# 英语专业逻四级完形

# 高分特训

本册主编◎吴 慧 汪巧杰 陆炎奇

分阶段梯度训练,

使备考循序渐进, 渐入佳境 解读考点设计,

突出考试重点

全方位全考点模拟练习, 详尽解析清除理解盲点



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# 内容提要

本书是"英语专业四八级考试金牌备考教程"之一,针对英语专业四级考试中完形填空的题型编写。本书对该题型的命题特点及答题思路做了简洁明了的介绍。三个阶梯训练的难度与深度略低于实际考试的程度,但是高分特训的内容则等同于甚至高于实际考试的难度,目的是降低读者使用本书的心理压力,建立备考自信,由浅入深,循序渐进,最终达到高分特训的目的。

本书所有篇章均配有详尽解析,为读者彻底清除答题盲点,同时使读者通过阅读后面的详解,逐渐理清解题方法,在考试中应对自如。

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# 前言

2004年2月教育部高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会颁布了英语专业四级考试大纲和新的考试样题,并于2005年正式开始实施。

完形填空是英语专业四级考试的一个重要组成部分。《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》(2004年新版)指出:"完形填空部分的测试目的是测试学生的综合语言知识和技能。"新考试大纲对完形填空的要求如下:"在一篇约250个单词,题材熟悉,难度中等的短篇中留出20个空白,要求考生能在全面理解所给短文内容的基础上,选择一个最佳答案使短文意思和结构恢复完整。"这一题型在考试中只占10分,却一直是考生失分较多的题型。为了帮助广大考生从根本上提高解决完形填空题目的能力,特编著出版此书。本书具有以下特点:

# 紧扣考纲,针对性强

本书紧扣最新的英语专业四级考试大纲,深入分析完型填空题目的出题特点,细化并总结了这一题型的应试技巧,帮助考生逐渐熟悉并适应这一题型,有针对性地复习和准备考试。

# 解析详尽,启发思路

本书根据英语专业四级考试的命题要求,对每篇选材中问题的答案都给出详细的翻译及选择某个答案的原因。力求做到从解题思路上启发考生,使考生能对这种解题方法举一反三,从而能较熟练地运用到今后的实际解题过程中。

# 分层推进,有效助考

针对有些考生觉得面对 20 个空白处,要将缺失信息补全有困的情况,本书特意将空白处有少至多,分层推进,让考生有一个逐步适应的过程。所选的文章的难度也由浅入深,让考生在适应中渐渐提升能力,从而消除考生对完形填空题型的恐惧,真正做到胸有成价,坦然面对考试。

# 选题新颖,开卷有益

本书中所有的文章遴选及题目的设计均由有着多年英语专业教学 经验的一线教师完成,相信广大考生在了解了英语专业四级考试完形 填空题型的特点和解题技巧,并进行大量解题训练,对照本书详细的题 解,知晓自己出错的原因后,一定可以从容应对这一考试题型。

最后,预祝所有即将参加英语专业四级考试的考生们在考试中取得好成绩!

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# 在阅读前你应该知道的

完形填空题型中的每一个空格都不是孤立存在的,它是整个篇章的一部分,与上下文有着明显或微妙的关系,因此在做答时就要考虑到各选项与上下文的联系。通常这种联系或关系为考生做出正确选择提供了各种线索:

- 1. 语义线索: 在完形填空中,某些项的选择可以根据"语义"来决定,即已有的词或句子的语义决定着必须选择某个选项,否则整个文章的语义逻辑就不通,内容就与作者的原意不一致。
  - 2. 语法线索: 指所填入的词与上下文可能发生的语法方面的联系。
- 3. 词汇线索:有些完形填空要填入的词与上下文其他词有各种联系,文中的词往往在词义上或搭配上决定了应填入的词。
- 4. 概念线索: 在完形填空题的上下文中,有时会出现一些词与空格内需要填的词同指一个人或事物,甚至可以在上下文中找到应填的同一个词。
- 5. 语篇线索: 有时完形填空的各选项同为表示一定逻辑关系或承接关系的词或词组。选项同为单词时首先看四个选项是否词性相同。若连词、副词混杂,先分析原句成分是否完整,可参考标点符号或其他连词的存在。确定所需的词性后,再判断逻辑题在原文中所涉及的范围。有时只是几个词之间的关系。常出现在填空部分的表示逻辑关系的有连词、副词、语气词及插入语、词组(介词词组)等。
- 6. 超语言线索: 在完形填空考题中,有时不是利用以上几种线索便可以决定选项,这时往往要根据自己对试题内容的有关背景知识的了解来决定填入的选项。

