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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/586/2021_2022_2007_E5_B9_B46_E6_9C_c84_586237.htm Historically, humans get serious about avoiding disasters only after one has just struck them. 62 that logic, 2006 should have been a breakthrough year for rational behavior.

With the memory of 9/11 still 63 in their minds, Americans watched hurricane Katrina, the most expensive disaster in U.S. history, on 64 TV. Anyone who didnt know it before should have learned that bad things can happen. And they are made 65 worse by our willful blindness to risk as much as our 66 to work together before everything goes to hell. Granted, some amount of delusion(错觉) is probably part of the 67 condition. In A.D. 63, Pompeii was seriously damaged by an earthquake, and the locals immediately went to work 68, in the same spot-until they were buried altogether by a volcano eruption 16 years later. But a 69 of the past year in disaster history suggests that modern Americans are particularly bad at 70 themselves from guaranteed threats. We know more than we 71 did about the dangers we face. But it turns 72 that in times of crisis, our greatest enemy is 73 the storm, the quake or the 74 itself. More often it is ourselves.

B 62. A) To B) By C) On D) For介词辨析。通过对前句的分析理解，知道人性的本质-只有在遭受了痛苦之后才会重视痛苦，于是后句紧跟的连词应该是表示解释说明，而to为至于，on为在...上面，for为因果连词，只有by可以表示通过。

A 63. A) fresh B) obvious C) apparent D) evident词义辨析。考生初看本题以为考察的是obvious, apparent, evident的词义辨析

，三个词都表示明显的意思，但是根据文章的意思，此处应该是表示记忆犹新的意思，因此只有一个fresh表示的是新鲜。

C 64. A) visual B) vivid C) live D) lively词义辨析。本题考察更多的是常识性的问题。Live这个单词除了有生活的意思之外，还有现场直播的意思。而剩余的混淆项完全是在误导学生，visual为视觉的，vivid为生动活泼的，lively为活泼的意思。

D 65. A) little B) less C) more D) much词义辨析。在比较级前面添加副词，只能用副词原级，不能再用比较级。B和C显然错误。根据文章的感情色彩，文章表示的是贬义，在嘲笑人们喜欢做马后炮的事情，因此用much不用little。

A 66. A) reluctance B) rejection C) denial D) decline词义辨析。Reluctance不情愿，rejection拒绝 denial否定 decline 拒绝。本题一看也仿佛是辨析BCD三个表示否定的词义。但是通过分析这个复杂句我们看到了前面的一个关键词willful blindness. 这个词组近年来在欧美属于流行词汇，频繁的出现在各大媒体中。他的英文解释是Willful blindness is a term used in law to describe a situation in which an individual seeks to avoid civil or criminal liability for a wrongful act by intentionally putting himself in a position where he will be unaware of facts.中文解释简单来说就是“装傻”。而复杂句可以翻译成，因为人们都在装傻事情变得更糟糕，除非真的死到临头了，否则人们都会尽最大可能不合作。而这里用reluctance，正好和前面的willful成反义词对应。

D 67. A) natural B) social C) world D) human词义辨析。与其说这个是考察词义辨析，不如说是在超越大学生的理解能力考察一个固定搭配human condition.看到这个搭配，学生的瞬间逻辑推理是人为因素，但是实际该词组表示人的生存条件

的意思。C 68. A) revising B) refining C) rebuilding D) retrieving 词义辨析。Revising 修订，refining 提炼，rebuilding 重建，retrieving 重新得到。地震之后要干什么呢？当然就是重建了。因此这种题目关键是看句子前面的连词and。A 69. A) review B) reminder C) concept D) prospect 词义辨析。Review 回顾，reminder 提醒，暗示，concept 概念，prospect 希望。句子开头一个强转折BUT，表示后面要说的和前面的内容是相反的意思。同时，后面有一个history，通过这个单词就知道前面用review。C 70. A) preparing B) protesting C) protecting D) prevailing 固定搭配。protect sb. from sth 保护某人免受某事。Prepare 准备，protest 抗议，prevail 流行，成功。B 71. A) never B) ever C) then D) before 词义辨析。对于我们所面临的灾难，我们比以前知道的更多。本句中did是用助动词取代实意动词know。因此这里的连词只能用ever表示以前，而before做副词时一定放在句末或后跟名词。D 72. A) up B) down C) over D) out 固定搭配。Turn out that/ turn out to be sth 证明。Turn up 出现，turn down 拒绝，turn over 营业额/反复考虑B 73. A) merely B) rarely C) incidentally D) accidentally 词义辨析。本题涉及两组词，一个是merely和rarely，merely表示仅仅，只不过的意思，rarely表示极少，罕有的意思。而incidentally和accidentally均表示巧合。关键在于区分merely和rarely就可以得出答案。A 74. A) surge B) spur C) surf D) splash 词义辨析。本题实际考察的单词是形近且意思相差很远的一些单词。Surge 表示汹涌澎湃，做动词有急速上升的意思 spur 刺激，穿刺 surf 海浪，做动词有冲浪的意思 splash 溅。这种考察方法很常见但是对同学做题来说很容易。今年六级词汇考察的重点在完型

