

新 GRE 官方指南

填空精解 V2.0

杭州新东方 陈少宇 全国首发

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GRE® revised General Test 官方指南 填空部分解析 By 陈少宇

P.54, SET1

- 1, Dominant interests often benefit most from _____ of governmental interfere in business, since they are able to take care of themselves if left alone.

A, intensification 强化
B, authorization 授权
C, centralization 集中化
D, improvisation 即兴创作
E, elimination 消除

题型：同义因果 since

思路：1, 题目逻辑结构 A= since B

2, dominant interests= they=themselves

3, 空格* governmental interfere in business= left alone

4, 因为 governmental interfere in business 和 left alone 为相反评价，
所以空格必为负评价词，选项 E, elimination（消除）为正确答案

- 2, Kagan maintains that an infant's reactions to its first stressful experiences are part of a natural process of development, not harbingers of childhood unhappiness or _____ signs of adolescent anxiety.

A, prophetic 先知的
B, normal 正常的
C, monotonous 单调的
D, virtual 实质上的；虚拟的
E, typical 典型的

题型：同义并列 or

思路：1, 题目逻辑结构 A or B

2, of childhood unhappiness = of adolescent anxiety

3, harbingers（先驱们）= 空格*signs

4, 空格=选项 A, prophetic（先知的）

- 3, An investigation that is _____ can occasionally yield new facts, even notable ones, but typically the appearance of such facts is the result of a search in a definite direction.

A, timely 及时的
B, unguided 未被引导的
C, consistent 坚持的
D, uncomplicated 简单的
E, subjective 主观的

题型：反义转折 but

思路：1, 题目逻辑结构 A, but B

2, new facts= such facts, yield= the result of, an investigation= a search

3, 空格= Not*in a definite direction=选项 B

- 4, It is (i) _____ that so many portrait paintings hang in art museums, since the subject matter seems to dictate a status closer to pictures in the family photograph album than to high art. But perhaps it is the artistic skill with which the portraits are painted that (ii) _____ their presence in art museums.

Blank(i) A, surprising 令人惊讶的

B, understandable 可以理解的

C, irrelevant 不相关的, 不重要的

Blank(ii) D, challenged 挑战

E, justifies 证明...正确

F, changes 改变

(i) 题型: 同义因果 since + 反义直接对比 more...than

思路: 1, 题目逻辑结构 closer to A than to B 相当于 A=-B

2, 空格(i)要表达出这种对比, 所以空格(i)=选项 A

(ii) 题型: 反义转折 but

思路: 1, Not 空格(ii)= 空格(ii) = Not surprising

2, 可以让“their presence in art museums”达到 Not surprising 状态的选项只有 E

- 5, In stark contrast to his later (i) _____, Simpson was largely (ii) _____ politics during his college years, despite the fact that the campus he attended was rife with political activity.

Blank(i) A, activism 行动主义,激进行动

B, apathy 冷漠

C, affability 和蔼

Blank(ii) D, devoted to 致力于

E, indifferent to 对...冷漠

F, shaped by 被塑造

(i) 题型: 反义直接对比 in contrast to, 时间对比 later

思路: 1, 题目逻辑结构 In contrast to A, B, despite C

2, -A=B=-C 相当于 C= Not B= A

3, C= rife with political activity, 所以 A=空格(i)= C= 选项 A

(ii) 题型: 反义转折 but

思路: 1, 题目逻辑结构 In contrast to A, B, despite C

2, -A=B=-C 相当于 C= Not B= A

3, C= rife with political activity, 所以 B=空格(ii)= -C= 选项 E

- 6, As my eyesight began to _____, I spent a lot of time writing about it — both poem and “eye journals” — describing what I saw as I looked out through damaged eyes.

A, deteriorate 恶化

B, sharpen 变锋利

C, improve 改善

D, decline 下降

E, recover 恢复

F, adjust 调整

题型: 同义因果

思路：1，题目逻辑结构 As A, B 相当于 A=B

2，空格=eyesight 的性质

3，B 部分的 damaged eyes 说明了 eyesight 的性质是 “damaged”，于是选项 A 和 D 是答案。

7, The judge's standing in the legal community, though shaken by phony allegations of wrongdoing, emerged, at long last, _____.