在做整篇文章的完形填空题时,首先重视首句,把握开篇。英语文章的段首句往往是这段文字的中心句。同时,多数填空题的第一句都是完

整句,仔细阅读段首句有利于考生判断文章的题材,预测文章的主题及与文章主题相关联的一些关键词。

其次,通读全文,把握大意。虽然所给的文章有缺失的信息,但人们在 阅读时会在潜意识里将缺失的信息补充完整,而通读全文将有利于考生 确立正确的背景知识,为正式的填空做好充分的准备,从而根据上文部分 地挑选出自己感觉符合上下文的答案来。

再次,寻找线索,初选答案。在初步做出部分答案的基础上,考生对文章的大意和主要脉络有了更深一层的了解。此时,针对那些在通读过程中尚未轻易猜测出答案的题目,考生就可利用语篇线索并结合文章的主题及自身已具有的背景知识做出答案。此外,一些关键词或概念,作者往往会在文中反复使用,或以近义词或反义词的形式反复提及,考生也可依据这些线索找出正确答案。

最后复读全文,调整答案。所有问题答完后,考生最后还应把全文加上所选的答案,从头至尾再读一遍,凭借自己的语感,从语义、语法和语境等角度,结合自己的背景知识再考虑一番,审核自己的答案,将错误率降到最低限度。

真正的高分不是一蹴而就的,本书使读者通过扎实的阶梯训练,循序渐进,逐步完成由浅入深、厚积薄发的过程。每题详尽的解析旨在使读者逐渐形成清晰的思路,在真正的考试中做到从容应对。

# 一、阶梯训练

# 阶梯练习T

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. Read the passage through. Then, go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C, D for each blank in the passage. Mark the corresponding letter of the word or phrase you have chosen with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

# Exercise 1

Only 10 to 20 per cent of laughing is a response to humor. Most of the time it's a message we send to other people — communicating joyful disposition, a willingness to \_\_1\_ and so on. It occupies a special place in social interaction and is a fascinating feature of our biology, with motor, \_\_2\_ and cognitive components. Scientists study all kinds of emotions and behavior, but few focus on this most basic ingredient. Laughter gives us a \_\_3\_ that we have powerful systems in our brain which respond to pleasure, happiness and joy. It's also involved in events such as \_\_4\_ of fear.

You only have to look at the primates closest to humans to see that laughter is <u>5</u> not unique to us. I don't find this too surprising, because we're only one among many social species and there's no reason why we should have a monopoly <u>6</u> laughter as a social tool. The great apes,

such as chimpanzees, do something similar to humans. They open their mouths wide, expose their teeth, retract the corners of their lips, and make loud and repetitive vocalizations in situations that tend to \_\_7\_\_ human laughter, like when playing with one another or with humans, or when tickled. Laughter may even have evolved \_\_8\_\_ primates. We know that dogs while playing have strange \_\_9\_\_ of exhalation (呼气) that differ from other sounds made during passive or aggressive confrontation.

But I think we need to be careful about over-interpreting panting behavior in animals 10. It's nice to think of it as homologous to human laughter, but it could just be something similar but with entirely different purposes and evolutionary advantages.

