

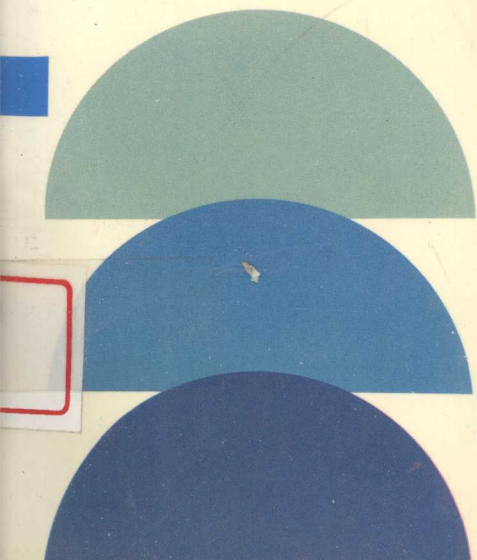
最新成人英语自学自测速成系列

# 完型 填空

WANXING  
TIANKONG

王英●编著

华东理工大学出版社



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## 内 容 提 要

本书针对成人理解能力强、阅历广、具有自学能力和讲究实用的特点,将全书分成两部分。

第一部分:技巧指导。着重介绍了六种完型填空的技巧,每种技巧都配有两套习题,进行分析和讲解,便于考生理解和掌握。

第二部分:综合训练。共有五个模拟题组,每组10套题。试题的题量由小到大,难度由浅入深。每套题都有答案与注释,详细地讲解了答题的思路和原因,循序渐进地引导学生作出正确的选择,逐步提高读者综合运用语言的能力。

本书完型填空的练习题材广泛,形式新颖多样,视野开阔,既有知识性、科学性,又有趣味性,难度适中。

本书适合于准备参加成人高考或成人专升本的考生,也适合于有志于提高此方面能力的学习英语的读者。

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完 型 填 空

王 英 编 著

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## 《最新成人英语自学自测系列》编委会

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杜亚琛 庞志华

## 前 言

随着改革开放的不断深入,上海作为国际性大都市,对英语人材的需求量越来越大,英语的使用场合也越来越普遍。为满足社会各行各业特别是涉外企事业单位工作人员学习英语的日益增加的需求,我们编写了这套《最新成人英语自学自测速成系列》丛书。

编写本丛书的指导思想是方便自学、简单实用。全书共有四个分册:语法、听力、阅读及完型填空。每册书均配有必要的答题技巧说明、难点要点分析讲解、专项练习、综合练习、答案及解释。本丛书有以下特点:

1) 难点要点说明简明扼要,有关技巧讲解简单易学,自学者能根据说明指导练习。

2) 练习由易到难,由简到繁,循序渐进。练习精心设计,难易得当,配有答案和必要的说明和解释,便于读者自我评估,找出问题所在,及时加以纠正。

3) 语法分册既不是语法书也不是单纯的练习册,其叙述简单明了,突出学生常易弄错或普遍感到困难的部分要点。练习有答案有解释,要点说明与解释互相补充,设计巧妙;听力分册不仅提供听力材料及答案,而且分专题对听力技巧作了介绍。练习有答案及原文,以便对照;阅读分册的每一个单元均分三个步骤,从指导性阅读向运用综合阅读能力和阅读欣赏的能力方向发展;完型填空分册不仅提供大量的练习,而且分别介绍答题技巧和方法,对练习答案作了充分的说明和分析。

本丛书主编罗伟纲,副主编王英、朱先权。

主要执笔:罗伟纲、王英、杜亚琛、庞志华。

本丛书在编写过程中得到有关院校同行的启示、指导和帮助,也从社会各方面英语自学者和英语爱好者及部分成人学生中获得一定的信息。在此我们一并表示诚挚的谢意。

语言的发展及学习永无止境。有些语言上的问题也可能有不同的看法和见解。由于编者水平有限,疏漏、错误及不妥之处在所难免,敬请批评指正。

我们愿将此书献给为我国社会主义建设事业辛勤工作的各行各业的劳动者和建设者。

编 者

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# 第一章 技巧指导

## 一、通读全文,摸清大意

一般地讲,任何文章都有中心议题。根据首句给予的启示,借助文中所传达的信息,运用自己的逻辑思维能力,快速地从头至尾浏览一遍全文,以便对文章内容有个整体上的了解,这是做完型填空的第一步。然后再仔细阅读文章,运用其他的填空技巧,选择出正确的答案。

