

考研英语

完形填空与 填空式阅读 100篇

考研英语命题研究组 编



紧扣大纲
重点归纳
要点解析
真题演练

中国石化出版社

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考研英语

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考研英语命题研究组

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目 录

第一章 完形填空概述	1
第一节 考研究形填空高分全攻略概述	1
第二节 完形填空的命题规律	2
第三节 完形填空的解题步骤	3
第四节 完形填空解题方法	4
第五节 完形填空得分要领	9
第二章 完形填空历年真题荟萃	11
答案解析	18
第三章 完形填空综合练习	41
社会生活篇	41
自然科学篇	78
经济篇	89
答案解析	103
第四章 填空式阅读概述	282
第五章 填空式阅读真题详解	285

第一章 完形填空概述

第一节 考研英语完形填空高分全攻略概述

考研英语知识运用部分采用完形填空的题型,即 Cloze Test。Cloze 一词来源于 Closure。Closure 为西方完形心理学的核心内容,是指读者通过对一些不完全的视觉几何图形的认识和构思以获得完整概念的过程。试题设计者借这个意思,从一段文章中留出若干个单词,让应试者增补上去,以达到考查考生对文章的阅读理解和语言知识综合应用的能力。

根据 2005 年《硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》(非英语专业)的规定,在一篇 240~280 个单词的文章中留出 20 个空白,计 10 分,要求考生从每题给出的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案,使补全后的文章意思通顺,前后连贯,结构完整。它不仅测试考生对语法规律和词汇、语义搭配等的识别能力,还要求考生具有一定的语篇分析能力、良好的语感和逻辑思维能力以及较广泛的背景知识。因此可以说完形填空首先检验的是阅读能力,是阅读理解的变体。

完形填空所选文章的难易程度适中,这样的文章在没有去掉要填的词之前对大多数考生来说阅读起来几乎没有困难。以下是 1990 年~2009 年的完形填空测试题的体裁和题材。

年份	体裁	题材
1990	说明性议论文	未来世界的面貌(the future world)
1991	说明性议论文	电视转播评论员(television commentators)
1992	议论文	美国的宇宙飞船(the US space shuttle)
1993	说明性议论文	室内设计(interior design)
1994	说明性议论文	交谈时遣词的重要性(the importance of the choice of words)
1995	说明文	睡眠的两个阶段(REM sleep and non-REM sleep)
1996	说明文	维生素(vitamins)
1997	说明性议论文	美国人力资源公司及其影响(the US manpower Inc. and its influence)
1998	议论文	英国工业革命(the Industrial Revolution)
1999	说明性议论文	劳动安全规划(industrial safety programs)
2000	说明文	农民的生产与生活(gap between a farmer's consumption and his production)
2001	说明文	国外新闻自由(press freedom)
2002	说明性议论文	通信业的革命(communication revolution)
2003	议论文	帮助青少年适应变化(adjust the change)
2004	议论文	青少年犯罪(juvenile delinquency)
2005	说明文	人类的鼻子(human nose)
2006	议论文	美国流离失所者(homeless of America's)

2007	说明文	殖民地国家的独立与奴隶制废除问题(the colonies became independent nations and abolish slavery)
2008	议论文	某人与比其他人更聪明(some people may be more intelligent than others)
2009	说明文	达尔文进化论(the theory of evolution)

从二十年的完形填空题材来看,内容基本属于科普类或常识类,如:电视、媒体、出版、社会生活、医学、室内设计等。但是所选的文章不会太专业,避免让一少部分人凭常识答题。文章体裁以说明文或议论文为主,其语言特点是时态比较单一,句子结构不太复杂,词的重复率高。考查重点已从原先的语法项目转移到对整体语感的测试。选择词汇的项目增加了,词汇项目也从对基本词义的理解侧重到对次要词义的理解、同义词辨析和词语搭配等方面的测试。

第二节 完形填空的命题规律

英语知识运用的前身是完形填空,从2001年后,试题的数量从原来的10题增加为20题,比重和难度都明显提高。它通常选自一篇长度约为300字的短文,覆盖的题材十分宽泛。纵观历年试题,它的内容包括社会、经济、政治、工业、农业、教育、新闻和法律等。

英语知识运用是在语篇的层次上考查学生运用英语的综合能力,考查的对象不仅包括语篇的语言要素(如词汇、结构和表达方式),而且还有语篇的上下文逻辑和连贯性,是微观和宏观的有机结合。简要概括起来,英语知识运用主要考查考生以下四种能力:

1. 阅读理解能力

这主要体现在以下三个方面:从宏观方面看,考生应在短时间内把握短文的主旨和大意、作者的观点和态度;从微观方面看,考生要准确地理解短文的细节,即五大要素(when, where, what, why, how);最后在宏观和微观相结合的基础上,考生可能还需要对短文的某些点进行推断和延伸。

2. 语篇处理能力

这包括段与段之间、句与句之间的连贯性以及词汇的同现和重现。

3. 语法知识运用

这可以体现在三个层次:词法、句法和篇章的信息结构。词法主要考查动词的时态、语态、语气和有限动词词以及名词和代词的使用。句法主要考查三大类从句:名词性从句(包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句)、形容词性从句(定语从句)以及副词性从句(各类状语从句)。篇章的信息结构主要包括倒装、强调和省略等现象。

4. 词语应用能力

这包括词语的辨析、搭配和固定搭配。词语的辨析既有近义词的辨析,又有近形词的辨析;词语的搭配包括主谓搭配、动宾搭配、动状搭配、形容词名词搭配以及形容词副词搭配等;固定搭配主要是介词与名词、动词以及形容词连用形成的固定词组。

完形填空题所选择的短文,一般语言难度适中、条理清楚。在没有抽掉20个词语前,大多数考生阅读起来没有多大困难;但由于命题时有目的地抽取词汇后会留下信息空白,如果语言知识不扎实、语感不强或者没有掌握正确的答题技巧,就可能比较吃力。选文的条理比较清晰,从下表可以看出近十年来其体裁全部是论述性或说明性、解释性的语体。这是因为这类文章条理清楚,作者思路比较容易把握,估计这种趋势还会延续。

完形填空所选短文的题材广泛,但专业性不会太强,其内容应为绝大多数考生所熟悉。据统计,历届考研英语试题中,选文的题材主要取自社会生活、科普知识、经济常识和历史故事等四大类。从下表可以看出,近十年完形填空选材中社会生活题材占80%,而科普知识只占20%。

完形填空题在所选的短文中留出20个空,有20个词语被有目的地挖掉。从这些挖掉的词语可以看出英语知识的运用对各层次的语言知识技能的考查要求。从下表可以看出,近十年来完形填空考查的词汇有:动词、名词、形容词、介词、连词、副词和代词。其中动词和名词是考查重点,约占一半以

上。另外,抽掉的词当中涉及固定搭配的占到 30~38%,并且呈上升趋势。由此可见,固定搭配也是考研复习的一个重点。

在完形填空题中,词汇知识的考查约占 70%(20 道题的平均约占 14 道题;10 道题的平均约占 7 道题),而语法、结构知识的考查只占 30%左右。

近十年英语知识运用试题体裁、题材和考点分布情况

试题分布	2009 (20 题)	2008 (20 题)	2007 (20 题)	2006 (20 题)	2005 (20 题)	2004 (20 题)	2003 (20 题)	2002 (20 题)	2001 (20 题)	2000 (10 题)	1999 (10 题)	百分比(%)
体裁	说明文	议论文	说明文	议论文	说明文	议论文	议论文	说明文	议论文	说明文	议论文	议论文 60% 说明文 40%
题材	聪明的 代价 (科普 知识)	某些 人更 聪明 (科普 知识)	殖民地 国家 (社会 生活)	美国 流离 (社会 生活)	人的 嗅觉 (科普 知识)	青少年 犯罪 (社会 生活)	教师教 学(社 会生 活)	信息传 播(社 会生 活)	新闻立 法(社 会生 活)	农业生 产(社 会生 活)	生产安 全(社 会生 活)	社会生活 80% 科普知识 20%
动词	5	7	5	6	7	5	4	3	8	3	3	25%~30
名词	5	5	5	3	1	6	6	5	6	2	3	20%~30%
形容词	4	5	5	3	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	11%~13%
介词	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	约 13%
连词	1	0	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	1	约 13%
副词	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	0	1	1	7%~11%
代词	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	约 1%
固定搭配	1	2	1	3	6	8	8	8	6	4	2	30%~38%

