

## 考研完形填空

主讲人：易熙人

### 英语一/英语二试卷结构

1、Cloze	10%	10%
2、Reading	50%	50%
3、Translation	10%	15%
4、Writing	30%	25%

### 实际做题顺序

Reading T1 T2

Writing Part A

Reading T3 T4

Writing Part B

新题型 Trans Cloze

一、考纲解读（英语一·英语二）：

二、考查能力：

三、题型分类：

四、题型分析：

五、解题步骤：

六、真题讲解：2010-2019

一、考纲解读：（英语一）

#### 第一部分：Use of English 英语知识运用

该部分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）的辨识能力等。20 题 x0.5 分=10 分。

在一篇 240-280 词的文章中留出 20 个空白，要求考生从每题给出的 4 个选项选出最佳答案，使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

一、考纲解读：（英语二）

#### 第一部分：Use of English 英语知识运用

主要考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力。20 题 x0.5 分=10 分。

在一篇 350 词的文章中留出 20 个空白，要求考生从每题给出的 4 个选项选出最佳答案，使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

二、考查能力：

- 词汇认知：
- 语法结构：
- 阅读逻辑：

Cloze= V + S + R + L

三、题型分类：

- 词汇题:
- 语法结构题:
- 阅读逻辑题:
- 天灾人祸题:

#### 四、题型分析 • 词汇题:

2006

To help homeless people toward independence, the federal government must support job training programs, 4 the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

[A] raise [B] add [C] take [D] keep

近义词辨析 (神似)

- raise: If you raise the rate or level of something, you increase and improve it.
- add: add A to B 把 A 添加到 B  
add numbers together 把数字加到一起 (求和)  
A add to B A 增加了 B  
add sth. when you are speaking 在讲话时补充

2006 • 12 the homeless

[A] lodging 寄宿处; 租住的房间  
[B] shelter 收容所; 临时的栖身之所  
[C] dwelling 住所; 住处  
[D] house 房屋

近义词辨析 (神似)

2006

*Boston Globe* reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 17 programs that address the many needs of the homeless.

[A] complex [B] comprehensive  
[C] complementary [D] compensating

形近词辨析 (形似)

2006

Finding ways to 10 this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult.

[A] assist 帮助 [B] track 跟踪, 追踪  
[C] sustain 维持 [D] dismiss 不予考虑; 摒除; 解雇

纯词汇认知

形近词辨析

近义词辨析

纯词汇认知

#### 四、题型分析 • 语法结构题:

2006

To help homeless people 3 independence, the federal government must support job training

programs , raise the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

[A] in [B] for [C] with [D] toward

**2015**

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted \_\_3\_\_ 1932 unique subjects.

[A] for [B] with [C] by [D] on

**2015**

The study also found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes \_\_\_\_\_ immunity.

这项研究还发现朋友之间相同的基因是嗅觉基因，而非免疫基因。

#### 四、题型分析·阅读逻辑题：

不仅...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...使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

句子间逻辑

句内逻辑

上下段逻辑

因果逻辑

转折逻辑/让步逻辑

归纳演绎逻辑

条件逻辑

There is a story about a wealthy farmer who was once offered all the land he could walk on in a day, \_\_\_\_ he came back by the sundown to the point where he started. To get a head start, early the next morning the farmer started covering ground quickly \_\_\_\_ he wanted to get as much land as he could. \_\_\_\_ he was exhausted, he kept going all afternoon \_\_\_\_ he didn't want to miss this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to gain more wealth.

There is a story about a wealthy farmer who was once offered all the land he could walk on in a day, \_\_条件\_\_ he came back by the sundown to the point where he started. To get a head start, early the next morning the farmer started covering ground quickly \_\_原因\_\_ he wanted to get as much land as he could. \_\_让步\_\_ he was exhausted, he kept going all afternoon \_\_原因\_\_ he didn't want to miss this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to gain more wealth.

There is a story about a wealthy farmer who was once offered all the land he could walk on in a day, \_\_provided\_\_ he came back by the sundown to the point where he started. To get a head start, early the next morning the farmer started covering ground quickly \_\_because\_\_ he wanted to get as much land as he could. \_\_Even though\_\_ he was exhausted, he kept going all afternoon \_\_because\_\_ he didn't want to miss this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to gain more wealth.

#### 四、题型分析 • 天灾人祸题:

Although the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is 8.

[A] inflating

[B] expanding

[C] increasing

[D] extending

#### 五、解题步骤:

step1: 首句必读, 把握主旨

step2: 瞻前顾后, 分析句子

step3: 基于分析, 推测含义

#### 六、真题讲解:

2001-2009

2010-2019

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## 考研英语完形填空

主讲人：易熙人

### 英语一 2010 Cloze 精析

#### 真题+笔记本+心态

- 单词难（文章+选项）
- 从句多（三大从句）
- 话题生（科普知识）

**Para.1:** In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant (工厂) near Chicago. (点明该实验的实验者、实验时间及实验地点) It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. (点明实验目的) Instead (实验出现了和预期不一样的结果), the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect," the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experimented upon changed subjects' (实验对象的) behavior.

