



**考研** 英语高分攻略丛书

张洪兵 主 编  
邱 琳 副主编

# 英语 知识运用

—— 考研英语

解题思路与实战



深入解析

科学归纳

讲求实战



化学工业出版社



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· 北京 ·

本书是备战考研英语完形填空题型的专项指南,它包括命题规律解析(以2009年真题为例)、模拟试题(附2008年真题)、答案与解析三部分。本书注重实用的功效,编排科学,选题选材求精。命题规律解析直指考点及应对策略,并以2009年考研英语完形填空真题为例加以解析。精准到位的解析和科学全面的归纳将在考生复习完形填空部分把握考点、掌握解题技巧中起到指点迷津的作用。模拟试题选材自国外近期期刊时文,紧扣命题趋势,全面考察语言能力,开拓学生阅读视野,提高综合运用能力。答案解析部分是在编者多年考研英语辅导的独到经验基础上精心编写的,重在点出破题处和解题思路,以期抛砖引玉,受用读者。本书适用于研究生入学考试前的应试准备,也可供大学英语四级以上水平的读者用以提高英语知识运用能力。

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# 前 言

英语知识运用是考研英语的第一个项目，它的考查形式是广大考生所熟知的完形填空题。这种题型以格式塔心理学和心理语言学为理论基础，从语篇的角度来测试学生综合运用语言知识的能力，特别是句子之间，子句之间和子句内部的逻辑结构，同时还有词汇运用的能力。从本质上看，它是阅读理解题型的一种变体，其难度要更大一些。它通过提供一篇布满间断、零散信息的文章来考查考生对语篇的理解能力。同时，它要求考生能够灵活地使用他们所掌握的句子结构和词汇方面的知识来解决所遇到的问题。从近几年全国考生得分的情况来看，每年的平均得分在4分上下徘徊，得分情况不甚理想。

鉴于此，编者根据考研英语大纲的要求，并深刻地分析该项目的命题特点和规律，精心为广大读者编写了本书。内容涉及诸多知识领域和社会热点问题，难度和真题相当，命题思路紧扣真题特点。每篇练习题都附有解题思路，以帮助考生理解命题思路，理解各种语言现象，训练解题技能。通过30篇完形填空题的实战练习，考生们能更深入地理解考研英语知识运用项目的命题思路和特点，并且在考试中取得理想成绩。

编者建议考生在准备这个项目时，要从文章的上下文中注意词语的四个搭配关系：逻辑搭配、结构搭配、惯用搭配和语义搭配。考生不能孤立地进行练习，而应该把它和阅读理解练习有机地结合起来。这样才能做到万无一失，最终取得考试的成功。

本书由张洪兵担任主编，邱琳担任副主编。参加编写的人员还有：刘璇、牛慧霞、王晓召。张洪兵自2002年起从事考研英语辅导工作，近年来一直和享誉考研英语界的朱泰祺教授搭档在北京、上海、西安、武汉、南京、杭州、太原等城市授课，积累了丰富的经验，辅导效果也得到了广大考生的肯定和认同。

本书适用于研究生入学考试前的应试准备，也可供大学英语四级以上水平的读者使用。

由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，书中不当之处恳请广大读者和从事英语教学的同仁们批评指正。

编者  
2009年4月

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## 英语知识运用解题方法 (以 2009 年考研真题为例)

