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谢江南 主编



2006

考研英语

完型填空强化新编200篇

破解技巧的“密码锁”
完型填空的“试金石”



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考研英语

完型填空强化新编 200 篇

谢江南(中国人民大学) 主编

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序 言

《考研英语突破系列》是根据最新硕士研究生英语考试大纲，分析近10年的考研试题，参考众多资料编写而成的，该系列包括：

1. 《考研英语阅读理解强化新编200篇》

以常考的阅读理解主题（政治、医学、科技等）分为12大类，每类先分析最典型的考研真题，随后根据该主题为线索提供5~30篇具有针对性的阅读理解试题进行练习，最后总结该主题常用的知识点和重要词语。

2. 《考研英语优秀作文强化新编200篇》

包括应用文50篇和150篇短文，根据考研真题作文的特点，以常考的主题进行分类：50篇应用文根据书信、邀请函等不同形式，150篇短文按照教育、医学、科技等主题，每类先分析最典型的考研真题，随后根据该主题为线索提供5~30篇具有针对性的优秀作文进行专项练习，最后总结该主题常用的知识点和重要词语。

3. 《考研英语完型填空强化新编200篇》

根据考研真题的完型填空特点，以常考的主题（政治、医学、科技等）分为12类，每类先分析最典型的考研真题，随后根据该主题为线索提供5~30篇具有针对性的完型填空试题进行专项练习，最后总结该主题常用的知识点和重要词语。

本套考研书的主要特点有：

1. 紧扣大纲，突出主题。认真分析考研真题，按照不同题材进行分类总结，方便考生领悟出题思路，对专项进行重点突破。

2. 选项新颖，脉络分明。广泛参考国内外试题资料和英文报刊杂志，组织素材，设计试题，每一篇都体现各种题型的精华。根据考研真题归纳常考的主题，精选相关试题，启迪考生开拓性的思路，以达到举一反三，触类旁通之效。

3. 汇总专业词汇，归纳专业考点。每一份考题，特别是阅读，通常有较强的专业性，而不了解一些常考的专业英语和常识是导致许多考生失分的重要原因。本书对每一个主题归纳了在考研中常用的知识点和重要词语，以便考生强化专业英语知识，弥补专业知识不足的缺陷。

编 者

2005年2月于北京



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Unit 1 经济管理类 (共 14 篇)

Passage 1

8:24 - 8:41 17

As fears grow 1 the world economy is going into recession, finance ministers and central bank chiefs from the main industrialized nations have had talks in Washington 2 the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank 3 begin next Wednesday. Correspondents say they have been 4 ways to show the world that decisive action will be 5 to restore confidence.

United States Treasury Secretary emerged from the meeting 6, the group of seven had had 7 he referred to as long 8 intense discussions on how to end the global financial crisis. The communiqué stated that the balance of risks in the global economy had shifted. Without spelling it out the ministers made 9 clear that the danger now was recession 10 not inflation. The communiqué went on to say that each of the seven had to do its part to promote recovery and financial stability 11 keeping markets open.

Japan received the most 12 Tokyo was told that it had to take swift 13 so that it could 14 economic growth and 15 the country's banking crisis. Much of the statement was 16 to developing countries. The seven were worried about the 17 of funds from the emerging markets. Here the discussions 18 on Brazil which has recently seen a billion dollars a day leaving the country. And there was a special message for the Russian representatives who joined the meeting. There had to be faster reform and comprehensive restructuring of the financial sector but there are 19 who believe that that advice will be 20 in the near future.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. and | B. with | C. that 同位语从句 | D. so |
| 2. A. beforehand | B. ahead of | C. prior to | D. in advance of = before |
| 3. A. who | B. it | C. they | D. which |
| 4. A. pursuing | B. searching for | C. looking for | D. chasing |
| 5. A. taken | B. made | C. done | D. brought |
| 6. A. spoke | B. said | C. saying | D. telling |
| 7. A. as | B. what | C. which | D. that |
| 8. A. yet | B. but | C. and | D. still |
| 9. A. what | B. it | C. which | D. that |
| 10. A. yet | B. and | C. however | D. so |
| 11. A. on | B. and | C. while | D. during + 时间, 介词短语 |
| 12. A. application | B. affection | C. attraction | D. attention |



