

“三新”英语丛书 **3** NEW

编著 申富英

# 征服

新世纪 · 新思路 · 新编排

## 英语专业四级

# 完形填空 & 快速阅读

W 世界图书出版公司

大学英语“三新”系列

# 征服英语专业四级 完形填空和快速阅读

申富英 编著

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## 前 言

目前,英语专业四、八级考试越来越普及,其权威性被越来越多的专业人士所认同。英语专业的学生在准备这类考试中,往往感到自己的整体水平尚可,但总在某一两个方面相对薄弱些,有很大的提高余地,因此也非常需要针对某个专项进行模拟、辅导和讲解的书籍。为满足广大师生的这一迫切需求,我们编写了这套英语专业四级考试精选精讲系列。本系列包括:阅读、语法与词汇、听力与写作以及翻译与完形填空等四个专项。

本书作者硕士研究生毕业以来,一直从事山东大学外语学院《综合英语》的教学工作以及专业四级考试的具体组织和主要辅导工作,积累了丰富的教学和辅导经验,所负责辅导的山东大学英语专业本科生的及格率在 1995~2000 年的全国英语专业四级考试中均在 95% 以上,成绩在全国一直名列前茅。作者的这些经验和经历也决定了本书的高质量。与其他英语专业四级方面的图书相比,本系列有以下突出特点:

本书中收录的所有材料均经过作者以 10 年来的对四级考试真题的潜心研究和辅导经验为参照精选出来的,难度与真题高度一致,材料的涵盖面广且重点突出,命题的思路、难度、题量、形式亦与真题保持高度一致。这样就能使考生在使用本书后能对自己的水平有一个正确的评估,能使自己的应试能力朝一个正确的方向发展,使自己能够在英语专业四级考试中做到应付自如、胸有成竹。

本书讲解时力求重点突出,难点讲解透彻,覆盖面广。本书

的讲解不仅给出答案,指出选择该答案的依据,而且还不时穿插解题方法、诀窍,以便能使学生举一反三,不仅知其然,而且知其所以然,在四级考试中真正做到以不变应万变。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请读者谅解。

申富英

2001年6月18日

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# 完形填空 400 题

## Cloze One

- American cities are 1 other cities around the world. In every country, cities reflect the 2 of the culture. Cities contain the very 3 aspect of a society: opportunities for education, employment, and entertainment. They also 4 the very worst parts of a society: violent crime, racial conflict, and poverty. American cities are changing, just 5 American society.
1. [A] different from  
[B] similar to  
[C] better than  
[D] worse than
2. [A] values  
[B] worth  
[C] importance  
[D] expenses
3. [A] well [B] good  
[C] better [D] best
4. [A] maintain  
[B] obtain  
[C] contain  
[D] sustain
5. [A] likely [B] as  
[C] while [D] when

- After World War II, the population of 6 large American
6. [A] all [B] most  
[C] few [D] much



cities decreased; 7, the population in many Sun Belt cities increased. Los Angeles

and Houston are cities 8 population increased. These population shifts to and from the city reflect the changing values of American society.

During this time, in the 9 1940s and early 1950s, city residents became wealthier, more prosperous. They had more children. They needed more 10. They moved out their apartments in the city to buy their own homes. They bought houses in the 11, areas near a city where people live. These are areas without many offices or factories. During the 1950s the American "dream" was to have a house on the outskirts.

Now things are changing. The children of the people who 12 the cities in the 1950s

7. [A] but  
[B] and  
[C] however  
[D] although

8. [A] its  
[B] which  
[C] where  
[D] that

9. [A] late  
[B] later  
[C] lately  
[D] latter  
10. [A] space [B] spots  
[C] time [D] food

11. [A] outskirts  
[B] downtown  
[C] districts  
[D] suburbs

12. [A] departed  
[B] left  
[C] reached  
[D] entered

are now adults. They, 13 their parents, want to live in the cities. 14 continue to move to cities in the Sun Belt. Cities are 15 and the popu-

lation is increasing in 16 states as Texas, Florida, and California. Others are moving to more 17 cities of the Northeast and Midwest, such as Boston, Baltimore and Chicago.

Many young professionals, doctors, lawyers, and executives are moving back into the city. They prefer the city 18 the suburbs because their jobs are there; they are afraid of the fuel shortage ; or they just 19 the excitement and opportunities which the city offers. A new class is moving into the cities—a wealthier, 20 mobile class.