### 例 1

A very strange rich man had a party 1 all the university students in town, 2 them there was going to be a competition, 3 he would offer his daughter's hand 4 to the winner, 5 half his money. When all had arrived, he took them out to his pool. He went to a cage, 6 the door and out rushed a lion into the pool. The man then said he would give his daughter to the first man 7 would swim across the pool.

Suddenly there was a splash. One student was in the water, swimming angrily across the pool. When he 8 out, the man said happily to him, "Sonny, you must really want my daughter."

"I just want one thing," the student said 9, looking around the crowd "and that's the name of the person who 10 me in!"

- |    |                |                |                   |                 |
|----|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1  | A. to          | B. for         | C. at             | D. with         |
| 2  | A. speaking    | B. talking     | C. telling        | D. saying       |
| 3  | A. that        | B. which       | C. when           | D. in which     |
| 4  | A. in marriage | B. to marry    | C. to get married | D. to marry off |
| 5  | A. plus        | B. minus       | C. multiplied     | D. divided      |
| 6  | A. locked      | B. unlocked    | C. closed         | D. shut         |
| 7  | A. who         | B. whom        | C. whose          | D. which        |
| 8  | A. jumped      | B. walked      | C. rushed         | D. climbed      |
| 9  | A. happily     | B. sorrowfully | C. sharply        | D. sadly        |
| 10 | A. pulled      | B. pushed      | C. drew           | D. dragged      |

此文主要叙述了一个古怪而富有的人,举办了一个晚会,要进行一场人与狮子的比赛。获胜者将娶他的女儿为妻,并可得到他的一半财产。然而,重赏之下,未必有勇夫。文章很短,难度不大,填空之处大都是语言知识,有些答案在第一遍阅读时心中已有数。再读第二遍时,就可以边读边填了。

### 解析

- 1 B 介词 for 意为“为了……”。  
2 C 固定用法 tell sb. sth. “告诉某人某事”。其他三个选项语法不对。  
3 D in which 引出定语从句=in this competition。  
4 A 该句译为“他将把自己的女儿嫁给比赛的胜者”。其他三个选项语法不对。  
5 A plus 意为“加上”，其他的均为“减，乘，除”，意思不符。  
6 B 根据下文推断，应为 unlocked“打开”。  
7 A who 在定语从句中作主语。  
8 D 因为他在游泳池里，所以要 climbed“爬出来”。其他三个选项均为“跳，走，冲出来”。  
9 C 根据下文他要兴师问罪的意思，应为 sharply 意为“严厉地，尖声地”。  
10 B 因为他是被人从游泳池上“推入水中的”，故应用 push，其他三个选项 pulled, dragged, drew 均为“拉倒，拖”。

### 例 2

Herbert hates housework and he usually lets his wife do it all. After all, he often says, he earns the money, so 1 up and 2 the beds aren't his job. A couple of weeks ago, 3, his wife had to go into hospital, so he was 4 entirely in charge of the house. He had to cook, wash and iron clothes, as 5 as clean the place 6.

Herbert's cooking was not so bad and he felt quite 7 his soup and sausages, but 8 things he had to do were really hard work. After a week of it he was very tired, and was really pleased 9 his wife came home from the hospital, Herbert is 10 thinking of giving his wife more house-keeping money.