1. A. know	B. tell	C. hear	D. bond
2. A. reasoning	B. emotional	C. judgmental	D. pleasing
3. A. method	B. sense	C. reply	D. clue
4. A. release	B. evasion	C. avoidance	D. escape
5. A. seemingly	B. clearly	C. merely	D. barely
6. A. for	B. at	C. on	D. to
7. A. provoke	B. evoke	C. stir	D. awake
8. A. long before	B. shortly after	C. from	D. into
9. A. examples	B. systems	C. displays	D. patterns
10. A. at ease	B. at present	C. at work	D. at play

# Key to Exercise 1

1—5 DBDAB 6—10 CBADD

# Answers and explanations for Exercise 1

- 1. D。本句句意: 只有 10%到 20%的笑是与幽默有关,大多数时间我们用 笑来向别人传达某种信息,诸如: 表明愉悦的态度,愿意与别人结交等。 从给出的四个选项中,根据句意我们不难判断正确的答案应为 D,因为其 他三个词的词性均为及物动词,在用法上与空格所需的语法要求不符合。
- 2. B。本句句意: 笑在社会交往过程中起着重要的作用,它具有认知的、

原动的特征。据此,我们可以判断出与"认知的"相对应的特征应该是"情感的",接下来一句科学家对情感与行为的研究证实了这一点。四个选项中只有 emotional 符合句意要求,故正确答案为 B。

- 3. D。科学家对于情感和行为的研究应该为人们提供了某种佐证或线索,而非方法、意识、答复,所以,正确答案应为 D。
- 4. A。本句句意: 笑不仅告诉了人们笑表明了在人脑中对于愉悦、幸福、 高兴有着很强的反应系统,同样,笑也涉及对于恐惧的释放。只有 release 满足这一句意要求,故正确答案为 A。
- 5. B。此句从语法结构上看需要一个副词,强调说明笑在其他灵长类动物身上也存在,不只存在于人身上,这一点是显而易见的。所以,正确答案应为 clearly。
- 6. C。本文作者认为人类不是唯一一种将笑作为社交工具的物种,其他动物身上也存在,为什么我们独独将人类的笑视作社交工具呢? monopoly 后面应跟介词 on,所以,正确答案为 C。
- 7. B。本句句意: 其他诸如猿和猩猩也会有和人类很类似的行为,如呲 牙和将嘴角抽起来……均会引得人们笑起来……provoke 意为"惹怒, 挑衅"; evoke 意为"激起,诱发"; stir 意为"搅动,搅拌"; awake 意为"叫 醒,唤醒"。只有 B 项符合文章的含义,所以,正确答案为 B。
- 8. A。本文作者通过研究推断或许笑甚至在远远早于灵长类动物的其他 动物身上就存在了。例如狗在玩耍时就会发出奇怪的呼气声。所以, 从时间顺序上来判断只有 A 项符合逻辑,故正确答案应为 A。
- 9. D。从本句句意上我们可以判断出作者是想说狗在玩耍时呼气的方式与被动或主动进攻时的方式不同。只有 patterns 符合句意要求,故正确答案应为 D。
- 10. D。上段文字已明确告诉了我们有关其他动物行为的研究是针对它们在玩耍时的行为的,而给出的四个选项中只有 at play 表达的是这个含义,所以,正确答案应为 D。

## Exercise 2

For three decades, art criticism in America was the domain of a rulegiving prophet, and woe to those who drew his wrath. A few brief paragraphs might launch a career or 1 it. Where his 2 came to

rest, as it did for a time on the paintings of Jackson Pollock, there followed national celebrity and success. At the peak of his power — so it was said — the 3 of paintings sold by an artist was a coefficient (系数) of the number of paragraphs he had bestowed 4 the artist's work.

But there is  $_{5}$  to the tale. The prophet also practiced the fine art of winning enemies  $_{6}$  influencing people, and in the end there came to be too many of the former. Appropriately, a(n)  $_{7}$  disciple (弟子,门徒) became the instrument of betrayal, publicly  $_{8}$  the critic of deliberately destroying artworks that he had been charged to  $_{9}$ . There followed open scandal, disgrace, and ignominy.