**Para.2:** The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A (n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

**Para.3:** After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store (蕴藏着的, 隐藏着的). 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

**Para.4:** It turns out that peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays (没有进行实验时, 产量在周一也会增加). Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau (高原; 稳定的阶段 a stable stage) and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

(An alleged fact has been stated but has not been proved to be true. 指称的)

- |                 |              |               |              |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. [A] affected | [B] achieved | [C] extracted | [D] restored |
| 2. [A] at       | [B] up       | [C] with      | [D] off      |
| 3. [A] truth    | [B] sight    | [C] act       | [D] proof    |

- |                      |                     |                    |                 |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 4. [A] controversial | [B] perplexing      | [C] mischievous    | [D] ambiguous   |
| 5. [A] requirements  | [B] explanations    | [C] accounts       | [D] assessments |
| 6. [A] conclude      | [B] matter          | [C] indicate       | [D] work        |
| 7. [A] as far as     | [B] for fear that   | [C] in case that   | [D] so long as  |
| 8. [A] awareness     | [B] expectation     | [C] sentiment      | [D] illusion    |
| 9. [A] suitable      | [B] excessive       | [C] enough         | [D] abundant    |
| 10. [A] about        | [B] for             | [C] on             | [D] by          |
| 11. [A] compared     | [B] shown           | [C] subjected      | [D] conveyed    |
| 12. [A] Contrary to  | [B] Consistent with | [C] Parallel with  | [D] Peculiar to |
| 13. [A] evidence     | [B] guidance        | [C] implication    | [D] source      |
| 14. [A] disputable   | [B] enlightening    | [C] reliable       | [D] misleading  |
| 15. [A] In contrast  | [B] For example     | [C] In consequence | [D] As usual    |
| 16. [A] duly         | [B] accidentally    | [C] unpredictably  | [D] suddenly    |
| 17. [A] failed       | [B] ceased          | [C] started        | [D] continued   |
| 18. [A] Therefore    | [B] Furthermore     | [C] However        | [D] Meanwhile   |
| 19. [A] attempted    | [B] tended          | [C] chose          | [D] intended    |
| 20. [A] breaking     | [B] climbing        | [C] surpassing     | [D] hitting     |

## 知识点汇总

- tractor n. 拖拉机, 牵引机
- extract v. 提炼, 提取, 拔 (牙)
- attract v. 吸引
- distract v. 使分心 distract sb. from sth.
- contract n. 合同
- end at 在某时刻结束
- end up 最终处于意料之外的境况

If you end up doing something or end up in a particular state, you do that thing or get into that state even though you did not originally intend to. 到头来...

- end with 以...而结束
- end off 结束

I don't know how to end off the letter. 我不知道这封信的结尾该怎么写。

- controversial 有争议的
- perplexing 令人费解的
- mischievous 恶作剧的
- ambiguous 暧昧的, 模棱两可的

account 描述; 叙述; 报导 = description

He was too shocked to give an account of what had happened.

他因受惊过度而无法描述所发生的事情。

Chomsky's account of how children learn their first language

乔姆斯基关于儿童如何学习第一语言的描述

主语从句

That the earth turns around the sun is known to all.  
 It is known to all that the earth turns around the sun.  
 It is necessary 【that...】  
 It is known to all 【that...】  
 It is common knowledge 【that...】  
 It occurred to me 【that...】  
 It turns out 【that...】 (本文第四段第一句)

• as far as 至于

As far as I know, not all of us realize the importance of this step.

• for fear that 唯恐

They hid themselves behind some bushes for fear that the enemy should find them.

• in case that 万一；以防

In case that he leaves, please inform me.

• as long as 只要

I have no problem with that. As long as we get there.

• be compared to 被比作

• be shown to 被展示给

• be subjected to 经受；遭受

• be conveyed to 被传递给

“与记载的描述\_\_\_\_, 研究人员并没有发现系统性的\_\_\_\_表明生产效率的水平与照明的变化相关。”

• Contrary to 与...相反

• Consistent with 与...相一致

• Parallel with 与...平行, 与...平等

• Peculiar to ...特有的

• breaking 打破；突破

• climbing 攀升

• surpassing 超过

• hitting 达到 = getting to=reaching (a certain stage/level/amount)