13. A. effort B. activity C. ☒ action D. endeavor
14. ☒ A. ☒ step up B. back up C. add up D. stand up
15. A. verify B. determine C. secure D. ☒ resolve 解决
16. ☒ A. resigned 辞职 B. attributed C. ☒ committed 承诺 D. devoted
17. A. departure B. removal C. dismissal 解雇 D. withdrawal
18. A. imposed B. absorbed C. ascertained D. ☒ centered
19. ☒ A. a few B. few C. plenty D. some
20. ☒ A. followed B. pursued C. received D. obtained

【答案与解析】

1. C 原句可译为：“由于人们对世界经济进入萧条状态的担心有所增加，主要工业国家的财政部长和中央银行行长在华盛顿召开了会议。”从句 the world economy is going into recession 是对 fears 的解释，说明到底是对什么的担心，因此是同位语从句，修饰 fears，引导词只能是 that。
2. D in advance of 是介词词组，意为“在……之前”，用法相当于 before, ahead of 和 prior to，句中需要一个与名词搭配的结构，因此选 D。
3. D 原句说的是，上文所说的年会下周三召开。begin 的逻辑主语是 meetings，因此不能用表示人的 who 和单数 it。如果选 they，逗号后就是一个独立的句子，因此该处填的只能是表示主从句关系的关系代词 which，该句是非限制性定语从句。
4. C 原句可译为：“记者报道说，他们已经在寻求方法向世界显示他们已经采取了措施来重建（恢复）人们的信心。”pursue 意为继续，从事，如：Pursue one's studies/fame/goal. search 意为搜查，如：They are searching the whole forest. 表示寻找应为 search for。
5. A 原句可译为：“已经采取了决定性的行动以恢复人们的信心。”action 与所填词搭配，是被动语态；take 能与 action 构成词组，意为采取行动，如：I felt that it was time for me to take action。
6. C 原句可译为：“美国财政部长从会议地点出来时，说七人小组在如何结束全球经济危机的问题上进行了长时间激烈的讨论”。此处所填的“说”这个词的主语是 Secretary，不能作谓语，又表示伴随的状态，因此用现在分词。say 常和说话的内容搭配，如：He said that he was unwell told. 通常有双宾语，如：He told me a story。
7. B 此处结构是宾语从句。原句可译为：“……进行了一次他称为‘长时间的、激烈的’讨论……”。as 意为“和……一样”，与句意不符，也不能引导宾语从句。B、C、D 都能引导宾语从句，在句中 what 表示“……的东西”，代替某个名词，意思不明确，如：I don't know what you want；which 意为“哪一个”，如：I don't know which shirt you want；that 引导宾语从句时没有任何意义，在主句和从句中都不作任何成分可以省略，如：I don't know (that) you like him so much。
8. C 原句可译为：“……进行了一次长时间的、激烈的讨论……”。句中的 long “长时间”和 intense “激烈的”是这次讨论同时具有的两个特点，彼此并不矛盾，是并列



