第一章　完形填空

第一节　题型分析

一、题型介绍

完形填空部分的目的是测试考生综合运用语言的能力，即理解篇章和使用词汇、语法的能力。该部分测试的基本形式是：在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文（200～250词）内留有20个空白，每个空白为一题，每题四个选项，要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。一般来说，做题时间为15分钟，分值为10分。完形填空题有如下特点：

1. 该部分首先测试考生对篇章的理解能力。虽然所给文章被抽去了20个词，但整篇文章的内容仍是可以理解的。如果考生不理解整篇文章的内容，就很难选出正确的词填入文中。这也就是完形填空题与以单句形式考核词汇和语法的试题的根本区别。

2. 该部分还测试考生使用词汇和语法结构的能力。文章中留出的每一个空格要求填入一个词，包括结构词和实义词。结构词也就是虚词，有代词、冠词、介词、连词、关系词等。在选用结构词时需要考虑在语法上是否恰当。对实义词的选择既要看意思是否与上下文相符，还要看它与其他词的搭配是否合适。

二、真题透析

上面讲到六级中的完形填空题型不是每年必考，在1997～2011的15年间一共考了13次。以下是历年六级完形真题的题型分布表：

题型 年份	词义 辨析	逻辑 衔接	短语 搭配	语法 结构	考查 实词	考查 虚词	题材	体裁	词数
2011.6	16	2	2	0	18	2	教育	议论文	316
2010.12	15	4	1	0	14	6	经济	说明文	323

题型 年份	词义 辨析	逻辑 衔接	短语 搭配	语法 结构	考查 实词	考查 虚词	题材	体裁	词数
2010.6	14	4	2	0	17	3	生活	说明文	351
2009.12	14	1	3	2	15	5	社会	议论文	305
2009.6	15	2	1	2	14	6	科普	说明文	267
2008.12	13	3	2	2	17	3	人文	说明文	299
2008.6	14	2	3	1	14	6	经济	说明文	309
2007.12	13	3	2	2	13	7	科技	说明文	310
2007.1	14	3	2	1	12	8	自然	说明文	309
2005.6	13	4	3	0	14	6	科技	说明文	295
2003.1	16	2	1	1	17	3	管理	议论文	205
2001.1	13	2	3	2	12	8	教育	说明文	299
1999.6	13	4	2	1	13	7	旅行	说明文	302
总计	183	36	27	14	190	70			平均 词数 299
比例	70.39%	13.85%	10.38%	5.38%	73.08%	26.92%			

通过分析历年真题,我们将完形填空的命题规律总结如下:

(一)文章特点

文章体裁以议论文和说明文为主,极少出现记叙文。文章题材涉及教育、科技、人文等,与六级试卷中其他题型的短文选材类似。文章平均词数为299。

(二)考查对象

历年完形填空中有73%的题考查实义词(也称实词,包括名词、动词、形容词、副词等),而另外27%的题考查结构词(也称虚词,包括介词、连词、冠词、关系词等)。

(三)考查题型

完形填空有词义辨析、逻辑衔接、短语搭配和语法结构四种题型。从考题统计分析来看,词义辨析题和逻辑衔接题是考查的重点,而且逻辑衔接题的比重在不断加大,而语法考查的比重则在减少,甚至不再考查。

③ 从搭配习惯入手。搭配习惯包括很多方面，如固定搭配：同是表示"熟悉"的be familiar to和be acquainted with；习惯搭配："门上的钥匙"介词用to，即key to the door；语法上的搭配：remember to do sth.(记得要做某事)和remember doing sth.(记得做过某事)。考生在具体的解题过程中可根据题干已有的信息(一般是空格前后的信息)来选择与之搭配的选项。

例2：

We __10__ concerned about the high crime rate, but we now believe we understand it.

[A] contain　　　[B] remain　　　[C] maintain　　　[D] sustain

分析：选B。本题选项是形近、近义相结合，属于典型的完形选项设置模式。后三个选项均有"保持，维持"之意，但根据空格后的形容词短语concerned about the high crime rate可知，此空应填入系动词，这四个选项只有remain可作系动词，表示"继续处于某种状态"，故选B。

(三)形近词

部分选项或四个选项外形相似，比如具有相同的词缀或词根。解答此类题通用的办法就是利用词根词缀猜测词义。词根、前缀和后缀是最基本、最有效的单词理解和记忆手段之一，即使选项中有生僻单词或很长的单词，有时只需借助简单的词根、词缀就可以猜测它们的意思。如词根struct表示建造，由此可猜测construction, destruction都与"建造"有关。construction容易记，即"建筑"；destruction含有表"否定，消除"之意的前缀de，则意为"毁灭，破坏"。

例3：

Most people willingly __5__ to the customs of society. Only a few people want to be different from the others, they think these customs are nothing but tiresome things.