第三节 完形填空的解题步骤

完形填空的基本步骤有三个,首先要通读全文,然后才能着手解题,最后要复读全文。对每部分的重点和要点作者在下文中有详述。

1. 通读全文

完形填空的短文一般都具有完整的主题思想,而且上下文之间有紧密的内在联系,逻辑关系清晰。文中所设的 20 个空,每一个空都与全文的内容息息相关。因此,考生必须抓住篇章的中心,从全文宏观的角度去分析每一个空。此外,对考生语篇理解及全文逻辑关系的考查比重有逐年增加的趋势,因此掌握段落大意、文章的结构特点和主题思想是考生在做此类题时首先要考虑的问题。这要求

考生必须树立语篇意识,培养从语篇的全局考虑问题的能力。在通读全文的过程中,应首先仔细推敲文章的第一句,一方面因为,在一般情况下文章的首句中不设空,是一个完整的句子,有助于理解;另一方面,通常文章或者段落的首句是整篇文章的主题思想(Main Idea)或者是段落的主题句(Topic Sentence),对下文的理解有一定的帮助作用。而且,还要仔细研读文章的首段和尾段对了解文章的中心内容也很有帮助。在理清了全文的大概含义之后,要求考生对整篇文章的句法结构和写作风格进行初步判断,从而了解文章的题材、体裁、背景知识甚至于作者的写作手法和风格,这些对选择正确的答案都将会有所帮助。

2. 精读全文

在对文章的内容、题材、体裁和写作手法有所了解之后,结合全文的内容认真阅读四个选项,对那些较难的选项可以使用排除法逐一进行排除,从而选出最有可能的选项,增加答题的准确率。

3. 复读全文

在确定了所有答案之后,最好将各个词填到每个空上,然后再次通读全文。根据文章的主题思想,从整体分析的角度检查文章前后内容是否连贯、时态是否一致、语法结构是否合理等。完形填空题型侧重的是考生对语篇内容的理解,因此考生在学习和综合运用语言知识的同时,更应该注意培养阅读理解的能力,从而培养自己抽象思维的能力。

此外,除了上面提到的各个方面,尤其需要注意从以下几个方面进行检查:(1)文中代词的指代关系是否有误;(2)转折词的使用是否与全文的主题思想相符;(3)选择项前后文是否有重复使用的关键词或同义词。这样在应试的过程中从全局出发可以避免犯一些不应有的错误。

第四节 完形填空解题方法

一、用“无关词排除法”解完形填空题

完形文章一般都有非常明确的中心主线,且整篇文章很紧凑,就是紧紧围绕着中心主线展开。因此,理论上正确的选项一定是紧扣文章的主题和中心主线的。故而,一些看上去明显和文章主题、中心主线毫无关系的选项基本上可以排除在正确答案之外。

经典例题 2001 年考研完形试题的第 35 题

“bill that will propose making payments to witnesses (34 illegal) and will strictly control the amount of 35 that can be given to a case”

35. [A] publicity [B] penalty [C] popularity [D] peculiarity

答案: [A] publicity

分析: 此题可以应用“无关词排除法”。本题所考查的名词处于这样一个句子结构中:作为 control 的宾语;后边还受到一个定语从句的限制。根据文章的主题,可以发现 3 个选项 [B] penalty(惩罚)、[C] popularity(流行度)、[D] peculiarity(古怪度)与文章的主题根本无关,政府不可能去控制这些东西。政府要控制的是选项 [A] publicity(公开度)。

二、用“同现”的方法解完形填空题

同现是一种词汇的衔接手段。完形文章由于常常有明确的中心主线,所以作者往往会使用一些重点词汇围绕着中心主线贯穿全文。同现实际上就是一组具有相同倾向性的词语,这些词语所表现的倾向性往往与中心主线中的导向要一致,或者说这些同现词语的任务就是对文章的导向进行展开支持。因此,文章的整体导向这个已知线索可以成为解出这些同现词语的关键信息。

经典例题 1995 年考研完形试题的第 43 题

“Sleep is divided into periods of so-called REM sleep, characterized by rapid eye movements and dreaming, and longer periods of non-REM sleep. (41 Neither) kind of sleep is at all well-understood, but REM sleep is 42 to serve some restorative function of the brain. The purpose of non-REM sleep is even more 43.”

