

新大纲+最新真题

大学英语四级

阅读理解
新题型

高分必练
200篇

(改革版)

韦晓亮
丁雪明 主编
章 敏

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大学英语四级 阅读理解新题型高分必练 200 篇

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前言

PREFACE



大学英语考试是一项大规模标准化考试，是一个“标准关联的常模参照测验”。大学英语四六级考试作为一项全国性的教学考试，由国家教育部高教司主办，分为四级考试(CET-4)和六级考试(CET-6)，每年各举行两次。大学英语考试已经得到社会的承认，每年参考人数超过1100万人次，是全球参考人数最多的单次考试，目前已经成为各级人事部门录用大学毕业生的标准之一。

自2013年12月考试起，全国大学英语四六级考试委员会对四六级考试的试卷阅读和翻译部分做了如下调整：

一、长篇阅读

原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解，篇章长度和难度不变。篇章后附有10个句子，每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落，要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题，有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

二、翻译

原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英。翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。四级长度为140~160个汉字；六级长度为180~200个汉字。

2015年12月四六级考试网站最新公布，全国大学英语四六级考试委员会再一次对四六级考试试题听力部分做出如下调整：自2016年6月考试起，四级听力将取消短对话听力，取消短文听写，增加短篇新闻听力3篇；六级听力将取消短对话听力，取消短文听写，短文听力减少至两篇，新增加讲座讲话听力3篇。

改革后的大学英语四六级考试题型变化很大，题目难度相应增加，这对考生的综合应试能力提出了更高的要求。

本书特色如下：

一、作者阵容强大、信息权威

本书作者长期从事大学英语四六级考试命题、阅卷与辅导工作，对大学英语四六级考试的考点非常熟悉。他们有着相当丰富的辅导和授课经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，从而使本书具有极高的权威性。本书的出版凝聚着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

二、真题精解，以史为鉴

历史是一面镜子，了解过去可以预知未来！通过对历年试题的详细解析，考生可以了解命题原则与规律，掌握考试脉搏。研习历年真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节，也是考生掌握考试动态并赢得高分的最佳捷径。循着命题人的思路，考生就可以把握考试的脉搏，

明确考试的重点和难点所在。全书精解历年试题,全面体现题型变化,剖析命题规律和出题动态,明示命题原则。本书囊括了2017年6月至2015年6月考试每次四级考试的全部3套真题,共12套四级阅读理解考试真题,题量丰富,信息权威。考生既可以充分研习四级考试,又可进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的学习成果,及时查漏补缺,有针对性地进行复习备考。

三、编排体例优秀,考试信息最新最全

本书全面吸收同类图书的优点,结合作者丰富的辅导经验,博采众长,推陈出新,结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。本书首先针对考生应掌握的阅读理解的基础知识进行了详细的讲解,再结合真题链接部分对经典考题的深入分析,全面展现解题思路。最后,通过大量的精选练习题实现考生知识与能力的强化和提高,达到提高学生综合运用能力和应试能力的目的。

四、多重好礼,超值赠送

本书随书免费赠送英语四六级专家指导手册,手册内容包括四六级写作高分必背模板、四六级高分冲刺模拟题、四六级通关必备高频词汇等,另外附赠2017听力改革新题型音频资料。本书还超值赠送智课网价值425元、30课时的顶级名师英语四级快速提高班授课视频,以及价值199元四级真题名师逐题精讲课程(使用方法见封底)。多重好礼相送,读者购买本书,物超所值。

实践证明,一套好的复习资料,能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。本套丛书以大学英语四六级考试命题研究组专家辅导经验的深厚积累,以在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神,凭借阵容强大的专家编写队伍,向广大考生奉献这套辅导系列,希望考生在考试中能蟾宫折桂,夺得高分!

限于水平和时间,书中疏漏之处在所难免,望广大师生批评指正。

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第一章 选词填空题阅读训练



考试策略与方法

一、选词填空题的常见考查形式

(一)选词填空题的常见考查形式如下:

1. 主语后缺谓语动词

【例题】In particular, when older patients _____ of pain, they were told it was a natural part of aging and they would have to learn to live with it.