So runs the myth of Clement Greenberg(1909 - 1994), most articulate and forceful voice in American art criticism in the postwar years and now the \_\_10\_\_ of a new biography by Florence Rubenfeld.

uphold	В.	enhance	C.	cripple	D.	stimulate
favor	В.	fame	C.	sympathy	D.	influence
number	В.	value	C.	quality	D.	price
to	В.	upon	C.	in	D.	from
most	В.	less	C.	more than	D.	more
rather than	В.	while	C.	instead of	D.	by
artist	В.	former	C.	enemy	D.	supportive
accusing	В.	praising	C.	lamenting	D.	awarding
evaluate	В.	criticize	C.	safeguard	D.	destroy
subject	В.	publisher	C.	critic	D.	editor
	uphold favor number to most rather than artist accusing evaluate subject	favor B. number B. to B. most B. rather than B. artist B. accusing B. evaluate B.	favor B. fame number B. value to B. upon most B. less rather than B. while artist B. former accusing B. praising evaluate B. criticize	favor B. fame C. number B. value C. to B. upon C. most B. less C. rather than B. while C. artist B. former C. accusing B. praising C. evaluate B. criticize C.	favor B. fame C. sympathy number B. value C. quality to B. upon C. in most B. less C. more than rather than B. while C. instead of artist B. former C. enemy accusing B. praising C. lamenting evaluate B. criticize C. safeguard	favor B. fame C. sympathy D. number B. value C. quality D. to B. upon C. in D. most B. less C. more than D. rather than B. while C. instead of D. artist B. former C. enemy D. accusing B. praising C. lamenting D. evaluate B. criticize C. safeguard D.

# **Key to Exercise 2**

1—5 CAABD 6—10 BBACA

# Answers and explanations for Exercise 2

1. C。从本句中的连词 or 可知空格处应选择一个与 launch 相对应的词汇,而所给出的四项选择中只有 cripple 满足要求,意为"削弱,使丧失能力"; uphold 意为"支持,维护"; enhance 意为"增加,提高"; stimulate

意为"刺激,激励"。所以,正确答案应为 C。

- 2. A。本句句意: 艺术评论家对于一位画家作品的偏爱的聚集点会导致这位画家在国内声名鹊起,大获成功。favor 意为"偏爱,喜爱"; fame 意为"名声,名望"; sympathy 意为"同情"; influence 意为"影响"。所以,正确答案应为 A。
- 3. A。本句句意: 画家处于艺术巅峰时期时, 据说他的画作售出的(数量)与 该画家(获得)的有关他作品的赞誉的段落数成倍数关系。根据上下文的 含义可推断出空格处所需词汇的含义应为数量,故正确答案应为 A。
- 4. B。表示"将……给予,将……授予"相对应的英语表达是 bestow ... upon(on),该短语为固定搭配,故正确答案应为 B。
- 5. D。表示"还有更多的"英文表达应是 a lot 或 more,此处的 more 并无 比较的含义,所以,从语法上判断,空格处需要的应是代词,而非形容 词或其他词性的词,故正确答案应为 D。
- 6. B。本句句意: 预言者在运用技巧去影响人们的同时,也运用技巧赢得持不同观点的人的支持。表示两个动作几乎同时进行,连接词应选while,所以,正确答案应为 B。
- 7. B。本句句意是:恰当地说,批评家先前的门徒成了背叛的工具,公开 指责批评家故意破坏他原本捍卫的艺术。表示"先前的,前者"的词汇 应是 former,而非 artist, enemy, supportive。故正确答案应为 B。
- 8. A。据句意可知,表示"指控······犯罪"的英文表达应是 accuse sb. of sth. 所以,正确答案应为 A。
- 9. C。根据句意可知作者是要表达"批评家先前的门徒成了背叛他的工具,公开指责批评家故意破坏他原本捍卫的艺术。"evaluate, criticize, destroy 均不表示"支持,捍卫"的含义,故正确答案应为 C。
- 10. A。本句句意: 所以,战后美国艺术批评界一直流行着有关 Clement Greenberg 之谜,他代表了该领域最强有力的声音,现在又成了由 Florence Rubenfeld 执笔的新传记的题材。publisher,critic,editor 都没有题材的含义,所以,正确答案应为 A。

## Exercise 3

Travel writing involves an odd social contract: writer, for pay, agrees to view inspirational scenery and have a great time, saving reader the

trouble of doing so. But Mark Hertsgaard's contract was odder than most. A Few years ago, the journalist, set off on a trip around the world in search of noxious vistas and pollutive sunsets — the environmental wreckage that other travelers take <u>1</u> to avoid. His clear-eyed report, <u>2</u> by careful scholarship, is one of the best environmental books in recent years. It may help save readers the trouble of living <u>3</u> ecological decline and fall, if enough of them <u>4</u> how and where to apply its bitter lessons.