作为考研英语的第一个项目,英语知识运用一直深受命题教师和广大考生的高度重视。但是,从历年的得分情况来看,全国考生的平均得分一直徘徊在 4 分上下。可以说,在考研英语各个项目中,英语知识运用的难度是最大的,考生得分率也是最低的。究其原因,主要有两点:一是考生们从思想上没有足够重视;二是考生们没有掌握好解题的方法。考研英语大纲规定:英语知识运用不仅考查考生对不同语境中规范的语言要素(包括词汇,表达方式和结构)的掌握程度,而且还考查考生对语段特征(如连贯性和一致性等)的辨识能力。共 20 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 10 分。根据编者对历年真题的分析,可以把英语知识运用的本质特征归纳如下。从表象上看,这个项目和高考英语试题以及大学英语四级试题中的完形填空相似。但实质上,考研英语知识运用重点考查考生对以下三种逻辑关系的把握程度:一是句子之间的逻辑关系;二是句子内部各个分句之间的逻辑关系;三是各个分句中各个成分之间的关系,如主谓关系,宾补关系等。考生们在解题时一定要首先紧紧抓住全文的逻辑主线,其次在上下文中找到相关的提示信息。这样才能做到有的放矢,找到正确答案,绝不能孤立地解题。可以说,每道题在上下文都能找到相关的提示信息。考生们应该重点学会根据逻辑关系去找正确答案。下面,编者以 2009 年的真题为例,详细地解释每道题的解题思路,考生们可以根据这个解题方法去做练习,其解题能力将会得到很大的提高。

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

Research on animal intelligence always makes us wonder just how smart humans are. 1 the fruit-fly experiments described by Carl Zimmer in the Science Times. Fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly 2 to live shorter lives. This suggests that 3 bulbs burn longer, that there is a (n) 4 in not being too bright.

Intelligence, it 5, is a high-priced option. It takes more upkeep, burns more fuel and is slow 6 the starting line because it depends on learning—a (n) 7 process—instead of instinct. Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they've apparently learned is when to 8.

Is there an adaptive value to 9 intelligence? That's the question behind this new research. Instead of casting a wistful glance 10 at all the species we've left in the dust I. Q.-wise, it implicitly asks what the real 11 of our own intelli-



gence might be. This is 12 the mind of every animal we've ever met.

Research on animal intelligence also makes us wonder what experiments animals would 13 on humans if they had the chance. Every cat with an owner, 14, is running a small-scale study in operant conditioning. We believe that 15 animals ran the labs, they would test us to 16 the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for locations. They would try to decide what intelligence in humans is really 17, not merely how much of it there is. 18, they would hope to study a (n) 19 question: Are humans actually aware of the world they live in? 20 the results are inconclusive.

- |                     |                   |                 |                  |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] Suppose      | [B] Consider      | [C] Observe     | [D] Imagine      |
| 2. [A] tended       | [B] feared        | [C] happened    | [D] threatened   |
| 3. [A] thinner      | [B] stabler       | [C] lighter     | [D] dimmer       |
| 4. [A] tendency     | [B] advantage     | [C] inclination | [D] priority     |
| 5. [A] insists on   | [B] sums up       | [C] turns out   | [D] puts forward |
| 6. [A] off          | [B] behind        | [C] over        | [D] along        |
| 7. [A] incredible   | [B] spontaneous   | [C] inevitable  | [D] gradual      |
| 8. [A] fight        | [B] doubt         | [C] stop        | [D] think        |
| 9. [A] invisible    | [B] limited       | [C] indefinite  | [D] different    |
| 10. [A] upward      | [B] forward       | [C] afterward   | [D] backward     |
| 11. [A] features    | [B] influences    | [C] results     | [D] costs        |
| 12. [A] outside     | [B] on            | [C] by          | [D] across       |
| 13. [A] deliver     | [B] carry         | [C] perform     | [D] apply        |
| 14. [A] by chance   | [B] in contrast   | [C] as usual    | [D] for instance |
| 15. [A] if          | [B] unless        | [C] as          | [D] lest         |
| 16. [A] moderate    | [B] overcome      | [C] determine   | [D] reach        |
| 17. [A] at          | [B] for           | [C] after       | [D] with         |
| 18. [A] Above all   | [B] After all     | [C] However     | [D] Otherwise    |
| 19. [A] fundamental | [B] comprehensive | [C] equivalent  | [D] hostile      |
| 20. [A] By accident | [B] In time       | [C] So far      | [D] Better still |

