

考研英语一完形填空

第一讲 大纲解析及考点分析

第一部分英语知识运用

考试大纲对“完形填空”题型的说明

（英语一）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。共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 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。

（英语二）主要考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力。共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分。在一篇约 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。

英语知识运用考试要求

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

对语段特征(如连贯性和一致性等)的辨识能力

意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整

英语知识运用

词汇知识

语法知识

考试大纲对“词汇知识”的要求

考生应能掌握 5500 左右的词汇以及相关附表中的内容(详见附录 1、2)。考生应根据具体语境、句子结构或上下文理解一些非常用词的词义。

除掌握词汇的基本含义外, 考生还应掌握词汇之间的词义关系, 如同义词、近义词、反义词等;掌握词汇之间的搭配关系, 如动词与介词、形容词与介词、形容词与名词等;掌握词汇生成的基本知识, 如词源、词根、词缀等。

英语语言的演化是一个世界范围内的动态发展过程, 它受到科技发展和社会进步的影响。这意味着需要对本大纲词汇表不断进行研究和定期的修订。

此外, 全国硕士研究生入学英语统一考试是为非英语专业考生设置的。考虑到交际的需要, 考生还应自行掌握与本人工作或专业相关的词汇, 以及涉及个人好恶、生活习惯和宗教信仰等方面的词汇。

考生应能较熟练地掌握 5500 个左右常用英语词汇以及相关常用词组(详见附录相关部分)。考生应根据具体语境、句子结构或上下文理解一些非常用词的词义。

——英语二

| | |
|------|---|
| 词义理解 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 掌握5500个单词和附表内容 根据具体语境、句子结构或上下文理解非常用词词义 |
| 词义关系 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 同义词 近义词 反义词 |
| 搭配关系 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 动词与介词 形容词与介词 形容词与名词 |
| 基本知识 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 词根 词缀 词源 |

考试大纲中的“附表内容”

| | |
|-----|---|
| 附表一 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5500个词汇 |
| 附表二 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 常用前后缀 部分国家(或地区)语言, 国民及国籍 洲名及常见缩写词 |

考试大纲对“语法知识”的要求

英语（一）考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识。本大纲没有专门列出对语法知识的具体要求，其目的是鼓励考生用听、说、读、写的实践代替单纯的语法知识学习，以求考生在交际中能更准确、自如地运用语法知识。

英语（二）考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识，其中包括：

- （1）名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法；
- （2）动词时态、语态的构成及其用法；
- （3）形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法；
- （4）常用连接词的词义及其用法；
- （5）非谓语动词（不定式、动名词、分词）的构成及其用法；
- （6）虚拟语气的构成及其用法；
- （7）各类从句（定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等）及强调句型结构及其用法；
- （8）倒装句、插入语的结构及其用法。

第二部分 完形填空出题思路

1.出题原则：上下文信息获取+上下文逻辑结构分析

2.选项设置原则：两弱一强一正确

- （1）两个选项词汇的意思或者和句子无关，或者和上下文含义相反——弱干扰选项（考查意思通顺）
- （2）两个选项词汇的意思和句子有关，其中一个是强干扰选项（考查前后连贯和结构完整）
- （3）区分强干扰选项需要通过词汇含义详细辨析和上下文结构进行判断（考查语言要素的掌握程度）

案例分析

The data have been _____ from my computer to your computer by U-disc.

- A. transmitted
- B. transformed

C. transported

D. transferred

(参考答案: D)

The data have been _____ from my computer to your computer through Internet.

(参考答案: A)

完形填空历年真题词汇类型分析

| 考查类型 | 2001-2009 (含大纲样题) | 英语一 | 英语二 |
|--------------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| 动词辨析与搭配(含词组) | 32.00% | 42.50% | 42.00% |
| 名词辨析与搭配(含词组) | 18.50% | 12.50% | 20.50% |
| 形容词辨析与搭配 | 14.00% | 12.00% | 14.50% |
| 副词辨析与搭配 | 6.00% | 3.00% | 4.50% |
| 逻辑关系结构搭配 | 17.50% | 17.50% | 11.00% |
| 介词辨析与搭配 | 10.00% | 10.50% | 6.50% |
| 代词辨析与搭配 | 2.00% | 1.50% | 1.00% |

