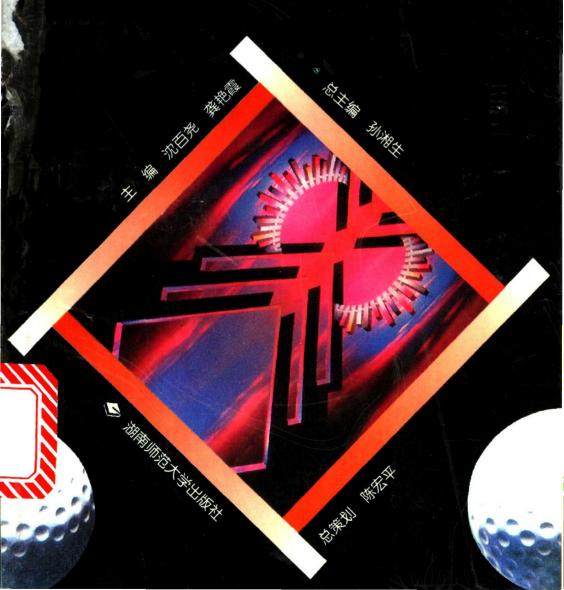
突破大学英语四级 完形填空难关



【湘】新登字 011 号

突破大学英语四级完形填空难关

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前言

1993年底我们出版了《突破大学英语四级阅读难关(上、下)一书,深受广大师生的好评,全国数十所高等院校将该书作为教材使用。该书已第 4 次印刷。接着又出版了《突破大学英语四级考试难关(模拟题)》《突破大学英语四级词汇难关》和《突破大学英语写作难关》。为全面系统地帮助广大学生复习迎考,各个击破以达到预定目标,在广大师生的要求及湖南师范大学出版社的大力支持与协助下,我们组织了湖南大学、湖南师范大学、湖南医科大学、湘潭师范学院、南京理工大学、青岛大学等高等院校具有丰富的教学经验及组织复习迎考经验的教师,按《突破大学英语四级阅读难关》一书的编写形式,编写出版这套大学英语四级考试强化训练系列教程。

《突破大学英语四级完形填空难关》为该套系列教程之五。全书共分三部分。第一部分:大学英语四级完形填空应考技巧概述,包括四级完形填空测试题型特点及设题规律,以及应考技巧。第二部分:大学英语四级完形填空模拟训练题,共60套题。第三部分:答案与题解,每道题都配有详尽的题解。

该分册精选文章 60 篇、设题 1200 道。

本套系列教程由陈宏平总策划, 孙湘生副教授总主编并负责 该套书的整体构思、内容设计以及统稿、定稿工作。该分册由沈 百尧、龚艳霞任主编, 林夕宝、徐春华、林榕任副主编, 周佩君 教授审稿。参加编写工作的还有杨积宁、葛文宏。

时间仓促, 疏漏之处在所难免, 请读者批评指正。

孙湘生

1996年5月于湖南大学

目 录

第一部分	大学英语四级完形填空应考技巧概述(1)
第二部分	大学英语四级完形填空模拟训练(7)
第三部分	答案与题解(187)
1	(一) 答案
	(二) 题解(199)

第一部分 大学英语四级完形填空 应考技巧概述

完形填空是对语言综合运用能力的一种测试手段。其测试目 的是检查应试者基本语法的掌握情况,词汇、习语的应用能力, 利用语言线索推测词义的能力和语篇的阅读理解能力。

完形填空测试在 60 年代后期首次出现,以后逐渐受到语言教学专家的重视。近年来,各种外语考试纷纷采用此项测试形式,"完形填空"甚至被誉为测试外国学生外语水平的最有效的方法之一。我国国家教委自 1987 年开始对在校大学生进行的大学英语四级统考也采用了完形填空这一题型。但从过去几年的统考情况看,学生的完形填空错误率相当高,究其因主要在两方面:一是对完形填空的测试形式尚不熟悉,见到一篇文章中有这么多空格便感到难以捉摸,无从下笔。这说明对此种测试进行的单项训练还不够;二是语言的基本知识和运用能力尚欠缺。更更有语形填空题时对文章的理解要比做阅读理解题时更细致更为做完形填空题时对文章的理解要比做阅读理解题时更细致更有流来的阅读能力外,还要对语言的结构框架、词语的习惯搭配、近义辨析、一词多义等知识有较扎实的掌握,否则便会受选择题中干扰项的干扰而被引入歧途。因此,适当地进行该题型的