[A] conform　　　[B] deform　　　[C] reform　　　[D] uniform

分析：选A。选项中的四个词是形近词，都含有词根form(格式、构成)。如果考生不知道这些选项的意思，就可以用构词法来推测词义：conform含有表示"共同，一起"之意的前缀con，则意为"符合，遵守"；deform含有表示"除去，消除"之意的前缀de，则意为"使变形"；reform含有表示"重复，重新"之意的前缀re，则意为"改革，革新"；uniform含有表示"同一"之意的前缀uni，则意为"使成一样"。结合句意"大多数人愿意_____社会习俗，只有一小部分人特立独行，他们认为社会习俗是非常无聊的事情"，只有conform能使句意通顺，同时，conform to为固定搭配"遵守，符合"，故选A。

demonstrated predictive ability.

Whatever the primitive drives __15__ motivate human beings, satisfying them depends heavily on the ability to __16__ future circumstances. The attempt to predict is often played in a __17__ of knowledge and understanding. If you can understand why certain regular patterns __18__ , you can predict better than if you simply observe those patterns. Thus, human inquiry aims __19__ answering both "what" and "why" question, and we pursue these __20__ by observing and figuring out.

1. [A] exhibit   [B] exaggerate   [C] examine   [D] exceed
2. [A] contexts   [B] circumstances [C] inspections   [D] intuitions
3. [A] underestimate [B] undermine   [C] undertake   [D] undergo
4. [A] specially   [B] particularly   [C] always   [D] generally
5. [A] somehow   [B] somebody   [C] someone   [D] something
6. [A] enact   [B] affect   [C] reflect   [D] inflect
7. [A] meeting   [B] occurrence   [C] encounter   [D] contact
8. [A] patterns   [B] designs   [C] arrangements [D] pictures
9. [A] disappointed [B] absent   [C] inadequate   [D] absolute
10. [A] creates   [B] produces   [C] loses   [D] protects
11. [A] obscure   [B] indistinct   [C] explicit   [D] explosive
12. [A] for   [B] at   [C] in   [D] with
13. [A] distinguish   [B] distinct   [C] distort   [D] distract
14. [A] at   [B] on   [C] to   [D] under
15. [A] why   [B] how   [C] that   [D] where
16. [A] predict   [B] produce   [C] pretend   [D] precede
17. [A] content   [B] contact   [C] contest   [D] context
18. [A] happen   [B] occur   [C] occupy   [D] incur
19. [A] at   [B] on   [C] to   [D] beyond
20. [A] purposes   [B] ambitions   [C] drives   [D] goals

Passage 2

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the information rich and the information poor. And that __1__ does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago.

Passage 5

The translator must have an excellent, up-to-date knowledge of his source languages. He must fill facility in the handling of his target language, which will be his mother tongue or language of habitual __1__ and a knowledge and understanding of the latest subject-matter in his field of specialization. This is, as it were, his professional __2__. In addition to this, it is __3__ that he should have an inquiring mind, wide interests, a good memory and the ability to __4__ quickly the basic principles of new developments. He should be willing to work __5__ his own, often at high speeds, but should be humble enough to __6__ with other people because his own __7__ does not always prove adequate to the task in hand. He should be able to type fairly quickly and __8__ and, if he is working mainly for publication, should have more than a nodding __9__ with printing techniques and proof-reading. If he is working basically as an information translator, let us say, for an industrial firm, he should have the flexibility of mind to enable him to __10__ rapidly from one source language to __11__, as well as from one subject-matter to another, since this ability is frequently __12__ of him in such work. Bearing in __13__ the nature of the translator's work, i.e. the processing of the written word, it is, strictly speaking, __14__ that he should be able to speak the language he is __15__ with. If he does speak them, it is an __16__ rather than a hindrance(障碍), but this skill is in many ways a luxury that he can do away with. It is, __17__, desirable that he should have an __18__ idea about the pronunciation of his source languages even if this is restricted to knowing how proper names and place names are pronounced. The same __19__ to an ability to write his source languages. If he can, well and good; if he cannot, it does not __20__.

