



全国研究生入学考试英语（二）

历年完型真题详解

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▲ 英语（二）试题构成

- 1. Use of English (10 points)
- 2. Reading-Part A+B (50 points)
- 3. Translation (15 points)
- 4. Writing A+B (25 points)

- 英语知识运用主要考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力。试题形式是在一篇约350词的文章中留出20个空白，要求考生从每题所给的4个选项中选出最佳答案，使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。该项分值的分配为：20小题每题0.5分，共计10分，占总分值的10%。

- **文章中的句子多数因为留出空白，导致语义的不完整。要求考生能够根据上下文的结构及内在逻辑推测出文章和段落的主题大意、缺省信息的词义，这其实就是考查考生的语篇理解能力。此项题目虽然所占分值比例不大，但却检测考生语法知识、词汇意思的分辨及运用、语篇理解等，是综合性考题，难度较大。**

▲英语知识运用题的做题原则

- 一、分段浏览，重视首句，看清主题
- 二、把握重点，利用规律，杜绝迷信
- 三、关注对称原则，体察修饰关系
- 四、瞻前顾后，上下呼应
- 五、自我情景代入，进行常识分析
- 六、培养语言感觉，坚定第一判断
- 七、熟悉历年真题，温故而知新

▲ 2011年完型填空真题

- **Section I Use of English**
- **Directions:**
- **Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET . (10 points)**

■ ①The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has _1_ across the Web.

■ ②Can privacy be preserved _2_ bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly_3_?

■ 1. A. swept B. skipped
 C. walked D. ridden

■ 2. A. for B. within
 C. while D. though

■ 3. A. careless B. lawless
 C. pointless D. helpless

- ③Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a _4_ to make the Web a safer place---a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the high-tech _5_ of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled _6_ one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential _7_ to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

- 4. A. reason B. reminder
 C. compromise D. proposal
- 5. A. information B. interference
 C. entertainment D. equivalent
- 6. A. by B. into
 C. from D. over
- 7. A. linked B. directed
 C. chained D. compared

- ④The idea is to _8_ a federation of private online identity systems. Users could _9_ which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver' s license _10_ by the government.
- ⑤Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single sign-on” systems that make it possible for users to _11_ just once but use many different services.

- 8. A. dismiss B. discover
 C. create D. improve
- 9. A. recall B. suggest
 C. select D. realize
- 10. A. released B. issued
 C. distributed D. delivered
- 11. A. carry on B. linger on
 C. set in D. log in

- ⑥_12_, the approach would create a “walled garden” in cyberspace, with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a _13_ community.
- ⑦Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with _14_, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure _15_ which the transaction runs.”

- 12. A. In vain B. In effect
 C. In return D. In contrast
- 13. A. trusted B. modernized
 C. thriving D. competing
- 14. A. caution B. delight
 C. confidence D. patience
- 15. A. on B. after
 C. beyond D. across

- ⑧ Still, the administration's plan has _16_ privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would _17_ be a compulsory Internet “driver's license” mentality.
- ⑨ The plan has also been greeted with _18_ by some computer security experts, who worry that the “voluntary ecosystem” envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet _19_. They argue that all Internet users should be _20_ to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

- 16. A. divided B. disappointed
 C. protected D. united
- 17. A. frequently B. incidentally
 C. occasionally D. eventually
- 18. A. skepticism B. tolerance
 C. indifference D. enthusiasm
- 19. A. manageable B. defensible
 C. vulnerable D. invisible
- 20. A. invited B. appointed
 C. allowed D. forced

▲ 2014年完型填空真题

- **Section I Use of English**
- **Directions:**
- **Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET . (10 points)**

- ① Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have _1_ that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually _2_. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. _3_, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an _4_ of good health.

- 1. A. denied B. concluded
C. doubted D. ensured
- 2. A. protective B. dangerous
C. sufficient D. troublesome
- 3. A. Instead B. However
C. Likewise D. Therefore
- 4. A. indicator B. objective
C. origin D. example

- **②Of even greater 5 is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined 6 body mass index, or BMI. BMI 7 body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, 8, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.**

- 5. A. impact B. relevance
C. assistance D. concern
- 6. A. in terms of B. in case of
C. in favor of D. in respects of
- 7. A. measures B. determines
C. equals D. modifies
- 8. A. in essence B. in contrast
C. in turn D. in part

- ③ While such numerical standards seem _9_, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, _10_ others with a low BMI may be in poor _11_. For example, many collegiate and professional football players _12_ as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a _13_ BMI.