完形填空高频实词考点分析

| 词汇 | 词性 | 考点 |
|------------|-------|--|
| turn | v. | 动词与介词的搭配: turn out, turn over, turn around |
| compare | v. | 与contrast的含义差异 |
| example | n. | 四次为for example列举信息, 两次考查和sample的形近词辨析 |
| ignore | v. | 含义特征: 视而不见。考查和neglect, miss等词的近义词辨析 |
| take | v. | 英语中的万能动词之一, 考查动词与介词的搭配: take over |
| concept | n. | 名词含义的辨析与搭配 |
| particular | a. | 多次考查词组in particular |
| put | v. | 动词与介词的搭配: put down, put forward, put up |
| return | v./n. | 多次考查词组: in return |

| 词汇 | 词性 | 考点 |
|----------|-------|--|
| expose | v. | Be exposed to, exposure to |
| exposure | n. | |
| subject | v./a. | Be subject to, be subjected to |
| predict | v. | 句子内部时态，将来时态情况下，答案一般为该词 |
| make | v. | 英语中的又一个万能动词，动词与介词搭配：make up |
| means | n. | By means of, by all means, by this means |
| give | v. | 动词与介词的搭配：give up, give away, give in |

第三部分 完形填空逻辑关系考点分析

| 逻辑关系 | 相关词汇 |
|------|--|
| 表转折 | but, however, instead, in contrast, on the contrary, in fact, nevertheless, yet, whereas |
| 表让步 | though, although, even (if/though), despite, in spite of/that, now that, while, instead of |
| 表原因 | for, since, as, because, due to, in that, result from |
| 表结果 | so, thus, hence, therefore, so that, as a result, result in, in consequence, consequently |
| 表条件 | if(if only, only if, as if), whether, provided, otherwise, unless, lest, once, in case of/that |
| 表列举 | for example, for instance, such as, likewise, like |
| 表递进 | Indeed, moreover, further, furthermore |
| 表比较 | rather (than), better still, better than, sooner than |
| 表并列 | and, or, also, as well as |

转折逻辑关系考点分析

1. 转折词出现，转折词之后的部分是重点
2. 转折词出现时，转折词前后的部分含义相反——内容相同，态度相反
3. 完形填空考查要求

(1) 直接考查——转折词在选项中出现

解题时注意空格前后的含义是否相反，句子重点是否在空格之后的部分

(2) 间接考查——选项非转折词，但需使用原文转折词解题

主要考查转折关系词出现时前后部分含义相反

先找到空格对应词汇——再到选项找出该词的反义词

让步逻辑关系考点分析

1. 让步词出现在句子开头——句子中必然出现逗号

(1) 逗号前后的部分含义相反——内容相同，态度相反

(2) 逗号之后的部分是重点

2. 让步词出现在句子中间

(1) 让步词之前的部分是重点

(2) 让步词前后含义相反

3. 完形填空考点分析：

(1) 直接考查——让步词在选项中出现

空格为句子开头：看句子逗号前后部分是否相反

空格在句子中间：看空格前后含义是否相反，重点是否在空格前

(2) 间接考查——选项非让步词，但需使用原文让步词解题

根据让步关系找到空格对应词汇，再到选项找出其反义词

the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, __30_ by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, _31_ its impact on the media was not immediately _32_. (2002 年)

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 30. | [A] brought 带来，引起 | [B] followed 跟随 | [C] stimulated 刺激，使兴奋 | [D] characterized 使具有特征 |
| 31. | [A] unless 表条件 | [B] since 表原因 | [C] lest 表条件 | [D] although 表让步 |
| 32. | [A] apparent 显然的，表面的 | [B] desirable 期望的，值得的 | [C] negative 否定的，消极的 | [D] plausible 似是而非的 |

(参考答案：B D A)

We are not _17_ of the usual smell of our own house, but we _18_ new smells when we visit someone else's. (2005 年)

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 17. | [A] sure 肯定的, 一定的 | [B] sick 有病的, 恶心的 | [C] aware 意识到, 知道 | [D] tired 疲劳的, 厌倦的 |
| 18. | [A] tolerate 容忍, 有耐力 | [B] repel 抵制, 厌恶 | [C] neglect 疏漏, 忽视 | [D] notice 注意到 |

(参考答案: C D)

考研英语阅读 2006 年 Text1

In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people.