- |                         |                           |                       |              |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1 A. cooking            | B. washing                | C. giving             | D. making    |
| 2 A. setting            | B. doing                  | C. cleaning           | D. making    |
| 3 A. besides            | B. instead                | C. though             | D. therefore |
| 4 A. made               | B. force                  | C. left               | D. asked     |
| 5 A. well               | B. soon                   | C. far                | D. long      |
| 6 A. from left to right | B. from inside to outside |                       |              |
| C. from front to back   |                           | D. from top to bottom |              |
| 7 A. proud of           | B. worried about          | C. sorry for          | D. used to   |
| 8 A. the same           | B. the other              | C. these              | D. those     |
| 9 A. before             | B. since                  | C. when               | D. until     |
| 10 A. even              | B. hardly                 | C. almost             | D. always    |

此文读完意思明朗 Herbert 讨厌做家务，认为那是女人的事。但是妻子住院后，他不得不操持家务，方感辛苦。有了这个主题，再填就容易多了。

### 解析

- 1 B 固定短语 wash up 意为“洗碗”。



- 2 D 固定短语 make the bed 意为“铺床”。
- 3 C 语气转折副词 though 意为“然而”。
- 4 C 此处... was left... 意为“让……处于某种状态”，此句 so he was left entirely in charge of the house. 意思为“……所以他负担起了照料家的责任”。
- 5 A 固定短语 as well as 意为“和，还有”。
- 6 D 固定短语 from top to bottom “从头到尾”。
- 7 A 从上文 cooking was not so bad 来推断，他... was proud of...，“为……而自豪”。其他三个选项意思不符。
- 8 B 因为下文语气一转 but，自然是要提到除了“他引以自豪的……”之外的 the other things... “其他不得不做的家务”。
- 9 C 从下文判断，应为 when “当他妻子出院时，他很高兴。”
- 10 A even 强调谓语句，“甚至想……”，其他三个选项讲不通。

## 二、抓住主旨，初选试填

答题时，首先必须遵循的原则是：从全文大意、主旨出发，联系上下文展开逻辑思维，并充分依靠自己平时所积累的英语语言知识，根据文中语义、语法、逻辑和固定搭配上的需要来推测应该填什么词。如自己考虑的答案与四个选项中的一个相仿，则该答案正确的可能性较大。当然，对其他三个选项也应根据上文作综合分析。

### 例 3

Some villagers were going to 1 an important wine festival in a few days time. They borrowed a huge barrel from the nearest town, put it in the village square, and 2 that each of them should empty into it a bottle of the best wine he had, so there would be 3 on the day.

One of the villagers thought he would be very 4. “If I pour a bottle of water in, 5 wine, no one will notice it,” he said to himself, “because there will be 6 much excellent wine in the barrel that the water will be lost in it.”

The night of the festival arrived. Everybody 7 in the village square with their jugs and their glasses for the wine. The tap on the barrel was opened but 8 they saw was nothing 9 pure water. Everyone in the village 10 the same idea!

- |                 |               |               |              |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 A. remember   | B. memorize   | C. recall     | D. celebrate |
| 2 A. determined | B. deduced    | C. dedicate   | D. decorate  |
| 3 A. few        | B. plenty     | C. many       | D. numerous  |
| 4 A. dull       | B. stupid     | C. clever     | D. silly     |
| 5 A. instead    | B. instead of | C. because of | D. with      |
| 6 A. such       | B. such a     | C. so         | D. a so      |
| 7 A. went       | B. came       | C. gathered   | D. walked    |
| 8 A. what       | B. which      | C. that       | D. how       |

- 9 A. instead                      B. else                      C. and                      D. but  
 10 A. get                      B. got                      C. has got                      D. had got

这篇短文讲述一个故事,村民们想要举办一个庆酒会,要求每人往大酒桶里倒一杯酒。但在庆酒节那天酒桶里都是清水,表明了村民们的自私心理。故事有趣、结尾让人思索。了解了故事梗概,可在填空处顺着故事的情节发展试填。

