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基础段完形填空-3

G001·阅读讲义

主讲 / 袁雨斌

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考虫



自我介绍

袁雨斌老师【斌斌老师；考虫“杰哥”】

六级写译；考研完形及新题型主讲教师

全国四六级口语考试评分教师

全国四六级作文翻译阅卷教师

斌斌老师



一言不合
就唱歌



课程说明

1. 课程讲义G001
2. 课程分为基础阶段6次课；强化阶段6次课；冲刺阶段4次课
3. 新题型为仔细阅读之后的**Part B部分**
4. G001讲义最后有**真题答案**
5. 大黑《真题的逻辑》有**题目解析和文章译文**
6. 上课听讲为主，下课回放整理笔记
7. 讲课中不要频繁刷屏，有问题下课后集中解答！

基础阶段安排

第1讲	完形填空大纲考点解析+各类题目解题方法
第2讲	2011年套题讲解【文章逻辑分析+被动语态】
第3讲	2013年套题讲解【转折关系+因果关系+介词用法】
第4讲	2014年套题讲解【转折关系+让步关系+固定搭配】
第5讲	2015年套题讲解【句式还原解题法+词汇辨析】
第6讲	基础阶段做题方法总结+易错题汇总分析

课程说明

1. 课程讲义**G003**
2. 课程分为基础阶段**6**次课；强化阶段**5**次课；冲刺阶段**5**次课
3. 强化阶段英语讲**英语二2010年—2013年真题**
4. 新题型为仔细阅读之后的**Part B**部分
5. **G003**讲义最后有**真题答案**
6. 大黑《真题的逻辑》有**题目解析和文章译文**
7. 上课听讲为主，下课回放整理笔记
8. 讲课中不要频繁刷频，有问题下课后集中解答！

完型新题型授课安排

1. 基础阶段6讲：英语一试题（2006年~2009年）
2. 强化阶段5讲：英语二试题（2010年~2013年）
3. 冲刺阶段5讲：英语二试题（2014年~2016年）

强化阶段课程安排

第1讲：完型填空概述+2011年完型

第2讲：完型填空概述+2013年完型

第3讲：新题型概述+2013年新题型+2011年新题型

第4讲：2012年新题型+2012年完型

第5讲：完型高频词串讲+2010年完型

完型答题口诀

抓住一个主线

利用文章结构

分析逻辑关系

关注词汇搭配

完型做题步骤

第一步：认真分析文章首句（主旨；作者态度；倾向性）



第二步：快速浏览段首句（观点；倾向；感情色彩）



第三步：快速浏览每段内容（选出最佳选项）
最佳答案：语法正确；符合上下文逻辑

2013年完型填空

第一步：文章分析 + 题目解析

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the **cashless society** (无现金社会) in which all payments are made **electronically**.
1 a true cashless society is **probably not around the corner** (不会马上到来). Indeed, predictions have been **2** for two decades **but** have **not yet** come to fruition (实现).
For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very **3** of money itself,” **only to 4** itself several years later. Why has **the movement** to a cashless society been **so 5** in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more **efficient** than a payments system based on paper, several **factors** work 6 the **disappearance** of the paper system. **First**, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. **Second**, paper checks have the **advantage** that they 9 **receipts** (收据), something that many consumers are **unwilling to** 10.

Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float” (时间差)—it takes several days 11 a check is **cashed** and funds are 12 from the issuer’s **account**, which means that the writer of the check can **earn interest** (获得利息) on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are **immediate**, they **eliminate the float** for the consumer. (消除了消费者的这个“时间差”)

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy **concerns**. We often hear media reports that an **unauthorized hacker** has been able to access a computer **database** and to **alter information** 15 there. The fact that this is **not** an 16 **occurrence** means that dishonest persons might be able to **access bank accounts** in electronic payments systems and 17 **from** someone **else's accounts**.

The 18 of this type of **fraud** (欺诈) is **no easy task**, and a new field of **computer science** is developing to 19 **security issues**. A further **concern** is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an **electronic** 20 that contains a large amount of **personal data**. There are **concerns** that government, employers, and marketers might be able to **access** these **data**, thereby **violating** our **privacy**.

文章译文：

考虑到电子货币的种种优势，你或许会认为我们会快速进入一个无现金流通的社会，在这个社会中，所有的支付方式都是电子化的。然而，一个真正意义上的无现金社会可能并非那样触手可及。确实，过去二十年间一直存在这样的预测，但迄今仍无任何结果。例如，《商业周刊》1975年就曾预测电子支付方式将很快“对货币自身的概念带来革命性改变”，结果几年后却自食其言。为什么进入无现金社会的过程会如此缓慢呢？

文章译文：

尽管电子支付方式比货币支付系统更高效，但是某些因素却阻碍着货币系统的消亡。首先，设置计算机、读卡器以及远程通讯网络的成本很高，而这些又是电子货币成为主流支付方式的必备方式。

其次，纸质支票有一个好处，它可以提供凭证，而这是许多消费者不愿放弃的东西。第三，使用纸质支票会给消费者几天的“时间差”——支票兑现并从支票人账户提款（前）通常需要几天时间，这就意味着开支票的人可以赚取资金这几日产生的利息。由于电子支付是即时的，所以消除了消费者的这个“时间差”。