2009 年考研英语英语知识运用部分所选用的文章题材和 2008 年的相似，都是关于“智力”方面的。考生拿到题目之后，应该首先抓紧时间研读文章中的第一句话，因为这是全文逻辑主线的开始，而且第一句不会出考试题目，信息是相对完整的。在今年的考题中，考生首先应该抓住文章中第一句话里的几个中心词：animal intelligence, how smart humans are. 由此，考生可以预见：本文是围绕动物和人

类的“智力”展开的。第一题考的是动词，考生不能去比较四个选项的含义，因为这样做既浪费时间又没有成效。相反考生应该从上文中找到相对应的动词 *makes us wonder*，能找的这一点，本题答案就显而易见了，*Consider* 和 *makes us wonder* 同义。第二题考的是谓语动词，遇到这种情况，首先应该看主语和宾语，其次再看逻辑关系。本句主语为 *fruit flies*，宾语为 *to live shorter lives*，再看上下文的 *experiments* 和 *this*，可以推断，这里的谓语动词必然和研究结果相关，因此，只有 *tended* 符合逻辑要求，而 *happened* 尽管搭配上可以，但从逻辑上看不符合要求，因为科研成果不能仅凭一个偶然事件（*happen to* 表示“偶然”）而获取。第三题难度较大，考生可以发现该题考的是形容词作定语，因此，应该从上下文中找到相关的形容词，上文有 *smart*，下文有 *bright*，再找到下文 *burn longer*，很明显可以看出，这里的形容词应该和 *smart (bright)* 是反义词，所以应该选择 *dimmer*。第四题主要考查学生对上下文逻辑关系的把握，从上文看那些更加聪明的果蝇寿命反而更短，这说明不十分聪明本身成为一种优势，所以，本题应该选择 *advantage*。这里的“*bright*”一词用法很巧妙，既和上文的 *dimmer*（昏暗）相呼应，又和上文的 *smart*（聪明）同义。第五题同样也是逻辑题，一般认为，智力越好，对人或动物而言就越是一种优势。而在该项研究中，人们却发现：智商高却意味着寿命更短。因此，这一点很出人意料，所以本题选择 *turns out*，表示结果与人们的期盼相反。第六题考的是词组 *off the starting line*，表明智力往往起步很慢，因为它必须建立在学习的基础上，这也是人们为拥有智力而付出的一个代价。第七题考的是形容词，考生应从上下文中找到相关的形容词，上文中考生可以找到 *slow*，这里的 *gradual* 与之同义，符合逻辑要求，因此为正确答案。第八题考的是动词，它离不开全文的逻辑主线，既然智力意味着“付出代价”，因此这些动物就学会了何时停止学习，因为停止学习意味着能活得更久。第九题考的是形容词，解题同样离不开上下文，上文讲到 *when to stop*，这就意味着“智力”是有限的，因此，这里应该选择 *limited*。第十题的解题离不开 *cast a glance* 和下文的 *species we've left in the dust*，这里考的是一个副词作状语，修饰 *cast*，从上下文逻辑看，应该选择 *backward*，因为 *species we've left in the dust* 指的是那些已经逝去的物种，只能去回顾。第十一题的解题离不开逻辑主线，到目前为止，作者一直在探讨人类为“智力”所付出的代价，所以应该选择 *costs*。第十二题考的是词组 *on the mind of...*，表示动物也在思索这个问题，即：为“智力”要付出怎样的代价？第十三题的考点是句子中的谓语动词，这里考生首先应该找到主语 *animals*，其次是宾语 *experiments*，再看下文中的 *run a small-scale study*，因而这里的谓语动词应该是 *perform*。第十四题测试上下文的逻辑关系，这是每年必考的重点题目。遇到这种情形，考生要仔细分析上下句之间究竟存在着怎样一种逻辑关系，常考的逻辑关系有：递进，因果，让步，条件，转折等。在这个题目中，下一句显然是对上一句的举例说明，所以应该选择 *for instance*。第十五题也是测试句子之间的逻辑关系，