21. The word “homogenizing” (Line2, Paragraph 1) most probably means ____.

21. A identifying B associating C assimilating D monopolizing

(参考答案: C)

考查知识点的出题套路 (换题目, 考查知识点不变)

In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people.

21. The word “homogenizing” (Line2, Paragraph 1) most prob1bly means ____.

A identifying B associating C assimilating D monopolizing

(考研阅读“词汇题/语意题”)

(参考答案: C)

考查知识点的套路 (换汤不换药)

In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for 21 people.

21. A identifying B associating C assimilating D monopolizing

(参考答案: C)

In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people.

21. What's the main idea of this passage?

A. Identifying the difference of American society

B. Associating the difference of American society

- C. Assimilating the difference of American society
D. Monopolizing the difference of American society

(考研阅读“主旨题”)

(参考答案: C)

因果逻辑关系考点分析

1. 表示原因的词汇出现时, 其之后的部分是原因
2. 表示结果的词汇出现时, 其之前的部分是原因
3. 因果关系中, 原因部分一般是重点
4. 完形填空考查要求:

(1) 直接考查——因果关系词在选项中出现

注意区分空格前后原因和结果的位置

(2) 间接考查——选项非因果词, 但需使用原文因果词解题

找到空格部分对应的信息, 在选项中找出能够体现和该信息因果关系特征的词汇

24 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the _25_ that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are _26_ by others. (2003 年)

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 24. | [A] If 表条件 | [B] Although 表让步 | [C] Whereas 表转折 | [D] Because 表原因 |
| 25. | [A] assistance 协助, 帮助 | [B] guidance 引导, 指导 | [C] confidence 信心, 机密 | [D] tolerance 宽容, 容忍 |
| 26. | [A] claimed 声称, 索赔 | [B] admired 赞赏, 夸奖 | [C] ignored 视而不见 | [D] surpassed 超过, 胜过 |

(参考答案: D C B)

条件逻辑关系考点分析

1. 条件关系分为三类:

(1) 正条件与正结果: if, whether, in case of/that, once, lest

(2) 反条件与正结果: unless

(3) 正条件与反结果: otherwise

2. 完形填空考点——条件关系与虚拟语气

虚拟语气特征: 主将从现——主句和从句时态不一致

(1) 选项中出现条件关系词

(2) 判断空格前后时态是否一致

12 most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism _13_ the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the _14_ of other faiths. (2007 年)

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 12. | [A] Since 表原因 | [B] If 表条件 | [C] Unless 表条件 | [D] While 表让步 |
| 13. | [A] as 表原因/时间 | [B] for 表原因 | [C] under 在...下面 | [D] against 表反对/相反 |
| 14. | [A] spread 伸展, 传播 | [B] interference 干涉, 妨碍 | [C] exclusion 拒绝, 排斥 | [D] influence 影响, 感化 |

(参考答案: D A C)

We believe that _15_ animals ran the labs, they would test us to _16_ the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for terrain. (2009 年)

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 15. | [A] if 表条件 | [B] unless 表条件 | [C] as 表原因/时间/列举 | [D] lest 表条件 |
| 16. | [A] moderate 和缓, 节制 | [B] overcome 战胜, 克服 | [C] determine 决定, 确定 | [D] reach 抵达, 达到 |

(参考答案: A C)

并列逻辑关系考点分析

1. 并列关系词连接部分结构一致 (词性, 语态, 句子成分)

2. 并列关系词连接部分性质一致 (含义, 属性, 感情色彩)

3. 完形填空考点解析

(1) 直接考查——选项直接是并列词

判断空格前后内容从结构到性质是否一致

(2) 间接考查——选项非并列词，但需使用原文并列词解题

根据并列关系的结构一致找到空格对应词汇

在选项中找出与之性质一致的词汇

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious _21_ to how they can best _22_ such changes. Growing bodies need movement and _23_, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. (2003 年)

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 21. | [A] thought 思想, 想法 | [B] idea 想法, 念头 | [C] opinion 意见, 看法 | [D] advice 忠告, 意见 |
| 22. | [A] strengthen 加强, 巩固 | [B] accommodate 提供住处, 照顾 | [C] stimulate 刺激, 鼓舞 | [D] enhance 提高, 增强 |
| 23. | [A] care 关怀, 照料 | [B] nutrition 营养 | [C] exercise 锻炼, 练习 | [D] leisure 闲暇, 安逸 |