文章译文：

第四，电子支付方式会引发人们对安全和隐私的担忧。我们经常听到媒体这样的报道：某未经授权的黑客进入到电脑数据库并篡改了那里的已存信息。这并非一个不同寻常的现象，这一事实意味着不法之徒可能会进入电子支付系统的银行账户并从他人账户盗取钱财。防范这种诈骗并不容易，当前一个全新的电脑科学领域正在发展以应对这些安全问题。人们更忧虑的是使用电子支付方式会留下电子痕迹，其中包含大量个人数据。人们担心政府、雇主和营销人员可能获取这些数据，从而侵犯我们的隐私。

__1__ a true cashless society is **probably not** around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been __2__ for two decades **but** have **not yet** come to fruition.

1. [A] Moreover

[B] However

[C] Therefore

[D] Otherwise

__1__ a true cashless society is **probably not** around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been __2__ for two decades **but** have **not yet** come to fruition.

1. [A] Moreover 此外 [递进关系]

[B] However 但是 [转折关系]

[C] Therefore 因此 [因果关系]

[D] Otherwise 否则 [= or/ if not表示结果]

__1__ a true cashless society is **probably not** around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been __2__ for two decades **but** have **not yet** come to fruition.

2. [A] off

[B] back

[C] over

[D] around

__1__ a true cashless society is **probably not** around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been __2__ for two decades **but** have **not yet** come to fruition.

2. [A] off 离开
[B] back 回来
[C] over 结束；在…上面
[D] around 到处；各处

For example, *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later.

3. [A] power

[B] concept

[C] history

[D] role

For example, *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later.

3. [A] power 力量

[B] concept 概念

[C] history 历史

[D] role 作用；角色

For example, *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later.

4. [A] reverse

[B] resist

[C] resume

[D] reward

For example, *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later.

4. [A] reverse

推翻；逆转

[B] resist

抵制

[C] resume

重新开始；恢复

[D] reward

回报；报答

Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

5. [A] silent

[B] sudden

[C] slow

[D] steady

Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 5. [A] silent | 沉默的；安静的 |
| [B] sudden | 突然的 |
| [C] slow | 缓慢的 |
| [D] steady | 稳定的；稳固的 |

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the **disappearance** of the paper system.

6. [A] for

[B] against

[C] with

[D] on

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the **disappearance** of the paper system.

6. [A] for [work for+ 工作单位]

[B] against [work against 抵制； 反对]

[C] with [work with sb 和某人一起工作]

[D] on [work on sth 致力于某事]

First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment.

7. [A] imaginative

[B] expensive

[C] sensitive

[D] productive

First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment.

7. [A] imaginative 有想象力的

[B] expensive 昂贵的

[C] sensitive 敏感的

[D] productive 多产的；富有成就的

First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment.

8. [A] similar

[B] original

[C] temporary

[D] dominant

First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment.

8. [A] similar 相似的
- [B] original 最初的；有创意的
- [C] temporary 临时的
- [D] dominant 主导的；主要的**

Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are **unwilling to** 10.

9. [A] collect

[B] copy

[C] provide

[D] print

Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are **unwilling to** 10.

9. [A] collect 搜集；收集

[B] copy 复制

[C] provide **提供**

[D] print 印刷

Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are **unwilling to** 10.

10. [A] give up

[B] take over

[C] bring back

[D] pass down

Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are **unwilling to** 10.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 10. [A] give up | 放弃 |
| [B] take over | 接管；接收 |
| [C] bring back | 带回 |
| [D] pass down | 使流传 |

Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”—it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer’s account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime.

11. [A] before

[B] after

[C] since

[D] when

Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”—it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer’s account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime.

- | | |
|----------------|-------|
| 11. [A] before | 在……之前 |
| [B] after | 在……之后 |
| [C] since | 自……以来 |
| [D] when | 当……时候 |

Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”—it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer’s account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime.

12. [A] kept

[B] borrowed

[C] withdrawn

[D] released

Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”—it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer’s account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 12. [A] kept | 保存 |
| [B] borrowed | 借到 |
| [C] withdrawn | 取款；撤退 |
| [D] released | 释放；发布 |

13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

13. [A] Unless

[B] Because

[C] Until

[D] Though

13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

- | | | |
|----------------|----|--------|
| 13. [A] Unless | 除非 | [条件状语] |
| [B] Because | 因为 | [原因状语] |
| [C] Until | 直到 | [时间状语] |
| [D] Though | 尽管 | [让步状语] |

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an **unauthorized** hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there.

14. [A] hide

[B] express

[C] ease

[D] raise

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an **unauthorized** hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there.

14. [A] hide 隐藏

[B] express 表达

[C] ease 缓和

[D] raise 引起；提高

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an **unauthorized** hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there.

15. [A] analyzed

[B] shared

[C] stored

[D] displayed

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an **unauthorized** hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there.

15. [A] analyzed

分析

[B] shared

分享

[C] stored

储存；储藏

[D] displayed

展现；展示

The fact that this is **not** an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else's accounts.

