大 学 英 语 考 试 强 化 训 练 丛书主编 余建中

INTENSIVE TRAINING FOR CET

# 完形填空 1-4级

徐惠忠 冯 豫 主编



复旦大学出版社

### 大学英语考试强化训练

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#### 编者的话

经过一年多的努力,我们终于完成了这套《大学英语考试强化训练》的编写工作。我们期待这套丛书能对立志摘取英语学习桂冠的大学生和研究生有所帮助。

也许有人会问,现在各类大学英语教学辅导书多如牛毛,何必再出这套《大学英语考试强化训练》呢?我们的理由有三条:其一,目前各种辅导书大多是以试卷形式编成的,而按照各种英语技能分门别类地、有系统地编就的辅导书并不多。我们这套丛书能使修学大学英语课程及自修英语的读者根据自己的需要,有目的、有选择地进行有关英语技能的训练并受到事半功倍的效果;其二,本套书所用的材料全部选自近年的英美报刊书籍,不用国内早已被人用熟了的资料,因此,使用本书的读者不仅不会对书中篇章或句子有某种"似曾相识"的感觉,而且可以在阅读的过程中增长各类最新知识;其三,我们本着切实提高学生的英语应用能力的原则,在本书的编写过程中,一方面结合目前大学英语考试中的新题型和原有题型来命题,另一方面我们还设计了部分旨在提高学生英语基本功的练习。使用本书的读者会发现,本套丛书所含的题型包括了目前许多考试中的各种常用题型。此外,我们还力图通过设计一些新题型来弥补部分常用题型的不足。

除了可以用于大学英语应考并提高英语语言基本功的训练外,本书还可以作为各界人士攻克其他各类标准化英语考试难关的好帮手。本书各类试题的难易度是根据教学大纲及教材的难易度和词汇量而循序渐进的,但各个级别的划分并不是不可逾越的。修读大学英语某一级的学生可以只做自己本级的试题,也可以视情况做一些其他级别的习题。如把本书为复习、巩固英语知识和技能的辅助教材,将本书通读一遍亦是大有裨益的。

本套书目前已经编就的共有五册:《阅读(1-4级)》、《阅读(5-6级)》、《词汇(1-6级)》、《语法与结构(1-6级)》、《完形填空(1-4级)与改错(5-6级)》。 在本书编写过程中,余建中教授提供了部分资料并审订了全书。

编者 1998 年 2 月 于复旦大学

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#### Cloze (Band One)

#### Unit One Gap Filling with the Help of the First Letter/Letters

**Directions:** In this part, you will read ten short passages. In each passage, there are 20 blanks. Fill in each of the blanks with one suitable word that begins with the letter/letters given.

#### Passage 1

Today, when a man steps on to the moon, or	
something new and important happens, the world	
learns about it immediately. What did the	
newspapers say a that first flight in 1903?	1.
Strangely enough, they said h anything	2
about it at all.	
In 1904 the Wrights built a s machine	3.
called "Flyer No. Two". They i some	4
reporters to watch them fly. Un there was	5
some mechanical trouble w the plane and,	6
a a result, it did not fly at all that day. The	7
newspapermen went away. They were disappointed	
and did not come back. The Wrights w on	8.
with their work. In 1905 they built an e	9.
better machine, "Flyer No. Three" They were	
a to stay up in the air for half an hour and	10.
more i this machine. They were able to turn	11.
and climb in the a Farmers and travellers	12.
on the roads often saw them f But when	13.
these people told newspapermen about it, they	
refused to b them.	14.
The Wrights o "Flyer No. Three" to	15.
the United States Government. The Government	
was not in They seemed to think the	16.
Wrights wanted money to build a plane. They did	

not understand the Wrights had already d	17
this, and flown it as w Experts were still	18.
saying that mechanical flight was im At the	19.
end of 1905, the two brothers took their plane to	
pieces. The pa were put into a huge wooden	20.
case.	
Passage 2	
At the end of each semester as final exams	
approach, I have the same scary dream. I dream that	
I have forgotten to drop a class that I have not	
attended s the first week of school. I rush to	1.
the administration building w there is	2.
always a long line. After nervously waiting i	3.
line, I get up to the window and inquire a	4
dropping the class. The clerk always tells me that I	
can not drop the course b it is too late. I then	5.
realize that I have to t the exam. In the next	6
scene, I sit in a room, w smells like dusty	7
books. There are several other students	
who are waiting a me. Everyone looks very	8
serious. All of the o students wear formal	9
clothes. S, I realize that I'm wearing	
pajamas. Since I feel embarrassed, I look a	11.
for a way to escape, but it is impossible. I cannot do	
anything b the instructor starts to pass out	12.
the p When I get my paper and read the	13.
questions, my heart suddenly sinks, f I find	14
that I don't know any of the a In fact, I	15.
don't even recognize any material on the e	16

Just a\_\_\_\_ I start to write, the bell rings. While 17.