(参考答案: A B C)

递进逻辑关系考点分析

1. 递进关系词前后部分内容态度一致
2. 递进关系词之后部分往往更加重要
3. 注意递进关系词与并列关系词的区别

(1) 递进关系前后往往是同一个内容的不同方面

(2) 并列关系前后一般是两个具有相同性质的内容

4. 完形填空考查要求

递进关系只出现过直接考查——注意前后部分的态度是否一致

The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. _1_ homelessness has reached such proportions that local government can't possibly _2_. (2006 年)

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | [A] Indeed 表递进（强调） | [B] Likewise 表并列 | [C] Therefore 表结果 | [D] Furthermore 表递进 |
| 2. | [A] stand 站立，经受 | [B] cope 应付，处理 | [C] approve 赞成，批准 | [D] retain 保持，保留 |

（参考答案：A B）

完形填空常考介词考点分析

| 词汇 | 考点 |
|-------------------|---|
| with | 随着，和...一致，关于（表示伴随，表示具有某种性质） I will go with you.-表示伴随；He is a man with integrity.-表性质 |
| by | 1. 被动语态的标志 (The shop is stolen by a thief) 2. 表示手段和目的的关系（by之后是手段） He passed the examination by cheating. |
| until | 表示时间：until-结束时间；not until-开始时间 The museum opens until 5 o'clock. The museum opens not until 5 o'clock. |
| to | 表示目的，方向（类似还有toward(s)） |
| besides except | 都可以表示：除...之外 Besides: 包含引省略号内容；except: 不包含省略号内容 All the students went to the park besides him. All the students went to the park except him. |
| at | 表示某种短暂状态 The humidity stays at a high rate. |

完形填空解题思路及步骤

- （1）阅读全文首句：首句即主题
- （2）分析句子——确定空格成分
- （3）基于分析结果，推测空格含义——到选项中找到一致的信息
- （4）理解选项含义——注意区分近义词/形近词
- （5）基于对句子的理解，将选项代入句子中，判断是否合适
- （6）如果若干个选项都合适——关注上下文关系

第二讲 2010 年英语一真题解析

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 near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, 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' behavior.

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.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

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. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 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 |

第三讲 2011 年英语一真题解析

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. Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to 4, a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

6, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7. Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter 8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

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 that improve an individual's emotional state. 11 one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. 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.

Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses. 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. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 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] turned | [D] reacted |
| 19. [A] suggesting | [B] requiring | [C] mentioning | [D] supposing |
| 20. [A] Eventually | [B] Consequently | [C] Similarly | [D] Conversely |

第四讲 2012 年英语一真题解析

The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. 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.

Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, 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, the court should make itself 6 to the code of conduct that 7 to the rest of the federal judiciary.

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

The framers of the Constitution 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.

Constitutional law is political because it results 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.

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.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 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 |

第五讲 2013 年英语一真题解析

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.

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.

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.

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

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第六讲 2014 年英语一真题解析

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.

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.

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.

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] where | [B] when | [C] that | [D] why |
| 2. [A] improves | [B] fades | [C] recovers | [D] collapses |
| 3. [A] If | [B] Unless | [C] Once | [D] While |
| 4. [A] uneven | [B] limited | [C] damaging | [D] obscure |
| 5. [A] wellbeing | [B] environment | [C] relationship | [D] outlook |
| 6. [A] turns | [B] finds | [C] points | [D] figures |
| 7. [A] roundabouts | [B] responses | [C] workouts | [D] associations |
| 8. [A] genre | [B] functions | [C] circumstances | [D] criterion |
| 9. [A] channel | [B] condition | [C] sequence | [D] process |
| 10. [A] persist | [B] believe | [C] excel | [D] feature |
| 11. [A] Therefore | [B] Moreover | [C] Otherwise | [D] However |
| 12. [A] according to | [B] regardless of | [C] apart from | [D] instead of |
| 13. [A] back | [B] further | [C] aside | [D] around |
| 14. [A] sharpness | [B] stability | [C] framework | [D] flexibility |
| 15. [A] forces | [B] reminds | [C] hurries | [D] allows |
| 16. [A] hold | [B] track | [C] order | [D] pace |
| 17. [A] to | [B] with | [C] for | [D] on |
| 18. [A] irregularly | [B] habitually | [C] constantly | [D] unusually |
| 19. [A] carry | [B] put | [C] build | [D] take |
| 20. [A] risky | [B] effective | [C] idle | [D] familiar |

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第七讲 2015 年英语一真题解析

Though not biologically related, friends are as “related” as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 1 a study, published from the University of California and Yale University in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, has 2.