When Hertsgaard travels to western Ethiopia and sees starving refugees, there's not much to say except that life is cruel. They were \_\_5\_ from their home in Sudan by drought and war. It is in Bangkok, strangely enough, \_\_6\_ the message of Hertsgaard's journeying begins to strike home. This sprawling river city is like most others — mad about cars, \_\_7\_ by car traffic, its air made unbreathable by cars and its municipal life dying of cars. If this \_\_8\_ all, the moral would be simple; avoid Bangkok. Yet cars there, and across Europe and especially in the U.S., are efficient carbon \_\_9\_. And carbon dioxide is the main ingredient in the greenhouse shield that is warming the globe and adding \_\_10\_\_ energy to epochal storms and floods.

1	. A.	effects	В.	pains	C.	strains	D.	forces
2	2. A.	backed	В.	advocated	C.	boosted	D.	assisted
3	8. A.	in	В.	beyond	C.	through	D.	on
4	. A.	account for	В.	bring about	C.	count on	D.	figure out
5	i. A.	driven	В.	exiled	C.	banished	D.	pulled
6	5. A.	where	В.	what	C.	whose	D.	that
7	. A.	disabled	В.	weakened	C.	paralyzed	D.	aggravated
8	3. A.	were	В.	was	C.	had been	D.	has been
ç	). A.	manufacturers	В.	generators	C.	creators	D.	removers
10	). A.	furious	В.	bleak	C.	clamorous	D.	roaring

# Key to Exercise 3

1—5 BACDA 6—10 DCABA

# Answers and explanations for Exercise 3

- 1. B。本句句意:几年前,这位记者踏上了环游世界,寻找破败街景及经污染破坏的落日,也就是寻找其他旅行者尽力回避的环境被破坏的残局。由 take 构成的短语在此表达不同的含义,其中,take effects 意为"生效,起作用";take pains 意为"尽力,煞费苦心";而没有 take strains和 take forces 这样的固定搭配。故正确答案应为 B。
- 2. A。本句句意:这位记者治学严谨、观察敏锐的报告在近几年成了最佳的有关环境保护的书籍之一。back 意为"支持";advocate 意为"提倡";boost 意为"提高,鼓励";assist 意为"帮助,援助",故正确答案应为 A。
- 3. C。本句句意: 该报告能使读者们避免生态环境恶化的后果,只要他们中有足够多的人知道如何吸取报告中提到的教训。只有 through 符合句意,故正确答案应为 C。
- 4. D。句意同上。空格处需要表达意为"理解,想出"含义的短语,其中 account for 意为"解释,说明"; ring about 意为"发生,招致"; count on 意为"依靠,依赖",故正确答案应为 D。
- 5. A。本句句意:他们因干旱和战争被迫离开了自己的家园苏丹。 driven 意为"被逐出"; exiled 意为"被流放"; banished 意为"被驱逐"; pulled 意为"被拖拉",故正确答案应为 A。
- 6. D。这是一句强调句句型,句意是: 奇怪的是,正是在曼谷,这位记者的旅行报道开始切中要害。因强调的是状语,所以,连接词只能是that,故正确答案应为 D。
- 7. C。本句句意:这座河流密布的城市像其他许多城市一样有大量的汽车,深受汽车之苦,整个城市的空气因汽车和深受汽车之累的城市生活一样变得难以呼吸。disabled 意为"残疾的,有缺陷的";weakened 意为"弱势的";paralyzed 意为"因······而瘫痪,因······而受到严重影响";aggravated 意为"加重的",paralyzed 符合句意,故正确答案应为 C。
- 8. A。本句句意:如果情况仅仅如此,那应对的办法很简单,避开曼谷就行。这是一句虚拟语气的句子,所以,正确答案应为 A。
- 9. B。本句句意: 然而,曼谷的汽车,乃至整个欧洲,特别是美国的汽车都成了强劲的碳发生器。只有 B 项符合句意,故正确答案应为 B。