43. [A] subtle [B] obvious [C] mysterious [D] doubtful

答案: [C] mysterious

分析: 这篇文章有非常明确的中心主线。文章首句 — Sleep is divided into periods of so-called REM sleep, characterized by rapid eye movements and dreaming, and longer periods of non-REM sleep. (睡眠分为两种: REM sleep 和非 REM sleep), 探讨两种睡眠就是本文的主题。下一句 — 41 (答案: Neither) kind of sleep is at all well-understood (两种睡眠都没有被很好地理解), 这就是文章的基本导向。

FOCUS (主题): 有关两种睡眠的问题。

中心主线 — 文章导向: 两种睡眠都没有被很好地理解。

本题考查形容词的辨析, 需要考生从 4 个形容词中挑出一个最佳的修饰 non-REM sleep 的目的。但如果仅根据本题所在句子的已知信息是不足以解出题的, 还需要在本句之外寻找其他与本题相关的已知信息才可以。这个信息就在本文的总述句所表现的文章导向中: 两种睡眠都没有被很好地理解, 后面的分述要服从这个导向。所以, 本题的 non-REM sleep 既然是两种睡眠中的一种, 其目的当然应该不被理解, 即 [C] mysterious (神秘的)。本题是很常见的“同现”现象。

三、用“复现”的方法解完形填空题

复现是完形文章中词汇的另一种衔接手段, 即表达相同意思的词汇在文章的不同地方出现。复现可以是相同的词重复出现, 也可以是用不同的词表达相同的意思。复现的解题意义在于: 如果判断出一个未知填空与上下文的那些已知词汇有复现关系, 只要从选项中选出与那些词汇同样意义的就是正确答案。

四、用“关联”的方法解完形填空题

关联是完形文章中经常出现的一种结构, 即将两个或两个以上的同类别词语, 比如两个动词、两个形容词, 以连续排比性的结构出现。在这种情况下, 两个关联词汇在句子中的语法地位一样, 且常常起一样的语法作用, 之间又明显具有某种逻辑关系。关联的解题意义在于: 出题人一般会将一个关联词语设置成已知信息, 另一个是未知的, 这样那个已知的词语成为破解未知词语的关键线索。

经典例题 1999 年完形试题的第 42 题

“Companies (41 with) low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them 42 and active.”

42. [A] alive [B] vivid [C] mobile [D] diverse

答案: [A] alive

分析: 从本题所处的句子结构来看, to keep them 42 and active, 本题的选项受到两个已知信息点的控制: 一个是对 them 起修饰作用; 再有是与后边的另一个形容词 active 之间形成并列的关联关系, 而且形容词 active 同样也是修饰 them。从这两个信息点来看, 能够同时满足这两点的选项是 [A] alive, 表示 them (safety programs 安全制度) 是既 alive (有效) 又 active (被广泛执行)。选项 [B] vivid (栩栩如生的) 和 [C] mobile (移动的) 与被修饰成分 them (safety programs 安全制度) 之间根本就没有同质性, 构不成修饰关系; 而 [D] diverse (多种多样的) 虽然可以修饰 them, 但与 active 没有关联关系。

经典例题 2002 年完形试题的第 33 题

“As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became “personal” too, as well as 33”

33. [A] institutional [B] universal [C] fundamental [D] instrumental

答案: [A] institutional

分析: 本题所考查的形容词用来修饰 they 即 computers, 而在本题之前文章中已经有下列 3 个形容词修饰了 computers, 本题只是前面 3 个形容词的延续:

computers became {
smaller
powerful
personal
33

实际上前边 3 个已知的形容词就是 33 题的关联成分,通过分析这 3 个已知形容词的特征就可以确定本题的答案。smaller / powerful / personal 这 3 个词首先都是修饰计算机本身的变化,而且其导向都是指计算机变得越来越容易使用(easier to use);因此,33 题我们也要挑选一个具有此特征的词。选项[C]fundamental(根本的,本质上的)和[B]universal(普遍的)不能用来修饰 computers,两者没有同质性。选项[D]instrumental(仪器的)不具有前 3 个形容词的特征,没有表述出计算机变得好用这个概念。只有选项[A]institutional(制度化的)在此处形容计算机变得模块化了,因而有统一的装配和操作标准,也就意味着 computers became easier to use.

五、利用“时间线索”解完形填空题

完形文章中出现的时间信息一般都是非常有用的线索,因为只要通过分析这些时间线索就可以很快把握与这些时间线索联系在一起的信息之间的关系。

经典例题 1998 年完形试题的第 46 题

“But they insisted that its(指工业革命) 43 results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the 44 of the English population. 45 contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a 46 agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.”