1. [A] application   [B] use   [C] utility   [D] usage
2. [A] equipment   [B] language   [C] performance   [D] facility
3. [A] wise   [B] unique   [C] desirable   [D] effective
4. [A] input   [B] grasp   [C] seek   [D] expand
5. [A] on   [B] in   [C] for   [D] by
6. [A] learn   [B] imitate   [C] conduct   [D] consult
7. [A] profession   [B] intelligence   [C] knowledge   [D] style
8. [A] steadily   [B] accurately   [C] regularly   [D] reasonably

possessed by any of their competitors. In the search __7__ the pickings of the forest, the ape-men had __8__ efficient stereoscopic(有立体感的) vision and a sense of colour that the animals of the grasslands did not possess. The ability to see clearly at close __9__ permitted the ape-men to study practical problems in a way that lay far __10__ the reach of the original inhabitants of the grassland. Good long-distance sight was __11__ another matter. Lack of long-distance vision had not been a problem for forest-dwelling apes and monkeys because the higher the __12__, the greater the range of sight—so all they had had to do was climb a tree. Out in the open, however, this simple solution was not __13__. Climbing a hill would have helped, but in many __14__ the ground was flat. The ape-men __15__ the only possible solution. They reared up as high as possible on their hind limbs and began to walk upright. This vital change of physical position brought about __16__ disadvantages. It was extremely __17__ and it meant that the already slow ape-men became slower still. __18__, they persevered and their bone structure gradually became __19__ to the new, unstable position that __20__ them the name Homo erectus, upright man.

1. [A] stout   [B] powerful   [C] wonderful   [D] hopeful
2. [A] match   [B] compare   [C] rival   [D] equal
3. [A] became   [B] equipped   [C] posed   [D] provided
4. [A] immediately [B] heavily   [C] swiftly   [D] instantly
5. [A] driven   [B] doomed   [C] forced   [D] led
6. [A] bestowed   [B] given   [C] presented   [D] endowed
7. [A] for   [B] of   [C] on   [D] at
8. [A] progressed   [B] generated   [C] developed   [D] advanced
9. [A] range   [B] place   [C] way   [D] method
10. [A] from   [B] apart   [C] beyond   [D] above
11. [A] enough   [B] quite   [C] yet   [D] much
12. [A] vision   [B] viewpoint   [C] sightseeing [D] prospect
13. [A] available   [B] enough   [C] sufficient   [D] convenient
14. [A] spaces   [B] aspects   [C] directions   [D] places
15. [A] chose   [B] adopted   [C] accepted   [D] took
16. [A] considerate [B] considerable [C] conservative [D] consistent
17. [A] helpful   [B] suitable   [C] unstable   [D] awful

18. [A] However   [B] Therefore   [C] Meanwhile   [D] Subsequently

19. [A] accustomed   [B] familiarized   [C] adapted   [D] suited

20. [A] obtained   [B] called   [C] deserved   [D] earned

Passage 8

Health implies more than physical fitness. It also implies mental and emotional well-being. An angry, frustrated, emotionally __1__ person in good physical condition is not __2__ healthy. Mental health, therefore, has much to do __3__ how a person copes with the world as she/he exists. Many of the factors that __4__ physical health also affect mental and emotional well-being.

Having a good self-image means that people have positive __5__ pictures and good, positive feelings about themselves, about what they are __6__ of doing, and about the roles they play. People with good self-images like themselves, and they are better able to like others. Having a good self-image is based on a realistic __7__ of one's own worth and __8__ and capabilities.

Stress is an unavoidable, necessary, and potentially healthful __9__ of our society. People of all ages encounter stress. Children begin to __10__ stress during prenatal(出生前的) development and during childbirth. Examples of stress inducing __11__ in the life of a young person are death of a pet, pressure to __12__ academically, the divorce of parents, or __13__ a new youth group. The different ways in which individuals __14__ to stress may bring healthy or __15__ results. One person experiencing a great deal of stress may function exceptionally well __16__ another may be unable to function at all. If stressful situations are continually encountered, the individual's physical, social, and mental health are eventually affected.

Satisfying social relations are vital to __17__ mental and emotional health. It is believed that in order to __18__, develop, and maintain effective and fulfilling social relationships people must __19__ the ability to know and trust each other, understand each other, influence, and help each other. They must also be capable of __20__ conflicts in a constructive way.