关系。

9. B it 此处作形式宾语代替 that 从句。在这种结构中, 通常有“动词+it+形容词”的典型结构, 如: We made it clear that we would never surrender.
10. B 根据原句, 部长们表示: 当前的危机是经济萧条, 不是通货膨胀。这两个概念是同时提出的, 两者没有什么特殊的关系, 用表示并列的连词比较合适。yet 表示转折, 如: He is old yet healthy. not useless / however 也表示转折, 但通常连接句子。so 表示因果关系。
11. C 原句可译为: “公报继续说, 七国都将尽自己的努力促进经济的恢复和金融市场的稳定, 同时保持市场开放。” on 意为“在……上”, 与句意不符; and 要求前后结构对称, 在本句中就是说其后应出现与 to promote 对应的不定式。while 意为“同时”, 意思正确, 在句中可看作引导分词作状语。during 是介词, 只能用名词或名词短语作宾语。
12. D 文中说的是世界经济问题, 开了与之有关的会议后, 日本被告知要尽快采取促进经济发展的措施。因此, 日本在此次会议中受到了最多的关注。application 意为“应用、申请”; affection 意为“友情、爱情”; attraction 意为“吸引力”; attention 意为“注意、重视”符合句意。
13. C 参见第 5 题。原句可译为: “日本必须迅速采取行动促进经济发展。” action 意为“行动”, 又能与 take 搭配, 符合句意。activity 意为“活动”; effort 和 endeavor 意为“努力”, 都与 make 搭配, 如: The sick man made great effort/endeavor to get better.
14. A 根据上下文, 日本的经济危机亟待解决, 因此肯定是要促进经济发展。step up 是“促进、加速”的意思, 如: The factory has stepped up production 符合句意。back up 意为“支持”, 如: I've got to back him up. add up 意为“加起来”, 如: I need to add all the numbers up. stand up 意为“站立”。
15. D 根据前文, 日本有较严重的经济问题, 突出的是银行业, 因此日本要解决这个问题。verify 意为“证明(是真的)”; determine 意为“决定”; secure 意为“获得”; resolve 意为“解决”。resolve 能与 crisis 搭配。
16. D 原句应译为: “声明的大部分内容都是针对发展中国家的(说给发展中国家听的)”。此处应选一个表示“针对”、“给予”的词。devote 意为“给予、用于”, 符合句意。resign 意为“辞职”; attribute 意为“归因于”, 如: His good health is attributed to his taking exercises regularly; commit 意为“做(坏事)”。
17. D 此处说的是市场上的资金问题。根据下面巴西的例子, 这里说的是资金从市场流失。四个词都有“使离开”的意思, 指“资金离开银行”用 withdrawal “抽出, 提取(款子)”, 如: She has made several withdrawals from her bank account; departure 表示“人或交通工具出发”, 如: his departure/the departure of the flight; removal 表示“挪走某物”, 如: the removal of the furniture. dismissal 意为“解雇”。
18. D 根据上下文, 这里说的讨论是以解决世界经济危机为目的的, 除概括讨论外, 还重点提了几个国家。前面说了日本银行业的问题, 这里又说到巴西的资金流失,



因此句子的意思是重点讨论巴西。impose 意为“强加”；absorb 意为“吸收”；ascertain 意为“确认”；center 意为“集中”，符合句意。

19. B 根据原文，作者认为经济上必须进行更快的改革，采取广泛的重建措施，文中 but 一词表示转折，即作者认为，前面的想法尽管是对的，确实有必要实施，但在短期内还不会付诸实践。因此可见，认为作者的想法在短期内会付诸实践的人不多。
20. A follow 有“遵从”的意思，如：follow the principles/orders/instruction/suggestion follow the advice 意为“听从建议”；pursue 意为“继续，从事”，如：pursue one's studies/fame/goal，但不能说继续从事一个建议；receive 意为“收到”，但收到是被动的行为，不表示接受，如：I received their invitation but I was too busy to accept it；obtain 意为“得到”，可以说得到某人的建议，但文中的情况是建议已经有了，问题是能不能照着做，因此也不符合句意。

Passage 2

Frankly, it seems that the temptation to throw money and technology at corporate challenges can be pretty powerful. One 1 of the benefit of advanced technologies, companies all 2 often invest hastily in them and in some basic training 3 considering other human factors necessary for success. This is the same as a novice gardener who chooses a 4, 5 the seeds, waters and waits. 6 luck, the garden will 7.

But seldom can business success be 8 luck. Companies that invest in a comprehensive education program to 9 their people understand the rationale 10 the new technologies, and the impact of those technologies 11 their jobs, are more like an 12 gardener. A professional 13 not on luck but on preparation will 14 time to prepare the garden 15 planting, and will research the special needs of different plants.

