

# 大学英语六级

## 综合改错·完形填空

# 120篇

窦旭霞 丁文盛 主编



北京航空航天大学出版社

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## 综合改错·完形填空

### 120 篇

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# 前 言

纵观近年的大学英语六级考试试卷,综合改错和完形填空交替出现,这两部分都占着重要的地位。我们在仔细研读了多年的试卷后,参照《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》编写了此书。编写此书的目的是使考生能有针对性地做大量训练,以期能够熟能生巧,在考试中取得好成绩。同时因改错和完形填空都属于综合性测试,因此在经过大量的训练之后,能在词汇、语法结构的掌握,篇章理解上都能得到较大的提高。

本书分为三部分。

第一部分为综合改错,分为 6 个 Test。每个 Test 包括 6 篇文章,每篇文章长度为 200~300 字,难度适中。每篇文章内含 10 处错误(每行不超过一处错误),要求找出错误,并在此行右边的横线上改正过来,即根据上、下文增添、删去、改正或替换某一个词,使短文意义连贯。

第二部分为完形填空,分为 6 个 Test。每个 Test 包括 6 篇文章,每篇文章长度为 250~300 字,每篇文章中有 20 个空格,每个空格对应四个选项,要求选出填在空格中最符合上下文的一项。

第三部分是前两部分练习的答案及解析。

文章的选材词汇难度基本控制在大纲要求的范围之内,部分超出大纲又影响理解的生词均在其后标出相应的汉语意思。同时,为了锻炼学生结合上下文排除障碍的能力,也有部分生词未给出汉语释义。选材内容新颖,题材广泛,涉及到社会、文化、生物、地理、医学、体育的各个方面,因此读者在作应试训练的同时,可以扩大信息量及词汇量。