16. [A] unsafe

不安全的

[B] unnatural

不自然的

[C] unclear

不清楚的

[D] uncommon

不寻常的；罕见的

The fact that this is **not** an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else's accounts.

16. [A] unsafe

不安全的

[B] unnatural

不自然的

[C] unclear

不清楚的

[D] uncommon

不寻常的；罕见的

The fact that this is **not** an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else's accounts.

17. [A] steal

[B] choose

[C] benefit

[D] return

The fact that this is **not** an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else's accounts.

17. **[A] steal** 偷取

[B] choose 选择

[C] benefit 获益

[D] return 归还

benefit from 从中收益

The 18 of this type of fraud is **no easy task**, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues.

18. [A] consideration

[B] prevention

[C] manipulation

[D] justification

The 18 of this type of fraud is **no easy task**, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues.

18. [A] consideration

考虑

[B] prevention

防止；预防

[C] manipulation

操纵；操控

[D] justification

证明合理

The [18] of this type of fraud is **no easy task**, and a new field of computer science is developing to [19] security issues.

19. [A] call for

[B] fight against

[C] adapt to

[D] cope with

The [18] of this type of fraud is **no easy task**, and a new field of computer science is developing to [19] security issues.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 19. [A] call for | 需要 |
| [B] fight against | 对抗 |
| [C] adapt to | 适应 |
| [D] cope with | 应对； 解决 |

A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic [20] that contains a large amount of personal data.

20. [A] chunk

[B] chip

[C] trail

[D] path

A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic [20] that contains a large amount of personal data.

20. [A] chunk 大块；矮胖的人或物

[B] chip 芯片

[C] trail 痕迹；踪迹

[D] path 路径

本节课词汇复习

文章内生词汇总

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. given | 鉴于；考虑到 |
| 2. electronic money | 电子货币 |
| 3. cashless society | 无现金社会 |
| 4. electronically | adv. 电子地 |
| 5. around the corner | 即将来临 |
| 6. prediction | 预报；预言 |
| 7. fruition | n. 完成，成就；结果实 |
| 8. means of | ……的方式 / 手段 |
| 9. revolutionize | 彻底改革；发动革命 |
| 10. card reader | 读卡机，读卡器 |

文章内生词汇总

- 11. telecommunication n. 电讯；远程通信；无线电通讯
- 12. network n. 网络；广播网
- 13. paper check 纸质支票
- 14. receipt n. 收到；收据；收入
- 15. unwilling adj. 不愿意的；不情愿的；勉强的
- 16. float n. 时间差 / v. 浮动；飘动
- 17. cash v. 将…兑现；支付现款
- 18. fund n. 基金；资金；存款 / v. 投资；资助
- 19. issuer's account 支票人账户
- 20. interest n. 兴趣，爱好；利息

文章内生词汇总

- 21. immediate adj. 立即的；直接的
- 22. eliminate v. 消除；排除
- 23. security n. 安全；保证；证券
- 24. privacy n. 隐私；秘密；隐居
- 25. concern n. 关心的事；忧虑 / v. 涉及，关系到；使担心
- 26. unauthorized hacker 未经授权的黑客
- 27. access v. 使用；存取；接近
- 28. database n. 数据库；资料库
- 29. alter information 修改信息
- 30. occurrence n. 发生；出现；事件

文章内生词汇总

31. account n. 账户；解释；理由；描述 v. 解释 ~ for

32. fraud n. 欺骗；骗子；诡计

33. violate vt. 违反；侵犯，妨碍

选项内生词汇总

34. concept n. 概念

35. reverse v. 推翻；逆转

36. resist v. 抵制

37. resume v. 重新开始；恢复

38. reward v. 回报；报答

选项内生词汇总

39. steady	稳定的；稳固的
40. productive	多产的；富有成就的
41. original	最初的；有创意的
42. temporary	临时的
43. dominant	主导的；主要的
44. take over	接管；接收
45. bring back	带回
46. pass down	使流传
47. withdraw	取款；撤退
48. release	释放；发布

选项内生词汇总

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 49. analyze | 分析 |
| 50. store | 储存；储藏 |
| 51. display | 展现；展示 |
| 52. manipulation | 操纵；操控 |
| 53. justification | 证明合理 |
| 54. adapt to | 适应…… |
| 55. cope with | 应对；解决 |
| 56. chunk | 大块；矮胖的人或物 |
| 57. chip | 芯片 |
| 58. trail | 痕迹；踪迹 |

课文单词33+选项单词25

58个单词短语

满满的收获!!!

就是这么自信



1. 整理制作生词表
2. 结合翻译分析全文
3. 拍照发微博并@考虫考研萌酱 @袁雨斌老师



基础阶段安排

第1讲	完形填空大纲考点解析+各类题目解题方法
第2讲	2011年套题讲解【文章逻辑分析+被动语态】
第3讲	2013年套题讲解【转折关系+因果关系+介词用法】
第4讲	2014年套题讲解【转折关系+让步关系+固定搭配】
第5讲	2015年套题讲解【句式还原解题法+词汇辨析】
第6讲	基础阶段做题方法总结+易错题汇总分析