【答案】complained

【解析】上半句 when 的从句里有主语 patients, 但没有谓语, 因此横线处填谓语动词。下半句的谓语动词为 were 和 would 都是一般过去时, 因此横线里填一个一般过去时的谓语动词。正确答案是 complained。

2. 冠词、形容词、介词后面缺少名词

【例题】As the trade winds lessen in _____, the ocean temperatures rise causing the Peru current flowing in from the east to warm up by as much as 5 degrees.

【答案】strength

【解析】介词 in 后面加名词, 正确答案是 strength, 这句话的意思是“当信风强度减弱的时候, 海洋温度上升, 导致从东部流入的秘鲁洋流上升了 5 摄氏度之多。”

3. 缺少副词的情形

(1)完整句子的句尾缺少副词

【例题】Today, we lack pain _____.

【答案】seriously

【解析】这句话有主语 we, 谓语 lack, 宾语 pain, 表达完整的意思, 句尾判断应该填副词, 因此正确答案是 seriously。

(2)主谓之间缺少副词

【例题】In Arizona and Texas, bilingual students _____ outperform their peers in monolingual programs.

【答案】consistently

【解析】主语是 students, 谓语是 outperform, 两者之间通常填副词, 正确答案是 consistently。



4. 定冠词、比较级、最高级与名词之间缺少形容词

【例题】The 1982-83 El Nino brought the most _____ weather in modern history.

【答案】destructive

【解析】the most 后面加形容词，表示形容词的最高级，因此正确答案是 destructive。

二、掌握选词填空的解题技巧

(一) 选词填空中的基本语法规则

选词填空是四级考试改革之后出现的新题型，主要考查考生对语篇连贯性，一致性，逻辑性等整体特征以及单词在实际语境中的理解。作为仔细阅读的第一道题，选词填空部分要求考生从给出的 15 个词中选择 10 个词填在一篇短文空格中，使短文意思完整。

从语法的角度来讲，选词填空涉及的语法规则主要包括：①动词之间的搭配要求，如名词需形容词、名词、冠词、非谓语动词、词组及定语从句修饰；动词需副词，词组修饰；及物动词后应加宾语，等等。②主谓搭配一致：时态、语态、语气、人称和数；③否定句、各种否定词及双重否定；④逻辑主语（在句法上不是主谓关系，但在语义上为使动者与动作的关系），主要是非谓语动词的逻辑主语；⑤句型句式，包括区分简单句、并列句、主从句、对称结构或省略、倒装及割裂的复杂句子，这种题出现在较长的复杂句子中，往往要求考生能区分句子主干与细枝末叶，理清句子各部分关系，并以此为基础选择正确的答案。⑥非谓语动词。

在做选词填空题时应了解词义并把选项分为四大类词性：名词、动词、形容词和副词。四级考试的常用后缀在判断选项词性时可以有一定帮助作用，现举例如下：

常见名词后缀：-sion, -tion, 如：starvation, attraction, profession; -ity, 如：quality, diversity

常见动词后缀：-ate, 如：estimate, generate; -en, 如：widen, worsen

常见形容词后缀：-able, 如：stable, affordable; -tive, -sive, 如：destructive, excessive, sensitive; -ous, 如：unconscious, enormous

常见副词后缀：-ly, 如：deliberately, completely, remarkably

(二) 选词填空的解题流程

第一步，跳读全文，抓住中心

由于本题型考查我们对篇章的理解，因此拿到题目后首先应该略读整篇文章，确定文章的中心或主要说明的问题。文章词汇量为 220 ~ 250 个，用 1 分钟左右的时间略读即可。

第二步，阅读选项，按词性分类

选项中的 15 个单词是考查的关键，我们应该仔细理解这 15 个单词。熟悉的单词标明词性和词义，不熟悉的单词或者不认识的单词只需标明词性，然后根据名词、动词、形容词、副词四大类按规律排列在试卷上。