### 解析

- 1 D 根据下文的意思 celebrate 意为“庆祝”,其他三个选项 A. remember“记着”,B. memorize“记得”,C. recall“回忆”,均与原文意思不符。  
 2 A determined 意为“决定”。  
 3 B plenty 意为“许多”,修饰不可数名词。其他三个选项均修饰可数名词。  
 4 C 根据下文他想出的主意,应该自认为很 clever“聪明”。其他三个选项 dull, stupid, silly 均为“愚蠢,笨”的意思。  
 5 B instead of 意为“代替,而不是”。A. instead 为副词,语法不对。  
 6 C so 修饰 much。其他三个选项均不能修饰。  
 7 C gathered 意为“聚集”。  
 8 A what 引出主语从句。其他三个选项讲不通。  
 9 D 固定短语 nothing but 意为“只有……”。  
 10 D 因为“……想出这个主意”发生在酒节开始之前,应该用过去完成时。

### 例 4

What do you know about the sea? Most of us have seen it, some of us have swum in it. We know that it   1   very pretty when the sun is shining on it. We also know that it can be very   2   when there is strong wind. What   3   things do we know about it?

The first thing to remember is   4   the sea is very big. When you look at the map of the world, you'll   5   there is more sea than land. The sea   6   three-quarters of the world!

The sea is also very deep in some places. It is not deep everywhere. Some parts of the sea are very shallow. But in some places the   7   of the sea is very great. There is one spot, near Japan, where the sea is   8   11 kilometres deep! The highest mountain in the world is about 9 kilometres high. If that mountain   9   put into the sea at that place, there would be two kilometres of water above it!

What a deep   10   !

- 1 A. seemed                      B. is appearing                      C. looks                      D. become  
 2 A. rude                      B. rough                      C. smooth                      D. calm  
 3 A. other                      B. another                      C. else                      D. any  
 4 A. how                      B. /                      C. that                      D. what  
 5 A. find                      B. discover                      C. invent                      D. found  
 6 A. takes                      B. includes                      C. divides                      D. covers  
 7 A. deep                      B. width                      C. depth                      D. length

- 8 A. near                      B. nearly                      C. more                      D. less  
 9 A. was                      B. is                      C. were                      D. are  
 10 A. ocean                      B. valley                      C. mountain                      D. place

这篇短文主要讲了大海的一般地理常识,它的浩瀚无垠、深不可测、变幻万千。抓住这一主旨,加上我们已有的常识和语言知识,可以着手试填。

### 解析

- 1 C 从全句意思判断,就是 looks“……看上去”。
- 2 B 从下半句... when there is strong wind 推断,应是 rough“汹涌的”。A. rude“粗鲁的”,C. smooth“平滑的”,D. calm“冷静的”,意思均与原文不符。
- 3 A 上文提到对大海略知一、二。故下文提问是否还了解 other things“其他”的事情。another“另一个”不能修饰复数。else 不能放在 things 前,any 在句中语法不对。
- 4 C 此处 that 引出表语从句。
- 5 A find 意为“看见,发现”,此句译为“当你看世界地图时,你就会发现海洋比陆地大”,言外之意“这是毫不费力,显而易见的事”。D. found 时态不对,B. discover 指有目的地去“发现”,C. invent“发明”。
- 6 D cover 意为“覆盖住……”,其他三个选项意思不符。
- 7 C 从上下文看,是在谈论海洋的 depth“深度”,名词。其他三个选项都不对。A. deep“深的”形容词,B. width 和 D. length 均为名词,意为“宽,长”。
- 8 B nearly 意为“几乎”,其他三个选项语法不对。
- 9 C 从下文推断,是虚拟语气,故用 were。
- 10 D place 与第三段第五句里的 spot“地点”意思一致。C. mountain 是上句举的例子,故意思不符。

## 三、固定搭配,兼顾语法

答题时除了运用熟记的词汇、习语、固定搭配、习惯用法外,还应考虑语法结构、时态、语态、名词的单复数、动词的第三人称单数、形容词和副词的比较级、冠词、介词、代词及各类非谓语形式和从句。答题时,也可采用排除法逐一排除干扰项,剔除在语法或内容上明显不正确的答案。同时,还要把握准文章的内容,注意文章所用的语气、因果、条件、让步、转折等各种关系。

### 例 5

A poor farmer once had a friend who was   1   the wonderful trees which he grew. One day this friend gave the farmer   2   apple tree and told him to take it   3   and plant it. The farmer was   4   the gift, but when he got home he did not know   5   to plant it. He was afraid that if he planted the tree near the road, strangers   6   the fruit. If he planted the tree in one of his fields his neighbors would come   7   night and steal some of the apples. If he planted the tree near his house, his children would take the fruit. Finally, he planted the tree

deep in his woods, where no one could see it. But, naturally, 8 sunlight and soil, the tree soon died.