参与编写此书的全部是从事大学英语教学的一线教师,有辅导四、六级考试的丰富经验,而且了解学生知识的薄弱之处,能在易出错的地方作出详尽的解答。

限于编者的水平,书中错误与疏漏在所难免,敬请读者指正。

编 者

2003 年 7 月

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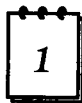
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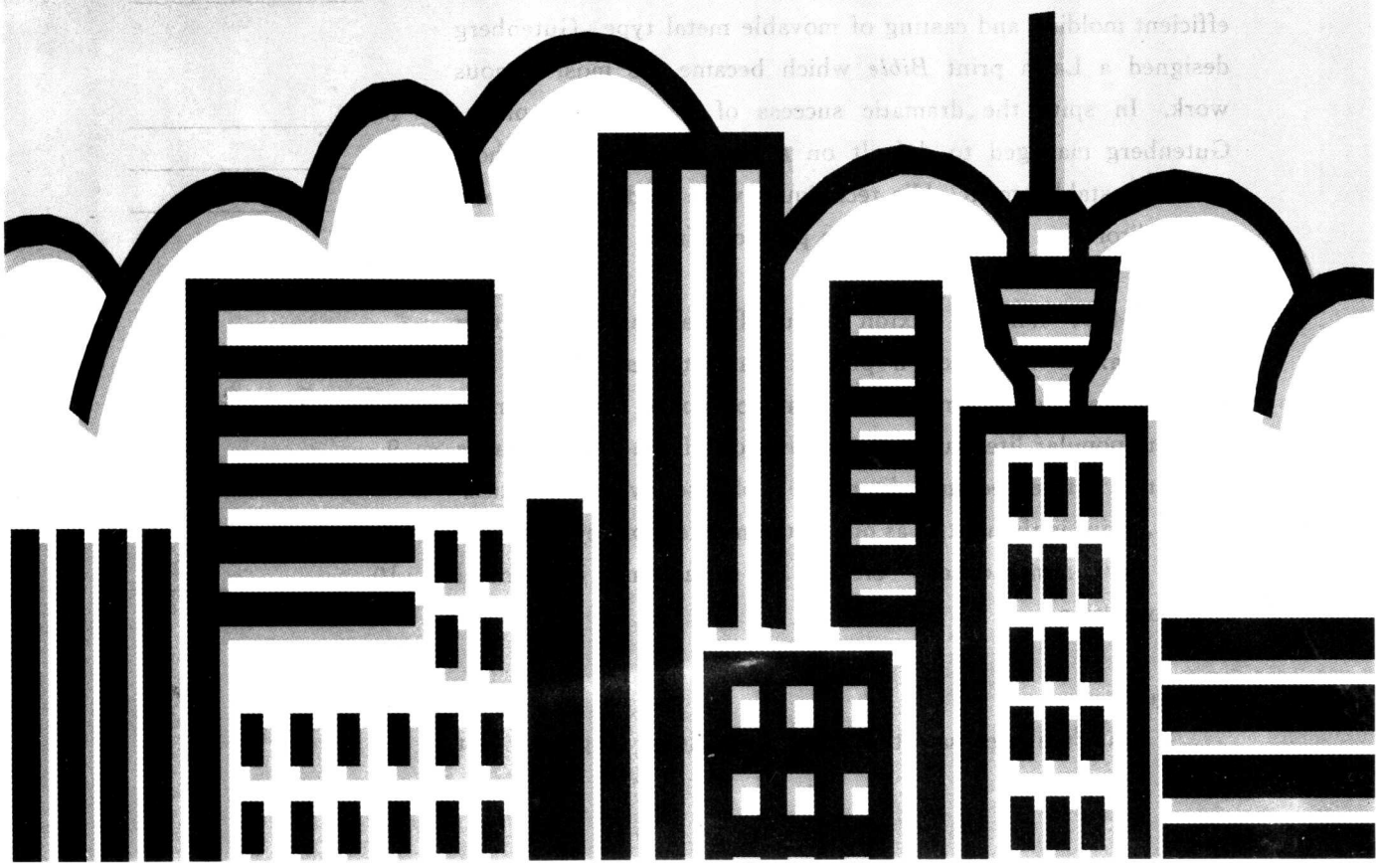


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Test 1

## 第一部分

# 综合改错



## Test 1

### Passage 1

In the early 1450's cultural change in Europe fueled a growing need for the rapid and cheap production of written documents. Before this time, scribal monks hand-copied sacred texts for centuries, but for the secular world began to develop and distribute new forms of sacred texts, the scribes could not keep up the demand.

Johannes Gutenberg, a goldsmith and businessman from southern Germany, foresees the profit-making potential for a printing press that used movable metal type, and borrowed money to develop that we know now as the modern printing press. He developed his press by combing features of existing technologies: textile, papermaking and wine presses (榨葡萄汁机). Perhaps his most significant innovative, however, was the efficient molding and casting of movable metal type. Gutenberg designed a Latin print *Bible* which became his most famous work. In spite the dramatic success of his printing press, Gutenberg managed to default on a loan and lose his whole printing establishment. His techniques were made publicly and his creditor won the rights to the proceeds from the Gutenberg Bibles.

In 1476, William Caxton set up England's first printing press. Caxton had been a prolific translator and found the printing press to be a marvelous way to expand his mission of promote popular literature, the innovation of the printing press ultimately influenced art, literature, philosophy and politics. Today, print is thought of as one of the markers of key historical shifts in communication, created a social and intellectual transformation.

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### Passage 2

It has often been said that music is a global language. But



the idea music can bring cultures closer together by transporting listeners to a common realm seems somehow unusual. That is of course, unless you are unfamiliar with the new genre (流派, 风格) of music called “world music”.

What is world music? Giving the great diversity in category and style, it is not surprising there is little agreement on exact what constitutes this genre. It could be traditional music such like Afro-Caribbean rhythms, Celtic fiddles, and reggae. It includes Gregorian chants, Aborigine didgeridoo, or Tajikistani pop, Salsa, samba, or Johnny Clegg and Savuka.

