2007英语六级完型填空模拟训练(二) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao\_ti2020/467/2021\_2022\_2007\_E8\_8B\_ B1\_E8\_AF\_AD\_c67\_467293.htm Have you ever wondered what our future is like? Practically all people \_1\_ a desire to predict their future \_2\_. Most people seem inclined to \_3\_ this task using causal reasoning. First we \_4\_ recognize that future circumstances are \_5\_ caused or conditioned by present ones. We learn that getting an education will \_6\_ how much money we earn later and that swimming beyond the reef may bring an unhappy \_7\_ with a shark.Second,people also learn that such \_8\_ of cause and effect are probabilistic(可能的) in nature. That is, the effects occur more often when the causes occur than when the causes are \_9\_, but not always. Thus, students learn that studying hard \_10\_ good grades in most instances, but not every time. Science makes these concepts of causality and probability more \_11\_ and provides techniques for dealing \_12\_ then more accurately than does causal human inquiry. In looking at ordinary human inquiry, we need to \_13\_ between prediction and understanding. Often, even if we dont understand why, we are willing to act \_14\_ the basis of a demonstrated predictive ability. Whatever the primitive drives \_15\_ motivate human beings, satisfying them depends heavily on the ability to\_16\_future circumstances. The attempt to predict is often played in a \_17\_ of knowledge and understanding. If you can understand why certain regular patterns \_18\_,you can predict better than if you simply observe those patterns. Thus, human inquiry aims

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_19_ answering both "what" and "why" question, and we pursue these
_20_ by observing and figuring out.__1_1. [A]exhibit
[B]exaggerate [C]examine [D]exceed__2_2. [A]contexts
[B]circumstances [C]inspections
[D]intuitions__3_3.[A]underestimate [B]undermine
[C]undertake [D]undergo__4__4. [A]specially [B]particularly
[C]always [D]generally__5__5. [A]somehow [B]somebody
[C]someone [D]something__6__6. [A]enact [B]affect [C]reflect
[D]inflect__7__7. [A]meeting [B]occurrence [C]encounter
[D]contact__8__8. [A]patterns [B]designs
[C]arrangements[D]pictures__9_9. [A]disappointde [B]absent
[C]inadequate [D]absolute__10__10.[A]creates [B]produces
[C]loses [D]protects__11__11.[A]obscure [B]indistinct [C]explicit
[D]explosive__12_12.[A]for [B]at [C]in
[D]with__13__13.[A]distinguish [B]distinct [C]distort
[D]distract__14__14.[A]at [B]on [C]to
[D]under__15__15.[A]why [B]how [C]that
[D]where__16__16.[A]predict [B]produce [C]pretend
[D]precede__17__17.[A]content [B]contact [C]contest
[D]context__18__18.[A]happen [B]occur [C]occupy
[D]incur__19__19.[A]at [B]on [C]to
[D]beyond__20_20.[A]purposes [B]ambitions [C]drives [D]goals
参考答案及解析:1.A 词义辨析 exhibit"展出,表现",exaggerate"
夸张",exceed"超越,胜过"原句意为:实际上,人们会对未来
的生活怀有(展示出)一定的愿望。2.B 词义辨析 context"上
下文", circumstance"环境", inspection"检查,视察", intuition"
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直觉" 3.C 词义辨析 underestimate"低估",undermine"破坏" , undertake"承担,担任",undergo"经历,遭受"。 undertake a task为常见搭配,意为"开始进行一项任务"4.D 词义辨析选 项C、D看似均可,但always显得有些武断。5.A 篇章逻辑 somehow"不知何故,以某种方式"6.B 词义辨析 enact"制定法律 , 颁布", inflect"弯曲"7.C 词义辨析 encounter指没有事先计划 的、未料到的、短暂的相遇8.A 词义辨析 pattern模式,式样 ; design设计, 图案; 第一段中提到过人们习惯用因果关系去 推断,这是一种思考模式。9.B 词义辨析 absent缺少的,不在 的; inadequate不充分的; 根据文中意思应选一个与occur意思 相反的词。10.B 词义辨析 create创造 produce产生,得到。原 句意为学生知道努力学习在大多数情况下会得到高的分数 。11.C 词义辨析 obscure朦胧的,模糊的; indistinct不清楚的 ; explicit外在的,清楚地; explosive爆炸的; 原句意为:科学 使因果性和可能性的观念变的更加清楚12.D 短语搭配 deal in 经营 eg:He deals in a small shop. deal with处理,安排13.A 词义辨 析 distinguish区别,辨别; distinct清楚地,明显的; distort扭 曲,歪曲;distract转移。distinguish between为常用搭配,意 为"区别...和..."14.B 短语搭配 on the basis of以...为基础15.C 语法 结构 drive在此为名词,意为"动力",空格后部分是对drive 进行修饰, 故选关系代词that引导定语从句。16.A 词义辨析 predict预言; pretend假装; precede在...之前17.D 词义辨析 content内容; contact接触; contest争论,竞赛; context上下in the context of意为"在...情况下"18.B 词义辨析 occur发生,出现 ;occupy占用,占领;incur招致19.A 短语搭配 aim at瞄准,针 对20.D 词义辨析 purpose目的,以图;ambition野心;drive推

动力;goal目的,目标。100Test下载频道开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com