1. [A] unstable   [B] unsure   [C] imprecise   [D] impractical

2. [A] normally   [B] generally   [C] virtually   [D] necessarily

3. [A] on   [B] at   [C] to   [D] with

now far more people sit at home and turn on the TV to watch a programme that is being __14__ into millions of homes.

Communication is no longer __15__ concerned with the transmission of informa-tion. The modern communication industry influences the __16__ people live in society and __17__ their horizons by allowing access __18__ information, education and entertainment. The printing, broadcasting and advertising industries are all involved with informing, educating and entertaining.

Although a great deal of the material communicated by the mass media is very __19__ to the individual and to the society __20__ which he is a part, the vast modern network of communications is open to abuse. However, the mass media are with us for better, for worse, and there is no turning back.

1. [A] performed   [B] operated   [C] acted   [D] instructed
2. [A] methods   [B] mean   [C] use   [D] means
3. [A] when   [B] where   [C] what   [D] which
4. [A] refused   [B] received   [C] challenged   [D] followed
5. [A] form   [B] focus   [C] foam   [D] frame
6. [A] dominating   [B] interesting   [C] cunning   [D] frustrating
7. [A] significant   [B] considerate   [C] numerous   [D] enormous
8. [A] disadvantages   [B] opportunities   [C] advances   [D] fortune
9. [A] acceptance   [B] reception   [C] production   [D] permission
10. [A] has   [B] brings   [C] makes   [D] takes
11. [A] which   [B] that   [C] what   [D] where
12. [A] contained   [B] defined   [C] confined   [D] possessed
13. [A] flock   [B] turn   [C] fleet   [D] walk
14. [A] charged   [B] changed   [C] challenged   [D] channeled
15. [A] almost   [B] merely   [C] usually   [D] especially
16. [A] status   [B] condition   [C] life   [D] way
17. [A] broadens   [B] enlarges   [C] enriches   [D] brings
18. [A] of   [B] for   [C] to   [D] toward
19. [A] valuable   [B] common   [C] subtle   [D] worthy
20. [A] for   [B] on   [C] with   [D] of

7. [A] to   [B] for   [C] in   [D] at

8. [A] debate   [B] rest   [C] silence   [D] sleep

9. [A] deficient   [B] effective   [C] efficient   [D] sufficient

10. [A] preserve   [B] search   [C] seek   [D] deserve

11. [A] permanent   [B] fresh   [C] close   [D] relaxed

12. [A] purely   [B] especially   [C] merely   [D] highly

13. [A] responsibilities [B] obligations   [C] duties   [D] privileges

14. [A] tolerates   [B] encourages   [C] endows   [D] provides

15. [A] attend   [B] take   [C] participate   [D] enroll

16. [A] praises   [B] complaints   [C] compliments   [D] quarrels

17. [A] courage   [B] money   [C] time   [D] property

18. [A] away   [B] aside   [C] along   [D] apart

19. [A] produce   [B] exemplify   [C] develop   [D] identify

20. [A] attributing   [B] sending   [C] giving   [D] allotting

Passage 14

Humans are unique in the extent to which they can reflect on themselves and others. Humans are able to __1__, to think in abstract terms, to reflect on the future. A meaningless, __2__ world is an insecure world. We do not like extensive insecurity. When it __3__ to human behavior we infer meaning and __4__ to make the behavior understandable. __5__ all this means is that people develop "quasi theories" of human behavior, that is, theories that are not developed in a(n) __6__, scientific manner. When doing so, people believe they know __7__ humans do the things they do.

Let's consider an example. In the United States people have been __8__ with the increasing amount of crime for several years. The extent of crime bothers us; we ourselves could be victims. But it __9__ bothers us why people behave in such ways. Why can such things happen? We develop quasi theories. We __10__ concerned about the high crime rate, but we now believe we __11__ it: our criminal justice system is __12__; people have grown selfish and inconsiderate as our moral values weaken __13__ the influence of liberal ideas; too many people are on drugs. These explanations suggest possible solutions. __14__ the courts; put more people in jail as examples to other lawbreaker. There is now hope __15__ the problem of crime can be solved if only

would __5__ out, using its commercial spaces for shops and restaurants, extending them to __6__ more suitable for the information age. It wants train stations as pick-up __7__ for such goods as books, flowers and groceries purchased __8__ the Internet. In a country __9__ urbanites depend heavily on trains __10__ commuting, about 11 million people a day go to its train stations anyway, the company __11__ . So, picking up purchases at train stations spare __12__ extra travel and missed home deliveries.