the ben rings, i c out, 140, no: riease, r	10.
need more time!" Then I w up and realize	19
that it is my alarm clock going off. Thank God it is	
always just a d!	20
Passage 3	
One quality making for a successful student	
is an organized study area. Ideally, you should have	
your own desk a from the temptations of	1.
stereo and friends. On your desk you should have a	
di to consult at any time. All the	2
n texts and notes that you need to study	3
should be wi arm's reach.	4.
I these conditions are not possible,	5
you should still attempt to create an o study	6
area. You may be living at home w brothers	7
and sisters making noise. O you may be	8.
living in a dorm with roommates coming and going	
at different hours of the day. S your own	9
desk in a quiet area may be an impossibility. In this	
case, you should keep all your materials f	10
the term in one area b much precious study	11.
time is wasted by students w misplace their	12.
notes or texts.	
If uninterrupted study time is i in your	13
home or dorm, you need to find q study	
areas at the library. If you go with f, be	15
s that you sit away from them so that you	16
will not be d Find a study area in the	17.
library that is away from conversation o	18.
movement. You should c on your school	19.

20
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concerts. "It's the place w you can really	18
see your listeners. You can tell h they feel	
about the music. Being a musician is my w	20
of communicating."	
Passage 5	
Four weeks ago I was late for work. I left my	
house five minutes later than u, and I saw	1.
my bus approaching the bus s I began to	2
run, but I was too s I waited ten minutes for	3.
a bus, and I was still catching my breath	4
when it arrived. The next day I g up	5
smoking. For the first few days I was irritable, but	
now I feel much b Now I can ask: Why on	6
ea do people smoke?	7
Every year teams of dpublish reports	8
saying that smoking is dangerous for your h	9
Every year the British Government pays f	10
advertisements telling people that smoking is bad	
for them. But there are millions of people w	11
still smoke twenty or thirty cigarettes a day.	
There are no advertisements for cigarettes on	
television in Britain. If you r an English	12
newspaper, you will see cigarette advertisements,	
but at the bo of each advertisement you will	13
see the w: "Every packet carries a	14
Government health warning". On cigarette	
p you can read the warning: "Smoking can	15
d your health."	16
People die every year f the effects of	
smoking. W a machine in a factory causes	18.

serious injuries, the Government prohibits i	19
use. Cigarettes cause deaths but they are s	20.
in the shops. Why?	
Passage 6	
George went to the university when he was	
eighteen and found the life so enjoyable that he did	
not want to leave. As he wanted to get good	
r in his examinations, he worked hard, but	1.
d the term he rowed a lot, so he had to do	2.
most of his studying in the h, so much so	3
that he disliked having to devote time t	4
work. Although he sometimes g very tired,	5
he managed to survive all right, and quite well,	
b he was young and strong.	6.
While he was at the university, he did not	
have much time for girls. N is so time-	7
consuming than a girlfriend. She soon controls	
everything odoes!	8
The students George rowed with, most of	
w were the same age as he was, neither	9
smoked n drank very much. It was, of	
course, because tobacco and alcohol are b	11.
for training.	
Before he left the university, George got a	
job, and hardly had he left w he began to	12
work. He thought he had better start t waste	
time playing around in the w some young	
people do. The job he got was s interesting	
that it absorbed all his energies. In f, he was	
so interested in his work that he did nothing	

e Holidays or no holidays, all he wanted	17.
was to get on w his work. Nothing is more	18.
satisfying than t have work which you	19.
enjoy, e if it is very tiring.	20
Passage 7	
Do you believe in Santa Claus or in Father	
Christmas? The surprising thing is that they are not	
the s person, but very few people remember	1.
that these d	2.
The original Santa Claus was St. Nicholas.	
He was bishop of Myra, a town o the south	3.
coast of Turkey, d the fourth century. St.	4
Nicholas loved children. There were several stories	
of h St. Nicholas gave help to children and	5
young people. Dutch Protestants(清教徒) w	6
went to live in New York took the stories of	
St. Nicholas with them. In Dutch, he is c	7.
Sinter Class or San Klass. North Americans loved	
the i of the kind saint who gave children	8
t at Christmas. They renamed him Santa	9
Claus	
Father Christmas is completely English. He	
first appeared i the Middle Ages in	10.
Christmas plays p by the local working	11.
people. Father Christmas, a he was called,	
was at first modelled Odin, the father of the Horse	
gods, w rode over the world on his eight-	13.
coed horse sleigh during the winter festival, and	
checked i everybody was happy. Odin had a	14
one heard and fur-trimmed clock. The Father	

