

根据教育部制定的最新英语四级考试大纲编写

大学英语四级考试标准训练丛书

完形填空

博雅 主编

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内 容 简 介

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,并参照《大学英语四级考试大纲》和考试委员会颁布的最新四级题型而编写,主要为准备参加英语四级考试的考生考前强化训练之用。全书共分16套标准训练练习,每套练习由难易程度不同的10篇文章组成。按照大学英语四级考试要求,在每篇文章之后设置了相应的测试练习题,并且在每套练习之后给出了参考答案。

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前言

大学英语四级考试是教育部(原国家教委)组织的全国性的标准化考试。自 1987 以来已经进行了十几年。它成为科学地检查大学英语教学大纲落实情况和评估大学英语教学质量的重要手段,有力地促进了大学英语教学改革的深入发展和教学质量的稳步提高,得到了全社会的认可和重视,是衡量大学生英语水平与能力的重要标准。

由于四级考试的权威性、规范性和其能够正确反映英语水平的客观性,因而受到大学生以及社会上英语自学人员的普遍重视,有的高校甚至把四级的达标率作为学校教学质量的重要标志。基于这些原因,与十年前相比大学生英语实际水平有了非常大的提高。虽然如此,通过英语四级考试并非一件容易的事。四级考试是一项综合工程,考生不但要重视英语基础知识的学习,而且要加强学习英语的实践环节。

长期从事大学英语教学与研究发现,学生掌握一定的英语基础知识之后,如语法知识、词汇知识、阅读知识、翻译知识和听力知识等,需要通过一定的实践来巩固和深化所学的东西。基于当前大学外语教学和学习的实际情况,我们认为实践的主要环节来自有针对性的练习。通过一定量的标准化式题解训练,如词汇、语法训练、阅读理解训练、英译汉训练、改错训练和听力训练等,可以使学生理解、掌握和巩固所学的语法和词汇知识,加强阅读、翻译和听写水平,提高英语的综合运用能力,从而提高英语应试技能。本丛

书正是针对英语学习的实践环节需要而设置的,从而指导学生有的放矢地复习备考。

本系列丛书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,并参照《大学英语四级考试大纲》和考试委员会最新颁布的四级题型而编写。本套丛书共分五册,即《阅读理解》、《词汇与语法结构》、《完形填空》、《英译汉与问题简答》和《听力训练》。通过丛书各个分册学习,对四级考试的各个专项进行强化训练,从而巩固英语基础知识,提高运用英语的基本技能以及增强应试能力。同时,依据教育部考试通知精神,本丛书中的训练题力求有深度、有广度,强调了知识的覆盖面,丛书内容新颖,材料具体实用,充分体现了教学大纲对考试的基本要求,从而使考生达到整理和复习知识的效果。书中材料主要选自英、美报刊时文和各类试题及练习,同时吸收了国内一些有代表性的英语试题。

本丛书的主要读者对象为准备参加英语四级考试并掌握了一定的英语基础知识的考生,从事大学英语教学的教师和英语自学人员等。

本丛书由博雅主编,参加编写的人员有朱应夏、胡理、王子宽、曾宪、贺文洵、章山韧、周远沛、赵宏明、严海、陈莉、罗珊珊、孙亘、彭师高、李风、盖昆升、陈寥慕、项华阳、夏田舟、纪飞谭、苏惠枚。

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于北京大学燕园

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标准训练 1

Passage 1-1

The air surrounding us is important 1 everyone. Without air, we could not 2. Everyone understands that. But air is necessary 3 many other ways that are not always so 4 or wildly known.

For example, if we did not have air, 5 would be no sound. Sound travels through air. 6 there is no air, there is no sound. 7 air, there would be no fire. There would be no automobiles, 8 motors need air in order to 9.

Without air, there would be no wind or clouds. There would be no 10, as we know it. The night time would be very 11, the days very hot. We would be 12 to seek shelter from the sun, 13 there would be no atmosphere to protect us from the sun's 14 rays.