填空中,其中考察的单词词义辨析题目在12题中就占据了11道题目,可见词汇的功底和核心都汇集于完型当中考察了。这次六级的完型填空的文章选自2006年8月20日TIME上的一篇文章《Why We Dont Prepare》中的第五和第六段。"全真七子"始终改变不了偷懒的坏习惯,因此我们也可以告诉自己,其实准备六级考试的完型填空,今后多看英文杂志就好了。。。即便是这么简单的题目中,我们还是需要发掘出题者的根本思维方式。在這次的新題型的考察中我們驚奇的發現了幾個特點:1)完型填空12道題目的48個選項中,僅僅有5個選項的單詞是六級大綱的詞匯,分別是decline, rebuild, retrieve, surge和surf, 佔據了選項的10%, 而剩餘的90%的單詞都是四級的大綱詞匯。這充分說明了六級考試始終還是四級的繼承與發揚, 離不開對於四級的依賴。因此六級的詞匯量和四級並沒有太大擴充。六級考試實際上不過還是考四級那點東西。2)本次完型填空總共有198個詞, 符合六級考試大綱要求。但是在198個單詞中, 除去12個選項單詞, 剩餘的186個詞只有breakthrough, hurricane, willful, delusion, eruption這5個單詞不是四級大綱中的單詞, 而且文章中还给出了delusion的意思。這再次印證了六級單詞的考察量與四級區別並不大。3)本次完型填空中, 總共分為兩大段共11句話, 其中長難句佔據了9句話, 這是一個很大的比重, 因此我們在重視單詞的學習時, 不能忽視的一點就是對於長難句的拆解分析能力。4)長難句中再次考察了語法上的一大難點: 比較結構。這個東西極端的混淆學生對於長難句的理解和文章意義的分析。作為理解中的難點, 比較結構應當成為我們今後在語法學習中的重點。5)關於完型填空的幾個解題技巧是我們需要注意的。

第一，连词前后的句意思分析，究竟前后句是转折，并列还是因果关系，需要学生特别注意；第二，文章的感情色彩的掌握，本文明显是一篇感情色彩偏于贬义的文章，因此把握好文章的中心是学生在选择之前要做到的。第三，抓住关键词解决问题，文章中有一些关键词的出现，影响学生对题目的本身进行判断，需要正确理解这些关键词。第四，对于常识性的单词一词多意的分析能力。平时多关注生活便可以对一些熟词做到迅速僻义附原文：Floods, Tornadoes, Hurricanes, Wildfires, Earthquakes ... Why We Dont PrepareBy AMANDA RIPLEY/ BOULDERPosted Sunday, Aug. 20, 2006Every July the countrys leading disaster scientists and emergency planners gather in Boulder, Colo., for an invitation-only workshop. Picture 440 people obsessed with the tragic and the safe, people who get excited about earthquake shake maps and righteous about flood insurance. Its a spirited but wonky crowd that is growing more melancholy every year.After 9/11, the people at the Boulder conference decried the nations myopic focus on terrorism. They lamented the decline of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). And they warned to the point of clich é that a major hurricane would destroy New Orleans. It was a convention of prophets without any disciples.This year, perhaps to make the farce explicit, the event organizers, from the Natural Hazards Center at the University of Colorado, Boulder, introduced a parlor game. They placed a ballot box next to the water pitchers and asked everyone to vote: What will be the next mega-disaster? A tsunami, an earthquake, a pandemic flu? And where will it strike? It was an amusing diversion, although

not a hard question for this lot. Because the real challenge in the U.S. today is not predicting catastrophes. That we can do. The challenge that apparently lies beyond our grasp is to prepare for them. Dennis Mileti ran the Natural Hazards Center for 10 years, and is the country's leading expert on how to warn people so that they will pay attention. Today he is semi-retired, but he comes back to the workshop each year to preach his gospel. This July, standing before the crowd in a Hawaiian shirt, Mileti was direct: How many citizens must die? How many people do you need to see pounding through their roofs? Like most people there, Mileti was heartbroken by Katrina, and he knows he'll be heartbroken again. We know exactly--exactly--where the major disasters will occur, he told me later. But individuals under-perceive risk. Humans get serious about avoiding disasters only after one has just smacked them across the face. Well, then, by that logic, 2006 should have been a breakthrough year for rational behavior. With the memory of 9/11, the worst terrorist attack in U.S. history, still fresh in their minds, Americans watched Katrina, the most expensive disaster in U.S. history, on live TV. Anyone who didn't know it before should have learned that bad things can happen. And they are made much worse by our own lack of ambition--our willful blindness to risk as much as our reluctance to work together before everything goes to hell. Granted, some amount of delusion is probably part of the human condition. In A.D. 63, Pompeii was seriously damaged by an earthquake, and the locals immediately went to work rebuilding, in the same spot--until they were buried altogether by a volcano 16 years later. But a review of the

past year in disaster history suggests that modern Americans are particularly, mysteriously bad at protecting themselves from guaranteed threats. We know more than we ever did about the dangers we face. But it turns out that in times of crisis, our greatest enemy is rarely the storm, the quake or the surge itself. More often, it is ourselves. 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