13. [A] likely [B] like  
[C] dislike [D] unlike

14. [A] Some [B] All  
[C] Several [D] Lots of

15. [A] stretching  
[B] widening  
[C] expanding  
[D] prolonging

16. [A] such [B] these  
[C] those [D] many

17. [A] organized  
[B] famous  
[C] official  
[D] established

18. [A] than  
[B] better than  
[C] rather than  
[D] to

19. [A] win [B] enjoy  
[C] earn [D] acquire

20. [A] very [B] and  
[C] more [D] or

## Key to Cloze One

1. [B] 通读全文,我们看出短文谈的是美国城市 and 世界上其他城市所具有的共同特征,所以 B) 为正确答案。
2. [A] value 的意思是“价值,价值观”。例如: I've been offered \$ 500 for my old car but its value is much higher. 我的旧车有人出价 500 美元,但它的价值远远高过此数。而 worth 意为“价值,物质价值,货币价值”,例如: The worth of this poem is double that of the poet's earlier works. 这首诗的价值是那位诗人早期作品的两倍。importance 意思是“重要,重要性”,例如: Americans are awaking to the importance of drug control. 美国人开始认识到控制药品的重要性。expenses 则意为“花费,消费”,例如: We have reduced our expenses to the minimum. 我们已将费用减至最低。
3. [D] 根据下句中的 the very worst, 我们便可以肯定此处也要用形容词最高级,又因为这两句是对比句,所以此处只能选择 D)。
4. [C] maintain 意为“保护,保养,保持”,例如: It's important to maintain good social order. 维持良好的社会秩序是重要的。obtain 有“获得,取得”之意,例如: Dora obtained permission to take further studies abroad. 朵拉获得了到国外深造的许可。sustain 意为“支撑,承受住”,例如: Will this light shelf sustain the weight of all these books? 这个轻便的书架能承受得住所有这些书的重量吗? 而 contain 意为“包含,包括”,例如: The atlas contains forty maps. 这本地图册有 40 幅地图。

5. [B] 首先,我们应该看出 American society 后面省略了 is changing。如果选 C) 或 D), 由 when 或 while 引导时间状语从句, 那么从句的谓语不能省略, 而 likely 是形容词, 不能引出从句。just as 可引导出方式状语从句, 从句中可省略与主句相同部分。例如: Just as a force is required to change the speed of an object, so a force must act to cause a change in the direction of the motion. 正如果要改变物体的速度需要一个力一样, 要使运动的方向改变也必须有一个力。所以只有 B) 为正确答案。
6. [B] 根据下文, 我们可以看出: 既不是所有的大城市也不是少数的大城市的人口减少了, 故 A) 和 C) 都不是正确答案。另外, much 不能修饰可数名词复数, 所以 B) 是惟一正确答案。
7. [C] 根据上文, 我们可以看出该句与上句的关系是转折而非顺承, 所以选择项 B) 不适合本题。另外, although 意为“尽管”, 引导让步状语从句, 一般置于主句之前, 例如: Although presidential elections occur every four years, many people feel that they do not have a true understanding of how presidential campaign operate. 尽管总统选举每四年举行一次, 但是许多人还是感到他们并没有真正了解总统竞选是怎么进行的。but 是并列连词, 引导并列分句, 前面不可以用分号与上一个分句隔开。例如: He is very intelligent, but when it comes to character, he is not agreeable. 他人很聪明, 但说到人品, 他却不让人喜欢。然而, 副词 however 后面却需要有逗号与句子分开, 例如: However, some argue that there's nothing wrong in having elite plac-

es of learning, and that by their very nature, these places should not be easily accessible. 然而有人争辩说,设置精英学校也没有什么不妥,既然是精英学校,就不应人人随随便便能进去。

8. [C] 根据对句子成分的分析,我们可以断定该句是复合句,“...population increased”是一个从句,主句和从句之间要用连接词连接,而 its 不是连接词,故 A)不是正确答案,若用 which 引导从句,which 是关系代词,而从句中既不缺少主语也不需要宾语,所以 which 起不到应有的语法作用,故 B)亦非正确答案。同样道理,that 也不是正确答案。C)是正确答案,因为 where 在此引导出表示地点的定语从句,where 在从句中作状语。例如:I don't know any place that where you can get a better exchange rate. 我不知道在什么地方你能找到更合适的外汇比价。
9. [A] late 是 early 的反义词,意为“晚期的,晚的”,例如:He is three minutes late. 他迟到三分钟。later 是 late 的比较级,主要用在固定词组中,如:sooner or later (迟早),later on (以后,下回),no later than (不迟于)等,例如:I did not know that then, although I learned it later. 我当时不知道那件事,不过后来知道了。lately 是副词,意为“最近,不久前”,不能做定语修饰名词,例如:Lately, he has been difficult to reason with. 最近很难跟他讲道理。latter 意为“最近的,后者(的)”,常和 former (前者)对举。例如:It was long supposed that the main difference between animals and plants was that the former could move about while the latter could not. 过去很长时间人们认为动