A, unqualified 不合格，不胜任的

B, undiminished 未缩减的

C, undecided 未决定的

D, undamaged 未被破坏的

E, unresolved 未解决的

F, unprincipled 无原则的

题型：反义转折

思路：1，题目逻辑结构 A though B 相当于 A=-B

2，B=shaken, A=Not shaken，所以选项 B 和 D 为答案。

8, Modern agricultural practices have been extremely successful in increasing the productivity of major food crops, yet despite heavy use of pesticides, _____ losses to diseases and insect pests are sustained each year.

A, incongruous 不协调的

B, reasonable 合理的

C, significant 重大的

D, considerable 重要的，大量的

E, equitable 公平的

F, fortuitous 意外的，偶然的

题型：反义转折

思路：1，题目逻辑结构 A, yet (despite B,C)

2，C=-B=-A, 且 A= successful in increasing, B=heavy use of pesticides

3，C= 产量没有增加=用了大量杀虫剂（但产量没有增加）

4，空格用来加强 loss，所以选项 C 和 D 是答案。

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P.60, SET3

1, It comes as no surprise that societies have codes of behavior; the character of the codes, on the other hand, can often be _____.

- A, predictable 可预言的
- B, unexpected 意外的，意想不到的
- C, admirable 令人钦佩的
- D, explicit 明确的
- E, confusing 令人困惑的

题型：反义转折 on the other hand

思路：1，题目逻辑结构 -A= on the other hand, B 相当于 A=-B

2，A= no surprise, 所以 B= surprise

3，选项 B 是正确答案

2, Like Bela Bartok, Ruth Crawford not only brought a composer's acumen to the notation of folk music, she also had a marked (i) _____ the task. This was clear in her agonizing over how far to try to represent the minute details of a performance in a written text, and this (ii) _____ makes her work a landmark in ethnomusicology.

- Blank(i) A, reverence for 对...尊敬
- B, detachment from 对...持有冷漠或超然的态度
- C, curiosity about 对...好奇
- Blank(ii) D, fastidious 挑剔的，难以取悦的
- E, didacticism 喜欢教训人，教训主义
- F, iconoclasm 反传统，打破旧习

(i) 题型：同义递进 not only, also

思路：1，not only A, also B, 相当于 A=B

2，空格(i)= acumen，所以最能和 acumen(敏锐，聪明)构成同义递进只有选项 A。

(ii) 题型：同义并列 and

思路：1，C, and D, 相当于 C=D

2，this*空格(ii)= her agonizing (苦苦思索) ...

3，空格(ii)最近接选项 D

3, Political advertising may well be the most (i) _____ kind of advertising: political candidates are usually quite (ii) _____, yet their campaign advertisements often hide important differences behind smoke screens of smiles and empty slogans.

- Blank(i) A, polemical 有争议的
- B, effective 有效的
- C, deceptive 欺诈的
- Blank(ii) D, interchangeable 可互换的
- E, dissimilar 不相似的
- F, vocal 声音的

(i) 题型：同义解释

思路：1, A:B,yet C 相当于 A=Not C

2, 空格(i)= hide important differences behind smoke screens,能够体现“烟幕之后有重大不同之处”同义重复的选项只有 C。

(ii) 题型：反义

思路：1, A:B,yet C 相当于 B=Not C

2, 句意是“政治候选人们通常(ii) _____, 但他们的竞选广告在笑容和空洞口号烟幕之后都隐藏着重大的不同。”

3, 最优选项为 E。句意连贯起来“(尽管)政治候选人们不尽相同,但他们(所有人)的竞选广告在笑容和空洞口号烟幕之后都隐藏着重大的不同(指政治许诺与真正目的不一致)。”

4, Richard M. Russell said 52 percent of the nation's growth since the Second World War had (i) _____ invention. He said, (ii) _____ research, the government's greatest role in assuring continuing innovation is promoting a strong, modern patent office. "Unless we can (iii) _____ original ideas, we will not have invention," Mr. Russell said. Speculating on the state of innovation over the next century, several inventors agreed that the future lay in giving children the tools to think creatively and the motivation to invent.