Later, the friend knew why the farmer 9 the tree in 10 poor place.

- |    |             |                 |                |                 |
|----|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1  | A. good     | B. famous for   | C. interested  | D. popular      |
| 2  | A. young    | B. old          | C. elder       | D. small        |
| 3  | A. to home  | B. back to home | C. home        | D. his home     |
| 4  | A. sad with | B. sorry for    | C. ashamed of  | D. pleased with |
| 5  | A. how      | B. when         | C. where       | D. why          |
| 6  | A. steal    | B. will steal   | C. would steal | D. stolen       |
| 7  | A. at       | B. in           | C. on          | D. for          |
| 8  | A. with     | B. without      | C. have        | D. has          |
| 9  | A. plant    | B. planted      | C. has planted | D. had planted  |
| 10 | A. so       | B. so a         | C. such a      | D. a such       |

此文讲了一个贫穷的农夫,别人给了他一棵果树苗,他不知种哪儿好,怕将来结了果子被人偷掉,结果种在密林里,最后树苗死了。在第一遍的快速浏览时,有些答案就已经出现在你的头脑中了。因为该短文中的填空处,多数地方是固定搭配和语法现象。

### 解析

- 1 B 固定短语 be famous for... 意为“因……而著名”。
- 2 A a young tree 意为“树苗”,D. small 主要形容体积大小,故不对。
- 3 C 此处 home 是副词,不需要用 to。故 A,B 不对。D. his home 是名词,应改为 to his home。
- 4 D 根据上文推断,他应该很... pleased with... “高兴”。
- 5 C 根据下文可以推断“他不知种在何处”。其他三个选项语法正确,但意思与下文不符。
- 6 C if 引出的条件状语从句谓语是过去时,主句应用 would+动词原形。
- 7 A 固定短语 at night 意为“在晚上”。
- 8 B 从上文“他把树苗种在了密林深处”,下文是“树死了”,可见是因为 without sunlight and proper soil,“没有阳光和合适的土壤”。C 和 D 都是动词,语法不对。
- 9 D 此处的宾语从句要用过去完成时,因为主句是过去时。
- 10 C 固定用法 such a+名词(单数)“这样一个……”。

### 例 6

Many children act in TV shows. They work several hours every day, so they cannot go to 1 schools. How do they get an education?

In Hollywood, where many TV shows are 2, about forty teachers give five lessons for the children in the shows. They teach 3 their pupils are working.

The teacher's job is very important. She is in charge of making sure that the child works only the 4 hours each week. She is also in charge of making sure that the child learns the

required 5. She makes sure, too, that the child gets enough rest and play, 6 his education.

Children actors are required to attend classes twenty hours each week. The law says that they 7 be taught from September to the middle of June. 8 they get good marks in school, they are not permitted to continue working in TV shows.

TV children are usually good pupils, and most of their teachers like this special kind of work. Their 9 are held in many interesting places. Sometimes the classroom is a boat on a river. Sometimes it is the 10 of a spaceship. Often the pupils become famous stars.

- |    |             |              |               |              |
|----|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1  | A. middle   | B. higher    | C. ordinary   | D. special   |
| 2  | A. seen     | B. watched   | C. acted      | D. made      |
| 3  | A. wherever | B. whenever  | C. whatever   | D. however   |
| 4  | A. few      | B. extra     | C. permitted  | D. required  |
| 5  | A. texts    | B. subjects  | C. skills     | D. languages |
| 6  | A. without  | B. including | C. along with | D. if not    |
| 7  | A. can      | B. may       | C. will       | D. must      |
| 8  | A. Though   | B. If        | C. Since      | D. Unless    |
| 9  | A. acting   | B. classes   | C. shows      | D. plays     |
| 10 | A. inside   | B. outside   | C. top        | D. bottom    |

