宾语从句中作said的宾语。

第45小题选A, 固定搭配, surprise是名词。

第46小题选D, 复合词作定语, = the Frenchman of 25 years old.

第47小题选B, after a long journey “经过长途旅行之后”。after是介词。

第48小题选D, By then “到那时为止”常与过去完成时态连用。

第49小题选B。

第50小题选D, strength and will “意志力”。

第51小题选A, 第52小题选C, 本句中prove是不及物动词, 后带不定式to be (有时不省略), 意为“证明是, 表明是”, 又如: The method proved (to be) highly effective. 这种方法证明是非常有效的。

第53小题选A, for which引出非限制性定语从句, 介词for与动词prepare构成短语。prepare for “为……作准备”。

第54小题选B, 根据上下文可判断出语言不通给他在别国旅行时问路及过境时带来的不便。故选language最妥, 而不是one problem。

第55小题选C, 在It is + 形容词 + 不定式 (to do sth.) 结构中, 动词不定式的逻辑主语是由for + 代词宾格构成。例如: It's important for us to learn English well, 但如果表语形容词是指行为的人的特征、属性时, 动词不定式的逻辑主语则由of + 代词宾格构成。例如: It's kind of you to say so. C = You are kind to say so. 常用的形容词还有: nice, good, foolish, stupid, silly, clever, wise, honest, brave, cruel, impolite, careless, careful等。

第56小题选D, cause给……带来(麻烦)。

第57小题选C, borders国家的边境。

第58小题选A, into进入。

第59小题选D, between在两者之间。

第60小题选B, was suffering from hunger受饥饿之苦。

第61小题选D, all the way一路上。

第62小题选C, possible attacks一切可能发生的袭击。习惯上可以说a surprise attack突然袭击。

第63小题选B, lucky enough to do sth. = so lucky that + 从句。enough修饰形容词或副词时放在被修饰词之后, 故不能选C。

第64小题选A, did have表示强调。

第65小题选C, as按照, 如同。

【标准习题】

本章精选精编了30篇完形填空, 请通读每篇短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后面各题所给的选项中选择最佳答案。

1

There was once a great general named Napoleon. He was in the camp 1 this 2 one day when he 3 a little boy.

"What are you doing here?" the general asked the boy. "I 4 the army, sir." the boy replied. "5 do you do in the army?" the general asked him. "I am a drummer (鼓手), sir." the boy answered proudly. Napoleon ordered, "6 your drum here, then." The boy got his drum and 7. "Now," said Napoleon, "Sound the general."

That was the signal (信号) 8 in the army one 9 marching. It gave the men time to 10 the tents, put things 11 the carts, and get 12 ready for the line of march.

The drummer sounded the general. "Good!"

cried Napoleon, "Now 13 the march," that was the signal for the soldiers to 14 in the column (纵队).

Immediately the little drummer 15 the march. "Now sound the advance," ordered Napoleon, very much 16.

With sparkling (闪亮的) eyes the boy beat out the advance 17. "Now for the charge(冲锋)!" called Napoleon 18.

And the drum 19 into a spirited charge while the eyes of the drummer were 20. The very earth seemed to 21 while the little soldier beat the charge wildly and fiercely (激昂地).

"Very good! Very good!" cried Napoleon. "Now beat the retreat (撤退)!"

Down dropped the 22 from the drummer's hands, he stood straight and said proudly, "Sir, I never learned that, for our army has never 23!" The general laughed, "You are 24," he said.

To the end of his life, Napoleon 25 the little drummer-boy who could not beat a retreat.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. expecting | B. inspected |
| 2. C. reviewing (检阅) | D. respecting |
| 3. A. troops | B. soldier |
| C. lessons | D. man |
| 3. A. looked at | B. saw |
| C. played with | D. ran into |

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 4. A. come after | B. enjoy |
| C. join | D. belong to |
| 5. A. Where | B. What |
| C. How | D. Why |
| 6. A. Make | B. Carry |
| C. Take | D. Bring |
| 7. A. started to beat | B. sat down |
| C. stood ready | D. beat |
| 8. A. giving | B. given |
| C. that gives | D. having given |
| 9. A. hour before | B. day before |
| C. hour after | D. day after |
| 10. A. get into | B. put up |
| C. pull down | D. get out of |
| 11. A. under | B. beside |
| C. before | D. into |
| 12. A. something | B. nothing |
| C. everything | D. anything |
| 13. A. sing | B. beat |
| C. sounded | D. strike |
| 14. A. salute its general | B. shoulder its gun |
| C. get on their horses | D. take its place |
| 15. A. strike | B. beat up |
| C. sounded forth | D. played off |
| 16. A. pleasant | B. pleased |
| C. pleasing | D. pleasure |
| 17. A. in a hurry | B. in low spirits |

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| C.in good time | D.in the distance |
| 18. A.excitedly | B.anxiously |
| C.carefully | D.shyly |
| 19. A.brought forth | B.burst forth |
| C.broke forth | D.rolled forth |
| 20. A.looking around | B.looking behind |
| C.shining brightly | D.filled with tears |
| 21. A.tremble | B.move |
| C.stop | D.weep |
| 22. A.drum | B.tears |
| C.arrows | C.sticks |
| 23. A.returned | B.been returned |
| C.been defeated | D.been defeating |
| 24. A.excited | B.excused |
| C.exciting | D.excusing |
| 25. A.told | B.like telling |
| C.told of | D.has told about |

2

A library is a place to find out about almost anything. In it there are mostly 1, but there are 2 pictures, magazines, maps, and records. Special science and art shows, story hours, films, plays, and contests (竞赛) may also be 3 in a library.

4, a library had only books, and these were 5 to get. There were 6 books that no one was 7 to take them out of the library. After the printing

machine 8, books could be made 9 and libraries got more books.

To borrow a book 10 home today, a person just 11 a library card. The person goes to the main desk to 12 a library helper check the book out. The helper prints the card with the 13 by which the book 14 to the library. If the book is returned 15, the person must usually 16 money for having broken the 17.

Books in a library are put into a certain 18 to help people find 19 they want. In some libraries, all books 20 animals might be placed together. In 21 libraries, all books 22 by the same person may be placed together. Cabinets (橱) of cards list (将……编入目录) each book and 23 where it can be found.

People who live in the country may have trouble 24 to a library building. For these people, there are libraries on wheels that 25 from place to place.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. books | B. letters |
| C. articles | D. dictionaries |
| 2. A. not | B. even |
| C. also | D. only |
| 3. A. asked | B. heard |
| C. brought | D. held |
| 4. A. Before long | B. Long ago |
| C. Long before | D. Long after |
| 5. A. ready | B. cheap |

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| C. simple | D. difficult |
| 6. A. a few | B. so few |
| C. so much | D. such many |
| 7. A. moved | B. refused |
| C. allowed | D. borrowed |
| 8. A. was invented | B. invented |
| C. had invented | D. was inventing |
| 9. A. thicker | B. slower |
| C. faster | D. more interesting |
| 10. A. taking | B. to take |
| C. being taken | D. to be taken |
| 11. A. needs | B. gives |
| C. renews | D. receives |
| 12. A. want | B. invite |
| C. require | D. have |
| 13. A. class | B. date |
| C. page | D. address |
| 14. A. must be returned | B. may be returned |
| C. will return | D. can return |
| 15. A. soon | B. immediately |
| C. in time | D. late |
| 16. A. get | B. make |
| C. pay | D. cost |
| 17. A. magazine | B. rule |
| C. book | D. window |
| 18. A. desk | B. shop |
| C. test | D. order |