○ 全国硕士研究生招生考试

专项强化

英语(二)完型

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英语二



题型	题目数量、分值	建议时长(min)
Section I Use of English	20×0.5'=10'	15-20
Section II Reading Comprehension	Part A: 20×2'=40'	70-75
	Part B: 5*2'=10'	20
Section III Translation	1*15'=15'	20-25
Section IV Writing	Part A: 1*10'=10'	15
	Part B: 1*15'=15'	35
合计	100'	180



英语二考纲解读·完型



第一部分 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%。



一、完形填空的概述

(一)考试难点:

词汇:形近词/近义词/搭配/上下文

师大课堂 SHI DA KE TANG

1.有人问一位智者:"我觉得自己很有能力,可为什么没人_____我

呢?"智者随手捡起一块石头向远处扔去,接着叫他去检回来,他说

做不到。

A.强调

B.忽视

C.欣赏

D.启发

2.智者于是又扔出一块黄金,然后再叫他捡回来,结果很快他就回来

了, ____也找到了答案。

A.同时

B.临时

C.随时

D.暂时



3.当一个人总是抱怨为什么自己未被发现时,何不反过来想一下自己

在别人眼中是否只是一块石头?____自己真是一块石头,就应该使自

己变成一块黄金。

A.何况

B.毕竟

C.要不

D.假如

4.人为什么会做梦,梦有什么意义,人类____了近千年也还没有找到

答案。

A.想象

B.思考

C.观察

D.幻想



一、完形填空的概述

- (二)注意:
- 1. 答题的时间安排:最后做!看时间!挑题做!
- 2. 答题时间:15mins
- 3. 得分最低3分,高频词可再得1-2分,认真分析文章可以更高
- 4. 文章的首句和每段的首句是重要的信息点



(一)红花绿叶词原则

1.红花词: because, for example/instance, even, yet, while,

however等表转折的

2.绿叶词: unless, therefore, once, thus, regardless of



【2024】 【 】6.A.in fact B.of course C.for example D.on average

[2023] [] 8.A. moreover B.however C.therefore D.again

[2022] [] 11.A.until B.because C.while D.before

【2021】 【 】1.A.therefore B.however C.again D.moreover

[2020] [] 12.A.Overall B.Instead C.However D.Otherwise

【2019】 【 】1.A.Besides B.Therefore C.Otherwise D.However



【2024】 【C】6.A.in fact B.of course C.for example D.on average

【2023】 【B】8.A. moreover B.however C.therefore D.again

[2022] [C] 11.A.until B.because C.while D.before

【2021】 【B】1.A.therefore B.however C.again D.moreover

[2020] [C] 12.A.Overall B.Instead C.However D.Otherwise

[2019] [D] 1.A.Besides B.Therefore C.Otherwise D.However



- 二、完形填空的答题技巧
- (二)常规方法:



- (二)常规方法:
- 1. 阅读**全文首句**

首句就是文章主题,表明作者的态度,且不设空。

2. 快速浏览每段的首句

段落中心和作者观点

- 3. 以段为单位做题,注意上下文逻辑和提示信息(同义复现)
- 4. 选择最佳答案

语法正确, 意思匹配, 符合上下文逻辑

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again $\underline{1}$ that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by $\underline{2}$:A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

A different and not mutually exclusive 3 holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one 4 by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives 5, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 6, today's unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for 7 Americans. Also, some research suggests that the 8 for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction 9 poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs. Perhaps this is why many 10 the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

But it doesn't 11 follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with unease. Such visions are based on the 12 of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the 13 of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could 14 strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. Today, the 15 of work may be a bit overblown. "Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a waste of human potential, "says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway.

These days, because leisure time is relatively 16 for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional 17 of their jobs. "When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel 18 ," Danaher says, adding, "In a world in which I don't have to work, I might feel rather different"-perhaps different enough to throw himself 19 a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 matters.