该文讲述了好莱坞拍电视剧的小演员们是如何一边拍戏,一边完成学业的。有些填空处只有依据语法进行推敲,才能使文章意思流畅。

#### 解析

- 1 C 从上文看,应泛指... cannot go to ordinary school“……不能去普通学校上学”。
- 2 D make TV shows 意为“拍电视剧”。根据整个句子的意思,应是“拍摄……”,而不是“观看……”。
- 3 A wherever 引出地点状语从句。根据主句谓语 teach 的意思,不能用其他三个选项。
- 4 C permitted 意为“被允许的……”,其他三个选项意思不符。
- 5 B subjects 意为“各门学科”,A,C,D 均指具体的“课文,技能,语言”,故不对。
- 6 C along with 意为“一起,一道”,此句意思是“……休息,玩耍与教育同样重要”。
- 7 D 因“法律规定……”,只能用 must,没有商量余地。
- 8 D unless 引出条件状语从句。因主句是否定句,故不能用 B. if。
- 9 B 从下文的“classroom”推断,应指他们上 classes“课”。
- 10 A 此句中的 it 是指“classroom”,可以推断“有时,教室是宇宙飞船的船舱”。inside 意为“内部,里面”。其他三个选项意思不符。B. outside“外部,外壳”,C. top“顶部”,D. bottom“底部”,按照常识,在这三个地方上课都不太可能。

### 四、理清脉络,上下文推断

通读了全文,掌握了文章的主要信息之后,如果面对一个句子,从语法角度难以确定合适的答案时,那么,可以根据上下文所提供的语义信息,正确领会其意思,理清整篇文章的脉

络,运用自己已有的知识,借助后面出现的事实来指导和证实自己的选择是否符合逻辑。

### 例 7

In Britain, the Government has recently made several laws to 1 noise. Moreover, the government has 2 a good deal of money in making airports and the main roads 3. However, many people think there are still not enough laws. For 4, there are no laws to control noise 5 by machines. More seriously, perhaps, when a worker in a factory became 6 because of too much noise, there is no 7 which says that the factory 8 must pay him money. In Japan, America and Norway, On the other 9, there are such laws. As a 10, workers can get money if they become deaf.

- |    |                |              |             |               |
|----|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1  | A. drop        | B. fall      | C. reduce   | D. overcome   |
| 2  | A. took        | B. cost      | C. paid     | D. spent      |
| 3  | A. more silent | B. quieter   | C. stiller  | D. dumber     |
| 4  | A. model       | B. example   | C. type     | D. way        |
| 5  | A. made        | B. done      | C. got      | D. turned out |
| 6  | A. blind       | B. lame      | C. deaf     | D. hurt       |
| 7  | A. fact        | B. word      | C. law      | D. thing      |
| 8  | A. owner       | B. secretary | C. official | D. clerk      |
| 9  | A. way         | B. hand      | C. side     | D. corner     |
| 10 | A. effect      | B. result    | C. fruit    | D. success    |

这篇短文主要讲了英国政府已制定了几条法律,并作出了努力以减小噪音;但是却缺少可以控制噪音的法律。由此,工人的利益得不到保障。其中有些填空处都要根据上下文才能确定选哪个,因为单从语法上分析,句子都是正确的。

### 解析

- 1 C reduce 意为“减小噪音”。D. overcome 意为“克服”,不能“克服噪音”,动宾不符。
- 2 D 固定用法, spend... in doing... 意为“花钱干……”。
- 3 B ... making airports and the main roads quieter... 译为“使机场和主要道路更安静[噪音更小点]”。其他三个选项意思不符。A. more silent“更沉默的”,C. stiller“更禁止的,不动的”,D. dumber“更哑的”。
- 4 B 固定短语 for example 意为“例如”。
- 5 A make noise“发出噪音”,此处 made... 做后置定语。
- 6 C 从上文 noise 推断,应变成 deaf“聋子”。而不是 A. blind“瞎子”B. lame“瘸子”,D. hurt“伤害”。
- 7 C 从后置定语推断,应是... no law... ,“……没有一条法律……”。
- 8 A owner 意为“工厂主”。这四个选项中只有“工厂主”有权决定这样的大事。
- 9 B 固定短语 on the other hand 意为“在另一方面”。
- 10 B 固定短 as a result 意为“结果”。

例 8

Don't think it 1 when you hear people say "Have you heard any good books 2 ?" because a lot of people have begun to 3 "books" which are recorded 4 small tapes.