Some musicologists argue that all music are world music. After all, rock-and-roll traces back to Africa. Record store employees, on other hand, will direct you to a specific section. And the Billboard charts seem to define world music by artists who have put a pop spin on traditional music.

Robert Browning, artistic director of the World Music Institute in New York, describes world-music on a spectrum of music genres. At one end of the spectrum you have classical or traditional “roots” music. At the other hand, you have music that is a mix of sounds and instruments, more often composed of Western artists.

### Passage 3

A duel has been described as a kind of fight between 2 persons, pre-arranged and fought with selecting weapons usually in the presence of witnesses. The witnesses call the seconds, regulating the mode of fighting and enforce the rules the fighters have agreed on.

Duels were fought against differences of opinion, real or imaginative wrongs or insults, personal quarrels on honor.

The custom of dueling, began in the Middle Ages, brought to America by English settlers.

It was a social practice that was common in various sections of the United States prior to 1870, and there were records of

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duels in the English colonies probably occurred at Plymouth, Massachusetts as early as 1621, though available records show less than 20 between 1624 and 1763. About 1780, after the Revolutionary War, dueling lost favor in the northern states but spread in South until the Civil War. A growing class of plantation owners and an individualism that it encouraged the development of a code of honor, both contributed to an interest in dueling in the South. It was until after the Civil War, about 1870, that dueling declined in that area.

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#### Passage 4

A small, shaggy Russian dog barked into a microphone and was listened by radio around the world. The dog's name was Laika (Little Barker). Its bark announced that she was earth's first living traveler into outer space—a second Dog Star.

Soon after Russia sent up Sputnik I, the first man-made moon, she also shot Sputnik II into space. A startling world learned that a part of this second artificial moon weighing 1,120 pounds were a live passenger. In Sputnik II rode the world's most famous dog—Laika. The sputnik, muttnik, or poochnik was a flying doghouse, traveling around the earth at a highth of about 1,000 miles and at a speed of 17,840 miles an hour.

Laika had been trained to be a space traveler. Dressed her special space suit, she was shot off the space in a rocket on a test run and returned to earth by parachute. When the little dog went on her long, lonely journey into space, never to return lively, she wore her space suit and plastic helmet. Instruments measured and reported back to earth that her breathing, blood pressure, and heartbeat as she whirled around our world. Little Laika will be remembered when many great men have forgotten.

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#### Passage 5

Mountains, when high enough and tough enough, measure men. In three decades, at last 16 men died trying to scale

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Everest, and eleven expeditions failed to reach its 29,002-foot virgin summit, although at least six men got within the last, breathless 1,000 feet. What was needed to conquer it? That was the question facing Colonel John Hunt in autumn of 1952, when he took the leadership of a British climbing expedition. In *the Conquest of Everest*, Mountaineer Hunt gives a clean written, technician's answer, and describes the behind-the-scenes planning that led to victory.

Hunt began by handpicked eleven mountaineers to work as a team in overcoming the tricky terrain (复杂的地形) and getting two of their number to the top. He timed his attack between the end of the winter gales (大风) with the start of the summer monsoons (季风). By the time Hunt and his team reached the foot of Everest, the expedition swelled to almost 400 hands, most of them coolies (苦力) to carry equipment and food cross the roadless approaches. Since the coolies would accept only Nepali coin in payment, twelve men had to go along with just to carry the payroll.

On the mountain, Hunt directed all his efforts at one supreme objective: enable his summit climbers to mount the final 500 yards and 400 vertical feet with lucid (清楚的; 清醒的) minds and enough reserve strength to get down again.

### Passage 6

As every schoolboy knows, the important raw materials of industry are coal, oil and iron. But, like every businessman knows, the most important raw material of all is the schoolboy who, as a trained college graduate, runs the U. S. industry of the future. Today U. S. industry is faced with a tight shrinkage of such manpower, it needs not only more and better trained college graduates.