Frequently companies fail to consider or budget for the single most important 16 in determining the success of new technology: The education of the people who will be managing, operating, maintaining and using the new technologies. 17 considering this investment, companies should also answer the question "Why?" 18 that pursue a deliberate course to understand the potential fears of their people, and deliver appropriate training programs are 19 a far stronger position to 20 the fruits of their investment.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. convicted | B. convinced | C. motivated | D. ensured |
| 2. A. scarcely | B. hardly | C. rather | D. too |
| 3. A. without | B. after | C. upon | D. throughout |
| 4. A. land 73 | B. ground | C. plain | D. plot |
| 5. A. drops | B. sows | C. dispatch | D. send |
| 6. A. Without | B. With | C. For | D. Upon |



- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 7. A. flourish ✓ | B. decay | C. furnish | D. diminish |
| 8. A. put to | B. set to | C. left with | D. left to ✓ |
| 9. A. ensure | B. insure | C. assure | D. reassure |
| 10. A. after | B. behind | C. within | D. between ✓ |
| 11. A. in | B. at | C. onto | D. on ✓ |
| 12. A. novice | B. experienced | C. responsible ✓ | D. familiar |
| 13. A. underlying | B. lying | C. relying ✓ | D. laying |
| 14. A. make | B. spend | C. take ✓ | D. save |
| 15. A. before ✓ | B. during | C. after | D. from |
| 16. A. factor ✓ | B. fact | C. ingredient | D. component |
| 17. A. As | B. When ✓ | C. As soon as | D. After |
| 18. A. Those ✓ | B. Who | C. Which | D. What |
| 19. A. under | B. on | C. in ✓ | D. at |
| 20. A. submit | B. revive | C. amass | D. reap ✓ |

【答案与解析】

1. B be convinced of 相信, 为固定搭配。如: be convinced of the truth/the rightness 确信这个真理/正确性。convicted 意为宣判……有罪, 不合文意; motivated 意为“促动”; ensured 意为“保证”, 后应连接 by, 故排除。
2. D all too 太…, 很…, 为固定搭配。
3. A 译文: “一旦确信高科技的效益, 公司就经常匆匆上马和投资一些基础培训, 而没有考虑其他对成功很必要的人的因素。”
4. D plot 意为一小块地, 其他不合文意。land 意为土地, 不可数名词, 如: a piece of land 一块土地; ground 意为地面; plain 意为平原, 常用复数形式表示单数含义, 如: the Great Plains of the US 美国的大平原。
5. B sows 意为播种, 如: sow the seeds 播种, 其他不合文意。
6. B With 以, 凭, 如: You' ll get over that with practice. 译文见 7 题。
7. A decay 意为腐化; furnish 装饰; diminish 减小不合文意; flourish 意为繁荣。译文: “如果幸运, 花园也会枝繁叶茂”。
8. D leave to chance/fate/luck “碰运气、听天由命”。
9. A ensure 保证, 确保, ensure sth. /ensure sb. sth. /ensure that. insure 意为保险, 如: to insure life 上生命保险; assure 意为保证, 担保, 保证某产品的质量或某项服务或义务的履行, 此处不合文意; reassure 意为向……做保证”, 不合文意。
10. B behind 意为在……之后的、隐藏在背后的, 如: There is something behind the news. 这消息背后有文章。其他不合文意。译文见 12 题。
11. D have/make an impact on/upon 对……有/产生影响, 为固定搭配。
12. B. experienced 上文讲一些公司像 novice gardener, 此处与之相对比, 故 novice 新手; responsible 负责的和 familiar 熟悉的均不合文意。experienced 意为有经验的。译文: “一些公司投资于全面的教育计划, 以确保其员工理解隐藏在新技术之后的



基本原理以及新技术对其工作的影响，这样的公司仿佛是富有经验的园丁”。

13. C rely on 依靠为固定搭配。underlying 意为潜在的；lying 躺着的和 laying 平放，均不合文意。
14. C take (one's) time to do/over sth 慢慢做某事；make time to do 腾出时间做；spend time (on) sth. /doing sth. 花时间做；save time 节约时间。译文见 15 题。
15. A 其他不合文意。
译文：“专业园丁不依赖运气，而以准备为本，他们在种植前花时间备好花园并对各种植物的特殊需求进行科研”。
16. A factor 意为因素。其他均不合文意。fact 意为事实；ingredient 意为成分；component 意为部件。
17. B
18. A Those 指代 companies，其他均不合语法。
19. C be in a position to “由于处境，有权、有可能做……”，为固定搭配。如：I'll be in a position to help you next week. 我下周有可能能够帮助你。
20. D submit 提交；revive 使苏醒；使复兴和 amass 收集均不合文意。reap 意为收割、收获。译文：“一些公司按照精心设计的方式去了解其员工的潜在的恐惧感并给予适当的培训，他们才更有可能收获其投资的成果”。