Blank(i) A, been at the expense of 以...为代价

B, no bearing on 与...无关

C, come through 通过...而来

Blank(ii) D, in addition to restricting 除了限制之外

E, aside from supporting 除了支持之外

F, far from exaggerating 完全不夸大

Blank(iii) G, evaluate 评价

H, protect 保护

I, disseminate 散布

这道题通读之后, 先选择关系最明确的空格(iii)来做

(iii) 题型：反义重复

思路：1, Unless A, B 相当于 A= Not B

2, 因为 B=not have invention, 所以空格(iii)*original ideas=have invention

3, 只有选 H,protect (保护) 原创创意, 我们才能有发明。

(i) 题型：同义并列重复

思路：1, 因为末句表达的主旨是“创造和发明是好的”, 也就是对保护发明进行了正评价。所以第一至第三句与末句呈同义并列重复关系。

2, 空格(i)符合“创造和发明是好的”含义的选项只有 C。

(ii) 题型：同义并列重复

思路：1, 空格(ii)也要表达“创造和发明是好的”的正评价态度, 并且空格(ii)和“assuring continuing innovation”的施动主语都是“the government”。

2, 所以空格(ii)和“assuring continuing innovation”为同义重复。所以只有 E 为正确答案。

5, Statements presented as fact in a patent application are (i) _____ unless a good reason for doubt is found. The invention has only to be deemed “more likely than not” to work in order to receive initial approval. And,

although thousands of patents are challenged in court for other reasons, no incentive exists for anyone to expend effort (ii) _____ the science of an erroneous patent. For this reason the endless stream of (iii) _____ devices will continue to yield occasional patents.

Blank(i) A, presumed verifiable 被假设为可被证实的

B, carefully scrutinized 被仔细审查的

C, considered capricious 被认为反复无常的

Blank(ii) D, corroborating 证实, 支持

E, advancing 促进

F, debunking 揭穿

Blank(iii) G, novel 新的

H, bogus 伪造的

I, obsolete 废弃的, 过时的

(i) 题型: 反义重复

思路: 1, Unless A, B 相当于 A= Not B

2, 因为 B= a good reason for doubt is found(可以被质疑), 所以空格(i)= 不可被质疑。
所以选项 A 为正确答案。

(ii) 题型: 反义转折重复

思路: 1, although A, B 相当于 A=Not B

2, A= patents are challenged, B= no incentive exists ...to expend effort (ii)

3, 空格(ii)=challenged,所以选项 F, debunking(揭穿)为正确答案

(iii) 题型: 同义因果重复

思路: 1, 因为 A, 所以 B 相当于 A=B

2, A=没有人有 incentive 去揭穿错误专利

3,选项 H, bogus (伪造的) 最接近 A 能导致的结果, 也就是“不断地会有伪造的设备不断产生不必然的专利”

6, Ever a demanding reader of the fiction of others, the novelist Chase was likewise often the object of _____ analyses by his contemporaries.

A, exacting 苛求的

B, copious 丰富的

C, respectful 有礼貌的

D, acerbic 刻薄的

E, scathing 苛责的, 痛斥的

F, meticulous 极其仔细的

题型: 同义并列

思路: 1, A, likewise B 相当于 A=B

2, A= Chase 是对其他小说苛求的读者, B=Chase 是被其他同期小说家所_____分析的人

3, 空格= demanding, 解题重点是 demanding 的含义, 这里不是需求, 而是高要求也可理解为费力费神也就是 requiring much time, effort, or attention

4, A 和 F 为 demanding 的同义重复, 所以是答案。而 D 和 E 虽为近义词, 但感情色彩贬义, 与 demanding 含义较远。

7, Her _____ should **not be confused with miserliness**; as long as I have known her, she has **always been willing to assist those who are in need**.

- A, stinginess 吝啬
- B, diffidence 羞怯
- C, frugality 节俭
- D, illiberality 吝啬
- E, intolerance 不宽容
- F, thrift 节俭

题型：同义并列

思路：1, A;B 相当于 A=B

- 2, 空格填入的内容要表明“Her”所具备的属性，首先感情色彩与“willing to assist”取同，为正评价。其次这个属性含义与“miserliness”易混淆但取反（因为之间有 not）。
- 3, 所以排除负评价词汇 ADE, 剩下 BCF, 其中 B 不符合含义。答案为 C 和 F。

8, A misconception frequently held by novice writers **is** that sentence structure mirrors thought: the more **convoluted** the structure, the more _____ the ideas.