43. [A]momentary

[B]prompt

[C]instant

[D]immediate

46. [A]broadly

[B]thoroughly

[C]generally

[D]completely

43. 答案: [D] immediate

分析: 本题考查形容词的词义辨析,关键要注意的已知信息点是后边的一个时间段—during the period from 1750 to 1850。正是这个时间段决定了不可能选择[A]momentary、[B]prompt 以及[C]instant 这三个均表示“时间短”的词。而 immediate 除了立即的含义外,还包括逻辑上的“直接”的意思,本题在这里就是要表达工业革命“直接的结果”这个意思,所以[D] immediate 为最佳选项。

46. 答案: [D] completely

分析: 本题考查副词的词义辨析,主要是在表示绝对性的[B]thoroughly(彻底地)、[D]completely(完全地)和表示相对性的[C]generally(通常地,总体性地)之间做一个选择。解出本题的关键是要根据文章的已知信息分析出“英国是完全的农业国还是总体上的农业国”。做这个分析的关键信息是时间线索。文章给出了两个时间段:

1650

1750

1850

没有发生工业革命(英国社会没有工业因素)

发生了工业革命(英国社会有了工业因素)

此时间段内英国为完全的农业国

根据上述分析,应该选择表示“英国是完全的农业国”的选项。[B]thoroughly 是指细节上的彻底,而[D]completely 是指整体上的完全,显然[D]completely 更为合适。

六、利用“总分结构对照分析法”解完形填空题

由于总分之间的基本关系是互相支持,互相印证的对照关系,而且总述是对分述的总结和概括,而分述是对总述的展开。当一些未知填空出现在总述句时,解出这些填空的相关联已知线索往往可以在与其对应的分述部分找到。

经典例题 2000 年考研试题的第 47 题 — 应用于形容词的例子

"If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 47. He must either sell some of his property or (48 seek) extra funds in form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low (49 rate) of interest, but loans of this kind are not frequently obtainable."

47. [A] self-confident [B] self-sufficient
[C] self-satisfied [D] self-restrained

答案:[B] self-sufficient

分析: 本题处在一个总述句中: If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 47. 在此句话之前, 文章都是在讲 If surplus is available(有盈余的情况下), 农民的生活如何; 实际上, 从文章结构来看, 从本题开始出现了另一个意群, 而 If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 47 为这个意群的总述句, 即如果没有盈余, 农民会怎样? 所以, 仅仅看本题所在的句子所包含的已知信息是不够的, 还要看其他地方的相关已知信息, 这个关键的相关已知信息就在分述部分; 因为总述部分是对分述部分的高度概括, 只要总结出分述部分, 本题答案迎刃而解。

总述部分: If no surplus is available, a farmer can not be 47

分述部分: ... sell some of his some of his properties...

... loans...

... borrow money at a low 49 of interest...

总结一下分述部分很容易判断出 47 题的答案一定是 [B] self-sufficient, 因为总述句中的 not be self-sufficient 恰恰是对分述的最佳概括。

经典例题 1999 年考研试题的第 45 题 — 应用于动词的例子

"Successful safety programs may 45 greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by (46 observing) rules or regulations. (47 Still) others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program if maximum results are to be obtained."

45. [A] alter [B] differ [C] shift [D] distinguish

答案:[B] differ

分析: 45 题所考查的动词处于本段的总述句中, 既然分述所做的是“秉承总述的旨意”, 我们通过分析分述的内容可以倒退出总述的意思。



通过分述可以总结出“3 种都是成功的安全项目(主语)”做的动作都是“将重点放置于(谓语)”, “但所放置的点不同(宾语)”。由此分述总结出总述句的主语 Successful safety programs 所要做的动作(45 题)就是“differ”。