## 2010 词汇点睛:

supervise v.监督, 监管

extract v.提炼, 提取

sentiment n.情绪, 观点

perplexing a.令人费解的

ambiguous a.模棱两可的

interpretation n.解释, 表演

illusion n.幻象, 假象

subject n.实验对象; v.(使) 屈服

be subjected to 经受, 遭受

slack v.懈怠; a.松弛的

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cease v.停止

mischievous a.恶作剧的，恶意的

## 英语一 2011 Cloze 精析

解题步骤

step1: 精读全文首句，首句即主题。

step2: 精分句子，确定空格成分。

step3: 基于分析结果，推测空格含义，找到一致的信息。

- 逻辑绕！
- 语法难：否定转移！

**Para.1:** Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as “a bodily exercise precious to health.” But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. (注意句子间逻辑和句内逻辑) Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption. (注意该句内部的因果逻辑) But because hard laughter (大笑) is difficult to 4, a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

Para.1: a good laugh is unlikely to have measurable benefits. (笑没法对身体产生显而易见的功效)

**Para.2:** 6, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7. (注意该句内部的转折逻辑) Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter 8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone (肌张力) for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

Para.2: ...laughter relaxes muscles, decreasing muscle tone... (笑使肌肉放松)

**Para.3:** Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback (behavioral response) that improve an individual's emotional state. 无论如何，笑可能的确会引起其他种类的反应，从而改善人的情绪状态。

归纳: 11 one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. 演绎: It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 they are sad but that they become sad when the tears begin to flow. (注意因果逻辑)

**Para.3:** 情绪根植于身体反应。不是因为悲伤而哭泣，是因为哭泣而悲伤。

上文: sadness 在 tears 之后出现。

**Para.4:** Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses. (该句描述肌肉反应与情绪之间的关系，与 flow 的本意无关)。

In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 a pen either with their teeth—thereby creating an artificial smile—or with their lips, which would produce a(n) 17 expression. (注意前文的 artificial smile) Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown (蹙着眉，憋着嘴)，19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. 20



the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

- |                      |                  |                  |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] among         | [B] except       | [C] despite      | [D] like        |
| 2. [A] reflect       | [B] demand       | [C] indicate     | [D] produce     |
| 3. [A] stabilizing   | [B] boosting     | [C] impairing    | [D] determining |
| 4. [A] transmit      | [B] sustain      | [C] evaluate     | [D] observe     |
| 5. [A] measurable    | [B] manageable   | [C] affordable   | [D] renewable   |
| 6. [A] In turn       | [B] In fact      | [C] In addition  | [D] In brief    |
| 7. [A] opposite      | [B] impossible   | [C] average      | [D] expected    |
| 8. [A] hardens       | [B] weakens      | [C] tightens     | [D] relaxes     |
| 9. [A] aggravate     | [B] generate     | [C] moderate     | [D] enhance     |
| 10. [A] physical     | [B] mental       | [C] subconscious | [D] internal    |
| 11. [A] Except for   | [B] According to | [C] Due to       | [D] As for      |
| 12. [A] with         | [B] on           | [C] in           | [D] at          |
| 13. [A] unless       | [B] until        | [C] if           | [D] because     |
| 14. [A] exhausts     | [B] follows      | [C] precedes     | [D] suppresses  |
| 15. [A] into         | [B] from         | [C] towards      | [D] beyond      |
| 16. [A] fetch        | [B] bite         | [C] pick         | [D] hold        |
| 17. [A] disappointed | [B] excited      | [C] joyful       | [D] indifferent |
| 18. [A] adapted      | [B] catered      | [C] turn         | [D] reacted     |
| 19. [A] suggesting   | [B] requiring    | [C] mentioning   | [D] supposing   |
| 20. [A] Eventually   | [B] Consequently | [C] Similarly    | [D] Conversely  |

## 知识点汇总

1 some claims to the contrary 在句中为插入语，作状语对主干进行修饰，根据插入语位置灵活的特点，该部分置于主句之后也不影响全句逻辑，即 But laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness, 1 some claims to the contrary.

很多人说英语很难。

但是，英语其实很简单，\_\_\_\_\_ 你会听到很多反对的声音。

• measurable 显著的，重大的

=large enough to be noticed or to be significant

• manageable 易控制的，易管理的

• affordable 负担得起的

• renewable 可更新的

• In turn 轮流；依次 只表明次序上的前后相接，不能用作句子的副词。

• In fact 其实，实际上 表示与上一段陈述的情况相反的事实，暗含转折。

• In addition 另外，加之 表示补充性说明

• In brief 简而言之 表示总结

• aggravate 恶化，加剧

• generate 造成，产生

- moderate 缓和，减轻
- enhance 加强，提高；增强

## 2012-Cloze-15

be rooted in

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social concepts like liberty and property.

宪法是政治性的，因为它是基于自由和财产等基本社会观念选择的结果。

### 否定转移：

1.在含有 because 或 because of 的句子中，当主句的谓语为否定形式的时候，其否定意义通常转移到 because 或 because of 上。

I didn't take a raincoat because of rain. (= I took a raincoat not because of rain.) 我不是因为下雨才带雨衣的。

2.若不想否定转移，那么在书面语中常在 because (of) 前加逗号：

I don't love you because of your family background.

