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完形填空自测

大众中级英语

常见题型

技能自测

各类应试

强强过关

主编/刘毅 ● 出版/外文出版社

YOU CAN
英·文·系·列

———— 大众中级英语 ————

完形填空自测

刘 毅 主编

外 文 出 版 社

编 者 的 话

    本套从台湾学习出版有限公司引进的**大众中级英语**自测系列丛书,共分为七个单册,分别为:《**听力自测**》(上)、《**听力自测**》(下)、《**词汇自测 500 题**》、《**阅读自测**》、《**完形填空自测**》、《**语法自测**》、《**写作·口语自测**》,意在帮助具备中级英语水平的学习者进行各项技能的综合训练,最终达到在听、说、读、写几方面得到全方位自我检测与提高的目的。

    《完形填空自测》不是考语法,就是考句意。本书共有49个测试单元,每一单元均附有中文译文及注释,对错答案都有明确的交待,读者可以快速地阅读,节省查字典的时间。学习者可每日一篇进行自我检测,多做练习,熟能生巧,全书完成后你会发现完形填空并没有想象中的那么难。

TEST 1

Read the following passage, and choose the best answer for each blank.

There was a serious accident in the chemistry lab last week. A confused student accidentally poured a wrong mixture of ___1___ in a test tube. There was a strong explosion. ___2___ pieces of glass from the test tube flew in all directions. A piece of flying glass found ___3___ mark in John Chen's right arm. The lab instructor saw blood ___4___ from John's arm. He immediately ___5___ the university's infirmary about the accident.

1. A. chemicals
   B. chemistry
   C. chemists
   D. chemism

2. A. Breaking
   B. Break
   C. Broke
   D. Broken

3. A. its
   B. it's
   C. their
   D. his

4. A. trickling
   B. trickled
   C. bled
   D. bleeds

5. A. cancelled
   B. talked
   C. notified
   D. recalled

TEST 1　详解

There was a serious accident *in the chemistry lab last week.* A confused student *accidentally* poured a wrong mixture *of chemicals in a test tube.* There was a strong explosion. <u>Broken</u> pieces *of glass from the test tube* flew *in all directions.*

上星期，化学实验室发生了严重的意外事件。有个迷糊的学生，误将一些混错的化学药品倒入试管中，造成了剧烈的爆炸。试管的玻璃碎片四处飞散。

> chemistry〔'kemistri〕*n.* 化学
> lab〔læb〕*n.* 实验室（= *laboratory*）
> confused〔kən'fjuːzd〕*adj.* 困惑的
> accidentally〔ˌæksi'dentli〕*adv.* 意外地　　pour〔pɔː〕*v.* 倾倒
> mixture〔'mikstʃə〕*n.* 混合　　*test tube*　试管

1.（**A**）（A）*chemical*〔'kemikəl〕*n.* 化学药品
　　　　（B）chemistry〔'kemistri〕*n.* 化学
　　　　（C）chemist〔'kemist〕*n.* 化学家
　　　　（D）chemism〔'kemizəm〕*n.* 化学作用

2.（**D**）依句意，选（D）*broken*〔'brəukən〕*adj.* 破碎的。过去分词表被动、完成。而（A）breaking 为现在分词，表主动、进行，作"正在破裂的"解释，不合句意。

A piece *of flying glass* found *its* mark *in John Chen's right arm.*
3
The lab instructor saw blood *trickling from John's arm.* He *imme-*
4
diately notified the university's infirmary about the accident.
5

有一个飞舞的碎片刺到陈约翰的右手臂。实验室的讲师看到血从约翰的手臂上流出来。他立刻通知学校的医务室。

find〔faind〕*v.* 自然成为

mark〔mɑːk〕*n.* 疤痕

instructor〔insˈtrʌktə〕*n.* 讲师

infirmary〔inˈfəːməri〕*n.* 医务室

3．(**A**) it 代替不可数名词 glass，its "它的" 为其所有格。

4．(**A**) 感官动词 see 接宾语之后，接现在分词表动作正在进行，故选 (A) *trickling*。

trickle〔ˈtrikl〕*v.* 滴下；细细地流

bleed〔bliːd〕*v.* 流血（时态变化：bleed, bled, bled）

5．(**C**) (A) cancel〔ˈkænsl〕*v.* 取消

(B) talk〔tɔːk〕*v.* 谈话

(C) *notify*〔ˈnəutifai〕*v.* 通知

(D) recall〔riˈkɔːl〕*v.* 记起

根据句意，选 (C)。

TEST 2

Read the following passage, and choose the best answer for each blank.