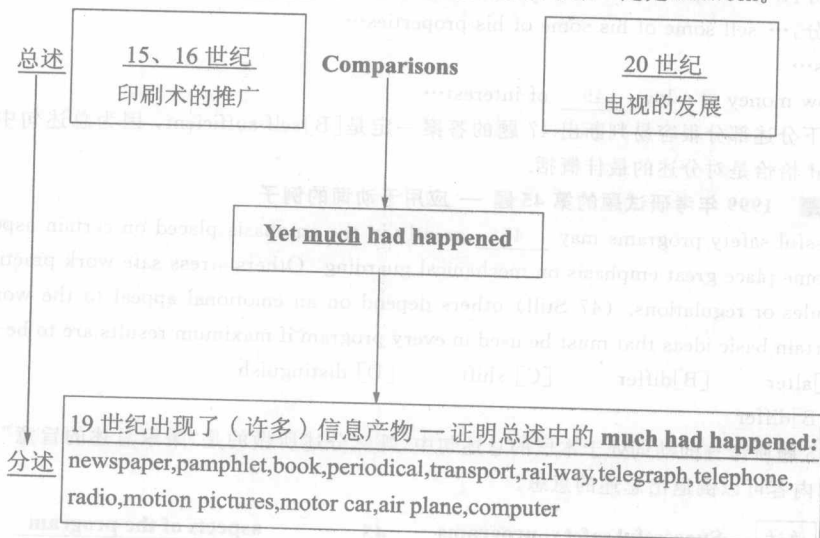
经典例题 2002 年考研试题的第 21 题 — 甚至可以应用于介词

“Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened 21. As was discussed before, it was not until the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the company of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution speeded up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading on through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures into the 20th-century world of the motor car and the air plane. Not everyone sees that process in perspective. It is important to do so.

21. [A] between [B] before [C] since [D] later

答案: between

分析: 解除本题所考查的介词处于文章的总述部分 — “作者要在两个时间阶段之间做比较。然后说:但是很多事情发生了”。再去总结分述部分 — “文章首段讲 19 世纪出现了许多信息产品”, 正好支持总述的 much had happened, 19 世纪处于两个时间段之间, 答案一定是 between。



七、使用“对应成分分析法”解完形填空题

由于完形文章的上下文之间,以及句子内部之间往往有着一定的逻辑关系从而句子的各个成分之间形成一定的对应关系,考生可以根据这种逻辑关系找出与未知填空相对应已知成分作为线索,通过对应的已知成分从而推断出未知填空的答案。

(1) 应用于句子内部

经典例题 1996 年完形试题的第 45 题

“Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements—usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and 45 nitrogen.”

45. [A] mostly [B] partially [C] sometimes [D] rarely

答案: [C] sometimes

分析: 本题是一个典型的可以应用“对应成分分析法”解出的题:

从上述分析可以看出,45 题与 usually 形成对应关系:因为 usually 是频度副词,所以 45 题起码要选择频度副词,可以马上排除不是频度副词的选项 [A] mostly 和 [B] partially. [D] rarely(很少) 虽然是频度副词,但由于 45 题与 usually 之间是 and 并列的逻辑关系,而 rarely 与 usually 是转折对立的关系,所以不对。只有 [C] sometimes,既是频度副词,又可以与 usually 形成并列的逻辑关系。

(2) 应用于上下句之间

usually + carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and 45 + nitrogen

频度副词 三种构成维生素的成分

副词 另外一种构成维生素的成分

对应关系

对应关系

经典例题 1996 年完形试题的第 46 题

"Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and 45 nitrogen. They are different 46 their elements are arranged differently"

46. [A] in that [B] so that [C] such that [D] except that

答案: [A] in that

分析: 本题应用“对应成分分析法”, 分析如下: 本题所在的这句话的句子结构与本段的第一句的结构一模一样:

Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements

They(指代 Vitamins)are different 46 their elements are arranged differently

通过上述分析, 可以非常明确地看出 46 题与上句中的 because 形成对应, 也就是说 46 题再选出一个表示 because 的选项, 答案为 [A] in that.

经典例题 1996 年完形试题的第 49 题

"(48 Getting) enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for 49 vitamins."

49. [A] exceptional [B] exceeding [C] excess [D] external

答案: [C] excess

分析: 本题可应用“对应成分分析法”, 分析如下: 本题需要选出一个修饰 vitamins 的形容词, 我们发现前边的从句中也有一个修饰 vitamins 的形容词 enough, 而且前后两句有着明确的逻辑关系——让步关系的主从句。



通过上述分析, 可以非常明确地看出 49 题与上句中的 enough 形成对应成分, 而且两者为对立的关系, 所以本题的答案就是去 4 个选项中找一个 enough 对立的选项即可, [C] excess 是 enough 的对立选项, 故为正确答案。

第五节 完形填空得分要领

要做好英语知识运用, 以下四个方面是禁忌:

1. 切忌边读边做题。有的考生为了节省时间, 边读边做题, 如此做法对文章没有宏观的认识, 把握不住语篇的连贯性和逻辑关系, 结果是断章取义, 一错再错, 本来想事半功倍, 结果适得其反。

