

★ 全国高等教育自学考试公共英语复习指导

阅读理解与完型填空 强化训练

王 建 国 赵 凤 山 主 编

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全国高等教育自学考试公共英语复习指导

阅读理解与完型填空 强化训练

主 编 王建国 赵凤山

副主编 蔡丽文 郭金清 阮殿欣

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前言

为了帮助参加全国高等教育自学考试的考生迅速地提高英语的阅读理解及完型填空的能力,顺利地通过自学考试,我们根据多年从事自学考试教学和辅导的经验及体会,在分析、综合历年试题特点的基础上,从自编自选的各类辅导材料中选编成了这本书。

本书的第一部分为阅读理解练习,共选编了100篇短文,易者在前,难者在后。这些短文的突出特点是:语言规范流畅,内容丰富多彩,题材新颖广泛。短文后练习题的设置偏重于考查学生对文章的整体篇章的理解,从而更能培养考生的分析、归纳、推理、总结的能力。为方便读者集中精力进行阅读,排除阅读中的障碍,我们对每篇短文中影响理解的生词、短语做了较为详尽的注释。而对一些无重大语义变化的派生词以及合成词等,予以保留,未做注释,以培养读者猜测词义的能力。我们相信,通过对这些短文的反复练习和背诵,读者能够拓宽知识面,增加背景知识量,从而打下坚实的英语语言基础。

第二部分是完型填空练习,共计50篇。其中的大部分习题是新编写的,首次与读者见面。练习中所设置的问题覆盖面广,包括实词、虚词、固定词组、常用搭配以及常识、背景知识等。编者确信,这种全面、系统的训练,对考生答好这一部分试题必将大有好处。

本书也可供参加各类成人高校非英语专业本科学位英语课程

考试的考生学习使用。对参加大学英语三、四级考试的学生同样具有参考使用价值。

全书由大连理工大学杨钟玲教授担任主审。在此,我们表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,编者学识有限,书中不妥之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1998 年 7 月

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第一部分 阅读理解练习

阅读理解是获取知识和各种信息的最重要的手段,也是英语教学的目的之一。自学考试大纲中对阅读提出了明确的要求:“掌握初步的阅读技能,具备阅读一般性的英语专业书刊和资料的能力。阅读难度略低,生词不超过总词数 3% 的材料,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 个词。理解正确率达 70%。”在自学考试中,阅读理解部分占总分数的 30%。如果加上与阅读能力有密切关系的“完型填空”和“英译汉”两项,共占总分数的 50%。由此可见阅读的重要性。鉴于此,提高阅读理解能力是摆在每位考生面前的迫切问题。那么,怎样提高阅读理解能力呢?

首先,要有较扎实的语法知识。可以毫不夸张地说,英语中的每个句子都涉及到语法概念。如果考生不熟悉这些语法规则,就无从理解阅读中遇到的各种句式和结构,也就无法准确地理解句子的含意。

其次,要有较大的词汇量,其中包括短语及搭配。英语中的短语、搭配相当灵活,运用广泛;而且,短语的意义往往不是其组成的各部分单词词义的简单相加,因而需要考生逐个地加以记忆。因此,考生一方面要熟记单词,另一方面也要熟记大量的短语及常用搭配。

最后,还要有适量的背景知识。英语国家的风土人情、思维方式、生活习惯等方面与我们大不相同。如果不熟悉这些差异,按照我们自己的思维方式来处理这些问题,必然会出现偏差。

阅读能力的提高不是一朝一夕的事情。只要持之以恒,坚持不懈,掌握一些必要的阅读技巧,进行大量的阅读练习,最终必将能获得较强的阅读能力。

Passage 1

Our success in business, sports, friendship, love — nearly everything we attempt — is largely determined by our own self-image. People who have confidence in their personal worth seem to be essential for success and happiness. Good things drop into their hands regularly, their relationships are longlasting, their projects are usually carried to completion. To use the image an English writer created, they “catch job on the wing”.