这里很明显可以看出是条件关系，所以应该选 if。第十六题测试的点看起来是动词不定式，其实，这只是一种表象，从根本上来讲，本题和上句中的 they would test us to 是并列关系，因此，这里应该选择和 to decide 同义的 to determine。第十七题表面上看是测试考生对介词的掌握，其实是考查考生对全文逻辑主线的把握。本文的逻辑主线是：人类为“智力”所付出的代价，因此这里应该选择介词 for，表示“人类为什么需要智力”。第十八题测试上下文的逻辑关系，与第十四题的解题方法相同，这里，考生可以从上下文的句子特征中找到线索：they would test us to... they would try to decide... they would hope to... 很显然是一种并列关系，只不过是强调最后一点，所以应该选择 Above all。第十九题测试点是形容词，从 above all 来看，这个问题显然是最重要的，同时也是最根本的问题，所以应该选择 fundamental。第二十题测试点是介词短语，考生首先要确定介词短语在此处所作的成分，可以肯定是状语。因此，要从上下文中找到相关的状语 actually，表示时间，所以这里应该选择 so far。

从历年的考研英语试题看，英语知识运用更侧重考生对全文逻辑主线的把握、句与句之间关系的掌握以及句子内部各种成分之间关系的理解。要求考生对文章的篇章结构、段落结构和句子结构都要有很好地把握才行。如此看来，全国考生得分率低这一事实也就不难理解了。要想在这一项上得高分，考生首先要通过上下文了解该项考题的本质特点，其次要掌握具体的解题方法，即顺藤摸瓜，瞻前顾后，顾全大局，认清细节。当然，最重要的是实战训练，这也是本书的目的所在。本书中一共有 30 篇练习供广大考生进行实战演练，除 2008 年真题外，其余 29 篇训练内容都是由本书编者精心编写而成，具有无限接近于真题的特点。通过不断地练习，考生的解题能力一定能够得到提高，进而取得理想分数。

## 英语知识运用模拟试题 〈一〉

Everyone has got two personalities—the one that is shown to the world and the other that is secret and real. You don't 1 your secret personality when you're awake because you can control your 2, but when you're asleep, your sleeping 3 shows the real you. In a normal night, of course, people 4 change their position. The important position is the one that you go to sleep 5.

If you go to sleep on your back, you're a very open person. You normally 6 people and you are easily 7 by fashion or new ideas. You don't like to 8 people, so you never 9 your real feelings. You're quite shy and you aren't very confident.

If you sleep on your 10, you are a rather 11 person. You 12 a lot and

you're always easily upset. You're very stubborn, but you aren't very 13. You usually live for today not tomorrow. This means that you 14 having a good time.

If you sleep curled 15 you are probably a very 16 person. You have a low opinion of yourself and so you're often 17. You're shy and you don't normally like meeting people. You prefer to be on your own. You're 18 hurt.

If you sleep on your side, you have usually got a well-balanced personality. You know your 19 and weaknesses. You're usually careful. You have a confident personality. You sometimes feel anxious, but you don't often get depressed. You always say what you think 20 it annoys people.

- |                     |                 |                |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] appear       | [B] hide        | [C] disguise   | [D] show        |
| 2. [A] thought      | [B] behavior    | [C] mind       | [D] movement    |
| 3. [A] position     | [B] shape       | [C] attitude   | [D] condition   |
| 4. [A] hardly       | [B] casually    | [C] frequently | [D] ceaselessly |
| 5. [A] on           | [B] at          | [C] with       | [D] in          |
| 6. [A] warn         | [B] trust       | [C] instruct   | [D] doubt       |
| 7. [A] influenced   | [B] allured     | [C] conquered  | [D] drawn       |
| 8. [A] update       | [B] uplift      | [C] upset      | [D] upgrade     |
| 9. [A] keep         | [B] express     | [C] conceal    | [D] exert       |
| 10. [A] forehead    | [B] shoulder    | [C] stomach    | [D] waist       |
| 11. [A] open        | [B] active      | [C] lazy       | [D] secretive   |
| 12. [A] worry       | [B] know        | [C] think      | [D] love        |
| 13. [A] visional    | [B] ambitious   | [C] spiritual  | [D] arrogant    |
| 14. [A] want        | [B] reject      | [C] enjoy      | [D] hate        |
| 15. [A] of          | [B] up          | [C] with       | [D] down        |
| 16. [A] kind        | [B] mean        | [C] nervous    | [D] pitiful     |
| 17. [A] sensitive   | [B] insensitive | [C] offensive  | [D] defensive   |
| 18. [A] hardly      | [B] generally   | [C] easily     | [D] mildly      |
| 19. [A] muscularity | [B] strengths   | [C] powers     | [D] competence  |
| 20. [A] if          | [B] for         | [C] but        | [D] even if     |