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 3 1,932 unique subjects which 4 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both 5.

While 1% may seem 6, it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, “Most people do not even 7 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who 8 our kin.”

The study 9 found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now. 10, as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more 11 it. There could be many mechanisms working together that 12 us in choosing genetically similar friends 13 “functional kinship” of being friends with 14!

One of the remarkable findings of the study was that the similar genes seem to be evolving 15 than other genes. Studying this could help 16 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 17 factor.

The findings do not simply explain people’s 18 to befriend those of similar 19 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care was taken to 20 that all subjects, friends and strangers, were taken from the same population.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] what | [B] why | [C] how | [D] when |
| 2. [A] defended | [B] concluded | [C] withdrawn | [D] advised |
| 3. [A] for | [B] with | [C] by | [D] on |
| 4. [A] separated | [B] sought | [C] compared | [D] connected |
| 5. [A] tests | [B] objects | [C] samples | [D] examples |
| 6. [A] insignificant | [B] unexpected | [C] unreliable | [D] incredible |
| 7. [A] visit | [B] miss | [C] know | [D] seek |
| 8. [A] surpass | [B] influence | [C] favor | [D] resemble |
| 9. [A] again | [B] also | [C] instead | [D] thus |
| 10. [A] Meanwhile | [B] Furthermore | [C] Likewise | [D] Perhaps |
| 11. [A] about | [B] to | [C] from | [D] like |
| 12. [A] limit | [B] observe | [C] confuse | [D] drive |
| 13. [A] according to | [B] rather than | [C] regardless of | [D] along with |
| 14. [A] chances | [B] responses | [C] benefits | [D] missions |
| 15. [A] faster | [B] slower | [C] later | [D] earlier |
| 16. [A] forecast | [B] remember | [C] express | [D] understand |
| 17. [A] unpredictable | [B] contributory | [C] controllable | [D] disruptive |
| 18. [A] tendency | [B] decision | [C] arrangement | [D] endeavor |
| 19. [A] political | [B] religious | [C] ethnic | [D] economic |
| 20. [A] see | [B] show | [C] prove | [D] tell |

第八讲 2016 年英语一真题解析

In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It may involve not only his parents and his friends, 1 those of the young woman, but also a matchmaker. A young man can 2 a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to 3 the marriage negotiations, or the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. 4, a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. 5 a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying 6 a good family.

The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, 7 by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and 8 prayers of blessing. Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, 9 cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, and 10 a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the 11. Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may 12 with them up to a year, 13 they can build a new house nearby.

Divorce is legal and easy to 14, but not common. Divorced persons are 15 with some disapproval. Each spouse retains 16 property he or she 17 into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is 18 equally. Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice 19 up: The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry 20 the woman must wait ten months.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] by way of | [B] as well as | [C] on behalf of | [D] with regard to |
| 2. [A] adapt to | [B] provide for | [C] compete with | [D] decide on |
| 3. [A] close | [B] renew | [C] arrange | [D] postpone |
| 4. [A] In theory | [B] Above all | [C] In time | [D] For example |
| 5. [A] Although | [B] Lest | [C] After | [D] Unless |
| 6. [A] into | [B] within | [C] from | [D] through |
| 7. [A] or | [B] since | [C] but | [D] so |
| 8. [A] test | [B] copy | [C] recite | [D] create |
| 9. [A] folding | [B] piling | [C] wrapping | [D] tying |
| 10. [A] lighting | [B] passing | [C] hiding | [D] serving |
| 11. [A] meeting | [B] association | [C] collection | [D] union |
| 12. [A] grow | [B] part | [C] deal | [D] live |
| 13. [A] whereas | [B] until | [C] for | [D] if |
| 14. [A] obtain | [B] follow | [C] challenge | [D] avoid |
| 15. [A] isolated | [B] persuaded | [C] viewed | [D] exposed |
| 16. [A] wherever | [B] however | [C] whenever | [D] whatever |
| 17. [A] changed | [B] brought | [C] shaped | [D] pushed |
| 18. [A] divided | [B] invested | [C] donated | [D] withdrawn |
| 19. [A] clears | [B] warms | [C] shows | [D] breaks |
| 20. [A] while | [B] so that | [C] once | [D] in that |