Opposite to that, some people seem to hold attractions for failure and unhappiness. Their plans go in a wrong manner, they have a way of destroying their own potential success, and nothing seems to work out for them. For such persons, their problems usually have as origin a difficulty with self-acceptance. When they gain more confidence through others' help, often their troubles take care of themselves.

It is believed that anyone can change his self-estimation. A person with low self-image is not necessarily limited to a life of unhappiness and failure. It is possible to get rid of negative attitudes and gain the healthy confidence needed to realize one's dreams.

1. The word “image” used in line 6 means B.
A. life like drawing of something
B. picture formed in one's mind
C. reproduction of an object
D. something imagined
2. According to the passage, high self-image helps one D.
A. to become healthier and better looking

- B. to enjoy one's life like flying with wings
 C. to maintain a negative attitude towards things around
 D. to win success in one's life and work
3. It is implied in the passage that D.
 A. one's confidence is something subjective (主观的)
 B. being attractive is very important in making friends with others
 C. not everyone can benefit from an improvement of his self-image
 D. a person with high self-image has much confidence in his own future
4. It can be concluded that the author C.
 A. thinks highly of himself
 B. has a low self-image
 C. is sure of his reasoning
 D. finds himself confused in giving advice
5. What could be the best title for the passage? B
 A. Happiness or Failure
 B. Success and Self-image
 C. Difficulties in Improving Self-Acceptance
 D. Attitudes towards Life

Notes:

1. lasting ['lɒŋlɑ:stɪŋ] *a.* 长久的
2. work out 通过努力而达到
3. origin ['ɒrɪdʒɪn] *n.* 起源, 起因
4. take care of 处理, 清除
5. necessarily ['nesɪsərɪli] *ad.* 必然, 必定

Key:

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. B

Passage 2

Dr. George Blackburn, director of the Center for the Study of Nutrition and Medicine at Boston's New England Deaconess Hospital, revealed his secret to permanent weight control. Nearly all of us need to become more active. Blackburn, 57, is constantly trying to inconvenience himself. He likes to hold meetings in his associates' offices so he can walk there. On the phone or at his desk, he stands because standing burns more calories than sitting. He praises fidgeting and pacing. When the hospital installed an elevator in his favorite stairwell, he complained.

"Going to the gym three days a week for 20 minutes may not be enough," he says, adding that he eschews short, intense workouts for sustained activity. He tries to be in motion or on his feet six hours a day. "You can beat the body's tendency to let muscle slip into fat," he says, "but you've got to make a game out of it—and stay at it."

1. The passage is about B x C.

A. perpetual fat game

B. permanent weight control

C. the secret to weight loss

D. sustained activity

2. Dr. George Blackburn inconveniences himself by D x C.

A. installing an elevator

B. sitting at his desk

C. holding meetings in his office D. standing while on the phone

3. Dr. George Blackburn complained that the hospital installed an elevator because _____.
 A. the elevator was bad B. the elevator was expensive
 C. it makes people walk less D. it is not convenient
4. Which of the following is NOT true? Dr. Blackburn A.
A. often goes to meetings in his car
 B. is often at his desk standing
 C. goes to the gym three days a week
D. tries to be in motion six hours a day
5. From the passage we know that Dr. George Blackburn D.
 A. is gaining weight B. is on a diet
 C. is letting muscle slip into fat D. is more active

Notes:

1. nutrition [ˈnjuːˈtriʃən] *n.* 营养
2. reveal [riˈvi:l] *vt.* 揭露, 泄露
3. inconvenience [ˌɪnkənˈviːnjəns] *vt.* 使感不便
n. 不方便, 打扰
4. calorie [ˈkæləri] *n.* 卡(热量单位)
5. fidget [ˈfɪdʒɪt] *vi.* 坐立不安, 烦躁
6. stairwell [ˈsteəwel] *n.* 楼梯井
7. eschew [ɪsˈtʃuː] *vt.* 避免(某种行为、食物等); 避开(危害、恶事等)
8. intense [ɪnˈtens] *a.* 剧烈的, 紧张的
9. workout [ˈwəːkaut] *n.* (体育)锻炼, (体育)测验
10. sustained [səsˈteɪnd] *a.* 持续的, 持久的
11. slip into 滑到……方面去

Key:

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D

Passage 3

In order to learn to be one's true self, it is necessary to obtain a wide and ~~extensive knowledge of~~ what has been said and done in the world; critically to inquire into it; carefully to consider it; clearly to analyze it; and earnestly to carry it out.