## 英语知识运用模拟试题〈二〉

If your friends and family get fat, chances are you will too, researchers report

in a new study that suggests obesity is “socially contagious” and can spread easily from person to person.

The large, federally funded study found that to be true 1 your loved ones 2 far away.

3 ties seemed to play a (n) 4 strong role, even more than genes are known to do. The study found a person's 5 of becoming obese 6 57 percent if a friend did, 40 percent if a sibling did and 37 percent if a spouse did.

Researchers think it's more than 7 people with similar eating and exercise habits hanging out together. 8, it may be that having relatives and friends who become obese 9 one's idea of what is a (n) 10 weight.

Obesity is a 11 public health problem. About 1.5 billion adults worldwide are overweight, 12 more than 400 million who are obese. Two-thirds of Americans are either overweight or obese. Much of the recent research 13 has been on the intense hunt for obesity genes involved in 14 or calorie burning. 15 has been mainly centered on helping individuals 16 their weight through 17 diet and fitness. The findings could 18 a new avenue for treating this worldwide 19. The researchers said it might be helpful to treat obese people in groups instead of just the 20.

- |                     |                   |                |                 |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] in case      | [B] in that       | [C] as long as | [D] even if     |
| 2. [A] went         | [B] left          | [C] lived      | [D] traveled    |
| 3. [A] Cultural     | [B] Social        | [C] Family     | [D] Blood       |
| 4. [A] surprisingly | [B] exclusively   | [C] peculiarly | [D] uniquely    |
| 5. [A] ratios       | [B] opportunities | [C] rates      | [D] chances     |
| 6. [A] went up      | [B] brought up    | [C] came up    | [D] took up     |
| 7. [A] only         | [B] exactly       | [C] just       | [D] simply      |
| 8. [A] However      | [B] Instead       | [C] Whereas    | [D] Moreover    |
| 9. [A] views        | [B] forms         | [C] confirms   | [D] changes     |
| 10. [A] acceptable  | [B] thinkable     | [C] imaginable | [D] conceivable |
| 11. [A] personal    | [B] global        | [C] national   | [D] tribal      |
| 12. [A] embracing   | [B] consisting    | [C] including  | [D] comprising  |
| 13. [A] point       | [B] center        | [C] key        | [D] focus       |
| 14. [A] diet        | [B] appetite      | [C] food       | [D] smell       |
| 15. [A] Curing      | [B] Prescription  | [C] Healing    | [D] Treatment   |
| 16. [A] hold        | [B] dominate      | [C] curb       | [D] keep        |
| 17. [A] good        | [B] better        | [C] bad        | [D] worse       |



18. [A] open [B] begin [C] start [D] initiate  
 19. [A] disease [B] plague [C] epidemic [D] spell  
 20. [A] person [B] one [C] people [D] individual

## 英语知识运用模拟试题〈三〉

On average, women live seven years longer than men, although in some parts of the developing world the gap is not as wide. Men of all ages in 1 countries run a greater risk of dying than women. This is 2 true of young men and those 3 60.

At first, it was thought that this difference had 4 origins and might, for example, be due to sex hormones. 5, a study carried out in German monasteries and convents found that monks lived almost as long as nuns and other women. It seems clear that 6 and living conditions play a greater role in life expectancy than 7 differences.