我爱你不是因为你的家庭背景。

I don't love you, because of your family background. 我不爱你是因为你的家庭背景。

3.not that/because..., but that/because

“不是因为.....，而是因为.....”是固定短语

I didn't accompany you to the Great Wall, not that I was unwilling but that I had no time for it.

我没陪你去长城，不是因为我不愿意，而是因为我没有时间。

It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry because they are sad but that they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

19 世纪末，有人提出论据说人们不是因为悲伤而哭泣，却是因为哭泣而悲伤（开始哭泣之后才会变得伤心）。

注意：本题实际考查了 not...because 这一特殊结构，在这种结构中，not 否定的是 because 所引导的状语从句，而不是主句的内容。

- A flow into B 流入
- A flow from B 从...流出 ➡ 由...引起
- A flow towards B 流向
- A flow beyond B 流过...；溢出
- exhausts 耗尽；用光
- follows 接着；在...之后
- precedes 先于...发生；先于...存在
- suppresses 镇压；抑制（身体的功能或反应）
- adapt to 适应；适合
- cater to 迎合
- turn to 求助于；转向；变成；变得
- react to 对...作出反应
- Food service operators **cater to** consumers when they don't eat at home. 2010 阅读新题型
- Instead of intimate shops **catering to** a knowledgeable elite, " these were stores anyone could

enter, regardless of class or background.2006 text1

- His style **caters largely** to modern specialists. 2010-24-C

2011 词汇点睛:

precious a.宝贵的

internal a.体内的, 内心的

strain v.拉紧, 绷紧

conceivable a.可能的

feedback n.反馈, 反应

artificial a.做作的, 虚伪的

contract v.缩小, (使)收缩

aggravate v.恶化, 加剧

moderate v.缓和, 减轻

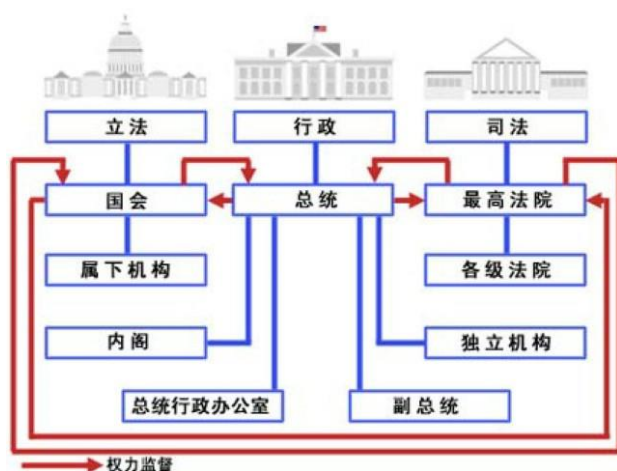
measurable a.显著的, 重大的

subconscious a.下意识的

boost v.促进, 提高, 改善

## 英语一 2012 Cloze 精析

- 话题生: 三权分立!
- 逻辑绕!



**Para.1:** The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. (暗示法院正面临职业道德危机) The court cannot 1 its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law, 2 justices behave like politicians. Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that 3 the court's reputation for being independent and impartial.

**Para.2:** Justice Antonin Scalia, for example (引入最高法院某大法官的涉政实例), appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments. Part of the problem is that the justices are not 5 by an ethics code. At the very least (最起码), the court should make itself 6 to the code of conduct that 7

to the rest of the federal judiciary. (司法部; 司法系统) .

**Para.3:** This and other similar cases 8 the question of whether there is still a 9 between the court and politics.

**Para.4:** The framers of the Constitution (宪法制定者) envisioned law 10 having authority apart from politics. They gave justices permanent positions 11 they would be free to 12 those in power and have no need to 13 political support. Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely 14 .

他们授予法官终身职位 所以 他们能无所顾虑地 触怒 当权者, 也无需 寻求 政治支持.

**Para.5:** Constitutional law is political because it results from (2011: flow from) choices rooted in fundamental social 15 like liberty and property. When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it 16 is inescapably political—which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily 17 as unjust.

**Para.6:** The justices must 18 doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves 19 to the code of conduct. That would make their rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, 20 , convincing as law.