It matters not what you learn, but when you once learn a thing, you must never give it up until you have mastered it. It matters not what you inquire into, but when you once inquire into a thing, you must never give it up until you have thoroughly understood it. It matters not what you try to think of, but when you once try to think of a thing, you must never give it up until you have got what you want. It matters not whether you try to carry it out, but when you once try to carry out a thing, you must never give it up until you have done it thoroughly and well.

If another man succeeds by one effort, you will use a hundred efforts. If another man succeeds by ten efforts, you will use a thousand.

1. According to the author, first of all one must be his true self.
- A. obtain knowledge
 - B. inquire into what he wants to learn
 - C. try to think for some time
 - D. be his true self

2. In the author's view, _____.
 A. learning is unimportant
 B. knowledge is unnecessary
 C. thinking is of the least importance
 D. it doesn't matter what we learn
3. _____ should be the end of learning.
 A. Thought B. Analysis C. Inquiry D. Mastery
4. Which of the following is true according to the author?
 A. Another man's success should spur (激励) us on to greater efforts.
 B. One should not take another man's success into consideration.
 C. Another man's success must prevent us from trying.
 D. We should be nervous at others' success.
5. Which of the following is implied but not stated?
 A. Success in one's profession is not important in one's life.
 B. It is necessary to obtain a wide knowledge of what has been said and done in the world.
 C. The way to gain knowledge is through considering carefully.
 D. Success depends not so much on natural ability as it does on effort.

Notes:

1. obtain [əb'tein] *vt.* 获得, 得到
2. critically ['kritikəli] *ad.* 批评地, 批判地
3. earnestly ['ɜ:nistli] *ad.* 认真地, 诚恳地
4. carry out 落实, 完成

Key:

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. D

Passage 4

If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season. You are probably a lot sharper in the spring than you are at any other time of the year. A noted scientist, Ellsworth Huntington (1876-1947), concluded from other men's work and his own among peoples in different climates that climate and temperature have a definite effect on our mental abilities.

He found that cool weather is much more favourable for creative thinking than summer heat. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in the summer than they are during the rest of the year. It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people tend to be lowest in the summer.

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for thinking. One reason may be that in the spring man's mental abilities are affected by some factors that bring about great changes in all nature.

Fall is the next best season. As for summer, it seems to be a good time to take a long vacation from thinking.

1. Huntington based his conclusions on _____.
 - A. records of changes in his own intelligence
 - B. work with peoples in different climates
 - C. records of temperature changes

- ☒ D. all of the above
2. Huntington concluded that climate and temperature have _____.
☐ A. a great effect on everyone's intelligence
☒ B. some effects on most people's intelligence
C. an effect on only a few people's intelligence
D. no effect on people's intelligence
3. One possible reason why spring is the best season for thinking is that _____.
A. it lasts shorter than the other seasons
B. it lasts longer than the other seasons
☒ C. it is neither too warm nor too cold
☐ D. none of the above
4. The best seasons for thinking seem to be _____.
☐ A. spring and fall B. winter and summer
C. summer and spring D. fall and winter
5. According to the article, vacation from thinking should be taken _____.
A. several times throughout the year
☐ B. during the spring and fall
☒ C. during the summer
D. as seldom as possible

Notes:

1. creative [kri:'eitiv] *a.* 创造(性)的, 有创造力的
2. intelligent [in'telidʒənt] *a.* 有才智的, 聪明的

Key:

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C