第九讲 2017 年英语一真题解析

Could a hug a day keep the doctor away? The answer may be a resounding “yes!” 1 helping you feel close and 2 to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a 3 of health benefits to your body and mind. Believe it or not, a warm embrace might even help you 4 getting sick this winter.

In a recent study 5 over 400 healthy adults, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs 6 the participants’ susceptibility to developing the common cold after being 7 to the virus. People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come 8 with a cold, and the researchers 9 that the stress-reducing effects of hugging 10 about 32 percent of that beneficial effect. 11 among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe 12.

“Hugging protects people who are under stress from the 13 risk for colds that’s usually 14 with stress,” notes Sheldon Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie. Hugging “is a marker of intimacy and helps 15 the feeling that others are there to help 16 difficulty.”

Some experts 17 the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin, often called “the bonding hormone” 18 it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mothers and their newborn babies. Oxytocin is made primarily in the central lower part of the brain, and some of it is released into the bloodstream. But some of it 19 in the brain, where it 20 mood, behavior and physiology.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] Besides | [B] Unlike | [C] Throughout | [D] Despite |
| 2. [A] equal | [B] restricted | [C] connected | [D] inferior |
| 3. [A] view | [B] host | [C] lesson | [D] choice |
| 4. [A] recall | [B] forget | [C] avoid | [D] keep |
| 5. [A] collecting | [B] affecting | [C] guiding | [D] involving |
| 6. [A] on | [B] in | [C] at | [D] of |
| 7. [A] devoted | [B] attracted | [C] lost | [D] exposed |
| 8. [A] along | [B] across | [C] down | [D] out |
| 9. [A] imagined | [B] denied | [C] doubted | [D] calculated |
| 10. [A] served | [B] restored | [C] explained | [D] required |
| 11. [A] Thus | [B] Still | [C] Rather | [D] Even |
| 12. [A] defeats | [B] symptoms | [C] errors | [D] tests |
| 13. [A] highlighted | [B] minimized | [C] controlled | [D] increased |
| 14. [A] presented | [B] equipped | [C] associated | [D] compared |
| 15. [A] assess | [B] generate | [C] moderate | [D] record |
| 16. [A] in the name of | [B] in the form of | [C] in the face of | [D] in the way of |
| 17. [A] attribute | [B] commit | [C] transfer | [D] return |
| 18. [A] unless | [B] because | [C] though | [D] until |
| 19. [A] remains | [B] emerges | [C] vanishes | [D] decreases |
| 20. [A] experiences | [B] combines | [C] justifies | [D] influences |

第十讲 2018 年英语一真题解析

Trust is a tricky business. On the one hand, it's a necessary condition 1 many worthwhile things: child care, friendships, etc. On the other hand, putting your 2 in the wrong place often carries a high 3.

4, why do we trust at all? Well, because it feels good. 5 people place their trust in an individual or an institution, their brains release oxytocin, a hormone that 6 pleasurable feelings and triggers the herding instinct that prompts humans to 7 with one another. Scientists have found that exposure 8 this hormone puts us in a trusting 9: In a Swiss study, researchers sprayed oxytocin into the noses of half the subjects; those subjects were ready to lend significantly higher amounts of money to strangers than were their 10 who inhaled something else.

11 for us, we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty that may 12 us. A Canadian study found that children as young as 14 months can differentiate 13 a credible person and a dishonest one. Sixty toddlers were each 14 to an adult tester holding a plastic container. The tester would ask, "What's in here?" before looking into the container, smiling, and exclaiming, "Wow!" Each subject was then invited to look 15. Half of them found a toy; the other half 16 the container was empty—and realized the tester had 17 them.