- A, complicated 复杂
- B, engaged 占用，卷入矛盾
- C, essential 基本的，必要的
- D, fanciful 幻想的
- E, inconsequential 不重要的，不合逻辑的
- F, involved 复杂的

题型：同义并列

思路：1, 冒号相当于等号，is 也相当于等号

- 2, A misconception=sentence structure mirrors thought= convoluted=空格
- 3, 答案为 A 和 F

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P.68, SET5

1, For some time now, _____ has been presumed **not** to exist: the **cynical conviction that everybody has an angle** is considered wisdom.

- A, rationality 合理性; 合理的行动
- B, flexibility 灵活性; 弹性; 适应性
- C, diffidence 缺乏自信
- D, disinterestedness 公正无私
- E, insincerity 伪善; 无诚意; 不诚实

题型: 同义解释

思路: 1, 题目逻辑机构为 A:B 相当于 A=B

- 2, A=Not*空格, B=that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom (这里的 has an angle 是有私心的意思)
- 3, 所以空格=Not A=Not B=没有私心
- 4, 只有 D 选项等价于“没有私心”。

2, **Human nature and long distances** have made **exceeding the speed limit** a (i) _____ in the state, **so the legislators surprised no one** **when**, acceding to public demand, **they** (ii) _____ **increased penalties for speeding**.

- Blank(i) A, controversial habit 有争议的习惯
B, cherished tradition 珍视的传统
C, disquieting ritual 令人不安的仪式

- Blank(ii) D, endorsed 赞同
E, considered 仔细考虑
F, rejected 拒绝, 驳回

题型: 同义因果 so, 同义并列 when

思路: 1, 题目逻辑结构为 A, so B when C 相当于 A=B=C

所以, 空格(i)和(ii)同义因果重复, 两空格感情色彩和含义等价, 可两个空格一起做。

- 2, B=立法者毫不震惊, 也就是在所有人意料之内。所以空格(i)不可选 A。因为只要“有争议”那么就不可能“surprise no one”。于是, 空格(i)只能在 B 和 C 之间选一个。
- 3, 如果空格(i)选 B, 空格(ii)只能选 F, 才能保证前后同义重复。如果空格(i)选 C, 空格(ii)只能选 D, 才能保证前后同义重复。逻辑上两个都行得通。
- 4, 我课上说过“当逻辑无法判断答案的时候, 要考虑句子各个成分之间的关系和句子含义。”
- 5, 在本题中“human nature”和“long distance”是“exceeding the speed limit”这件不好的事情的借口。就如“为亲人报仇的怒火(human nature)和对军队命令的服从(long distance)使屠杀(exceeding the speed limit)成为一种_____”。所以, 空格(i)根据含义应该填写类似“情有可原”之类正评价词汇。C 选项的“disquieting ritual”属于负评价, 所以排除。于是, 空格(i)正确答案为 B。
- 6, 所以, 空格(ii)只有选 F 才能满足同义重复原则。

注意: 此题的最大难点是同学喜欢把 Common Sense 带入题目, 比如看到“超速”就认为一定是不好的, 这是极大的误导。请同学们永远牢记, GRE 考试的本质是考察大家的思维能

力而不是知识量。

- 3, Serling's account of his employer's **reckless decision making** (i) _____ that company's image
as (ii) _____ **bureaucracy** full of **wary** managers.

Blank (i) A, belies 掩饰

B, exposes 暴露

C, overshadows 遮蔽; 使.....显得不重要

Blank (ii) D, an injudicious 不明智的

E, a disorganized 紊乱的

F, a cautious 谨慎的

题型: 同义并列 as

思路: 1, 题目逻辑结构为 A as B of C, 相当于 A=B 且 B 具备 C 所修饰的性质

2, 空格(i)需要由 that 之后的内容判断, 所以先做空格(ii)

3, 空格(ii)填形容词, 表明“bureaucracy”的性质, 而“bureaucracy”的性质同时被 “of wary manager”修饰。所以空格(ii)=wary(谨慎的), 于是空格(ii)选择 F。

4, 所以 A=谨慎的=reckless decision making*空格(i), 所以空格(i)一定为负动作, 并且含意上使句子通顺。belie 的具体解释为“to give a false impression of”, 而 overshadow 的具体解释为“To make insignificant by comparison”。

5, 根据前后句意, “对于老板的鲁莽决定的解释”对“公司作为满是小心翼翼的经理的谨慎官僚机构”做的动作是“掩饰”而不是“遮蔽, 使之显得不重要”。所以空格(i)选 A。

4. No other contemporary poet's work has such a **well-earned reputation** for (i) _____, and there are few whose moral vision is **so imperiously unsparing**. Of late, however, the almost belligerent demands of his severe and densely forbidding poetry have taken an improbable turn. This new collection is the poet's fourth book in six years — an **ample output even for poets of sunny disposition**, **let alone** for **one of such** (ii) _____ over the previous 50 years. **Yet for all his newfound** (iii) _____, his poetry is as thorny as ever.