第三步，瞻前顾后，灵活选择

词性分类之后，回到原文中，根据原文中空格前后的单词或者前后语句确定所要填的词性，然后从分类好的单词中选择出词性、意思、语法都符合要求的最佳选项。

第四步，复读全文，谨慎调整

填空完成后，再次复读全文，检查上下文是否通顺、内在逻辑关系是否连贯。如有问题，也需要谨慎地微调。



选词填空对于众多考生而言,有一定的难度。命题人选择一篇长度在 230 个单词左右的文章,从中挖去 10 个单词,文章后面提供 15 个备选项,要求考生选择合适的选项填入文章,使整篇文章能够通顺、流畅。选词填空要求考生既要看懂文章的大意,又要认识并了解所列单词的词性和基本搭配。该部分测试重点在于把握文章的结构,主要考查考生对诸如:连贯性、一致性、逻辑关系等语篇、语段整体特征以及单词在实际语境中运用的理解,即要求考生在理解全文的基础上弄清文章的宏观结构并具体细化到对每个单词的微观理解上面。其目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力,考查学生对文章的理解能力以及运用词汇和语法结构的能力。



Unit One

Text 1

There are many theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece. The one most widely 1 today is based on the assumption that drama evolved from ritual. The argument for this view goes as follows. In the beginning, human beings viewed the 2 forces of the world—even the seasonal changes—as unpredictable, and they sought through various means to control these unknown and 3 powers. Those measures which appeared to bring the desired results were then retained and repeated until they hardened into fixed rituals, and 4 stories arose which explained or veiled(掩饰) the mysteries of the religious ceremonies. As time passed, some rituals were 5, but the stories, later called myths, persisted and provided material for art and drama.

Those who believe that drama evolved out of ritual also argue that those religious ceremonies contained the 6 of theater because music, dance, masks, and costumes were almost always used. Furthermore, a suitable 7 had to be provided for performances, and when the entire community did not participate, a(n) 8 division was usually made between the “acting area” and the “auditorium”. In addition, there were performers, and since considerable importance was attached to avoiding mistakes in the enactment(制定) of religious ceremonies, religious leaders usually assumed that 9.

Another theory traces the theater's origin from the human interest in story telling. According to this view, tales (about the hunt, war, or other feats) are gradually elaborated(详细阐述的), at first through the use of impersonation, action, and dialogue by a narrator and then through the assumption of each of the roles by a(n) 10 person. A closely related theory traces theater to those dances that are primarily rhythmical and gymnastic or that are imitations of animal movements and sounds.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| A. terrifying | B. instinct | C. excited | D. seed |
| E. favorite | F. different | G. task | H. natural |
| I. site | J. abandoned | K. privately | L. delayed |
| M. accepted | N. clear | O. eventually | |



参考答案与解析

1. 【答案】M 此处应填过去分词。分析句子可知, 空格处缺少一个过去分词作后置定语, 选项中的过去分词形式中, accepted 能使句意通顺, 故为答案, 句意是“目前被大家广泛接受的”。abandoned 和 delayed 不能被 widely 修饰。

2. 【答案】H 此处应填形容词。根据空格后的 seasonal changes(季节变化)可知, 它属于一种自然界的力, 故选 H。



3. 【答案】A 此处应填入形容词。and 连接的是两个并列成分，因此所填词语应与 unknown 在意思和形式上保持一致。一般情况下未知的东西会让人觉得恐惧。故本题应选 A。

4. 【答案】O 此处应填副词。根据句意可知，所填词语修饰后面的 arose，备选项中能使句意通顺的只有 O。

5. 【答案】J 此处应填入过去分词。所填分词与 were 一起构成被动语态，再根据 but 可知，空格处填入的词应该和 persisted and provided 意义相反，构成一个转折关系，符合条件的是 J 选项。

6. 【答案】D 此处应填名词。那些相信戏剧和祭祀仪式有关的人们给出了例子来论证自己的观点，说戏剧中经常用到的音乐、舞蹈、面具和服装，在祭祀中都有。空格处应填入 seed，在这里意为“起源”。

7. 【答案】I 此处应填名词。由本句空后的 area 可知，此处讲的是戏剧的场地问题。故 I 为答案。

8. 【答案】N 此处应填入形容词。空格后说，演出区和观众席被分开，这里需要一个形容词来修饰 division，表示“怎么样被区分开”，只有 clear 符合条件，意思是“被很清楚地区分开”，故本题选 N。

9. 【答案】G 此处应填名词。为了使仪式能够顺利进行，宗教领袖也会承担一些工作，assume 在这里是“承担，担任”的意思，后面的宾语应为 G。

10. 【答案】F 此处应填入形容词。由 each of the roles 可知每一个角色是由不同的人来扮演，故答案为 F。

Text 2

In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated and where many household tasks are shared to a greater or lesser extent, notions of male 1 are hard to maintain. The pattern of sharing in tasks and in decisions makes for equality, and this in 2 leads to further sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to 3 that equality more easily than their parents did and to prepare more 4 for participation in a world characterized by cooperation rather than by the “battle of the sexes”.