2. 避免孤立思维。英语知识运用之所以不同于词汇语法填空, 就是因为英语知识运用是在语篇的层次上考查学生运用英语的综合能力。因此, 即使选项是对词汇语法的考查, 考生也要从上下文入手, 对词的选择不仅要符合语法结构的要求, 更要满足上下文语义的要求。

3. 不能定势思维。我们知道, 英语单词一词多义、一词多用的现象很多, 所谓的思维定势就是只

知其一,不知其二。翻开《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》,你就知道一个简单的介词:“with”用法多达 16 种,因此在平时的词汇学习中,考生要多了解和掌握词汇的多义和多用现象。

4. 不要忘记复读。做完题目后复读是被很多考生忽视的一个环节,有的考生即使复读也是流于形式,但是不要忘记英语知识运用来源于一篇完整的短文,我们的答案应该还短文以原貌。因此,只有有意识地复读整篇文章,才能感悟出所选答案是否和文章匹配、上下文是否自相矛盾、语篇连贯是否顺畅,复读决定了哪些选项应该重新考虑。

读题先读题

1996 年完形填空第 46 题

“Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and 46 nitrogen. They are different 46 their elements are arranged differently.”

46. [A] in that [B] so that [C] such that [D] except that

答案: [A] in that

分析: 本题应用“对应成分分析法”,分析如下:本句在“in that”的后面有一个“except that”的从句,因此“in that”是正确答案。

结构一: 一种... 一种...

Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements



They (指代 Vitamins) are different 46 their elements are arranged differently

通过上述分析,可以非常明确地看出 46 题中“because”后面的“in that”是正确答案。46 题转述出

1996 年完形填空第 49 题

“(48) enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for 49 vitamins.”

49. [A] exceptional [B] exceeding [C] excess [D] external

答案: [C] excess

分析: 本题应用“对应成分分析法”,分析如下:本句在“enough”后面有一个“excess”的从句,因此“excess”是正确答案。

关系密切的主从句



通过上述分析,可以非常明确地看出 49 题中“enough”后面的“excess”是正确答案。49 题转述出

考研英语完形填空主要考点

1. 考查对文章主旨的理解。在完形填空试题中,文章主旨是一个非常重要的考点。考生在做题时,首先要通读全文,了解文章的大意,然后才能有针对性地选择答案。
2. 考查对文章结构的理解。完形填空试题通常采用“总分总”或“总分”结构。考生在做题时,要注意文章的结构,特别是开头和结尾的句子,它们往往能揭示文章的主旨。
3. 考查对文章细节的理解。完形填空试题中,经常会有一些细节性的考点,如代词的指代、句子的逻辑关系等。考生在做题时,要注意这些细节,特别是那些与上下文联系紧密的句子。

第二章 完形填空历年真题荟萃

Passage 1 (1996 年真题)

Vitamins are organic compounds necessary in small amounts in the diet for the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, including man.

They do not provide energy, 1 do they construct or build any part of the body. They are needed for 2 foods into energy and body maintenance. There are thirteen or more of them, and if 3 is missing a deficiency disease becomes 4.

Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements—usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and 5 nitrogen. They are different 6 their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin 7 one or more specific functions in the body.

8 enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for 9 vitamins. Many people, 10, believe in being on the “safe side” and thus take extra vitamins. However, a well-balanced diet will usually meet all the body's vitamin needs.

1. [A] either [B] so [C] nor [D] never
2. [A] shifting [B] transferring [C] altering [D] transforming
3. [A] any [B] some [C] anything [D] something
4. [A] serious [B] apparent [C] severe [D] fatal
5. [A] mostly [B] partially [C] sometimes [D] rarely
6. [A] in that [B] so that [C] such that [D] except that
7. [A] undertakes [B] holds [C] plays [D] performs
8. [A] Supplying [B] Getting [C] Providing [D] Furnishing
9. [A] exceptional [B] exceeding [C] excess [D] external
10. [A] nevertheless [B] therefore [C] moreover [D] meanwhile

Passage 2 (1997 年真题)

Manpower Inc., with 560,000 workers, is the world's largest temporary employment agency. Every morning, its people 1 into the offices and factories of America, seeking a day's work for a day's pay. One day at a time. 2 industrial giants like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive 3 reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

4 its economy continues to recover, the US is increasingly becoming a nation of part-timers and temporary workers. This “5” work force is the most important 6 in American business today, and it is 7 changing the relationship between people and their jobs. The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive 8 avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens 9 by employment rules, health care costs and pension plans. For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of 10 that came from being a loyal employee.