单项训练,了解并熟悉完形填空题的出题原则和一般解题规律,就显得十分必要。

完形填空与一般的单句填空有较大的差异。单句填空主要测试应试者对某一项语言知识或技能的掌握情况,而完形填空却要测试应试者对整篇文章的理解和全面语言知识的掌握情况。完形填空题的一般形式是:在一篇难度适中、意思完整的短文中,按固定的词汇间隔(一般为5至10个单词)留出空白,要求应试者在全面理解的基础上,在空格中填入恰当(或合适)的单词,使原文成为一篇意思完整、语法结构正确、用词恰当的文章。根据一种称之为"完形心理学"的理论,人具有填补空缺、通过各种感知和有关信息对事物进行补充、使之完整的能力。按照这种理论,一篇文章是一个整体,有自己的主题、结构和语言特点。抽走其中的一些词,根据上下文提供的线索,有一定语言能力的人仍能对抽去之词作出正确的判断。语言水平越高,作出的判断越正确,可允许抽去的词亦越多。这也是完形填空之所以被认为是测试应试者综合语言能力的有效形式的缘由。

完形填空一般分为无选择项填空和选择项填空两种。前者不给可供选择的答案,难度显得更大些,且有时每个空格中可填入的答案不止一个,给标准评分带来一定困难。后者给出供选择的四个答案,考虑范围相对缩小了。由于答案中的几个选择项在词义、词形、词类等方面的干扰作用,亦易导致误选。大学英语四级考试中采用的是选择项完形填空。所给的是一篇题材熟悉、内容完整、语言难度适中、篇幅在 200 字上下的短文,其中有 20 处空白,要求进行选择项填空。抽除的词或词组中,一般实义词占 70%左右,结构词(介词、连词和关系词等)占 30%左右。词汇一般控制在大纲规定的范围以内,句子的复杂程度一般不超过四级教材课文中语句。要求学生在 15 分钟的时间内,完成 20 处空白的填空任务。

以上为完形填空的测试目的、出题原则和解题要求。而要做 好完形填空题,正确的解题思路和答题步骤是十分重要的。

完形填空的答题过程是使一篇不完整的文章恢复完整的过程。而"完整"具有两方面的含义:一是形式上的完整;二是意义上的完整。如果所填的词能使原文符合句子的结构规律,使原文在形式上前后保持一致,这就实现了形式上的完整。然而,有时形式上的完整并不保证文章意思上的完整。譬如某一空格中填入一个过去分词便实现形式的完整,然而根据上、下文,却只有表示某一特定意义的某个过去分词才可保证其意义的完整。因此在选择应填词时则应考虑与原文的逻辑关系以及上下文意义的一致性。形式和意义是语言最重要的两个要素。解完形填空题时,更需要从这两方面进行思考,作出既符合形式又合乎意义的选择。

一般完形填空的解题步骤如下:

第一步:阅读全文,了解大意。读时跳过空格,借助文章中的关键词语和有关信息进行推断联想,努力把握全文主旨,了解文章的组织结构及展开方式。要重视文章的第一句和各段第一句的启示作用。文章第一句一般为完整句子,它往往是把握全文要领的关键。这第一步十分重要,只有在对文章整体基本了解的基础上,才可能填好各个空格。如果不阅览全文,盯着某个句子,仓促填空,就会因胸无大局而误入歧途。

第二步:立足全篇,逐句填空。以文章的大意和宗旨为基础,根据上下文进行判断推理,逐句"完形"。要注意充分运用学过的语法、词汇、句型和惯用法知识,选择意义和结构两者都正确的答案。选择时要分析比较、瞻前顾后,考虑前后句的逻辑是否相符,语言是否通顺,搭配是否符合习惯等。要推断出需填入空格的词的类别以及在句子中的语法功能。根据句子间的内在联系,推断出作者要表达的意思,然后作出选择。

第三步:再读全文,复查验证。为了最后确定所选答案是否全部正确,应再次阅读全文,检查验证所选答案是否使文章结构合理、层次清楚、语句流畅、符合逻辑。如感到有不妥处,则应着眼全局,以语义和语法两方面进行斟酌权衡,对所选答案进行再调整,选出语义、语法、逻辑三方面均相符的最佳答案来。