If the process goes too far and man's role is regarded as less important—and that has happened in some cases—we are as badly off (poor) as before, only in 5.

It is time to 6 the role of the man in the American family again. There are signs that psychologists, social workers, and specialists on the family are becoming more 7 of the part men play and that they have decided that women should not receive all the credit—nor all the blame. We have almost given up saying that a woman's place is the home. We are beginning, however, to analyze men's place in the home and to 8 that he does have a place in it. Nor is that place irrelevant to the healthy development of the child.

The family is a cooperative enterprise for which it is difficult to lay down rules, because each family needs to work out its own ways for solving its own problems.

9 authoritarianism (权力主义) has unhappy consequences, whether it wears skirts or trousers, and the ideal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is 10 not only with a healthy democracy, but also with a healthy family.



- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. concerned | B. reverse | C. return | D. entirely |
| E. aware | F. resist | G. informed | H. turn |
| I. receive | J. excessive | K. fully | L. accept |
| M. Insist | N. assess | O. superiority | |



参考答案与解析

1. 【答案】O 此处应填入名词。所填词与 male 一起作为 of 的宾语。该空格所在句子的意思是“在男女角色没有明显划分，家务活或多或少由双方共同承担的家庭中，……的观点是很难维持的”。再根据二、三段的内容可推断此处应填入 male superiority (男性优势)，即男尊的观点在男女角色没有明显划分的家庭中是很难维持的。

2. 【答案】H 此处应填名词。所填词与 in 构成短语作状语，备选项中能与 in 构成短语的包括 B、C、H。根据空格前面的句子的意思“这种共同分担任务，共同作决定的形式促进了平等，这种情况又导致了进一步的分享”，所以选 H 构成短语 in turn (反过来) 与文意相符。

3. 【答案】L 此处应填动词。根据语境可知应该选 L (接受)。句意是成长中的孩子比他们的父母们更容易接受这种平等观念，其他几个备选项与文意不符，receive 意为“收到”，表示客观性，accept 主观接受，表示主动性。

4. 【答案】K 此处应填入副词。所填词要修饰动词不定式 to prepare。在备选项 D 和 K 中，应该选 K，prepare 常与 fully 连用，意为“为……做好充分的准备”。

5. 【答案】B 此处应填入名词。所填词作为 in 的宾语。根据前半句的大意“如果我们不太看重男人的作用，我们会和从前一样的贫穷”，因此 B 符合句意，in reserve 意为倒退。

6. 【答案】N 此处应填入动词。在几个备选项中只有 N 能使文意“到了重新评定美国男人在家庭中的作用的时候了”通顺。

7. 【答案】E 此处应填入形容词。所填词要能与 of 连用。符合要求的有 E 和 G 两项。根据语境，研究家庭关系的专家学者应该是意识到了男性在家庭中的作用，而不是被告知，故本题答案为 E。

8. 【答案】M 此处应填动词。与 to 构成不定式结构。句意为我们分析了男性在家庭中的地位，并坚持认为男性在家庭中确实有一席之地，故答案为 M。

9. 【答案】J 此处应填形容词。所填词用来修饰名词 authoritarianism，excessive 意为“过分的”，符合空格后所表达的意思“过分的权力主义会产生不快的后果”，故答案为 J。

10. 【答案】A 此处应填入形容词。所填词要能与 with 搭配，符合的选项为 A，也和文意“平等的权利与平等的责任的理想形式不仅与健康的民主制有关也与健康的家庭有关”相符合，故答案选 A。

Text 3

People in all parts of the world are observing “No Tobacco Day”. It is the day when the World Health Organization (WHO) appeals to people to stop using tobacco products. The WHO hopes if people stop smoking cigarettes or chewing tobacco for one day, they will stop 1. The day includes special ceremonies and awards 2 in 166 countries. The target group for this year’s “No



Tobacco Day” is women. Organizers want to make sure women know the 3 of smoking.