物和植物的主要区别是前者能够四处活动而后者不能。

10. [A] 根据上下两个句子,我们便能推测出:人们需要的是更多的空间,而不是食物和时间,所以 C) 和 D) 非正确答案。另外, spots 意为“地点,场所”,不适合本题。space 意为“空间”,适合本题。
11. [D] 根据逗号前的成分和逗号后的成分的同位语关系,我们便可推测出:空格处应填表示“近郊,郊区,郊外”之意的词,故 districts (行政区) 和 downtown (市区,市中心) 均不适合该题。例如: The poverty of this district is an obstacle to good education. 该地区的贫困是实施良好教育的障碍。 This morning someone called up from downtown and asked to see me at two o'clock. 今天上午有人从市中心打来电话,要求在两点钟见我。 outskirts 虽有“郊区,近郊”之意,但其前要用介词 on (而不是 in) 与之相搭配。例如: They've just purchased a house on the outskirts. 他们刚从郊区买了套房子。 只有 suburbs 适合本题。例如: Were it not for the rain, we would go picnicking in the suburb. 如果天不下雨,我们今天就去郊区野餐了。
12. [B] 根据上下文,我们便可肯定:此处应选表达“离开”之意的词,故 C) 和 D) 不适合本题。尽管 depart 有“离开”之意,但它是不及物动词,后不能直接跟名词作宾语,故 A) 亦非正确答案。例如: He departed from his principles again. 他又一次背离了自己的原则。
13. [D] 根据上下文,首先确定 they 是指 children,“他们想要住进城市里”,而上句已说明他们的父母在 50 年代离开了城市,故此处应选择表示“不像……”之意的词,故 A) 和 B) 不合题意。dislike 是及物动词,意为“不喜

欢,不喜爱”,例如:My success in business, the reason he dislikes me, has been due to hard work. 他因为我在事业上的成功而不喜欢我,而我的成功是我努力工作才取得的。unlike是介词,表示“不像……”,正合本题。例如:Unlike my brother, I like to stay up late. 与哥哥不同,我爱熬夜。

14. [A] 只有 some 才能与下文的 others 构成 some...others (一些……,另一些……)的搭配。例如:Some people achieve what they want to through hard work; others always try tricks. 有些人通过辛勤劳动获得他们所想获得的东西,而其他一些人总是想通过手腕去获得。
15. [C] expand 意为“扩大,发展”,如:The factory expands to the river. 厂界扩展到了河边。可见 C)是正确选择。stretch 意为“延伸,延续”,例如:The forests stretch for hundreds of miles. 森林绵延数百英里。widen 意思是“拓宽,加宽”,例如:They decided to widen a highway by adding two lanes. 他们决定加宽公路增添两条车道。prolong 意为“拖长,加长”,例如:I am opposed to the idea of increasing output simply by prolonging working hours. 我反对仅靠加班加点来提高产量。
16. [A] 此处只有 such 才能和 as 构成固定搭配“such + n. + as”, as 引出同位语,对名词作进一步说明,而且下句也有类似结构。例如:Living in a big town has such advantages as good schools, libraries, and theaters. 住在大城市里有许多便利,例如有好的学校、图书馆和戏院。

17. [D] 与前面所谈及的“阳光地带”的“新兴”城市相对比,此处应为“古老的,早就建设起来的”的城市。例如: It used to be the established custom with the Chinese to settle all accounts at the end of the year. 年终结清账目向来是中国人的习俗。而 official (官方的,正式的), famous (著名的), organized (组织好的)均不合题意。
18. [D] prefer 的固定搭配有 prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. else 和 prefer A to B。前者用来比较两个动作。如: They prefer to die in fighting rather than live in enslavement. 他们宁肯战死,也不愿活着受奴役。后者中的 to 是介词,引出对比中被否定的成分,如: I prefer the original book to its sequel. 我觉得原书比续篇好。可见 D) 适合本题。prefer 不能与 than 和 better than 搭配,故 A), B) 和 C) 皆非正确选择。
19. [B] enjoy 不但有“获得”之意,而且含有更进一层的意思“享受”。例如: We all enjoyed the beautiful surroundings. 我们都欣赏这优美的环境。win 有“赢得”之意,例如: They won the game by a single point. 他们仅以一分的优势赢得了比赛。acquire 意为“获得,得到”,例如: It takes years of practice to acquire the skill of an expert. 要想获得当专家的技术,需要多年的练习。earn 作“挣得,赚得”讲,例如: He earned the title of “The Great” by his victories in the war. 他屡战屡胜,赢得“常胜将军”的称号。
20. [C] 根据平行结构法则(parallelism),我们可以肯定比较级形容词 wealthier 后的形容词,也要用比较级形式,因此 C) 是惟一正确答案。



## Cloze Two

Most children with healthy appetites are ready to eat almost anything that is offered them and a child rarely dislikes food 1 it is badly cooked.

The 2 a meal is cooked and served is most important and

an 3 served meal will often improve a child's appetite. Never

ask a child 4 he likes or dislikes a food and never 5 likes and dislikes in

front of him or allow 6 else to do so. If the father says he hates fat meat or the mother

7 vegetables in the child's

1. [A] if [B] until  
[C] that [D] unless

2. [A] procedure  
[B] process  
[C] way  
[D] method

3. [A] adequately  
[B] attractively  
[C] urgently  
[D] eagerly

4. [A] whether [B] what  
[C] that [D] which

5. [A] remark [B] tell  
[C] discuss [D] argue

6. [A] everybody  
[B] anybody  
[C] somebody  
[D] nobody

7. [A] opposes [B] denies  
[C] refuses [D] offends