在解完形填空时,有几个方面是需要注意的。(一)做题时注意力要高度集中,不忽略和遗漏点滴有用的信息。(二)应用筛选法。先根据语法等知识排除显然错误的选择项,再根据逻辑和上下文寻找可能正确的选择项。(三)碰到一下子难以确定的题,首先找出一个看上去相对较正确的答案,以避免打乱思路、贻误时机。(四)每一题的选择都应做到有根有据,不应盲目乱猜。但又不能某题有难度而空着不做。空着不做的得分率比任何思考以后作出的选择都差。(五)做完题后一定要从头至尾通读一篇。发现语法上、语义上、语感上、逻辑上有问题处就复查所给的选择项再斟酌之。尤其对试填时感到把握不大的题更要留心,往往复查和重读时会使原来有疑惑之处豁然开朗起来。

综观 1987 年首次全国统考以来试卷中的完形填空题,短文字数大致在 200~250 之间,文章体裁以说明文为主,也有记叙文。留空测试的内容,属词法类居多。重点为动词、形容词、副词、名词及介词和关联词。其中包括同义选择、近义辨析、词组和惯用法辨别、主被动关系、非谓语动词表达、承接、转折、过渡、照应等关系的表达以及涉及全篇的选择项。至于完形填空的解题方法,常见有以下两种:

1. 语法判断法。如果在"purpose"前有一空格,则必为on; 在"the help of"前有空格,则自然为 with。应用语法判断法还常需与句子及上下文的语义和有关信息相结合进行判断。如有个句子: People there will be killed or _____ by the pollution. 四个答案为 A. got sick B. fell sick C. became sick D.

made sick. 句子有两个并列谓语,前一个已给出,是将来时的被动态。后一个由 or 带出,且后面有 by 短语,显然也应该是将来时被动态。而 A、B、C 都不能与 will be 构成被动态,D 项 made sick 不仅可与 will 构成被动态,而且其义 "使得人生病"也与题意相符。再看一句:One of the two said: "_____ of us has any English novels." A. None B. Both C. Neither D. Each 在这句中,题目本身提供了 two,has,any 等信息词,我们就可应用语法或词的用法知识采取逐项淘汰的方法,找出正确的答案。首先,句中的 two 表明一共只有两个,A 项一般指两人以上,可排除。B 项 both,指两个,要用复数动词,现谓语动词为 has 也可排除 B。句中 any 一词,一般与否定句相连,则 D 亦应被排除,最后只留下 C 项,将 C 项代入句中,发现句子顺畅,结构和逻辑合理,C 即为正确答案。

2. 辨异法。根据上下文信息,对同义词或近义词作出辨析。如: "____ stamps"给的四个选择项为 A. gathering B. keeping C. arranging D. collecting。从词义着手,gather 为将散开的东西归拢;keep 为保存、保留;arrange 为安排整理;collect 为采集,指有选择有目的地收集。显然,经过辨析,collecting 为正确项。而实际上 stamp-collecting 已成为习惯表达。又如, "____ knowledge" A. common B. ordinary C. usual D. public 这 4 个词意义较相近,但亦有差异,而 common knowledge 作为 "常识"解已经约定俗成,自然 A 为正确答案。

从题型分类来说,完形填空题可分为词汇层次的、句法层次的和篇章层次的三类。词汇层次的题要求应试者选出能保证与原文意义一致的词;句法层次的题要求应试者选出语法结构相一致的词;而篇章层次的题则要求应试者通盘考虑整篇文章的内容和展开方式,选出能使文章前后贯通、段落层次互相联系和照应的词。

以上仅简单阐述了完形填空的题型特点及一般解题规律,但 要掌握真正解题要领则不仅需要大量实践,而且要下功夫扎实掌 握基本语法知识、词汇知识、阅读和写作技能,因为任何一项语 言测试手段考查的都是语言的综合运用能力。在本书中,我们选 编了全部给出题解的模拟四级考试完形填空题 60 套。希望大家 在认真进行单项练习的同时,研读题解,从中进一步悟出解题技 巧、突破完形填空考试难关。

第二部分 大学英语四级考试 完形填空模拟题

Test 1

Smoking is considered dangerous to the health. Our tobaccoseller, 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 tobaccoseller 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
 - C. for
- 2. A. nervously
- C. hesitatingly3. A. exact
 - C. large
- 4. A. ashamed
- C. fond
- 5. A. worried
- C. surprised
- 6. A. forgot C. feared
- 7. A. Therefore
- C. Anyway
- 8. A. readily
 - C. softly
- 9. A. change C. bill
- 10. A. as
 - C. for