The 15 is all the air surrounding the 16. Atmospheric pressure is the weight of all that air against the 17 of the earth. If we did not have atmospheric 18, we could not have automobile tires. The tires would 19 or burst if they did not have the

pressure of the atmosphere 20 their surface.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. A) to | B) for |
| C) with | D) in |
| 2. A) alive | B) living |
| C) exist | D) lively |
| 3. A) to | B) in |
| C) for | D) with |
| 4. A) apparently | B) unobviously |
| C) unknowingly | D) obvious |
| 5. A) they | B) there |
| C) it | D) we |
| 6. A) In which | B) By which |
| C) Where | D) That |
| 7. A) Without | B) Despite |
| C) Concerning | D) Regardless |
| 8. A) however | B) so that |
| C) nevertheless | D) since |
| 9. A) being operated | B) for operating |
| C) operate | D) proceed |
| 10. A) wind | B) weather |
| C) clouds | D) climate |
| 11. A) warmth | B) heat |
| C) hot | D) cold |
| 12. A) forced | B) hot |
| C) warmth | D) heat |
| 13. A) moreover | B) although |
| C) so | D) as |
| 14. A) death | B) dead |
| C) deadly | D) dying |

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 15. A) atmosphere | B) climate |
| C) weather | D) it |
| 16. A) people | B) earth |
| C) land | D) sea |
| 17. A) underwater | B) beneath |
| C) surface | D) face |
| 18. A) pressure | B) protect |
| C) protection | D) shelter |
| 19. A) big | B) small |
| C) sound | D) swell |
| 20. A) concerning | B) against |
| C) except | D) but |

Passage 1—2

There are three separate sources of hazard 1 to the use of nuclear reactions to supply us with energy. 2, the radioactive material 3 travel from its place of manufacture to the power station. 4 the power stations themselves are solidly built, the containers used for the transport of the material are not. Unfortunately, there are normally only two methods of transport available, 5 road or rail, and both of these 6 close contact with the general public, 7 the routes 8 pass near, or even through, heavily populated areas.

Secondly, there is problem of waste. All nuclear power stations produce wastes which 9 will remain radioactive for thousands of years. 10 is impossible to de-activate these wastes, and so they must be stored 11 one of the ingenious but cumbersome (麻烦的) ways that scientists have invented. 12, they may be buried under the ground or sunk in the sea. 13, these

methods do not solve the problem; they merely store it, since an earthquake could 14 open the containers like nuts.

Thirdly, there is the problem of 15 exposure due to a leak or an explosion at the power station. 16 with the other two hazards, this is not very likely and 17 does not provide a serious 18 to the nuclear program, but it can happen, as the inhabitants of Harrisburg will tell you.

Separately, and during short periods, these three types of risk are no great cause for concern. 19, though, and especially 20 much longer periods, the probability of a disaster is extremely high.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A) connected | B) attached |
| C) related | D) associated |
| 2. A) In first place | B) Firstly |
| C) First all | D) The first one |
| 3. A) might | B) must |
| C) should | D) could |
| 4. A) Despite | B) Hence |
| C) Although | D) Therefore |
| 5. A) for example | B) such as |
| C) namely | D) generally |
| 6. A) concern | B) involve |
| C) retain | D) make |
| 7. A) because of | B) though |
| C) since | D) now |
| 8. A) are bound to | B) are sure to |
| C) are necessary to | D) are possible to |
| 9. A) in most cases | B) in any cases |
| C) in no cases | D) in such cases |

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 10. A) This | B) That |
| C) It | D) All that |
| 11. A) by | B) in |
| C) with | D) at |
| 12. A) Besides | B) For example |
| C) Possibly | D) Therefore |
| 13. A) By the way | B) Lastly |
| C) In the end | D) However |
| 14. A) crack | B) collapse |
| C) crash | D) collide |
| 15. A) subsequent | B) permanent |
| C) accidental | D) sufficient |
| 16. A) As | B) Along |
| C) Ever | D) Just |
| 17. A) instead | B) so |
| C) even | D) then |
| 18. A) disapproval | B) dissent |
| C) objection | D) protest |
| 19. A) Taking together | B) Having taken together |
| C) Taken together | D) Having been taken together |
| 20. A) in | B) over |
| C) at | D) for |

Passage 1—3

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 wanted. 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 go-
 ing to say. 18 at once, in a clear, 19 voice, the girl de-
 clared, "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 |