Passage 3

In 1998 consumers could purchase virtually anything over the Internet. Books, compact discs, and even stocks were 1 from World Wide Web sites that seemed to 2 almost daily. A few years earlier, some people had predicted that consumers accustomed to shopping in stores would be 3 to buy things that they could not see or touch 4. For a growing number of time-starved consumers, however, shopping from their home computer was proved to be a convenient 5 to driving to the store.

A research estimated that in 1998, US consumers could purchase \$7.3 billion of goods over the Internet, double the 1997 total. Finding a bargain was getting easier, 6 the rise of online auctions and web sites that did comparison shopping on the Internet for the best 7.

For all the consumer interest, 8 in cyberspace was still a largely 9 business, however. Internet pioneer Amazon. Com, which began selling books in 1995 and later 10 into recorded music and videos, posted 11 of \$153.7 million in the third quarter, up from \$37.9 million in the same period of 1997. Overall, 12, the company's loss widened to \$45.2 million from \$9.6 million, and analysts did not expect the company to turn a profit 13 2001. 14 the great loss, Amazon Com had a stock market value of many billions, reflecting investors' 15 about the future of the industry.



15 Internet retailing appealed 16 investors because it provided an efficient means for reaching millions of consumers without having the cost of operating 17 stores with their armies of salespeople. Selling online carried its own risks, however, 18 so many companies competing for consumers' attention; price competition was 19 and profit 20 thin or nonexistent.

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|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. assessable | B. available | C. acceptable | D. abundant |
| 2. A. turn up | B. show up | C. bring up | D. spring up |
| 3. A. preferable | B. enjoyable | C. reluctant | D. indifferent |
| 4. A. in all | B. in person | C. before hand | D. in fact |
| 5. A. alteration | B. alternation | C. alternator | D. alternative |
| 6. A. in spite of | B. owing to | C. according to | D. in the light of |
| 7. A. trade | B. owing to | C. commerce | D. deal |
| 8. A. retailing | B. wholesaling | C. wholesome | D. purchasing |
| 9. A. unprofitable | B. profiteering | C. productive | D. repayable |
| 10. A. developed | B. branched | C. separated | D. distributed |
| 11. A. revenue | B. tax | C. tariff | D. Avenue |
| 12. A. consequently | B. though | C. yet | D. however |
| 13. A. in | B. by | C. after | D. until |
| 14. A. Because of | B. Apart from | C. Though | D. Despite |
| 15. A. enthusiasm | B. interest | C. pessimism | D. optimism |
| 16. A. to | B. for | C. about | D. towards |
| 17. A. habitual | B. reutilized | C. customary | D. conventional |
| 18. A. for | B. despite | C. to | D. with |
| 19. A. intense | B. intensive | C. tense | D. intensified |
| 20. A. benefits | B. margins | C. advantages | D. gains |

【答案与解析】

1. B 上句说消费者能够在网上买到所有东西，这句具体罗列能够买到的一些物品。assessable 可估计的；acceptable 可以被接受的；abundant 充足的。
2. D 购物网站几乎每天 (almost daily) 都在迅速地、突然地出现，因此选 D。turn up 到场/来到、调高音量；show up 使醒目、出席/出现；bring up 培养、抚养。
3. C be reluctant to do 意为不情愿做…。preferable (更合意、更合适的) 和 indifferent (漠不关心)，虽然均常与 to 搭配，但 to 是介词，而且 preferable 的主语通常为物，不是人，故排除；enjoyable (令人愉快的) 通常用物做主语。
4. B in person 亲自，指顾客不愿意去买他们不能亲自看到或亲自摸到的物品。
5. D alternative 指一个或几个可供选择的事物、替换物，通常与 to 搭配使用。alteration 改变、变更；alternation 轮流、间隔；alternator 交流发电机。
6. B 该结构与句子有因果关系，故选 B owing to 由于。in spite of 尽管；according to 按照；in the light of 鉴于、根据。