- B. to
- D. by
- B. heavily
 D. boldly
- B. some
- D. enough
- B. sure
- D. glad
- B. annoyedD. pleased
- B. came
- D. remembered
- B. Instead
- D. Somehow
- B. patiently
- D. slowly B. warning
- D. cigarettes
- B. while
- D. though

- 11. A. cover
 - C. dip
- 12. A. time
 - C. fear
- 13. A. Nevertheless
 - C. Therefore
- 14. A. ever
 - C. little
- 15. A. packet
 - C. money
- 16. A. away
 - C. over
- 17. A. wondered
 - C. doubted
- 18. A. And
 - C. But
- 19. A. weak
 - C. joking
- · 20. A. which
 - C. that

- B. hide
- D. take
- B. case
- D. consequence
- B. Moreover
- D. Then
- B. some
- D. even
- B. advice
- D. blame
- B. round
- D. aside
- B. considered
- D. expected
- B. So
- D. All
- B. firm
- D. humble
- B. him
- D. what

Test 2

The United states is well-known for its network of major				
highways designed to help a driver get from one place to another in				
the shortest possible time. $\underline{}$ these wide modern roads are				
generally 2 and well maintained, with 3 sharp curves and				
many straight 4, a direct route is not always the most 5				
one. Large highways often pass 6 scenic areas and interesting				
small towns. Furthermore, these highways generally $\underline{}$ large				
urban centres, which means that they become crowded with 8				
traffic during rush hours, 9 the 'fast, direct' way becomes a				
very slow route.				
However, there is 10 always another route to take 11				
you are not in a hurry. Not far from the 12 new				
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you are not in a hurry. Not far from the 12 new 'superhighways', there are often older, 13 heavily travelled				
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you are not in a hurry. Not far from the <u>12</u> new 'superhighways', there are often older, <u>13</u> heavily travelled roads which go through the countryside. <u>14</u> of these are good two-lane(双车道) roads; others are uneven roads <u>15</u> through the				
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B. Since

1. A. Although

10

	C.	Because	D. Therefore
2.	Α.	stable	B. splendid
	C.	smooth	D. complicated
3.	Α.	little	B. few
	C.	much	D. many
4.	A.	selections	B. separations
	C.	series	D. sections
5.	Α.	terrible	B. possible
	C.	enjoyable	D. profitable
6.	Α.	to	B. into
	C.	over	D. by
7.	A.	lead	B. connect
	C.	collect	D. communicate
8.	A.	large	B. fast
	C.	light	D. heavy
9.	A.	when	B. for
	C.	but	D. that
10.	A.	yet	B. still
	C.	almost ·	D. quite
12.	A.	relatively	B. regularly
	C.	respectively	D. reasonably
13.	A.	and	B. less
	C.	more	D. or
14.	A.	All	B. Several
	C.	Lots	D. Some
15.	A.	driving	B. crossing
	C.	curving	D. travelling
16.	A.	rocks	B. cliffs
		,	

D. paths C. roads B. laying 17. A. lying D. lied C. laid B. when 18. A. there D. where C. which B. period 19. A. space D. spot C. chance B. variety 20. A. view D. virtue C. visit

Geography is the study of the relationship between people and
the land. Geographers (地理学家) compare and contrast1_
places on earth. But they also 2 beyond the individual places and
consider the earth as a 3. The word "geography" 4 from
two Greek words, ge, the Greek word for "earth" and graphein,
describe the earth". 6 geography books focus on a small area
a town or city. Others deal with a state, a region, a nation, or
an 8 continent. Many geography books deal with the whole
earth. Another 9 to divide the study of 10 is to distinguish
between physical geography and cultural geography. The former
focuses on the natural world; the 11 started with human beings
and 12 how human beings and their environment act 13
each other. But when geography is considered as a single subject,
14 branch can neglect the other.
A geographer might be described 15 one who observes,
records, and explains the 16 between places. Of places 17
alike, there would be little need for geographers.
We know, however, 18 no two places are exactly the same.
Geogrphy, 19 , is a point of view, a special way of 20 at
places.
1. A. similar B. various

13