- 9. A. complicated B. conservative
 C. variable D. straightforward
- 10. A. so B. while
 C. since D. unless
- 11. A. shape B. spirit
 C. balance D. taste
- 12. A. start B. qualify
 C. retire D. stay
- 13. A. strange B. changeable
 C. normal D. constant

- ④ Today we have a(n) _14_ to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes _15_ in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes _16_ with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. _17_ very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

- 14. A. option B. reason
C. opportunity D. tendency
- 15. A. employed B. pictured
C. imitated D. monitored
- 16. A. compared B. combined
C. settled D. associated
- 17. A. Even B. Still
C. Yet D. Only

- **⑤Negative attitudes toward obesity, _18_ in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity _19_. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama has launched a high-visibility campaign _20_ childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.**

- 18. A. despised B. corrected
 C. ignored D. grounded
- 19. A. discussions B. businesses
 C. policies D. studies
- 20. A. for B. against
 C. with D. without

▲ 2016年完型填空真题

- **Section I Use of English**
- **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)**

- **①Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence_1_ firms work, too.**
- **②Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper._2_, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking _3_ for making investments for the future.**

- 1. A. why
 C. how
 B. where
 D. when
- 2. A. In return
 C. In contrast
 B. In particular
 D. In conclusion
- 3. A. sufficient
 C. perfect
 B. famous
 D. necessary

- ③The researchers wanted to know if the _4_ and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would _5_ the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness _6_ by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

- 4. A. individualism B. modernism
 C. optimism D. realism
- 5. A. echo B. miss
 C. spoil D. change
- 6. A. imagined B. measured
 C. invented D. assumed

- ④_7_ enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were _8_. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities _9_ why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various _10_ that might make firms more likely to invest----like size, industry, and sales-----and for indicators that a place was _11_ to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally _12_ even after accounting for these things.

- 7. A. Sure B. Odd
C. Unfortunate D. Often
 - 8. A. advertised B. divided
C. overtaxed D. headquartered
 - 9. A. explain B. overstate
C. summarize D. emphasize
 - 10. A. stages B. factors
C. levels D. methods
 - 11. A. desirable B. sociable
C. reputable D. reliable
 - 12. A. resumed B. held
C. emerged D. broke

- ⑤ The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors _13_ to “less codified decision making process” and the possible presence of “younger and less _14_ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.” The relationship was _15_ stronger in places where happiness was spread more _16_. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

- 13. A. attribute B. assign
 C. transfer D. compare
- 14. A. serious B. civilized
 C. ambitious D. experienced
- 15. A. thus B. instead
 C. also D. never
- 16. A. rapidly B. regularly
 C. directly D. equally

- **⑥_17_ this doesn’ t prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least _18_ at that possibility. It’ s not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help _19_ how executives think about the future. “It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and _20_ R&D more than the average,” said one researcher.**

- 17. A. After B. Until
C. While D. Since
- 18. A. arrives B. jumps
C. hints D. strikes
- 19. A. shape B. rediscover
C. simplify D. share
- 20. A. pray for B. lean towards
C. give away D. send out

▲ 2018年完型填空真题

- **Section I Use of English**
- **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)**

- **①Why do people read negative Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be painful? Because humans have an inherent need to _1_ uncertainty, according to a recent study in Psychological Science. The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will _2_ to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will _3_.**

- 1. A. protect B. resolve
 C. discuss D. ignore
- 2. A. refuse B. wait
 C. regret D. seek
- 3. A. hurt B. last
 C. mislead D. rise

- **②In a series of four experiments, behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin School of Business tested students' willingness to _4_ themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity. For one _5_, each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. The twist? Half of the pens would _6_ an electric shock when clicked.**

- 4. A. alert B. tie
C. treat D. expose
- 5. A. message B. review
C. trial D. concept
- 6. A. remove B. weaken
C. interrupt D. deliver

- **③Twenty-seven students were told which pens were electrified; another twenty-seven were told only that some were electrified. 7 left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would 8. Subsequent experiments replicated this effect with other stimuli, 9 the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.**

- 7. A. when B. if
 C. though D. unless
- 8. A. continue B. happen
 C. disappear D. change
- 9. A. rather than B. regardless of
 C. such as D. owing to

- ④The drive to _10_ is deeply rooted in humans, much the same as the basic drives for _11_ or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago. Curiosity is often considered a good instinct---it can _12_ new scientific advances, for instance---but sometimes such _13_ can backfire. The insight that curiosity can drive you to do _14_ things is a profound one.

- 10. A. discover
C. forget
B. forgive
D. disagree
- 11. A. pay
C. schooling
B. marriage
D. food
- 12. A. lead to
C. learn from
B. rest on
D. begin with
- 13. A. withdrawal
C. inquiry
B. persistence
D. diligence
- 14. A. self-reliant
C. self-evident
B. self-destructive
D. self-deceptive

- ⑤Unhealthy curiosity is possible to _15_ , however. In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to _16_ how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to _17_ to see such an image. These results suggest that imagining the _18_ of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine _19_ it is worth the endeavor. “Thinking about long-term _20_ is key to reducing the possible negative effects of curiosity,” Hsee says. In other words, don't read online comments.

- 15. A. define
C. replace
B. resist
D. trace
- 16. A. overlook
C. design
B. predict
D. conceal
- 17. A. remember
C. choose
B. promise
D. pretend
- 18. A. relief
C. duty
B. plan
D. outcome
- 19. A. why
C. where
B. whether
D. how
- 20. A. consequences
C. strategies
B. investments
D. limitations



谢谢观看