JR East already has been using its station __13__ stores for this purpose, but it plans to create __14__ spaces for the delivery of Internet goods.

The company also plans to introduce __15__ cards—known in Japan as IC cards because they use integrated __16__ for holding information of train tickets and __17__ passes instead of the magnetic ones used today, __18__ them into a single pass. This will save the company money, because __19__ for IC cards are much less expensive than magnetic systems. Increased use of IC cards should also __20__ the space needed for ticket vending.

1. ［A］privatized ［B］personalized ［C］individualized ［D］characterized
2. ［A］prospects ［B］outlooks ［C］expectations ［D］spectacles
3. ［A］articulately ［B］originally ［C］reluctantly ［D］creatively
4. ［A］unveiled ［B］concealed ［C］demonstrated ［D］displayed
5. ［A］come ［B］go ［C］take ［D］set
6. ［A］endeavors ［B］enterprises ［C］functions ［D］performances
7. ［A］locations ［B］entrances ［C］vicinities ［D］districts
8. ［A］from ［B］above ［C］over ［D］in
9. ［A］when ［B］where ［C］which ［D］that
10. ［A］of ［B］in ［C］about ［D］for
11. ［A］figures ［B］speculates ［C］exhibits ［D］convinces
12. ［A］clients ［B］consumers ［C］merchants ［D］businesses
13. ［A］conjunction ［B］ornament ［C］expenditure ［D］convenience
14. ［A］dedicated ［B］devoted ［C］designated ［D］destined
15. ［A］clever ［B］intelligent ［C］ingenious ［D］smart
16. ［A］chorus ［B］circus ［C］circumference ［D］circuit
17. ［A］transportation ［B］vehicle ［C］bus ［D］commuter
18. ［A］integrating ［B］producing ［C］intensifying ［D］interacting

7. [A] prior   [B] previously   [C] comparatively   [D] particularly

8. [A] illustrates   [B] seals   [C] discovers   [D] finds

9. [A] available   [B] impossible   [C] able   [D] capable

10. [A] tolerable   [B] bearable   [C] compatible   [D] suitable

11. [A] where   [B] which   [C] when   [D] that

12. [A] modernize   [B] specialize   [C] utilize   [D] visualize

13. [A] prevent   [B] develop   [C] invent   [D] represent

14. [A] down   [B] up   [C] to   [D] for

15. [A] search   [B] research   [C] test   [D] experiment

16. [A] recognize   [B] upgrade   [C] realize   [D] debate

17. [A] marks   [B] privileges   [C] products   [D] features

18. [A] popular   [B] precious   [C] intense   [D] humble

19. [A] therefore   [B] otherwise   [C] though   [D] whereas

20. [A] limited   [B] favored   [C] liked   [D] griped

Passage 19

Ever since Henry Ford invented the Model T, America has been romanced by the automobile. Today America is very much a car culture and most people find that owning a car is __1__ to their lives. Modern housing developments usually __2__ up in the suburbs away from city transportation, but __3__ to main boulevards and interstate highways which become a lifeline to support their __4__ lifestyles.

To live in these developments __5__ a car would make modern life almost impossible. One would become a virtual prisoner in his own home. For this __6__ no private home today is built without a driveway and garage. Many homes may even have as __7__ as three or four cars, one __8__ by each member of the family.

Japanese cars, __9__ small in size, are very popular in America because they are very economical to maintain and fuel efficient. In __10__, American cars are neither economical to run nor efficient with fuel. Nevertheless, they are much larger with plenty of __11__ in the trunk storage area and the back seat. However, in __12__ to other developed nations, gas in America is still reasonably __13__. Americans, therefore, tend to clock in more miles on their car every year __14__ of the larger __15__ covered in getting from place to place.

— **33** —

小店。）deal with 意为"处理，安排"，如：Science provides techniques to deal with this problem.(科学为解决这一难题提供了方法。)结合上下文可知选D。

13. A。词义辨析题。distinguish意为"区别，辨别"，distinct意为"清楚的，明显的"，distort意为"扭曲，歪曲"，distract意为"转移"。原文意为"考虑到常人的质疑，我们需要_____预言与理解"，这里我们应该填入有"区别，辨别"之意的词；另外，distinguish between 为常用搭配，意为"区别……和……"，即tell the difference between...。