Para.6: 法官必须        对法院公正性的质疑, 通过使自己        行为准则。那会使得判决更可能被视为与政治相分离,        判决才能被视为令人信服, 像法律一样。

- |                      |                  |                 |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] emphasize     | [B] maintain     | [C] modify      | [D] recognize   |
| 2. [A] when          | [B] lest         | [C] before      | [D] unless      |
| 3. [A] restored      | [B] weakened     | [C] established | [D] eliminated  |
| 4. [A] challenged    | [B] compromised  | [C] suspected   | [D] accepted    |
| 5. [A] advanced      | [B] caught       | [C] bound       | [D] founded     |
| 6. [A] resistant     | [B] subject      | [C] immune      | [D] prone       |
| 7. [A] resorts       | [B] sticks       | [C] leads       | [D] applies     |
| 8. [A] evade         | [B] raise        | [C] deny        | [D] settle      |
| 9. [A] line          | [B] barrier      | [C] similarity  | [D] conflict    |
| 10. [A] by           | [B] as           | [C] through     | [D] towards     |
| 11. [A] so           | [B] since        | [C] provided    | [D] though      |
| 12. [A] serve        | [B] satisfy      | [C] upset       | [D] replace     |
| 13. [A] confirm      | [B] express      | [C] cultivate   | [D] offer       |
| 14. [A] guarded      | [B] followed     | [C] studied     | [D] tied        |
| 15. [A] concepts     | [B] theories     | [C] divisions   | [D] conventions |
| 16. [A] excludes     | [B] questions    | [C] shapes      | [D] controls    |
| 17. [A] dismissed    | [B] released     | [C] ranked      | [D] distorted   |
| 18. [A] suppress     | [B] exploit      | [C] address     | [D] ignore      |
| 19. [A] accessible   | [B] amiable      | [C] agreeable   | [D] accountable |
| 20. [A] by all means | [B] at all costs | [C] in a word   | [D] as a result |

## 知识点汇总

“最高法不能维持其作为法治捍卫者的合法性”

“法官和政客一样行事”

- when 当...时
- lest 唯恐；以免
- before 在...之前
- unless 除非

条件逻辑是考研完型的常考考点：

2010: **So long as** something was changed, productivity rose.

2012: The court cannot maintain its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law **when** justices behave like politicians.

2013: He theorized that a judge fearful of appearing too soft on crime might be more likely to send someone to prison **if** he had already sentenced 5 or 6 other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

That kind of activity makes it less likely (that the court's decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments) .

That kind of activity makes (that the court's decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments) less likely.

- be advanced by 被...所提升
- be caught by 被...抓住
- be bound by 受...的约束
- be founded by 由...所建立
- resistant to 对...抵抗的，对抗的
- subject to 服从于...的，受...支配的
- immune to 免疫的；不受...影响的
- prone to 很可能做...的；有做不好事情倾向的
- envision A as B
- view A as B
- rate A as B
- define A as B
- think of A as B
- regard A as B
- consider A as B



dismiss A as B  
把 A 否定为 B  
因为 B，而不理会 A  
本篇第 17 题

upset

=make sb feel worried or unhappy

cultivate

=to try to get one's friendship or support

- by all means 尽一切办法；务必
- at all costs 无论如何，不惜任何代价
- in a word 简而言之，总之
- as a result 结果，因此

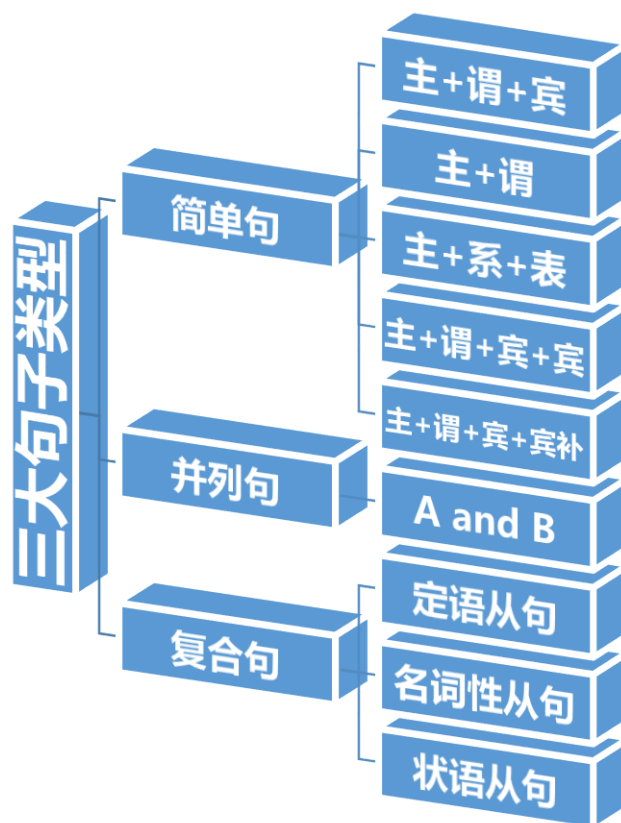
法律词汇：

just adj. 正义的=right+ acceptable  
 justice n. 公正；正当性；司法；法官  
 judge n. 法官  
 jury n. 陪审团；评委会  
 judiciary n. 司法部  
 constitution n. 宪法  
 legal adj. 法律的；合法的  
 illegal adj. 非法的； n. 非法移民；非法劳工  
 legitimate adj. 合法的；合理的  
 legitimacy n. 合法性  
 legislative adj. 立法的 legislative process 立法程序  
 legislation n. 立法