10. A。本句句意: 二氧化碳是这个温室罩子里的主要成分,而这个罩子正在让全球变暖,并增强了前所未有的风暴和洪水的巨大能量。furious 意为"狂怒的,猛烈的";bleak 意为"阴郁的,严寒的";clamorous 意为"吵闹的,大声疾呼的";roaring 意为"喧哗的,咆哮的",furious 符合句意,故正确答案应为 A。

Exercise 4					
If there's one thing on which experts on children's pain agree, it's that					
kids want a parent with them during treatment. Yet these experts also think					
that much of1_ c	omes naturally to	an anxious parent i	s exactly wrong.		
Kuttner, a psych	nologist who studie	es pain in children	, tells of working		
2 with a youngst	er about to receive	a spinal tap who si	imply could not be		
3 from his fear of	of pain. After <u>4</u>	_ every technique	, she happened to		
5_ behind her.					
"Behind my bad	ck was Mom, sol	bbing, sending the	e message, 'My		
darling, what are the	ey doing to you?'	Her fear got in t	the way, and she		
6 what help could be given to her child," says Kuttner.					
How to help? Here are some guidelines for a child's pain at home					
as well as in the hospital:					
Look for <u>8</u> from the pain — a favorite book, an <u>9</u> trip to					
"Candyland."					
Tell kids what is about to happen or, with an injury, explain what					
Children don't like medical surprises.					
1. A. what	B. how	C. that	D. which		
2. A. conscientious	ly	B. resolutely			
C. intelligently		D. energetically			
3. A. distracted	B. perplexed	C. confounded	D. disturbed		
4. A. consuming	B. exhausting	C. fatiguing	D. improvising		
5. A. inspect	B. glance	C. scan	D. check		
6. A. damaged	B. sabotaged	C. undermined	D. thwarted		
7. A. comforting	B. loosening	C. facilitating	D. easing		

8. A. attractions B. distractions C. favorites

D. desructions

9. A. imaginary B. imaginative

C. imagery

D. imaginable

10. A. happens

B. had happened

C. would happen

D. has happened

# **Key to Exercise 4**

1—5 ADABB 6—10 CDBAD

# Answers and explanations for Exercise 4

- 1. A。本句句意: 对于儿童在接受治疗期间希望父亲或母亲陪伴这一 点,专家们意见一致,但这些专家同时认为焦虑的父母的许多自然而 然的表现是不对的。此处需要一个能起双重作用,即既能作介词宾 语,又能作从句主语的关系代词,只有 what 能起这样的作用,故正确 答案应为A。
- 2. D。本句句意: .....对一个即将接受脊椎穿刺术的孩子,如何分散他 对疼痛的注意力……conscientiously 意为"有良心地"; resolutely 意为 "有决心地"; intelligently 意为"聪明地"; energetically 意为"不知疲倦 地",故正确答案应为 D。
- 3. A。本句句意: "分散注意力"的英文表达为"distract sb. from sth.", perplex 意为"使人烦恼"; confound 意为"使困惑,使讨厌"; disturb 意 为"打扰,烦扰",只有 A 项符合句意及句法要求,故正确答案应为 A。
- 4. B。本句句意: 在试遍所有方法后,她碰巧注意到了身后的一位母亲。 本句中的 exhaust 为及物动词,表示"穷尽"的含义,符合句意,故正确 答案应为 B。
- 5. B。本句句意同上。inspect 意为"视察,检查"; glance 意为"扫视,匆 匆一看"; scan 意为"扫描"; check 意为"检查,核对", glance 符合句 意,故正确答案应为 B。
- 6. C。本句句意: 母亲的恐惧形成了一种障碍,逐渐削弱了她帮助孩子 减轻疼痛的能力。sabotage 意为"怠工,破坏"; thwart 意为"反对,受 阻",与句意不符,故正确答案应为 C。
- 7. D。本句句意: 以下是在家中及在医院里减轻孩子疼痛的几种办法。 comfort 意为"安慰"; loosen"松开,放松"; facilitate 意为"使······容易,