Blank(i)

Blank(ii)

Blank(iii)

A patent accessibility	D penitential austerity	G taciturnity
B intrinsic frivolity	E intractable prolixity	H volubility
C near impenetrability	F impetuous prodigality	I pellucidity

(i) 题型: 同义并列 and

思路: 1, 题目逻辑结构为A, and B 相当于A=B

2, B=imperiously unsparing(傲慢无情), 所以空格(i)选 C. near impenetrability (近

似无动于衷)。A, patent accessibility(明显的可接近性); B, intrinsic frivolity (内在的轻浮)与傲慢无情没有同义并列的“and”关系。

(ii) 题型: 反义对比 let alone

思路: 1, 题目逻辑结构为A, let alone B 相当于A = —B

- 2, A= sunny disposition (开朗的性情), 所以B=非开朗的性情, 所以空格(ii)选择D, penitential austerity(苦行般节俭)最接近“非开朗的性情”。E, intractable prolixity (无法控制的罗嗦), F, impetuous prodigality (鲁莽的挥霍) 一点也不能表达出“非开朗的性情”, 所以排除。

(iii) 题型: 同义指代 his

思路: 1, 空格(iii)填一个名词, 表明his“新发现”的特性。需要找到前文描述此人的特性, 而且是人们原来没想到的。

2, 根据句意, “This new collection is ... an ample output even for poets of sunny disposition, let alone...” 可知, 人们原来没想到这哥们如此“ample output”, 也就是“高产”或“特别能表达”。

3, 所以, 空格(iii)选 H, volubility (健谈, 口若悬河)。G, taciturnity (沉默寡言) 与“ample output”相反; I, pellucidity (思路清晰) 与“ample output”无关。所以, 均被排除。

5. Managers who think that strong environmental performance will (i) _____ their company's financial performance often (ii) _____ claims that systems designed to help them manage environmental concerns are valuable tools. By contrast, managers who perceive environmental performance to be (iii) _____ to financial success may view an environmental management system as extraneous. In either situation, and whatever their perceptions, it is a manager's commitment to achieving environmental improvement rather than the mere presence of a system that determines environmental performance.

Blank(i)

Blank(ii)

Blank(iii)

A	eclipse
B	bolster
C	degrade

D	uncritically accept
E	appropriately acknowledge
F	hotly dispute

G	complementary
H	intrinsic
I	peripheral

通读全文, 空格(i)(ii)无法判断, 可先

做空格(iii)

(iii) 题型: 同义重复

思路: 1, 题目结构: managers who A*空格(iii) may view A as extraneous. 因为who后面的内容修饰managers, 而同时manager做的动作是view as extraneous。相当于空格(iii)=extraneous (外部的, 不相关的)

2, 所以, 空格(iii)选择 I, peripheral (外围的, 次要的)。G, complementary (补充的) 和 H, intrinsic (本质的, 固有的) 与extraneous无关。

第二步, (i)(ii)一起做

(i)(ii)题型: 与(iii)为反义对比, (i)和(ii)之间为同义重复。

思路: 1, 题目结构为 A. By contrast B, 相当于A=—B

2, 因为B=extraneous, 所以A= Not extraneous=重要= valuable tools

- 3, 为了使句意通顺, By contrast之前的内容一定要表达“经理认为环境.....重要, 有价值”。
- 4, 所以, strong environmental performance will (i) _____ their company's financial performance, 空格(i)需要填写一个正评价动词才能满足第3步骤中的条件。所以选择B, bolster (支撑, 鼓励), 而A, eclipse (遮蔽, 使...黯然失色) 与 C, degrade (降级) 无法满足条件。
- 5, 最后, 空格(ii)句意为“认为环境重要的经理 () 认为环境管理是有价值的工具”。D, 不加批判的接受 E, 适当的承认 F, 热烈的争论。空格(ii)需要填写正评价动词, 所以排除F。D和E的区别就是动作的感情色彩强烈程度。正如我课上所说, 请同学们考试时牢记: **GER填空答案优先选择感情色彩强烈的动词和形容词**。选项D在这里表示全盘接受, 所以为正确答案。

6. Philosophy, unlike most other subjects, does not try to extend our knowledge by discovering new information about the world. Instead it tries to deepen our understanding through (i) _____ what is already closest to us — the experiences, thoughts, concepts, and activities that make up our lives but that ordinarily escape our notice precisely because they are so familiar. Philosophy begins by finding (ii) _____ the things that are (iii) _____.