## 英语一 2013 Cloze 精析

tasteless-flawless-effortless

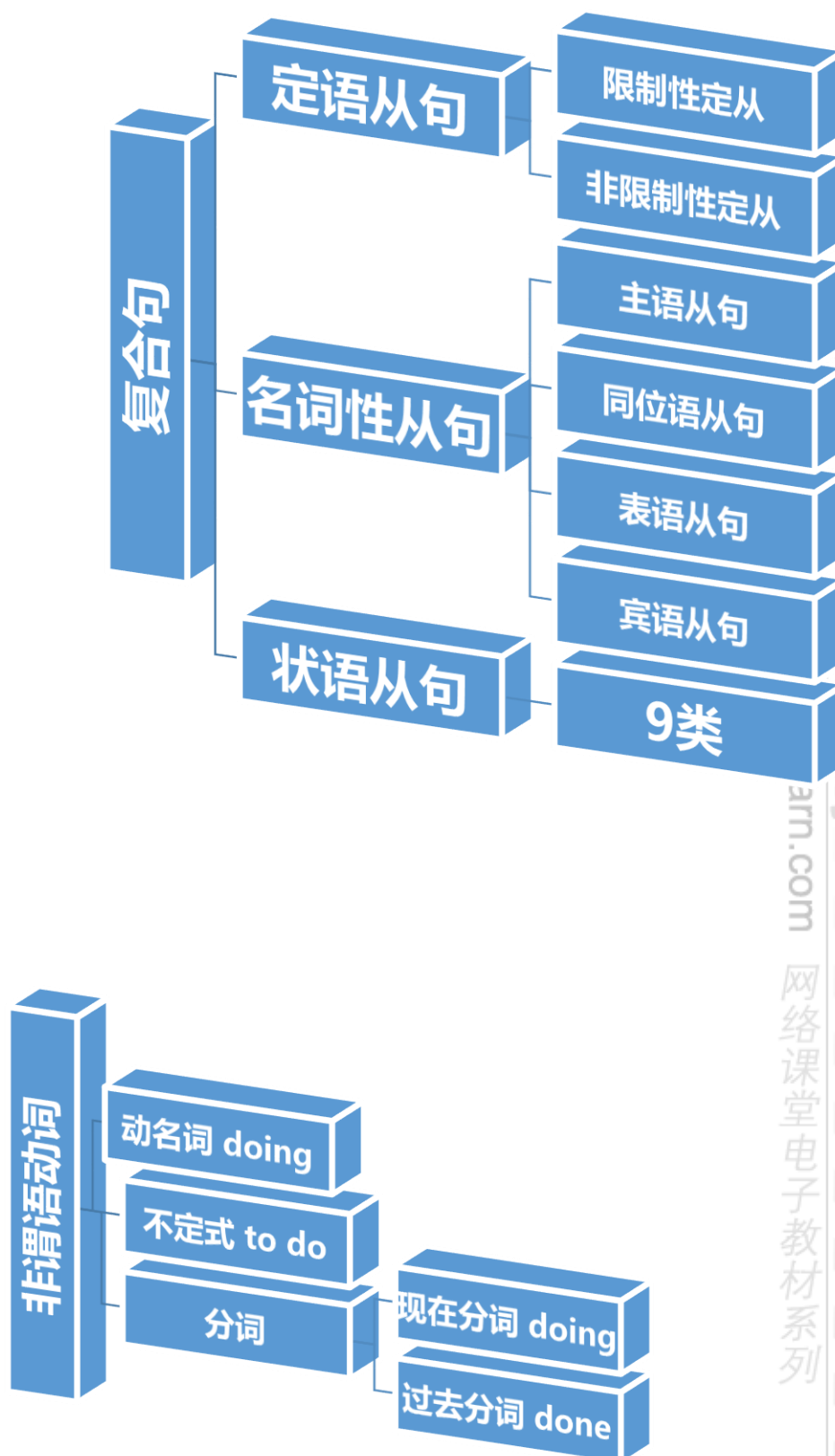
- 复习完形重点语法点
- 复习完形归纳-演绎逻辑
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**Para.1:** People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that 1 the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by 2 factors. But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big 3 was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. 4, he theorised that a judge 5 of appearing too soft 6 crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 7 he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

para.1: 缺乏对全局因素的考虑会影响人们判断的公正性。

**Para.2:** To 8 this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process. In theory, the 9 of an applicant should not depend on the few others 10 randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was 11.