Happiness is a shy __1__ . If you hunt it, it will fly away. It is better to set a trap for it and look __2__ way. Pleasure-seekers miss it. They are restless, discontented people, who, __3__ no inward happiness, seek it in outward things, __4__ they do not often find it. It is a common mistake __5__ that money brings happiness. "If only I __6__ rich!" We sigh. Money is not to be despised, and it can do much to __7__ life pleasant. Yet __8__ are sometimes unhappy, and some poor men sing. So the __9__ of happiness cannot be simply in wealth, and __10__ those who will never be rich can still be happy.

1. A. dog
   B. cat
   C. bird
   D. pig

2. A. other
   B. the other
   C. another
   D. others

3. A. have
   B. has
   C. having
   D. had

4. A. which
   B. that
   C. what
   D. where

5 . A . to think
   B . think
   C . thought
   D . thinks

6 . A . am
   B . is
   C . were
   D . was

7 . A . let
   B . make
   C . have
   D . cause

8 . A . rich
   B . riches
   C . the rich
   D . the riches

9 . A . source
   B . resource
   C . course
   D . reason

10 . A . almost
    B . even
    C . nearly
    D . only

TEST 2   详解

Happiness is a shy <u>bird</u>. ***If** you hunt it,* it will fly *away.*
                          1
It is better to set a trap *for it **and*** look <u>the other</u> way.
                                                      2

　　快乐是只害羞的小鸟。如果你猎捕它，它会飞走。最好给
它设个圈套，而眼观其它方向。

> shy〔ʃai〕*adj*. 害羞的　　hunt〔hʌnt〕*v*. 狩猎；追逐
> set〔set〕*v*. 设置　　trap〔træp〕*n*. 陷阱
> ***set a trap for***　设陷阱捕捉…

1.（**C**）由句意可知，只有"鸟"会飞走，故选（C）***bird***。

2.（**B**）依句意，选（B）***look the other way*** "看另一边"。the
　　other 指"两者中的另一个"。而（A）other "其他的"
　　后接复数名词，（C）another "（三者以上的）另一个"，
　　（D）others 是代词，表"其他的人；其他的东西"，用
　　法与句意均不合适。

Pleasure-seekers miss it. They are restless, discontented people,
who, having no inward happiness, seek it in outward things, where
        3   4
they do not often find it.

　　寻欢作乐的人抓不到它。他们是坐立不安、感到不满的人，因
为他们没有内在的快乐，而想从外在的事物中寻找快乐，却常
找不到。

pleasure-seeker 〔'pleʒəsi:kə〕 n. 寻欢作乐的人

miss 〔mis〕 v. 没有抓住

restless 〔'restlis〕 adj. 坐立不安的

discontented 〔ˌdiskən'tentid〕 adj. 不满的

inward 〔'inwəd〕 adj. 内在的；精神的

outward 〔'autwəd〕 adj. 外在的；物质的

3．（**C**）who seek it in outward things 为定语从句，修饰其先行词 people。而 ***having*** no inward happiness 则是由状语从句 because they have no inward happiness 简化而来的分词短语。

4．（**D**）空格应填一个表地点的关系副词，故选 （D）***where*** （ = in which）。

　　原句为：. . . they do not often find it in outward things.
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　‖
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　which

It is a common mistake _to think_ ***that*** _money brings happiness_.
　　　　　　　　　　　　　5

"***If only*** _I were rich!_" we sigh. Money is not to be despised, ***and***
　　　　　　　　6

it can do much to make life pleasant. ***Yet*** the rich are _sometimes_
　　　　　　　　　　　7　　　　　　　　　　　8

unhappy, ***and*** some poor men sing.

认为金钱会带来快乐,这是常见的错误。我们叹息着说:"但愿我有钱!"金钱是不该被瞧不起,而且在使生活舒适这一方面非常有用。然而有钱人有时也会不快乐,而有些穷人却很快乐。

common 〔'kɔmən〕 adj. 普通的；常见的

despise 〔dis'paiz〕 v. 瞧不起

pleasant 〔'pleznt〕 adj. 快乐的　　　sing 〔siŋ〕 v. 感到欢乐

5．（**A**）it 置于句首作形式主语，以代替后面的真正主语，如不定式、动名词短语或 that 从句，故选（A）**to think**。

6．（**C**）If only ... = I wish ..."但愿…"，是假设语气，依句意为与现在事实相反的假设，故动词须用过去式，be 动词则一律用 **were**。

7．（**B**）make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语（形容词、过去分词或名词），意思是"使～…"，故选（B）。而（A）let，（C）have 均为使役动词，其用法为：let/have + 宾语 + 动词原形；而（D）cause"使～"为一般动词，其用法为：cause + 宾语 + to V.，用法均不合适。

8．（**C**）the + 形容词 = 复数名词

the rich 有钱人（= the rich people）

So the source *of happiness* cannot be *simply* in wealth, *and*
9

even those *who will never be rich* can *still* be happy.
10

所以快乐的来源不是只来自于财富，而甚至那些永远都不会有钱的人，仍旧能感受快乐。

wealth〔welθ〕*n*. 财富

9．（**A**）依句意，选（A）**source**〔sɔːs〕*n*. 来源。而（B）resource〔ri'sɔːs〕*n*. 资源，（C）course〔kɔːs〕*n*. 课程，（D）reason〔'riːzn〕*n*. 理由，均不合句意。

10．（**B**）依句意，选（B）**even** "甚至"。而（A）almost =（C）nearly "几乎"，（D）only "只有"，则不合句意。

TEST 3

Read the following passage , and choose the best answer for each blank.