To help get them, many a businessman believe that corporations must (1) provide many of the cash needed by colleges to expand their facilities and improve their teaching, and

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(2) work more closely with colleges on business's needs. As Robert R. Young pointed out in White Sulphur Springs conference of businessmen and educators, industry and education have a clear mutuality of interest.

Businessmen and educators have not always recognized this. While there are a few businessmen they still regard college professors as fuzzy-mind and likely to be radicals, and a few educators who still look on businessmen as mere money-grabbers, the mutual distrust has generally disappeared in the mutual need. The rapidly expanding U. S. economics has made college graduates more important than ever to industry. In return, universities must depend increasingly on corporations for contributions, since high taxes have all but cut off the flow of the big individual contributions that built the private school.

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Test 2

Passage 1

For many of us, pets have come to occupy critical roles in our lives. The lonesome and isolation in some lifestyles can be softened with a pet as a companion, because they are so faithful and loving. People live alone say that, while before they dreaded returning home after work to a lonely house or apartment, with a dog, it's now a welcome respite. Always faithful, the dog is awaiting by the door, ready to give that welcome lick and greeting with a wagging tail at the end of the day. And in a world of complex human relationships resulting in divorce, the blending of families, and pressures to the working family, the undemanding simplicity of the love offered or required by a pet can be a welcome contrast. Veterinarian Carol Osborne, he runs VetSmart Care Clinics, Inc. in Cleveland, Ohio, says the "pet craze" that's going on these days is a reaction to our stressful lives. "The world is going so fast, and everything's changing," she says. "But when you come home, no matter what problems you have or what you look like, no matter if you get the job or lost the job, one constant in our lives that aren't changing is that simple conditional love that is given to us by our pets." Pet owners agree that animals do so many things for us and ask for nothing in turn but love.

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Passage 2

Technology is another great force for change. In part, technology has caused the population explosion; many of us won't now be alive if it weren't for advances in health, agriculture and industry. But in part, technology helps resolve the population problem, either. It's a never ending cycle. The need for more food discourages development of better technology which naturally keeps more people alive. And there are no going back to a single, less technologically complex time. We're born.

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We're here. We're hungry.

While technology makes this possible for four or even six billion of us to exist, it also eliminates our job opportunities. In theory, it is possible that all the goods and services the world needs could produced by only 2 percent of the population. This tendency of technology to make workers superfluous (过剩) but at same time allowing their numbers to grow so large is creating psychology tension. Traditionally, work determines our way of life. But if 98 percent of us doesn't need to work, what are going to do with ourselves? Something more than work must be found to determine both income and meaning in life—otherwise 98 percent of us could be both hungry and frustrate.

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### Passage 3

Over four hundred years after his death, scholars are still unraveling the mysteries of Michelangelo's art. Recently one mystery that revealed was that his famous drawing of a pensive Cleopatra included a hidden drawing of a different Cleopatra in the reverse side. This hidden Cleopatra shows a tormented woman, whose eyes stare out at the viewer and her mouth is open, screaming in horror. The two images, drawing on two sides of the same paper, can be viewed simultaneously. A second mystery concerns Michelangelo's architecture plan for the dome of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. Does he intend for the dome to look like the model he built between 1558 and 1561? Or did he change his mind after building the model and deciding to elevate the dome in the way it is today? Scholars do not agree to the answer. A third mystery about one of the greatest artists who ever lived was why he destroyed hundreds or thousands of his drawings after he died. Did he feel that they were important? Did he want posterity to see only his finished products?

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#### Passage 4

Doctors tell us not to smoke; but lots of people smoke tobacco every day. Long ago, no one in Europe was smoked; the tobacco plant was known there. It grew in America, and Christopher Columbus found it there. Later he returned Europe and told everyone about tobacco. He said that the American Indians often smoked that. One way of smoking was this: the American Indians threw some tobacco leave on fire. Then they put long tubes in their mouths. The other ends of the tubes were over the fire; so they were able to draw the smoke from their mouths.