Why is it that "5" have become so popular? Getting to school or work usually 6 a long time. Perhaps it will take you several hours a day. When you walk, ride a bicycle or drive a car, time is 7 —you cannot write or read. 8 you can do is to listen to the sound of people 9 a hurry. Several companies in the United States think there is a better way to use this travel time. They 10 people stories on tapes. Some of the stories were written years ago by famous English writers. Others are more recently written, for example, spy stories.

- |               |                  |                |                  |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 A. right    | B. wrong         | C. correct     | D. mistake       |
| 2 A. late     | B. later         | C. latest      | D. lately        |
| 3 A. read     | B. watch         | C. listen to   | D. see           |
| 4 A. on       | B. at            | C. in          | D. against       |
| 5 A. TV books | B. talking books | C. music books | D. reading books |
| 6 A. takes    | B. spends        | C. costs       | D. pays          |
| 7 A. spent    | B. wasted        | C. taken       | D. cost          |
| 8 A. That     | B. Which         | C. How         | D. All           |
| 9 A. on       | B. at            | C. in          | D. with          |
| 10 A. offer   | B. give          | C. supply      | D. provide       |

这篇短文中的大部分填空题,仅从语法上分析都是正确的,无法确定答案,所以,只能依据上下文故事情节的发展,才能作出正确的选择。

解析

- 1 B 根据下文 "... listen to books..." 可以推断 Don't think it wrong... "..... 你没错"。
- 2 D 副词 lately "近来", 其他三个选项均不对, A. late 形容词 "晚了;迟了", B. later 副词 "后来", C. latest 是 late 的最高级。
- 3 C 根据后面定语从句... which are recorded on small tapes. 可以推断是 listen to books "....."(可以)听的"书"。
- 4 A on tapes 意为 "录在磁带上"。
- 5 B 根据上文 listen to books "听书", 可以推断这些是 talking books "会讲话的书"。
- 6 A 动词 take 意为 "(干)..... 花费了..... 时间"。 B. spend 主语应是人, 故不对。
- 7 B 根据后面的注解语—— you can not write or read. (你不能写字或读书), 可以确定是 time is wasted "时间被浪费了"。
- 8 D 固定语法结构 All you can do is to... "你能做的就是....."。
- 9 C 固定短语 in a hurry "匆忙中....."。
- 10 A offer "主动提供"。 C. supply, D. provide 均意为 "用..... 提供给.....", 都应和介词 with 连用才对。

## 五、运用常识,联想判断

答题时,除了语言知识以外,又会涉及到某个学科、某个领域以及其他的背景知识,这就要求我们运用必要的综合知识和生活经验常识,从而才能判断出选择项的正确与否。

### 例 9

I have now been in this unhappy island for more than ten months. 1 now made for myself a safe place 2, I wanted to discover more about 3 of the island. I went 4 the little stream. On the 5 of this stream, I found grassy plains. As I went 6 up the stream, these 7 ended, and there were more trees. 8 I found many kinds of fruit. I 9 a lot of fruit because I had thought of a good use for it, that is 10 it in the sun and keep it as my store of food.