Among the children who had not been tricked, the majority were 18 to cooperate with the tester in learning a new skill, demonstrating that they trusted his leadership. 19, only five of the 30 children paired with the "20" tester participated in a follow-up activity.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] on | [B] like | [C] for | [D] from |
| 2. [A] faith | [B] concern | [C] attention | [D] interest |
| 3. [A] benefit | [B] debt | [C] hope | [D] price |
| 4. [A] Therefore | [B] Then | [C] Instead | [D] Again |
| 5. [A] Until | [B] Unless | [C] Although | [D] When |
| 6. [A] selects | [B] produces | [C] applies | [D] maintains |
| 7. [A] consult | [B] compete | [C] connect | [D] compare |
| 8. [A] at | [B] by | [C] of | [D] to |
| 9. [A] context | [B] mood | [C] period | [D] circle |
| 10. [A] counterparts | [B] substitutes | [C] colleagues | [D] supporters |
| 11. [A] Funny | [B] Lucky | [C] Odd | [D] Ironic |
| 12. [A] monitor | [B] protect | [C] surprise | [D] delight |
| 13. [A] between | [B] within | [C] toward | [D] over |
| 14. [A] transferred | [B] added | [C] introduced | [D] entrusted |
| 15. [A] out | [B] back | [C] around | [D] inside |
| 16. [A] discovered | [B] proved | [C] insisted | [D] remembered |
| 17. [A] betrayed | [B] wronged | [C] fooled | [D] mocked |
| 18. [A] forced | [B] willing | [C] hesitant | [D] entitled |
| 19. [A] In contrast | [B] As a result | [C] On the whole | [D] For instance |
| 20. [A] inflexible | [B] incapable | [C] unreliable | [D] unsuitable |

第十一讲 2019 年英语一真题解析

Today we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are available on our smartphones. 1 of us just walk straight into the woods without a phone. But phones 2 on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize. 3 you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you 4 can't find north, we have a few tricks to help you navigate 5 to civilization, one of which is to follow the land.

When you find yourself well 6 a trail, but not in a completely 7 area, you have to answer two questions: Which 8 is downhill, in this particular area? And where is the nearest water source? Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. 9 if you head downhill, and follow any H2O you find, you should 10 see signs of people.

If you've explored the area before, keep an eye out for familiar sights—you may be 11 how quickly identifying a distinctive rock or tree can restore your bearings.

Another 12 : Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. 13, even in dense forest, you should be able to 14 gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve 15 the woods. Head toward these 16 to find a way out. At night, scan the horizon for 17 light sources, such as fires and streetlights, then walk toward the glow of light pollution.

18, assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the 19 we leave on the landscape. Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can 20 you to civilization.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] Some | [B] Most | [C] Few | [D] All |
| 2. [A] put | [B] take | [C] run | [D] come |
| 3. [A] Since | [B] If | [C] Though | [D] Until |
| 4. [A] formally | [B] relatively | [C] gradually | [D] literally |
| 5. [A] back | [B] next | [C] around | [D] away |
| 6. [A] onto | [B] off | [C] across | [D] along |
| 7. [A] unattractive | [B] uncrowded | [C] unchanged | [D] unfamiliar |
| 8. [A] site | [B] point | [C] way | [D] place |
| 9. [A] So | [B] Yet | [C] Instead | [D] Besides |
| 10. [A] immediately | [B] intentionally | [C] unexpectedly | [D] eventually |
| 11. [A] surprised | [B] annoyed | [C] frightened | [D] confused |
| 12. [A] problem | [B] option | [C] view | [D] result |
| 13. [A] Above all | [B] In contrast | [C] On average | [D] For example |
| 14. [A] bridge | [B] avoid | [C] spot | [D] separate |
| 15. [A] from | [B] through | [C] beyond | [D] under |
| 16. [A] posts | [B] links | [C] shades | [D] breaks |
| 17. [A] artificial | [B] mysterious | [C] hidden | [D] limited |
| 18. [A] Finally | [B] Consequently | [C] Incidentally | [D] Generally |
| 19. [A] memories | [B] marks | [C] notes | [D] belongings |
| 20. [A] restrict | [B] adopt | [C] lead | [D] expose |

参考答案:

2010 年

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A affected | 2. B. up | 3. C. act | 4. B. perplexing | 5. accounts |
| 6. B. matter | 7. D. so long as | 8. A. awareness | 9. C. enough | 10. D. by |
| 11. C. subjected | 12. A. Contrary to | 13. A. evidence | 14. D. misleading | 15. B. For example |
| 16. A. duly | 17. D. continued | 18. C. However | 19. B. tended | 20. D. hitting |

2011 年

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. C. despite | 2. D. produce | 3. B. boosting | 4. B. sustain | 5. A. measurable |
| 6. B. In fact | 7. A. opposite | 8. D. relaxes | 9. C. moderate | 10. A. physical |
| 11. B. According to | 12. C. in | 13. D. because | 14. C. precedes | 15. B. from |
| 16. D. hold | 17. A. disappointed | 18. D. reacted | 19. A. suggesting | 20. C. Similarly |

2012 年

| | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. B. maintain | 2. A. when | 3. B. weakened | 4. D. accepted | 5. C. bound |
| 6. B. subject | 7. D. applies | 8. B. raise | 9. A. line | 10. B. as |
| 11. A. so | 12. C. upset | 13. C. cultivate | 14. D. tied | 15. A. concepts |
| 16. C. shapes | 17. A. dismissed | 18. C. address | 19. D. accountable | 20. D. as a result |

2013 年

| | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. grants | 2. D. external | 3. C. picture | 4. A. For example | 5. B. fearful |
| 6. B. on | 7. A. if | 8. D. test | 9. D. success | 10. A. chosen |
| 11. D. otherwise | 12. C. conducted | 13. B. rated | 14. C. took | 15. B. then |
| 16. C. marked | 17. A. before | 18. C. drop | 19. B. undo | 20. C. necessary |

2014 年

| | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. where | 2. B. fades | 3. D. While | 4. C. damaging | 5. A. wellbeing |
| 6. A. turns | 7. C. workouts | 8. B. functions | 9. D. process | 10. C. excel |
| 11. D. However | 12. A according to | 13. B. further | 14. A. sharpness | 15. D. allows |
| 16. B. track | 17. D. on | 18. C. constantly | 19. C. build | 20. B. effective |

2015 年

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. what | 2. B. concluded | 3. D. on | 4. C. compared | 5. C. samples |
| 6. A. insignificant | 7. C. know | 8. D. resemble | 9. B. also | 10. D. Perhaps |
| 11. B. to | 12. D. drive | 13. B. rather than | 14. C. benefits | 15. A. faster |
| 16. D. understand | 17. B. contributory | 18. A. tendency | 19. C. ethnic | 20. A. see |

2016 年

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. B. as well as | 2. D. decide on | 3. C. arrange | 4. A. In theory | 5. C. After |
| 6. A. into | 7. C. but | 8. C. recite | 9. D. tying | 10. B. passing |
| 11. D. union | 12. D. live | 13. B. until | 14. A. obtain | 15. C. viewed |
| 16. D. whatever | 17. B. brought | 18. A. divided | 19. C. shows | 20. A. while |

2017 年

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. Besides | 2. C. connected | 3. B host | 4. C. avoid | 5. D. involving |
| 6. A. on | 7. D. exposed | 8. C. down | 9. D. calculated | 10. B. explained |
| 11. D. Even | 12. B. symptoms | 13. D. increased | 14. C. associated | 15. B. generate |
| 16. C. in the face of | 17. A. attribute | 18. B. because | 19. A. remains | 20. D. influences |

2018 年

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. C. for | 2. A. faith | 3. B. price | 4. B. Then | 5. D. When |
| 6. B. produces | 7. C. connect | 8. D. to | 9. B. mood | 10. A. counterparts |
| 11. B. Lucky | 12. B. protect | 13. A. between | 14. C. introduced | 15. D. inside |
| 16. A. discovered | 17. C. fooled | 18. B. willing | 19. A. In contrast | 20. C. unreliable |

2019 年

| | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. C Few | 2. C run | 3. B If | 4. D literally | 5. A back |
| 6. B off | 7. D unfamiliar | 8. C way | 9. A So | 10. D eventually |
| 11. A surprised | 12. B option | 13. D For example | 14. C spot | 15. B through |
| 16. D breaks | 17. A artificial | 18. A Finally | 19. B Marks | 20. C lead |