Christmas costume has really not changed very	
m from then to the present day.	15
Father Christmas did not bring English	
children toys u the days of Queen Victoria.	16.
In 1860, a picture o Father Christmas	17
appeared on a Christmas card distributing(分发)	
p to the children for the very first time. The	18.
idea was popular! Children loved it of course. And	
so, Father Christmas started to bring toys on the	
n of 24 December for children to find	19.
w they woke up on the morning of 25	20
December, Christmas day.	
Passage 8	
One day a fox fell into a deep well and could	
•	
find no means of escape. A goat, overcome with	1
thirst, came to the same w, and seeing the	1.
fox, a if the water was good.	2.
Hiding his sadness u a mask of joy,	
the fox praised the water b saying it was	4.
excellent, and encouraged him to come d	5
The goat, only thinking of his t,	6
thoughtlessly jumped down, b just as he	7.
drank, the fox informed him of the difficulty they	
were both i and suggested a plan	8
f their escape. "If," said he, "you will place	9
your forefeet upon the wall and bend your head, I	
will run up your back and escape, and will h	10
you out afterwards." The goat readily a and	11.
the fox jumped upon his b Placing himself	12.
upon the goat's horns, he safely r the mouth	13.

of the well and made off as fast as he c	14
W the goat scolded him for breaking	15
his p, he turned around and cried out, "You	16
foolish old fellow! If you had as many brains in	
your head as you have h in your beard, you	17
would never have gone down b you had	18.
inspected the way up, n have put yourself in	19.
danger f which you had no means of	20
escape."	
Passage 9	
The reason your voice changes as you get	
older is because you get bigger and your vocal	
cords(声带) enlarge and thicken.	
I you or your friends have little	1.
brothers or sisters, you'll n that their voices	2
are higher-pitched(声调较高的) t yours. Their	3.
vocal cords are small and narrow, w yours	4
are a bit larger and thicker. So in a s your	5
voice is changing all the t as you're	6.
growing.	
H, the change happens pretty quickly.	7
At some p as you are growing up (and it	8
happens a a different time for everyone),	9
you enter a stage c puberty(青春期) which is	
when your body c from a child's to an	
adult's. One of the first things t happens is	
your body begins to grow rapidly, d to	13.
growth hormones(★★). These hormones cause the	
voicebox t enlarge and the vocal cords to	14
thicken, w causes the voice to become lower	15.

and deeper in both boys and girls. B this	16
happens quickly, the voice seems to change quickly,	
sometimes in a matter of a f days or weeks!	17
The growth of the larynx (喉) is in most cases	
m evident in boys than in girls. The larger	18
larynx also explains w most men's voices	19.
are in general l than most women's.	20
Passage 10	
Recently, an American professor of	
philosophy has written a book called Money and	
the Meaning of Life. He has discovered that how	
we deal w money in our day-to-day life has	l
more meaning t we usually think. One of the	2
exercises he asked his students to do is to keep a	
record o every penny they spend for a week.	3.
F the way they spend their money, they can	4
see w they really value in life.	5
He says our relations with o often	6
become clearly defined when money enters the	
picture. You might have wonderful friendship	
w somebody and you think you are very	7
good f But you will know him only	8
w you ask him to lend you some money. If	9
he d, it brings something to the relationship	10
that seems st than before. Or it can suddenly	11
weaken the relationship if he doesn't. This	
p may say he has a certain feeling, but if it	12
is not carried o in the money world, there is	13
something le real about it.	14
People just have an idea o making	15

more and more money, but what is it i?	10.
How much do I need for any particular pu in	17.
my life? In his book, the professor uncovered an	
important need in modern society: to bring back the	
idea t money is an instrument instead of the	18.
end. Money p an important role in the	19
material world, but expecting money to give	
happiness may be missing the m of life.	20.

#### Unit Two Gap Filling with Grammar Words

**Directions:** In this part, you will read ten short passages. In each passage, there are 20 blanks. Fill in each of the numbered blanks with one suitable grammar word (an article, a preposition or a connective word).

#### Passage 11

A developing city, of course, needs those	
beautiful new buildings, but it is not good $\underline{1}$	1.
destroy all the old buildings, especially those that	
are part of our history. It is true 2 a city needs	2
new buildings 3 order to continue developing. I	3
am sure it is necessary 4 build new banks, big	4
stores, modern theaters, etc. They are needed	
because old buildings are not <u>5</u> good condition.	5
6, people want to see more modern things	6
around them than ever before. 7 the city also	7
needs old buildings that make people think <u>8</u>	8.
their historical traditions. Not only 9 we need	9
the homes of famous people and government	
buildings 10 historic events took place, but we	10
also need 11 everyday places where people	11.
lived and worked. 12 we destroy them, we are	12.
destroying our own history. When we tear down	
those lovely old buildings, ones 13 can not	13.
easily be restored, to build new ones 14 their	14.
place, we may be opening the way 15 a new	15.
kind life, 16 one which doesn't have any	16
foundation in the past. I don't object 17 the	17
idea that the city needs to grow, but 18 the same	18.
time we have to realize 19 we can't destroy our	19.
own history 20 it is one of the most important	20
things in our lives.	