14. B。短语搭配题。on the basis of是介词的短语搭配，意为"以……为基础"。原句意为"即使我们不理解为什么，我们也愿意根据一些被证明了的预测能力去行动"。

15. C。语法结构题。drive在此为名词，意为"动力"。分析句子结构可知，空格后部分是对drive进行修饰，因而选关系词that引导定语从句。

16. A。词义辨析题。predict意为"预言，预知"，produce意为"生产"，pretend意为"假装，装扮"，precede意为"在……之前"。原句提到"不论最开始激励人们的动力是什么，使人类获得满足在很大程度上有赖于人们对未来环境的_____能力"。因为这里提到是针对未来环境的一种能力，所以应选择"预言"。此外，根据同词复现的原理，我们也能推测本题选A。

17. D。词义辨析题。content意为"内容，容量"，contact意为"接触，联系"，contest意为"争论，竞赛"，context意为"上下文"。原句意为"推测是在知识和理解力相结合的情况下进行的"，选项中只有context才能完整表达原文的意思，所以选D。in the context of 意为"在……情况下"。

18. B。词义辨析题。happen意为"发生，碰巧"，occur意为"发生，出现"，occupy意为"占用，占领"，incur意为"招致"。原文意为"如果你能理解为什么某种固定的模式会_____"，显然，应该填入"出现"。

考点归纳

● happen指偶然发生或出现。如：A funny thing happened in the subway yesterday. 昨天地铁里发生了一件有趣的事。

● occur指具体时间发生具体事情，或指有计划地使某些事或效果"发生"。如：Heavy rains occur during a summer monsoon. 暴雨出现在夏季季风期。

● incur指"招致，引起"，相当于cause。它通常指招致一些不愉快的事情发生。如：She had incurred the wrath of her father by marrying without his consent. 她未经父亲同意就结了婚，使父亲感到震怒。

19. A。短语搭配题。aim at意为"瞄准,针对"。

20. D。词义辨析题。purpose意为"目的,意图",ambition意为"野心,雄心",drive 意为"推动力,驱使",goal意为"目的,目标"。原句意为"我们要通过观察和 计算来达到这些_____",这里应该填入"目标"。

Passage 2

* **文章精要**

文章讨论了数字鸿沟的问题。文章认为,由于网络的快速发展,过去被认为 非常悲观的数字鸿沟问题现在变得乐观而有希望。网络的介入使得国家之间的 联系更加密切。文章同时指出引进外资是一种正确、合理的手段,不存在侵犯国 家主权的问题。

* **解析**

1. A。逻辑衔接题。在文章的第一行中作者就提到了digital divide(数字鸿 沟),由原词复现可知此处应选divide。

2. B。词义辨析题。obscure意为"模糊的,不清楚的",visible意为"看得见的,明 显的",invisible意为"看不见的,不明显的",indistinct意为"不清楚的,模糊 的"。上文提到作者二十年前对这种数字鸿沟的现象持悲观态度,而现在新 的情况出现了,虽然不是很明显。空格后的however表明此处所要表达的意 思应该与后面的new相反,而空格前的less已经含有否定意义,因此选B。

3. A。词义辨析题。force意为"力量,武力",obstacle意为"障碍",event意为"事 件",surprise意为"惊奇,诧异"。原文意为"现在有新的、乐观的_____来对 抗数字鸿沟",故选A。

4. C。词义辨析题。seriously意为"认真地",entirely意为"完全地",actually意为 "实际上",continuously意为"连续地"。根据句意可知,C项符合。

5. B。词义辨析题。negative意为"消极的",optimistic意为"乐观的",pleasant意 为"令人愉快的",disappointed意为"令人失望的"。前文说有积极的力量在对 抗数字鸿沟的不利因素,因此,实际上我们有理由保持乐观的态度,故选B。 另外,接下来第二段的第一句话也对此进行了说明:技术支持让我们有理 由期待数字鸿沟的缩小。

6. D。词义辨析题。develop意为"发展",centralize意为"集中",realize意为"认 识到",commercialize意为"使商业化"。单就词义来说,develop与 commercialize都可以选,但根据下文提到"网络有利于商业途径的普及",可