The average life expectancy of men is probably shorter than that of women because they run more risks and are more 8 down by stress and work—unless they happen to live in a monastery. The fact that men 9 pay less attention to their health may also be 10.

11 the maximum life span for the human species is 12 by the human genotype, a person's 13 life expectancy is not only a matter of genes. 14 and other environmental factors have a strong influence 15 how long we live. Together with genes, these factors can 16 how many free radicals—which damage cells—are created as the body 17 energy, and how effectively these can be rendered harmless and the damage 18. Some researchers believe that, with the help of newly developed 19, it will also be possible to one day 20 the human life span.

1. [A] commercialized [B] mechanized [C] modernized [D] industrialized  
 2. [A] commonly [B] particularly [C] generally [D] usually  
 3. [A] over [B] under [C] from [D] at  
 4. [A] chemical [B] biological [C] psychological [D] historical  
 5. [A] Therefore [B] Moreover [C] However [D] Furthermore  
 6. [A] belief [B] behavior [C] food [D] lifestyle  
 7. [A] genetic [B] physical [C] spiritual [D] mental  
 8. [A] turned [B] put [C] weighed [D] laid  
 9. [A] collectively [B] generally [C] specifically [D] greatly

- |                   |                  |                 |                 |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 10. [A] serious   | [B] severe       | [C] substantial | [D] significant |
| 11. [A] Although  | [B] If           | [C] So          | [D] When        |
| 12. [A] deceived  | [B] demonstrated | [C] determined  | [D] defined     |
| 13. [A] private   | [B] individual   | [C] special     | [D] typical     |
| 14. [A] Affection | [B] Satisfaction | [C] Relaxation  | [D] Nutrition   |
| 15. [A] on        | [B] to           | [C] at          | [D] with        |
| 16. [A] request   | [B] order        | [C] dictate     | [D] govern      |
| 17. [A] forms     | [B] generates    | [C] destroys    | [D] breaks      |
| 18. [A] repaired  | [B] recovered    | [C] reformed    | [D] refreshed   |
| 19. [A] tablets   | [B] doses        | [C] drugs       | [D] pills       |
| 20. [A] keep      | [B] maintain     | [C] enlarge     | [D] extend      |

### 英语知识运用模拟试题〈四〉

Hiring managers don't want to hear a lot of things during an interview? Confessions of a violent past, a cell 1 ring, a toilet flush. 2 job seekers have committed these interview gaffes (失礼) and worse, according to CareerBuilder.com's annual survey of the 3 interview mistakes.

Odd behavior isn't the 4 way to ruin your chances of landing a job. When hiring managers were asked to 5 the most common and damaging interview mistakes a 6 can make, 51 percent listed dressing inappropriately, forty-nine percent 7 badmouthing a former boss as the worst offense, 8 48 percent said appearing disinterested. Arrogance (44 percent), insufficient answers (30 percent) and not 9 good questions (29 percent) were also top answers.

To 10 your interview is smooth and error-free, follow these 11. Do some research: When you walk into a job 12, knowledge of the company's history, goals and 13 activity proves to the interviewer that you are not only 14 for the interview, but also that you want to be a part of the organization. Don't lie: If the conversation 15 to a topic you're not knowledgeable about, 16 you don't know the answer and then explain how you would go about finding a 17. Displaying your problem-solving skills is better than babbling about something you don't understand. Keep it professional. 18 interviewers often try to create a comfortable setting to 19 the job seeker's nerves, business decorum (举止适宜) shouldn't disappear. Avoid offering personal details that can be controversial or have no relevance 20 the position, such as political and reli-

gious beliefs or stories about a recent break-up.