Blank(i)

Blank(ii)

Blank(iii)

A attainment of	D essentially irrelevant	G most prosaic
B rumination on	E utterly mysterious	H somewhat hackneyed
C detachment from	F thoroughly commonplace	I refreshingly novel

(i) 题型:

反义转折

重复

not....inste

ad....

思路: 1,

题目结构

Not A. Instead B 相当于A=—B, by=through

2, 所以空格(i)* what is already closest to us =Not*discovering new information,

3, 所以, 不挖掘新信息=对于已熟悉信息进行 (i) ,只有选项B, rumination on (沉思) 符合句意。A, attainment of (获得, 达成) 和 C, detachment from (冷漠, 脱离)均无法使逻辑和句意连贯。

(ii)(iii)一起做, 先看空格(iii)修饰 “the things”, 而 “the things”指代前一句中的they, 也就是“the experiences, thoughts, concepts, and activities”, 因为 “they”的属性是“familiar ”所以, 空格(iii)的形容词是“familiar”的同义词。所以, G和H比较, G (单调的) 比H (有些陈腐的) 的含义更接近于 “familiar”, 所以选择G。最终, 根据句意, 空格(ii)需要填写类似 “deepen our understanding” 的选项, 所以排除D, (基本不重要的) 和 F, (完全平庸的), 最终答案为E。

7. The government's implementation of a new code of ethics appeared intended to shore up the ruling party's standing with an increasingly _____ electorate at a time when the party is besieged by charges that it trades favors for campaign money.

A aloof 冷漠的

- B placid 平和的，满足的
- C restive 焦躁不安的，难以驾驭的
- D skittish 不安定的
- E tranquil 平静的
- F vociferous 嘈杂的

题型：同义重复

思路：1，题目结构为 A when B that C，相当于A=B，C表明B具备的性质

2，空格填形容词，用来修饰electorate（全体选民）在某一时间点的性质，这种性质要根据“when”之后的内容判断

3，根据“the party is besieged by charges”（此党派被指控围攻），和“it trades favors for campaign money”（此党派用权换钱）。以及“政府实施的一部新的伦理学法典试图支持当权党的地位”。所以，我们知道人民已然不稳定了。

4，所以选择C和D。F选项仅指声音嘈杂（比如车站）而无法表明选民得知当权者丑闻之后的状态。

8. Overlarge, uneven, and ultimately disappointing, the retrospective exhibition seems too much like special pleading for a forgotten painter of real but _____ talents.

- A limited 能力有限的
- B partial 偏袒的
- C undiscovered 未被发现的
- D circumscribed 被限制的
- E prosaic 单调，乏味的
- F hidden 被隐藏的

题型：反义重复

思路：1，题目结构为A but B 相当于A=—B

2，A=real talents（真正的才能），所以B一定是负评价。

3，结合整个句意“（由于）过大，不均以及极其令人失望，此回顾展太像一次为一个已被遗忘的画家的特殊辩解，这个画家虽然满腹才能但（ ）。”

4，A,D和E都可在逻辑和含义上符合，类比词只有A和D。

9. Newspapers report that the former executive has been trying to keep a low profile since his _____ exit from the company.

- A celebrated 著名的
- B mysterious 神秘的
- C long-awaited 被期盼已久的
- D fortuitous 偶然的
- E indecorous 不合礼节的
- F unseemly 不得体的

题型：同义因果重复 since

思路：1，题型结构：A since B，因为since后面是短语，所以是“因为”的意思而不是“自从”

2，“因为（ ）从公司离开，所以前主管一直试图保持低调。”空格里填写一个可以让人“保持低调”的充分条件。

3，“low profile”的定义是“Behavior or activity carried out with deliberate restraint or modesty so as not to attract attention:”为了不引起注意故意克制或拘谨的行为举止。

4，所以A,C和E,F都可以，但只有E和F为类比，所以为答案。