**Para.3:** He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews 12 by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had 13 applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale 14 numerous factors into consideration. The scores were 15 used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is 16 out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

**Para.4:** Dr Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one 17 that, then the score for the next applicant would 18 by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to 19 the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been 20.

- |                  |                |                  |                 |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1.[A] grants     | [B] submits    | [C] transmits    | [D] delivers    |
| 2.[A] minor      | [B] external   | [C] crucial      | [D] objective   |
| 3.[A] issue      | [B] vision     | [C] picture      | [D] moment      |
| 4.[A] Above all  | [B] On average | [C] In principle | [D] For example |
| 5.[A] fond       | [B] fearful    | [C] capable      | [D] thoughtless |
| 6.[A] in         | [B] for        | [C] to           | [D] on          |
| 7.[A] if         | [B] until      | [C] though       | [D] unless      |
| 8.[A] test       | [B] emphasize  | [C] share        | [D] promote     |
| 9.[A] decision   | [B] quality    | [C] status       | [D] success     |
| 10.[A] found     | [B] studied    | [C] chosen       | [D] identified  |
| 11.[A] otherwise | [B] defensible | [C] replaceable  | [D] exceptional |
| 12.[A] inspired  | [B] expressed  | [C] conducted    | [D] secured     |
| 13.[A] assigned  | [B] rated      | [C] matched      | [D] arranged    |
| 14.[A] put       | [B] got        | [C] took         | [D] gave        |
| 15.[A] instead   | [B] then       | [C] ever         | [D] rather      |
| 16.[A] selected  | [B] passed     | [C] marked       | [D] introduced  |
| 17.[A] below     | [B] after      | [C] above        | [D] before      |
| 18.[A] jump      | [B] float      | [C] fluctuate    | [D] drop        |
| 19.[A] achieve   | [B] undo       | [C] maintain     | [D] disregard   |
| 20.[A] necessary | [B] possible   | [C] promising    | [D] helpful     |



## 知识点汇总

- grants 赋予；给予；承认
- submits 提交；sb. submit to sth. 屈从
- transmits 传送；传达；传输
- delivers 递送；发表（演说）

submit 提交

transmit 传播

emit 发出；散发（热、光、气体或气味）

remit 免除；赦免

commit 犯（罪）；做（坏事）

- fond of doing sth. 喜爱做某事
- fearful of doing sth. 担心或害怕做某事
- capable of doing sth. 有能力做某事
- thoughtless of doing sth. 做某事考虑不周或轻率

条件逻辑是考研完型的常考考点：

2010: **So long as** something was changed, productivity rose.

2012: The court cannot maintain its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law **when** justices behave like politicians.

2013: He theorized that a judge fearful of appearing too soft on crime might be more likely to send someone to prison **if** he had already sentenced 5 or 6 other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

否定逻辑是考研完型的常考考点：

2011: In fact, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes **the opposite**.

2013: In theory, the success of an applicant should not depend on the few others chosen randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was **otherwise**.

- exceptional 特殊的；杰出的；例外的
- defensible 可防卫的；可辩护的
- replaceable 可替代的；可更替的
- otherwise 并非如此的；另外情况下的
- achieve 达到；获得
- undo 抵消...影响或结果；使恢复原状
- maintain 维持；保持
- disregard 不理睬；忽略
- sustain 保持

- maintain 保持；维持；坚持说；坚持认为
- obtain 获得
- retain 保留
- attain（常指经过努力）获得

#### 归纳-演绎逻辑：

**大宇宙归纳演绎（篇章展开的方式）：**文章首段往往是对全文主题的概括性阐述。从第二段开始，每段讨论全文主题下的一个分支主题。首段有时会进行必要的铺垫，即引子，最后会在段末重申主题，或者会在第二段点明主题。

**小宇宙归纳演绎（段落展开的方式）：**段落的主题通常会在段落靠前的句子中提出，余下的句子则通过罗列具体论据的方式进行详细阐述。偶尔会在段落末句对全段进行再一次总结。

#### 归纳-演绎逻辑：

2013

提出论点：缺乏对全局情况的考虑会影响人们判断的公正性。

验证其观点：研究大学面试中的申请者的被录取情况是否会受到其他面试者的影响。

研究方法：对 9323 场 MBA 面试进行了研究。

研究结论

2011-Cloze-para.4 注意段落内部的归纳-演绎关系：

Evidence suggests that emotions can flow from muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to hold a pen either with their teeth—thereby creating an artificial smile—or with their lips, which would produce a disappointed expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles reacted more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, suggesting that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. Similarly, the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

- Emotions can flow from muscular responses.
- In an experiment, psychologist asked volunteers to hold a pen either with their teeth—thereby creating an artificial smile—or with their lips, which would produce a disappointed expression.
- Those reacted more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those, suggesting that expressions may influence emotions.
- Similarly, the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

2012-Cloze 注意句子间的归纳-演绎关系：

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social \_\_\_\_ like liberty and property.