1. [A] alarm [B] phone [C] clock [D] bell
2. [A] Although [B] Though [C] However [D] Yet
3. [A] best [B] most [C] worst [D] fewest
4. [A] only [B] first [C] very [D] just
5. [A] mention [B] call [C] name [D] give
6. [A] worker [B] person [C] clerk [D] candidate
7. [A] cited [B] regarded [C] took [D] quoted
8. [A] but [B] while [C] as [D] when
9. [A] deriving [B] asking [C] answering [D] preparing
10. [A] imagine [B] confirm [C] ensure [D] promise
11. [A] tips [B] ideas [C] points [D] examples
12. [A] market [B] competition [C] negotiation [D] interview
13. [A] main [B] important [C] current [D] daily
14. [A] competent [B] prepared [C] confident [D] suitable
15. [A] drifts [B] leads [C] directs [D] changes
16. [A] pretend [B] decide [C] deny [D] admit
17. [A] key [B] measure [C] method [D] solution
18. [A] Because [B] Although [C] If [D] Since
19. [A] ease [B] increase [C] improve [D] set
20. [A] on [B] with [C] to [D] for

## 英语知识运用模拟试题〈五〉

Small, cheap mini-notebooks, or “netbooks” as they have come to be called, are a hot-selling consumer product. The first to appear on the market, a year or so ago, were 1 at children. But now they are 2 popular not just with families and first-time computer buyers but also with power users who want 3 small, lightweight and cheap.

The number of netbooks 4 is growing as more producers pile into the market. But if you are buying one, avoid the 5 to get the slickest, most powerful machine available. Much advice on offer online 6 souping up the specification of a netbook 7 it can run Microsoft's Windows XP operating system, 8 than the free, open-source Linux system that is offered as standard 9 many netbooks.

Yet increasing the specification only makes 10 for people who want to run Windows and specific Windows-based 11. The extra hardware and software costs start to 12 the price of a netbook towards that of a standard laptop, which will 13 be better because it has a bigger processor and 14 graphics. For many users, the basic, free software 15 with a netbook will be quite enough.

The upshot is that netbooks are great as cheap, 16 and small computers for performing basic tasks—17 if the pre-installed software does what you want it to. They will never 18 power users who want to edit video and play 19 games, but they are not 20 to. Provided they do not expect too much, most users will be delighted with them.

- |                       |                  |                 |                 |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] faced          | [B] pointed      | [C] aimed       | [D] focused     |
| 2. [A] confirming     | [B] testifying   | [C] approving   | [D] proving     |
| 3. [A] something      | [B] anything     | [C] nothing     | [D] everything  |
| 4. [A] suitable       | [B] identifiable | [C] available   | [D] feasible    |
| 5. [A] attempt        | [B] temptation   | [C] possibility | [D] potency     |
| 6. [A] suggests       | [B] supplies     | [C] supports    | [D] indicates   |
| 7. [A] because        | [B] so           | [C] yet         | [D] but         |
| 8. [A] more           | [B] other        | [C] rather      | [D] often       |
| 9. [A] for            | [B] on           | [C] in          | [D] with        |
| 10. [A] decision      | [B] reference    | [C] meaning     | [D] sense       |
| 11. [A] appliances    | [B] applications | [C] functions   | [D] operations  |
| 12. [A] push          | [B] promote      | [C] propel      | [D] prompt      |
| 13. [A] variantly     | [B] variously    | [C] variably    | [D] invariably  |
| 14. [A] superfluous   | [B] superable    | [C] superior    | [D] senior      |
| 15. [A] fitted        | [B] furnished    | [C] equipped    | [D] shipped     |
| 16. [A] vulnerable    | [B] economical   | [C] slight      | [D] simple      |
| 17. [A] exceptionally | [B] specially    | [C] especially  | [D] exclusively |
| 18. [A] satisfy       | [B] cater        | [C] adapt       | [D] agree       |
| 19. [A] intricate     | [B] elaborate    | [C] advanced    | [D] perplexed   |
| 20. [A] meant         | [B] exposed      | [C] permitted   | [D] subjected   |

## 英语知识运用模拟试题〈六〉

Business, government and industry have all become addicted to information.