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[ ] 1.[A]boasting [B]denying [C]warning [D]ensuring
[ ] 2.[A]inequality [B]instability [C]unreliability [D]uncertainty
[ ] 3.[A]policy [B]guideline [C]resolution [D]prediction
[ ] 4.[A]characterized [B]divided [C]balanced [D]measured
[ ] 5.[A]wisdom [B]meaning
                               [C]glory
                                           [D]freedom
[ ] 6.[A]Instead [B]Indeed [C]Thus [D]Nevertheless
T.[A]rich [B]urban [C]working [D]educated
[ ] 8.[A]explanation [B]requirement [C]compensation [D]substitute
[ ] 9.[A]under [B]beyond [C]alongside
                                           [D]among
[ ] 10.[A]leave behind [B]make up [C]worry about [D]set aside
[ ] 11.[A]statistically [B]occasionally [C]necessarily [D]economically
[ ] 12.[A]chances
                     [B]downsides [C]benefits [D]principles
[ ] 13.[A]absence
                     [B]height [C]face
                                           [D]course
[ ] 14.[A]disturb
                     [B]restore [C]exclude [D]yield
[ ] 15.[A]model
                     [B]practice [C]virtue [D]hardship
[ ] 16.[A]tricky
                     [B]lengthy [C]mysterious [D]scarce
[ ] 17.[A]demands
                     [B]standards [C]qualities [D]threats
[ ] 18.[A]ignored
                     [B]tired
                                [C]confused
                                                      [D]starved
[ ] 19.[A]off [B]against
                                [C]behind
                                                      [D]into
                                           [C]educational
[ ] 20.[A]technological [B]professional
[D]interpersonal
```



Text 1

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different with academics, writers, and activists once again 1 that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by 2 .A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

- 1.[A]boasting [B]denying [C]warning [D]ensuring
- 2.[A]inequality [B]instability [C]unreliability [D]uncertainty



Text 1

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different with academics, writers, and activists once again 1 that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by 2 .A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

- 1.[A]boasting [B]denying [C]warning [D]ensuring
- 2.[A]inequality [B]instability [C]unreliability [D]uncertainty



- (二)常规方法:
- 1. 阅读**全文首句**

首句就是文章主题,表明作者的态度,且不设空。

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- 3. 以段为单位做题,注意上下文逻辑和提示信息(同义复现)
- 4. 选择最佳答案

语法正确, 意思匹配, 符合上下文逻辑



逻辑关系:

对立、转折、让步、因果、并列、总分、递进、条件



逻辑关系:

对立:

- 上下文语义对立
- 上下文有否定词(否定意义的词)出现:
 no/not; few/little; hardly/rarely/scarcely/barely; seldom;
 un-/ im-/ in-/ dis-/ -less
- · 上下文有**反义词**出现→**意思**上的对立
- 意料之外的事情



逻辑关系:

对立:

Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit,

10 others with a low BMI may be in poor shape.

[A] so

[B] while

[C] since

[D] unless



逻辑关系:

对立:

Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit,

10 others with a low BMI may be in poor shape.

[A] so

[B] while

[C] since

[D] unless



逻辑关系:

转折:

- but/however/yet
- on the other hand
- while

之后,才是重点



逻辑关系:

转折:

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1 , a true cashless society is probably not around the corner.

[A] Moreover

[C] Therefore

[B] However

[D] Otherwise



逻辑关系:

转折:

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1 , a true cashless society is probably not around the corner.

[A] Moreover

[C] Therefore

[B] However

[D] Otherwise



逻辑关系:

让步:

- while
- even/though/although/even though/even if
- despite
- anyway
- whereas



逻辑关系:

让步:

• 让步词在开头,句子中间必有逗号且逗号之后是重点

• 让步词在句中,让步词之前是重点



逻辑关系:

让步:

- 让步词在开头,句子中间必有逗号且逗号之后是重点
- Despite the rain, we enjoyed the festival.

- 让步词在句中,让步词之前是重点
- We enjoyed the festival, despite the rain.



逻辑关系:

让步:

But <u>3</u> aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be.

[A] while

[B] since

[C] once

[D] until



逻辑关系:

让步:

But <u>3</u> aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may **not** be.

[A] while

[B] since

[C] once

[D] until



逻辑关系:

因果:

后加原因:

- ・句子
- because/now that
- considering that
- 词/短语
- due to/owing to/thanks to/result from
- attribute to/as a result of/put down to



逻辑关系:

因果:

后加结果:

- ・句子
- so/so...that/such...that/as a result consequently/therefore/thus/hence
- ・短语
- result in/lead to/contribute to/give rise to



逻辑关系:

因果:

后加结果:

so...that/such...that

1.It was ____ difficult a question that ____people could answer it.

A.so,few B.so,a few

C.such,few D.such,a few



逻辑关系:

因果:

后加结果:

so...that/such...that

1.It was ____ difficult a question that____people could answer it.

A.so,few

B.so,a few

C.such,few

D.such,a few



逻辑关系:

因果:

Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. ____9__, if you head downhill, and follow any H2O you find, you should eventually see signs of people.

[A] So

[B] Yet

[C] Instead

[D] Besides



逻辑关系:

因果:

Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. ____9__, if you head downhill, and follow any H2O you find, you should eventually see signs of people.

[A] So

[B] Yet

[C] Instead

[D] Besides



逻辑关系:

并列:

- and/also/as well as/or
- meanwhile/likewise/similarly/similar to/equally



逻辑关系:

总分:

- for example/for instance/such as
- in this case/to take an example
- namely
- · 前面复数后面单数
- 前面概述后面具体



逻辑关系:

总分:

Subsequent experiments reproduced this effect with other stimuli, 9 the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

[A] owing to

[B] rather than

[C] regardless of

[D] such as



逻辑关系:

总分:

Subsequent experiments reproduced this effect with other stimuli, 9 the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

[A] owing to

[B] rather than

[C] regardless of

[D] such as



逻辑关系:

递进:

- indeed/ above all/ furthermore
- what's more/ moreover/ still
- even/ in particular
- 但是作为干扰选项的概率比较大



逻辑关系:

条件:

- if/ as long as/ so long as
- provided
- only if/ if only
- unless/ lest



逻辑关系:

条件:

We believe that <u>15</u> animals ran the labs, they would test us to determine the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for locations.

[A] if

[B] unless

[C] as

[D] lest



逻辑关系:

条件:

We believe that <u>15</u> animals ran the labs, they would test us to determine the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for locations.

[A] if

[B] unless

[C] as

[D] lest



逻辑关系:

对立、转折、让步、因果、并列、总分、递进、条件



三、考场应急解题法

- 1. 根据红花词进行判断选择。
- 2. 其他选项选择与红花词不同的同个选项。



感谢聆听

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