Health experts have warned for years that smoking can lead to heart disease, cancer and other 4. The WHO says diseases linked to smoking kill at least 2,500,000 persons each year. Still, many people find it 5 to stop smoking. One reason is nicotine, a substance found in cigarettes. Nicotine is a drug. The effects of it are 6 to the effects of cocaine and heroin.

“No Tobacco Day” is aimed at smokers and those who earn money from tobacco sales. So businesses are asked to stop selling tobacco products for twenty-four hours. Newspapers are asked not to 7 advertisements for cigarettes.

Two important developments have been observed in recent years. In 8 countries, the number of smokers has been falling about One percent a year. But in developing countries, the number has been rising two percent a year. This is the result of increased efforts by tobacco companies to sell their products in developing countries.

The WHO has approved 9 to help reach its goal of a “smoke-free” world. One urges governments to 10 tobacco farmers the chance to earn money by growing other crops. Another involves improved public information campaigns about the dangers of smoking.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. effect | B. publish | C. problems | D. offer |
| E. repeatedly | F. similar | G. obstacles | H. industrial |
| I. ceremonies | J. punish | K. permanently | L. serious |
| M. plans | N. difficult | O. dangers | |



参考答案与解析

1. 【答案】K 此处应填入副词。空格所在句的前一句提到“无烟日”这一天，世界卫生组织号召人们戒烟，因此空格所在分句表示人们能够永远戒烟能与前面语境相符，故答案为 K。E 不能与前面的 one day 构成对照。

2. 【答案】I 此处应填名词。本句描述的是世界无烟日这天的活动，因此应选 I。

3. 【答案】O 此处应填名词。戒烟组织要宣传的肯定是吸烟的害处，所以选 O，排除人性的 A。

4. 【答案】C 此处应填名词。所填词语与前面的 heart disease, cancer 并列作宾语，而且能够概括前面的这些疾病，C 符合句意要求，故为答案。

5. 【答案】N 此处应填形容词。Still 表转折，前面句中说吸烟的危害很大，所以转折后应该是“人们仍觉得戒烟困难”符合文意，故选 N。

6. 【答案】F 此处应填形容词。前面句子中说尼古丁也是一种毒品，所以它对身体的影响应该与可卡因和海洛因的影响相类似才对，故本题选 F。

7. 【答案】B 此处应填动词。广告应该是刊登在报纸上的，故选 B。

8. 【答案】H 此处应填形容词。下句中出现了 developing countries，所以空格处应选择 H，构成 industrial countries。

9. 【答案】M 此处应填名词。所填词语要能和 approve 构成动宾搭配。根据文意，要想达到目标，首先应该制订计划，故此处选 M。



10. 【答案】D 此处应填动词。所填词与双宾语 tobacco farmers the chance 搭配, 符合的句意是 D, 故为答案。

Text 4

Laziness is a sin; everyone knows that. The lazy people will never 1 to anything in life.

But laziness can actually be helpful? In fact, 2 comes out when we are in a loose state. Take Decar as an 3, he found out the theory of Geometry (几何学) when he was taking the course. He is not 4 but just the same as Newton who devised the theory of gravity when the apple hit him. At that time, he was just walking in the orchard. In conclusion, the person who seems to be lazy may be thinking, resting or planning his or her next work.

As an old 5 goes: Necessity is the mother of invention. The great inventions should thank the lazy people. All of us would like to have someone "lazy". When we are 6 to go shopping outside, the trade online comes out. Washing machine was 7 for those who are lazy to wash clothes. More interesting, many neologisms (new words) were also used. Such as, "Xmas" means "Merry Christmas". "MTE" stands for "My thought exactly". "gr8" is short for the "Great". 8, they have an impact on vocabulary.

In this fast-paced society, there are so many people who lead a rush life. They are always busy all day in request of success. I suppose, becoming a successful enterpriser is the dream of many people. They believe "work while work, play while play". They like taking part in entertainment during their 9 time, such as play golf, basketball, and tennis. They make full use of spare time to relax and think about a plan of company.

