

新航道考研名师李传伟考研英语冲刺30天第一天 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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第一天：酝酿心情 总结完型 距离07年1月20号的研究生入学英语考试还有30天，考研的同学越来越紧张了。作为曾经的局内人和今日的旁观者，总想给各位考生做点什么。碰巧一位学生谈起我暑假写的几篇考研英语阅读文章，告诉我转载率很高，而且这些文章被不少博克采用，怂恿我在最后30天中再写一些文章。我欣然同意，希望从总结、反思和预测三个角度撰写系列文章，给各位考生提供一些帮助。系列文章分三个部分：总结、反思和预测。在总结部分，我将择要概述考研英语各部分的做题方法；在反思部分，我将总结干扰选项的特征；在预测部分，我将提供一些模拟题与答案。第一部分是总结部分，今天总结完型填空部分的答题技巧。

一、基本技巧 做完型填空题的基本技巧就是找线索，因为20个空的答案取决于该空前后的线索。线索主要有三种，所以我把做完型填空题的方法叫做“三线填词法”。这三种线索包括句子本身的线索、句子之间的线索以及全文线索。句子本身的线索主要指空格前后所要求的搭配、词汇的并列等；句子之间的线索主要指逻辑关系；全文线索主要指文章的主题、作者的倾向以及词汇的同义复现等。所以要根据不同情况寻找不同线索，然后确定答案。下面以2005年考研英语的完型填空题为例，说明如何根据线索得到答案。

二、2005年考研英语完型填空题解

析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) The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 1 this is largely because, 2 animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are 3 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, 4 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, 5, we are extremely sensitive to smells, 6 we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 7 human smells even when these are 8 to far below one part in one million. Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12 can suddenly become sensitive to it when 13 to it often enough. The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that brain finds it 14 to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15 new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells we simply do not need to be. We are not 17 of the usual smell of our own house but we 18 new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20 the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

1. [A] although [B] as [C] but [D] while
2. [A] above [B] unlike [C] excluding [D] besides
3. [A] limited [B] committed [C] dedicated [D] confined
4. [A] catching [B] ignoring [C] missing [D]

] tracking5. [A] anyway [B] though [C] instead [D]
] therefore6. [A] even if [B] if only [C] only if [D] as if7.
[A] distinguishing [B] discovering [C] determining [D]
] detecting8. [A] diluted [B] dissolved [C] determining [D]
] diffused9. [A] when [B] since [C] for [D] whereas10.
[A] unusual [B] particular [C] unique [D] typical11. [A]
] signs [B] stimuli [C] messages [D] impulses12. [A] at
first [B] at all [C] at large [D] at times13. [A] subjected [B]
] left [C] drawn [D] exposed14. [A] ineffective [B]
] incompetent [C] inefficient [D] insufficient15. [A]
] introduce [B] summon [C] trigger [D] create16. [A] still
[B] also [C] otherwise [D] nevertheless17. [A] sure [B]
] sick [C] aware [D] tired18. [A] tolerate [B] repel [C]
] neglect [D] notice19. [A] available [B] reliable [C]
] identifiable [D] suitable20. [A] similar to [B] such as [C]
] along with [D] aside from

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