

在职申硕学位英语指南之完形填空（一）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/112/2021_2022__E5_9C_A8_E8_81_8C_E7_94_B3_E7_c75_112152.htm 《在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位外国语课程水平统一考试大纲》中，第四部分是完形填空(Cloze)。考试大纲规定，该考项占考题总分10%，共20题，每题0.5分，考试时间为15分钟，测试形式是在一篇难度适中的短文(约200 - 250 英语词)中留有20个空白，每个空白为一题。要求考生从四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选择项可以是一个单词，也可以是短语(从1995年、1996年两年考题看，短文的长度约320 - 350 英语词--编者注)。该考项是测试考生综合运用语言能力的客观题。完形填空与单句填空试题不同，该考项不单纯考查考生对某些语法项目的掌握或某些词义的识别及辨析，而是从语篇的角度综合测试考生的阅读理解能力、词汇的掌握、语法规则的应用及对英语惯用法的熟悉程度。因此，完形填空是连贯短文层次上的填空，考生应该在正确理解通篇文章大意的基础上，综合运用所学过的词汇和语法知识，选择最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构完整。从国内主要统考试卷及近几年在职人员的英语考试试卷看，完形填空有以下特点：首先，完形填空的测试重点已从传统的语法项目转移到对整体语感的测试。根据上下文进行选择题目比例很大。词汇的测试也不仅仅限于对基本词义的理解，同义词、近义词、一词多义、固定搭配及惯用法的应用也成为测试的重点。来源：考试大 能否在该考项取得好成绩，取决于做大量的阅读练习以增加语感，打好语言功底。下文的分析以两篇文章为例。

Sleep is divided into periods of so ? called REM sleep, characterized by rapid eye movements and dreaming, and longer periods of non ? REM sleep. 1 kind of sleep is at all well ? understood, but REM sleep is 2 to serve some restorative function of the brain. The purpose of non ? REM sleep is even more 3 . The new experiments, such as those 4 for the first time at a recent meeting of the Society for Sleep Research in Minneapolis, suggest fascinating explanations 5 of non ? REM sleep. 1. A Either B Neither C Each D Any 2. A intended B required C assumed D inferred 3. A subtle B obvious C mysterious D doubtful 4. A maintained B described C settled D afforded 5. A in the light B by virtue C with the exception D for the purpose For example, it has long been known that total sleep 6 is 100 percent fatal to rats, yet, 7 examination of the dead bodies, the animals look completely normal. A researcher has now 8 the mystery of why the animals die. The rats 9 bacterial infections of the blood, 10 their immune systems-the self ? protecting mechanism against diseases ? had crashed. Vitamins are organic compounds necessary in small amounts in the diet for the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, including man. They do not provide energy, 11 do they construct or build any part of the body. They are needed for 12 foods into energy and body maintenance. There are thirteen or more of them, and if 13 is missing a deficiency disease becomes 14 . Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements-usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and 15 nitrogen. They are different 16 their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin 17 one or more specific functions in the body. 18 enough vitamins is essential to

life, although the body has no nutritional use for 19 vitamins. Many people, 20, believe in being on the "safe side" and thus take extra vitamins. However, a well-balanced diet will usually meet all the body's vitamin needs.

6. A reduction B destruction C deprivation D restriction

7. A upon B by C through D with

8. A paid attention to B caught sight of C laid emphasis on D cast light on

9. A develop B produce C stimulate D induce

10. A if B as if C only if D if only

11. A either B so C nor D never

12. A shifting B transferring C altering D transforming

13. A any B some C anything D something

14. A serious B apparent C severe D fatal

15. A mostly B partially C sometimes D rarely

16. A in that B so that C such that D except that

17. A undertakes B holds C plays D performs

18. A Supplying B Getting C Providing D Furnishing

19. A exceptional B exceeding C excess D external

20. A nevertheless B therefore C moreover D meanwhile

(答案：1.B 2.C 3.C 4.B 5.D 6.C 7.A 8.D 9.A 10.B 11.C 12.D 13.A 14.B 15.C 16.A 17.D 18.B 19.C 20.A)

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