1. [A] swarm [B] stride [C] separate [D] slip
2. [A] For [B] Because [C] As [D] Since
3. [A] from [B] in [C] on [D] by
4. [A] Even though [B] Now that [C] If only [D] Provided that
5. [A] durable [B] disposable [C] available [D] transferable
6. [A] approach [B] flow [C] fashion [D] trend
7. [A] instantly [B] reversely [C] fundamentally [D] sufficiently
8. [A] but [B] while [C] and [D] whereas

9. [A]imposed [B]restricted [C]illustrated [D]confined
10. [A]excitement [B]conviction [C]enthusiasm [D]importance

Passage 3 (1998 年真题)

Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They 1 that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the 2 man. But they insisted that its 3 results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the 4 of the English population. 5 contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a 6 agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, 7, is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists 8 history and economics, have 9 two things; that the period from 1650 to 1750 was 10 by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

1. [A]admitted [B]believed [C]claimed [D]predicted
2. [A]plain [B]average [C]mean [D]normal
3. [A]momentary [B]prompt [C]instant [D]immediate
4. [A]bulk [B]host [C]gross [D]magnitude
5. [A]On [B]With [C]For [D]By
6. [A]broadly [B]thoroughly [C]generally [D]completely
7. [A]however [B]meanwhile [C]therefore [D]moreover
8. [A]at [B]in [C]about [D]for
9. [A]manifested [B]approved [C]shown [D]speculated
10. [A]noted [B]impressed [C]labeled [D]marked

Passage 4 (1999 年真题)

Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies 1 low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them 2 and active. When the work is well done, a 3 of accident-free operations is established 4 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

Successful safety programs may 5 greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by 6 rules or regulations. 7 other depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used on every program if maximum results are to be obtained.

There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety 8. The fewer the injury 9, the better the workman's insurance rate. This may mean the difference between operating at 10 or at a loss.

1. [A]at [B]in [C]on [D]with
2. [A]alive [B]vivid [C]mobile [D]diverse
3. [A]regulation [B]climate [C]circumstance [D]requirement
4. [A]where [B]how [C]what [D]unless
5. [A]alter [B]differ [C]shift [D]distinguish
6. [A]constituting [B]aggravating [C]observing [D]justifying
7. [A]Some [B]Many [C]Even [D]Still
8. [A]comes off [B]turns up [C]pays off [D]holds up
9. [A]claims [B]reports [C]declarations [D]proclamations

10. [A]an advantage

[B]a benefit

[C]an interest

[D]a profit

Passage 5 (2000 年真题)

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain 1 consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family 2 he produces a surplus. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 3 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to 4 old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 5 the soil. He may also need money to construct irrigation 6 and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 7. He must either sell some of his property or 8 extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 9 of interest, but loans of this kind are not 10 obtainable.

1. [A]other than

[B]as well as

[C]instead of

[D]more than

2. [A]only if

[B]much as

[C]long before

[D]ever since

3. [A]for

[B]against

[C]of

[D]towards

4. [A]replace

[B]purchase

[C]supplement

[D]dispose

5. [A]enhance

[B]mix

[C]feed

[D]raise

6. [A]vessels

[B]routes

[C]paths

[D]channels

7. [A]self-confident

[B]self-sufficient

[C]self-satisfied

[D]self-restrained

8. [A]search

[B]save

[C]offer

[D]seek

9. [A]proportion

[B]percentage

[C]rate

[D]ratio

10. [A]genuinely

[B]obviously

[C]presumably

[D]frequently

Passage 6 (2001 年真题)

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 1 the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant 2 of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a 3 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses 4 and will strictly control the amount of 5 that can be given to a case 6 a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons media select committee, Lord Irvine said he 7 with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not 8 sufficient control.

9 of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a 10 of media protest when he said the 11 of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges 12 to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 13 the European Convention on Human Rights legally 14 in Britain, laid down that everybody was 15 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

"Press freedoms will be in safe hands 16 our British judges," he said.

Witness payments became an 17 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were 18 to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised 19 witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to 20 guilty verdicts.

1. [A]as to

[B]for instance

[C]in particular

[D]such as

2. [A]tightening

[B]intensifying

[C]focusing

[D]fastening

3. [A]sketch

[B]rough

[C]preliminary

[D]draft