* 文章精要

　文章主要讲述了未来学家皮尔逊的一些观点以及对未来的一些预测。他指出，未来的科技发展将给人类带来极大的方便，同时，科技也会引发一些社会问题。

* 解析

1. B。短语搭配题。填入的词后为介词together，原文提到"皮尔逊把全世界数百名研究者的工作_____起来，制作出_____技术千年历"，四个选项中只有piece最符合文意。piece together为固定短语，意为"拼凑，结合"。

2. D。词义辨析题。complicated意为"复杂的"，delicate意为"精致的，脆弱的"，subtle意为"狡猾的，敏感的"，unique意为"唯一的，独特的"。结合文意"皮尔逊把全世界数百名研究者的工作汇集起来创作出_____技术千年历。它列出了人们有望看到数百项重大突破和发现的最近日期"，选项中subtle主要用于修饰人；文中没有提到日历的构造及外观问题，故可排除A和B；选项D最符合文意。

3. A。词义辨析题。breakthrough意为"突破"，finding意为"发现"，event意为"事件，活动"，incident意为"事件，事变"。根据原文中的并列连词and可知，填入的词与discoveries在语义上并列，可排除incident与event。结合下文Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine...可知，biggest develop-ments所指应为breakthrough（突破）而不是简单的finding（发现），故选A。

4. B。词义辨析题。expanded意为"膨胀的，扩张的"，extended意为"伸出的，延长的"，enlarged意为"扩大的，放大的"，enriched意为"浓缩的，强化的"。填入的词与life expectancy构成搭配，结合选项可知extended符合文意。extend life expectancy意为"延长寿命"。

5. D。短语搭配题。结合句意"一些极为重大的发展将出现在医学方面，其中包括生命周期的延长以及许多从现在开始至2040年_____使用的人造器官"可知，填入的词应与into use构成搭配，表达"投入使用"之意，选项中只有come into use可表达"开始投入使用"之意。

6. C。词义辨析题。schedule意为"确定时间"，plan意为"计划"，predict意为"预言，预测"，design意为"设计"。文章第一段提到过皮尔逊是未来学家，根据

lifelike意为"逼真的", lively意为"活泼的"。结合文意"人造_____机器人时代的到来意味着人类将无法分辨真人与机器人"和常识可知，由于机器人和真人太像了，才使得人们无法分辨真假，因此应选lifelike。

20. A。词义辨析题。distinguish意为"区别", 常与between构成搭配; differ意为"不一致，不同", 常与from或with搭配; diagnose意为"诊断"; deviate意为"背离……，偏离……", 常与from搭配。根据文意，机器人非常逼真，使人真假难辨，即can't tell the difference between the human and the droids, 故选A。

Passage 4

＊ 文章精要

文章主要讲述了关于网络教学所引发的一些争论。有人认为这种教学方式是为了学生的职业前景，另一些人则认为这一教学方式是导致根本教育改革的主要原因。作者分析了教育的目的及作用，最后列出了提倡网络教学的原因。

＊ 解析

1. A。词义辨析题。distinction意为"区别，差别", topic意为"主题", separation意为"分离，分开", education意为"教育"。文章第一段提出了本文的主旨，讨论有关计算机教学的两种分歧(divides), 空格所在句紧接着说"在这个问题上很少有作者写文章对这种_____进行探讨"。若选topic, 则与前面的subject重复，因此选distinction与前面的divides构成同意复现。

2. A。词义辨析题。campaign意为"战役，活动", practice意为"实行，实践", action意为"动作，作用", goal意为"目标"。分析句子结构可知, to put computers in the classroom"把计算机引入课堂"是对所填入的词的补充说明，结合句意"在这个问题上很少有作者写文章对这种差别或者说矛盾进行探讨——这抓住了把计算机引入课堂的_____的症结所在"可知，"把计算机引入课堂"属于教育方面的活动，选项中只有campaign有此含义，故选A。

3. C。词义辨析题。informal意为"不正式的", basic意为"基本的", technical意为"技术的，技术上的", expensive意为"昂贵的"。该句对教育的目的进行说明："以培养学生获得某种技能为目的的教育是_____教育", 结合选项，可知C项最符合。

4. B。词义辨析题。differently意为"不同地", universally意为"普遍地", conversely意为"相反地，逆转地", regularly意为"有规律地，有规则地"。结合句意"以培养学生获得某种技能为目的的教育是技术教育，这证明了那些

遍认为有一些人天生就不具备这种受教育的能力"。

13. A。词义辨析题。fit意为"适合的"，responsible意为"有责任的，可靠的"，suitable意为"适当的，相配的"，able意为"能干的"。根据文意"随着工业国家乐观情绪的发展，我们开始认为每个人都适合受教育"，此句是上一句意思的转折，虽没有转折性的词but出现，但从came to accept(开始接受)来看，应该是转折。故所表达的意思为适合受教育，选fit。