Fishing in America is really ___1___ most of the time. During weekends most of the fishing fanatics are in pursuit of this ___2___ . But according to the rule of the American government, those who fish are required to have fishing ___3___ . However, in fact, almost ___4___ of them do not have one. If these people cannot show the permit, when asked, they will be given ___5___ .

1 . A . empty
   B . enjoyable
   C . interested
   D . bored

2 . A . player
   B . distance
   C . hunting
   D . outdoor fun

3 . A . ambition
   B . books
   C . licenses
   D . approve

4 . A . one third
   B . one thirds
   C . one three
   D . two third

5 . A . a praise
   B . a fine
   C . an award
   D . a reward

TEST 3 详解

Fishing *in America* is *really* enjoyable *most of the time*.
1

During weekends most *of the fishing fanatics* are in pursuit of this

outdoor fun. **But** *according to the rule of the American government,*
2

those **who** *fish* are required to have fishing licenses. *However, in*
3

fact, almost one third of them do not have one. *If these people*
4

cannot show the permit, **when** *asked,* they will be given a fine.
5

通常在美国钓鱼真是一件很愉快的事。周末时，大部分钓
鱼迷都在从事这种户外的娱乐。但根据美国政府的规定，钓鱼
者必须要有钓鱼执照。然而，事实上，几乎三分之一的钓鱼者
都没有许可证。如果这些人被查问时，拿不出许可证的话，就
会被罚款。

fanatic〔fə'nætik〕*n*.狂热者　　pursuit〔pə'sjuːt〕*n*.追求;从事
require〔ri'kwaiə〕*v*.需要　　　**be required to**　必须…
permit〔'pəːmit〕*n*.许可证

1．**(B)**（A）空的

（B）***enjoyable***〔in'dʒɔiəbl〕*adj*．愉快的

（C）感兴趣的

（D）无聊的

2．(**D**)（A）选手

　　　　(B) distance〔'distəns〕*n*. 距离

　　　　(C) 打猎

　　　　(D) ***outdoor fun***　户外娱乐

3．(**C**)（A）ambition〔æm'biʃən〕*n*. 野心；抱负

　　　　(B) 书

　　　　(C) ***license***〔'laisəns〕*n*. 执照

　　　　(D) approve〔ə'pruːv〕*v*. 赞成

4．(**A**) 分数的表示法：分子用基数（即 one，two，three，…），分母用序数（即 first，second，third，…）。当分子大于 2 时，分母须加 s，故"三分之一"应写成 ***one third***，选（A）。

5．(**B**)（A）praise〔preiz〕*n*. 称赞

　　　　(B) ***fine***〔fain〕*n*. 罚款

　　　　(C) award〔ə'wɔːd〕*n*. 奖；奖品

　　　　(D) reward〔ri'wɔːd〕*n*. 报酬；奖赏

TEST 4

Read the following passage, and choose the best answer for each blank.

Many countries of the world celebrate Mother's Day at different times and ___1___ different ways. In the West, the earliest ___2___ Mother's Day celebrations were held in ancient Greece ___3___ Rhea, the Mother of the Gods.

England in the 1600s celebrated a day ___4___ Mothering Sunday. At that time, many of England's poor ___5___ servants for the wealthy, and most servants had the day ___6___ to travel, often long distances, to be with their mothers.

In the United States, Mother's Day was first suggested in 1872 as a day ___7___ to peace. In 1907, Ann Jarvis of Philadelphia began a ___8___ to establish a national Mother's Day. She was finally ___9___ in 1914, when President Woodrow Wilson ___10___ Mother's Day a national holiday to be held on the second Sunday of May every year.

1. A. by
   B. in
   C. with
   D. to

2. A. know
   B. knew
   C. known
   D. knowing

3．A．in honor of

　　B．in the light of

　　C．in terms of

　　D．in return for

4．A．which calls

　　B．that is called

　　C．called

　　D．calling

5．A．work with

　　B．worked as

　　C．working for

　　D．to work

6．A．off

　　B．up

　　C．down

　　D．by

7．A．dedicate

　　B．dedication

　　C．dedicated

　　D．dedicating

8．A．champagne

　　B．campaign

　　C．congratulation

　　D．career

9．A．succeed

　　B．succeeded

　　C．successful

　　D．success

10．A．proclaimed

　　B．claimed

　　C．exclaimed

　　D．explained