About the year 1560, a Frenchman, Jean Nicot, was living in Lisbon, Portugal. He was very interesting in all American plants; some of them are very different from the plants of Europe. He (and other men too) used the leaves of the tobacco plant to cure pain. If a person had a bad pain in a leg or an arm, Nicot put tobacco leaves on the painful place. He tried to cure the pain in that way. Besides, we say now that tobacco contains nicotine. A word nicotine comes from this man's name.

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#### Passage 5

A bribery scandal centering on the 2002 Salt Lake Winter Games has plunged the International Olympic Committee into the worst crisis of its 105-year history.

On January 24, 1999, International Olympic Committee chiefs announced that they wanted to throw six members out of the IOC because the Salt Lake City bribery scandal. Before the announcement on Jan. 24, three members resigned from the organization over the scandal. The forth one came four days after IOC announcement.

Thirteen IOC members were cited for receiving cash payments, scholarships, free medical care and other favors—reportedly totaling closed to \$800,000—stemming from Salt Lake's winning bid for the 2002 Winter Games. Among them, nine IOC members have so far resigned or been ousted (驱逐) in

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the connection with the Salt Lake bid. Three others remain under investigation; one member had issued with a warning. The IOC's Executive Committee said it would recommend to a special meeting of all members in March that the body expelled the six. The IOC would form an ethics commission and continue the corruption investigation in other cities.

However, the number of IOC members under investigation keep growing. IOC vice president Dick Pound said on Jan. 29 that an "indefinite number" of names from the 106 committee members have been added up to the inquiry since its initial report on the Salt Lake City.

#### Passage 6

Meet Mitsuaki. He recently arrived in the United States to enter university. When Mitsuaki first arrived, he was amazed at how young many American drivers they were. Young people often get their driver's license around age 16 by passing a writing test and a driving test. In many cases, if they can get their license, they have to take a driver education course. This course gives students hands-on practice with driving. It also helps to increase the high cost of insurance. For teenagers, being able to drive—and in some cases, have their own car—is a good deal. It gives them a sense of power and freedom. Many young Americans consider a driver's license right, not a privilege. It's rare to find an American teenager without one.

Mitsuake finally decides that he needs a car. His host family helps him find a good used car to buy. As car owner, Mitsuaki has the responsibility for maintaining his car. He knows that regular maintenance checkups can help to prevent many serious problems. But no matter how carefully the maintenance, all vehicles need to be repaired sometimes. Many Americans take their cars to a garage for maintenance or repairs. Others like to work out their own vehicles. Not Mitsuaki. He decides on that being a student is enough work for him.

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### Test 3

#### Passage 1

Are two heads usually better than one? If you had a thorny problem to solve, would you be better working on the problem alone or working on it as part of a group? Years of research has yielded a consistent pattern of findings shows that groups typically produce more, and produce better solutions to problems than the same number as individuals working alone. For instance, a now-classic experiment by Shaw had groups or individual subjects attempted to solve problems involving conceptual and mathematical skills. In every a case, the groups produced more correct solutions than the individuals. However, it was one important warning to the finding of group superiority: the groups were considerably less efficient, when time considered, than the individuals were. In other words, although groups produced more correct solution, but they did so at a cost of more time. In fact, much subsequent research has suggested that the advantage of groups in solving problems can be outweighed unless efficiency in terms of time per person is a major criterion.

As a general rule, though, group performance in problem-solving situations is more qualitatively and quantitatively superior to the performance of the average individual working alone. There are a number of reasons groups are generally better at problem solving than individuals.

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#### Passage 2

Once it was possible to define male and female roles easily by the division of labor. Men worked outside the home and earned the income to support their families, when women cooked the meals and took care of the home and the children. These roles were firmly fixed for most people, and there was not much opportunity for men or women to change their roles. But by the

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