考点归纳

● fit意为"合适的，恰当的"，指某一意图、场合或使用是合适的。如：a meal fit for a gourmet 适合美食家食用的一餐。

● suitable意为"适当的，相配的"，暗含符合某要求、完成某需要或实现某意图的能力。如：an overcoat suitable for everyday wear 适合平时穿的外套。

14. C。词义辨析题。consider意为"考虑"，forget意为"忘记"，forsake意为"放弃，抛弃"，foretell意为"预言"。根据句意"网络教育提倡者_____这种乐观态度而采用悲观态度"，其中optimistic notion和pessimism相反，结合选项，可知C项最符合文意。

15. D。词义辨析题。believe意为"相信"，become意为"变成"，bear意为"负担，忍受"，betray意为"出卖，背叛"。由上题可知他们采用了悲观态度，因此是背离了令人愉快的前景，故选D。

16. A。词义辨析题。encounter意为"遭遇，遇到"；bank作动词时可与on构成搭配，意为"指望，信赖"；devise意为"设计，发明"，是及物动词，可直接带宾语；seek意为"寻找"。结合句意"_____不确定是因为教育原因还是职业原因而把计算机引入教学，网络教育提倡者经常_____毕业生的就业前景而不是他们的教育_____"可知，A项最符合。

17. A。词义辨析题。emphasize意为"强调"，encourage意为"鼓励"，engage意为"预定，使从事于"，enlarge意为"扩大，放大"。根据句意(见第16题解析)，可立刻排除C和D；此处如果填入encourage，句意则变成鼓励毕业生的就业前景而不是他们的教育……，这有悖于常理，因为二者并不是对立的，故应选A。

18. D。词义辨析题。academy意为"研究院，学会"，position意为"位置"，degree意为"度数，程度"，achievement意为"成就，成果"。根据句意"网络教育提倡者强调毕业生的就业前景胜过他们的学业_____"可知，最符合文意的应为achievement。

19. B。词义辨析题。interact意为"互相作用，互相影响"，introduce意为"介绍，提

been a switch in our plans. 我们的计划完全改变了。

- change指"改变，更换"，同他人交换或替换，通常指同一类。如：change one's name 改换名字/a light that changes colors 改换颜色的灯。
- transform意为"转换，转化"，指改变……的性质、职能或状况。如：The situation has been greatly transformed. 形势已经大大好转。
- turn意为"转动"，指使转动以达到某种结果，如打开、关闭、拧紧或拧松。如：turn the key 转动钥匙/turn a screw 拧动螺丝钉。

11. A。短语搭配题。文中指"从一种语言到另一种语言"，属于泛指，故用another。from one to another意为"从一个到另一个"。

考点归纳

- other可作形容词或代词。作形容词时，指"别的，其他的"，泛指"其他的（人或物）"。如：Do you have any other question(s)? 你还有其他问题吗？
- other作代词时，意为"他人，其他"，指两个人或物中的另一个时，只能用the other，不能用another。如：He has two daughters. One is a nurse, the other is a worker. 他有两个女儿，一个是护士，另一个是工人。
- others是other的复数形式，泛指"另外几个"、"其余的"。在句中可作主语、宾语。如：Some of us like singing and dancing, others go in for sports. 我们中一些人喜欢唱歌和跳舞，其余的人喜欢体育活动。
- the others指"其他东西，其余的人"，特指某一范围内的"其他的人或物"，是the other的复数形式。如：Two boys will go to the zoo, and the others will stay at home. 两个男孩将去动物园，其余的留在家里。
- another既可作形容词，也可作代词，泛指同类事物中的三者或三者以上的"另一个"，只能代替或修饰单数可数名词。如：I don't like this one. Please show me another. 我不喜欢这一个，请给我看看另一个。

12. B。词义辨析题。lack意为"缺乏"，require意为"需要，要求"，face意为"面向，面临"，confront意为"使面临，对抗"。根据文意（见第10题解析），be required of "需要，要求"最符合题意。be lack of "缺乏"；face常用于be faced up的结构，意为"使面临"；confront常用于be confronted with的搭配，意为"面临"。

13. C。短语搭配题。四个选项中，只有mind与bear in构成短语搭配，bear in mind意为"记住"。该句意为"记住翻译工作的本质，即文字的加工处理，严格来说，能够说他所_____的语言是_____"。

14. B。词义辨析题。essential意为"基本的，本质的"，unnecessary意为"不必要

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