- |                 |                 |               |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 A. Having     | B. I            | C. Someone    | D. Being       |
| 2 A. for living | B. living       | C. to live in | D. living in   |
| 3 A. the rest   | B. into         | C. up         | D. everything  |
| 4 A. in         | B. into         | C. up         | D. over        |
| 5 A. bottom     | B. end          | C. back       | D. bank        |
| 6 A. again      | B. farther      | C. till       | D. to          |
| 7 A. stream     | B. islands      | C. grass      | D. plains      |
| 8 A. There      | B. Here         | C. In which   | D. Where       |
| 9 A. ate        | B. grew         | C. planted    | D. gathered    |
| 10 A. drying    | B. having dried | C. to dry     | D. being dried |

此文讲的是:有一个人漂流到了一个荒岛上,在他为自己安顿好了一个安全的住处后,开始对周围的地理进行考察,想了解更多的情况。尽管文章很短,但有情节。因此要发挥想象力,运用语法分析,作出正确的判断。

### 解析

- 1 A having made... 现在分词的完成时作状语,=after I made for myself a place...
- 2 C to live in... 动词不定式作定语,其他语法不正确。
- 3 A the rest 意为“其余的……”。根据第一句话,“……已有 10 个月了,”应该对自己居住的地方有所了解,现在想了解该岛的“其余地方”。
- 4 C up 表示方位,向“上游”走去。
- 5 B end 意为“一端”,表示在河的一头。
- 6 B farther 副词“更远”。此句应译为“……朝河更远的源头走去”。
- 7 D 前文已提到过 plain“大草原”。
- 8 B 从作者当时所站的位置而言,应用 here。有时,为了使故事生动,往往采用这种再显当时情景的手法,使人有身临其境的感觉。
- 9 D 从下文看,他想出个好主意,将水果“放在太阳下晒干,作为食物存储起来”。因



此,可以推断是 gathered“采集”,而不是 A. ate“吃掉”,C. “种植”。

10 C “to dry...and keep...是并列成分,由此可见 A. drying 不对。

### 例 10.

In the 1 of the very far North are found 2 islands of ice which are called icebergs. Since they are not of the same colour 3 the water, they are not 4 to see. They always 5 out clearly. And if you 6 closely at an iceberg, you will find that its real 7 is much greater than it first appears. If you 8 it, you will see that much of it is 9 in the water because of its weight, what you can see above the surface of the water is only a small part of the 10 size of the iceberg.

- |               |              |            |              |
|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 A. ocean    | B. rivers    | C. lakes   | D. streams   |
| 2 A. raising  | B. moving    | C. hanging | D. steady    |
| 3 A. like     | B. with      | C. as      | D. in        |
| 4 A. large    | B. easy      | C. big     | D. difficult |
| 5 A. grow     | B. put       | C. raise   | D. stand     |
| 6 A. look     | B. listen    | C. watch   | D. see       |
| 7 A. weight   | B. huge      | C. large   | D. size      |
| 8 A. look for | B. stare at  | C. examine | D. find      |
| 9 A. sink     | B. below     | C. opened  | D. fallen    |
| 10 A. true    | B. invisible | C. clear   | D. actual    |

这篇短文讲的是冰山。根据我们掌握的科普知识,对冰山有一定的了解,这就对答题有着极大的帮助。有的答案一看就可以确定。

### 解析

- 1 A ocean 意为“海洋”,根据常识,只有海洋里才有冰山,故江,河,湖都可以排除掉。
- 2 B moving 意为“移动”,“冰山在水中可以移动”,这是常识。
- 3 C the same...as...意为“像……一样……”,引出定语从句。
- 4 D 从上下文看,它与水的颜色不同,又总是明显地突出水面。故 not difficult to see “不难发现”。B. easy 不对。因为句中有 not 意思与下文相反。
- 5 D 固定搭配 stand out 意为“突出”。
- 6 A 固定搭配 look at...意为“看……”。
- 7 D 从上下文看,应是 size“体积”,而不是 A. weight“重量”。
- 8 C 从后半句话推断,应是 examine“对……进行仔细观查,查看”。其他三个选项均不对,B. stare at“凝视”。
- 9 B below 副词,意为“在下面”,语法正确。A. sink 是动词不符合语法。C. opened“打开”,D. fallen“倒下,掉下”意思不符。
- 10 D actual 意为“实际的”,此句译为“……仅占冰山实际体积的一小部分”。其他的形容词意思讲不通。