Be cautious when you are 10 to call some lazy bone. That person may be thinking, resting or planning his or her next work.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. invented | B. unwilling | C. inspiration | D. attempted |
| E. additionally | F. discovered | G. amount | H. example |
| I. adapt | J. saying | K. strangely | L. spare |
| M. tempted | N. unique | O. speaking | |



参考答案与解析

1. 【答案】G 此处应填动词。根据语法规则可知, 此空应填入一个动词原形作谓语, 且该动词能够与 to 连用, 从备选项 G、I 中选。根据该句话的语境及下段首句可判断应选择 G, amount to 意为“达到, 得到”。句意为“懒人将一事无成”。

2. 【答案】C 此处应填名词。根据后文对笛卡尔发现几何学理论和牛顿发现万有引力定律的描述可知“灵感在我们放松的状态下会出现”比较符合文意。

3. 【答案】H 此处应填名词。下文举出的是笛卡尔发现几何学理论的例子, 故答案为 H。

4. 【答案】N 此处应填形容词。根据空格后的句子“而是和发明引力原理的牛顿一样”可知, N 与文意相符。

5. 【答案】J 此处应填名词。后文 Necessity is the mother of invention. (需要是发明之母。)应该是一句谚语, 故本题选 J。



6. 【答案】B 此处应填形容词。分析前后句意可知, 所填词和后面的内容 to go shopping outside 相照应, B. unwilling 意为“不愿意”, 符合题意。

7. 【答案】A 此处应填过去分词。备选项中 A. invented 能使句意通顺, 句意为“洗衣机是为那些懒得洗衣服的人发明的”。

8. 【答案】E 此处应填副词。该空所填词是对空格前后部分起到衔接作用的。空格前主要讲懒人能发明一些新词汇。空格后意为他们对词汇有影响, 故本题选 E。

9. 【答案】L 此处应填形容词。所填词用来修饰 time。在备选项中能与 time 连用的只有 L, 使句意“那些想成为成功企业家的人喜欢在业余时间参加一些娱乐活动”通顺。

10. 【答案】M 此处应填过去分词。备选项中 M 能使文意通顺, 即“当你被诱惑给懒人打电话时(当你有给懒人打电话的冲动时)你应该谨慎些”。

Text 5

Depression is one of the most common health disorders in the U. S. and heart disease is a leading cause of death. “Although they can and do occur 1, research shows that the two conditions are often connected,” health experts write in the February 2 of the Mayo Clinic Women’s Health Source. Previous studies have shown that depression is more 3 among people with heart disease than among those without. Researchers found that one in three heart attack 4 experience depression, compared to about one in twenty adults in the general population.

Explaining the connection between the two conditions, the Mayo Clinic experts note that depression 5 not only the mind but also physical health. Depression has been linked to increased blood pressure and 6 heart rhythms, as well as chronically elevated stress hormone (应激激素) levels, which can increase the heart’s workload.

Symptoms of depression include 7 sadness, loss of interest in normal activities, feelings of guilt or hopelessness, tiredness, restlessness and changes in appetite. Some of these 8 may “be discounted by many with heart disease or viewed as a natural part of dealing with aging or heart-health problems”, the report indicates.

According to Hayes, “It may be natural to grieve and be sad if you have a new diagnosis of heart disease. If those feelings persist or 9 with normal daily functioning, however, heart patients should specifically mention them and be 10 for depression”, she advised.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| A. symptoms | B. issue | C. jointly | D. evaluated |
| E. abnormal | F. topic | G. separately | H. survivors |
| I. consist | J. rare | K. sustaining | L. affects |
| M. interfere | N. common | O. temporary | |



参考答案与解析

1. 【答案】G 此处应填副词。根据此句中的 Although 的转折关系可知, 所填词表达的意思应与 connected 相反, 因此可以排除 C 而选 G。

2. 【答案】B 此处应填名词。由空格前的 write in the February 与空格后的 the Mayo Clinic 可知, 此处应填名词。由空格前的 write in the February 与空格后的 the Mayo Clinic 可知, 此处应填名词。由空格前的 write in the February 与空格后的 the Mayo Clinic 可知, 此处应填名词。由空格前的 write in the February 与空格后的 the Mayo Clinic 可知, 此处应填名词。