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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/121/2021_2022__E5_9B_9B_ E7_BA_A7_E5_AE_8C_E5_c83_121388.htm Music comes in many forms; most countries have a style of their own. 1 the turn of the century when jazz was born, America had no prominent 2 ofits own. No one knows exactly when jazz was 3, or by whom. But it began to be 4 in the early 1900s. Jazz is Americas contribution to 5 music. In contrast to classical music, which 6 formal European traditions, jazz is spontaneous and freeform. It bubbles with energy , 7 the moods, interests, and emotions of the people. In the 1920s jazz 8 like America, and 9 it does today. The 10 of this music are as interesting as the music 11. American Negroes, or blacks, as they are called today, were the jazz 12. They were brought to Southern States 13 slaves. They were sold to plantation owners and forced to work long 14. When a Negro died his friend and relatives 15 a procession to carry the body to the cemetery. In New Orleans, a band often accompanied the 16. On the way to the cemetery the band played slow, solemn music suited to the occasion. 17 on the way home the mood changed. Spirits lifted. Death had removed one of their 18, but the living were glad to bealive. The band played 19 music, improvising (即兴表演) on both the harmony and the melody of the tunes 20 at the funeral. This music made everyone want to dance. It was an early form of jazz. 1.A.By B.At C.In D.On 2.A.music B.song C.melody D.style 3.A.discovered B.acted C.invented D.designed 4.A.noticed B.found C.listened D.heard

5.A.classical B.sacred C.popular D.light 6.A.forms B.follows C.approaches D.introduces 7.A.expressing B.explaining C.exposing D.illustrating 8.A.appeared B.felt C.seemed D.sounded 9.A.as B.so C.either D.neither 10.A.origins B.originals C.discoveries D.resources 11.A.concerned B.itself C.available D.oneself 12.A.players B.followers C.fans D.pioneers 13.A.for B.as C.with D.by 14.A.months B.weeks C.hours D.times 15.A.demonstrated B.composed C.hosted D.formed 16.A.demonstration B.procession C.body D.march 17.A.Even B.Therefore C.Furthermore D.But 18.A.number B.members C.body D.relations 19.A.sad B.solemn C.happy D.funeral 20.A.whistled B.sung C.presented D.showed 第 八篇答案解说:1.「答案」B「解析」这里at the turn of the century表示的是"在本世纪初"这一具体时间,只有at可以 用在这里。 2.「答案」D 「解析」根据上文所说的大多数国 家都有自己的音乐风格(style),而美国却没有自己突出的 ,后面也应该是风格,故选style.3.「答案」C「解析」本句 意为没有人知道爵士乐是什么时候发明的,由谁发明的 。discover意为"发现", act意为"行动,扮演", invent意 为"发明, design意为"设计"。故选invent 4.「答案」D 解析」这里是说爵士乐被听到,所以用heard.Listen的意思是 " 听 " , 而且句末须接介词to , A) , B) 两项意思不符。 「答案」C「解析」popular music是指"流行音乐", 与classical music(古典音乐)相对。爵士乐(jazz)是流行音 乐的一种, 故选popular. 6.「答案」B「解析」此句意为古典 音乐遵循正规的欧洲传统。form意为"形成", follow意为" 遵循", approach意为"接近,靠近", introduce意为"引进

,介绍"。7.「答案」A「解析」express意为"表达",与后 面的宾语moods(情绪)、interests(兴趣)、以及emotions(感情)相搭配。explain意为"解释,说明",expose意为"揭 露, 使暴露", illustrate意为"阐明"。8.「答案」D「解析 」本句意为"在20世纪20年代,爵士乐听起来象是美国风格 "。只有sound有"听起来"的意思。其他三个词都无此意。 9.「答案」A「解析」本句意为"就象爵士乐今天的样子" , as意为"正如,就象",后面接一个句子。10.「答案」A 「解析」origins意为"起源,起始",originals意为"原作, 原物", discoveries意为"发现", resources意为"资源"。 此处句意为"爵士乐的起源"。故选A.11.「答案」B「解析 」本句意为"音乐的起源和音乐本身一样有趣。故此处应选 择反身代词itself. 12.「答案」D「解析」本句意为"美国的黑 奴是爵士乐的先锋"。players意为"演奏者", followers意为 "追随者", fans意为"(爵士乐)迷", pioneers意为"先 锋,开拓者"。13.「答案」B「解析」本句意为"他们被作 为奴隶带到南部各州"。只有as, 意为"作为", 介词, 符 合此意。 14.「答案」C「解析」本句意为"黑奴们被卖给南 方种植园主们而且被迫在地里长时间地劳动。long一般不 与months和weeks搭配, hours指工作时间, times指次数或倍数 , 当一段时间讲时是不可数名词, 故只可选hours. 15.「答案 」D「解析」demonstrate意为"论证,说明,示威" , compose后接介词of, 意为"组成", host意为"款待, 作 乐", form与procession搭配, 意为"形成队列"。故选D. 16. 「答案」B「解析」上句提到形成队列,本句意为这样的队 列经常伴随有一支乐队, 故选上文提到的procession. 17.「答

案」D「解析」上句说:在去墓地的路上,乐队演奏缓慢的、庄重的音乐以便和悲痛的场合相配合。而本句说:在回来的路上,情绪变化了。所以这两句之间应该是转折的关系。因此选择but. 18.「答案」D「解析」本句意为"死神夺去了他们的一个亲人,但活着的人高兴他们还活着"。relations意为"亲戚"。故选D. 19.「答案」C「解析」这里选择happy,以便和上句中提到的slow和solemn相对应。 20.「答案」C「解析」whistled意为"吹口哨",sung意为"唱",presented意为"表演",showed意为"展示",只有presented才能和improvising相搭配。 100Test 下载频道开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com