注意：空格后的 like 表明 liberty and property 是对 fundamental social \_\_\_\_ 的举例说明，由于 liberty and property 都是社会学和法律学中经常出现的基本社会概念，故可推知横线上应填 concept。

## 英语一 2014 Cloze 精析

tasteless-flawless-effortless

- 复习完形中的简单词生僻意

**Para.1:**As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember 1 we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain 2, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." 3 seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a (n) 4 impact on our professional, social, and personal 5.

**Para.2:**Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It 6 out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental 7 can significantly improve our basic cognitive 8. Thinking is essentially a 9 of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to 10 in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. 11, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate 12 mental effort.

**Para.3:**Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step 13 and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental 14.

**Para.4:**The Web-based program 15 you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps 16 of your progress and provides detailed feedback 17 your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it 18 modifies and enhances the games you play to 19 on the strengths you are developing—much like a (n) 20 exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

- |                     |                   |                   |                  |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] why          | [B] when          | [C] that          | [D] where        |
| 2. [A] improves     | [B] fades         | [C] collapses     | [D] recovers     |
| 3. [A] While        | [B] Unless        | [C] Once          | [D] If           |
| 4. [A] uneven       | [B] limited       | [C] damaging      | [D] obscure      |
| 5. [A] relationship | [B] environment   | [C] wellbeing     | [D] outlook      |
| 6. [A] turns        | [B] finds         | [C] points        | [D] figures      |
| 7. [A] responses    | [B] roundabouts   | [C] workouts      | [D] associations |
| 8. [A] genre        | [B] criterion     | [C] circumstances | [D] functions    |
| 9. [A] channel      | [B] process       | [C] sequence      | [D] condition    |
| 10. [A] excel       | [B] feature       | [C] persist       | [D] believe      |
| 11. [A] However     | [B] Moreover      | [C] Otherwise     | [D] Therefore    |
| 12. [A] instead of  | [B] regardless of | [C] apart from    | [D] according to |
| 13. [A] back        | [B] further       | [C] aside         | [D] around       |
| 14. [A] framework   | [B] stability     | [C] sharpness     | [D] flexibility  |
| 15. [A] hurries     | [B] reminds       | [C] forces        | [D] allows       |
| 16. [A] order       | [B] track         | [C] hold          | [D] pace         |

- |                    |                |                 |               |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 17. [A] to         | [B] on         | [C] for         | [D] with      |
| 18. [A] constantly | [B] habitually | [C] irregularly | [D] unusually |
| 19. [A] carry      | [B] put        | [C] build       | [D] take      |
| 20. [A] risky      | [B] familiar   | [C] idle        | [D] effective |

## 知识点汇总

### 让步逻辑:

- though, although, even though, even if, while, as
- no matter+ what, who, when, where, which, how, whatever, whoever, whenever, wherever, whichever, however

·表让步转折关系的介词, 副词:

despite, in spite of, for all, notwithstanding

He despised William Pitt, notwithstanding the similar views they both held.

2011: Laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness, despite some claims to the contrary.

注意力丧失对我们的职业\_\_\_\_、社交\_\_\_\_和个人\_\_\_\_造成潜在的危害。

- relationship 关系; 联系
- environment 环境
- wellbeing 健康; 幸福; 舒适
- outlook 观点; 前景

### 主语从句

That the earth turns around the sun is known to all.

It is known to all that the earth turns around the sun.

It is necessary 【that...】

It is known to all 【that...】

It is common knowledge 【that...】

It occurred to me 【that...】

It turns out 【that...】

- persist (in doing) 坚持; 执意 vs insist
- believe (in doing) 相信
- excel (in doing) 擅长
- feature (in doing) 在...中起重要作用; 体现

### 熟词僻义的考查:

2010:

an account of 描述; 叙述; 报导 2010.5

sth. matters 重要 2010.6

A be subjected to B 遭受 2010.11 2012.6

hit a plateau 2010.20

2011:

measurable 显著的, 重大的 2011.5

2012:

line 界限 2012.9

upset vt. 触怒 2012.12

cultivate 建立(关系) 2012.13

shape 塑造 2012.16

accountable 负有责任的

2013:

sentence vt. 宣判; 判决

2014:

even 保持不变的, 平滑的, 均等的, 偶数的

uneven 不平坦的, 不规则的, 不平衡的

- keep order 保持秩序
- keep track of 保持知晓...的信息, 与...保持联络
- keep hold of 抓住; 保持对...的控制
- keep pace with 与...并驾齐驱, 齐头并进

第一段: 人到中年, 大脑机能开始衰退, 有危害。

第二段: 大脑机能可以通过训练得到改善。

第三段: 介绍大脑训练程序。

第四段: 介绍大脑训练程序的功用和特点。

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