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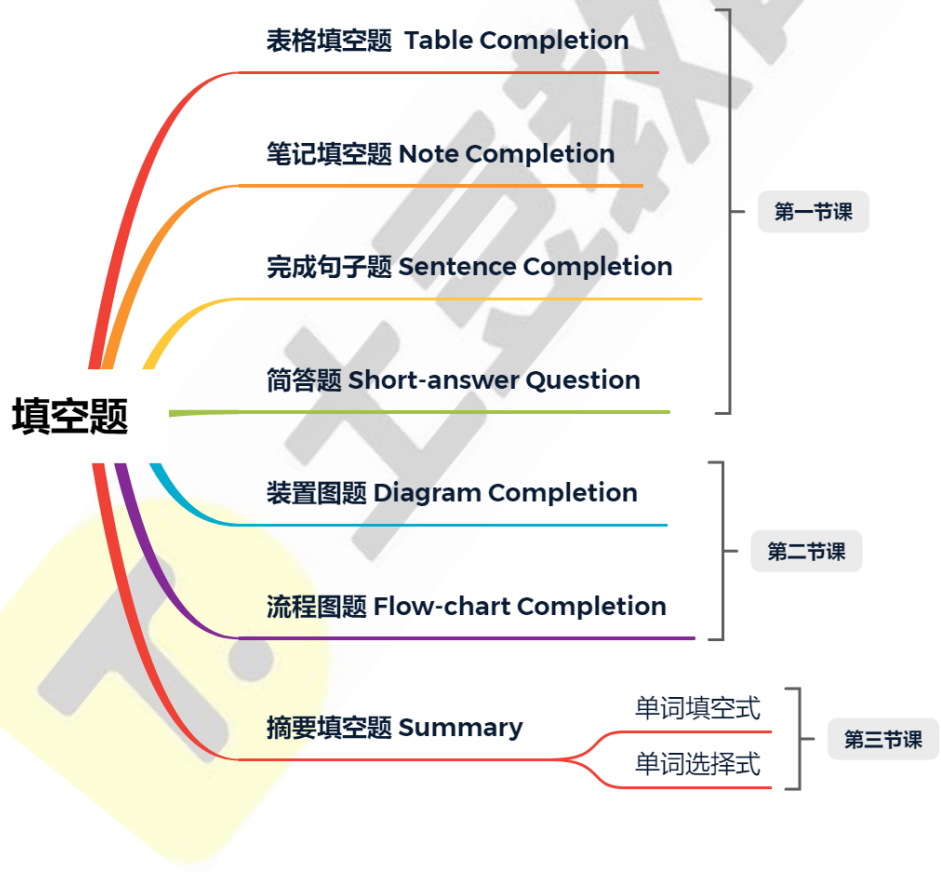
阅读之填空题-1-课程讲义

第一部分 核心内容

一、题型概述-填空题

（一）填空题分类



（二）填空题特点

1. 顺序原则，偶尔乱序

2. 答案

（1）有明确字数要求

答案书写要求	正确形式	例子
ONE WORD ONLY	答案只能是一个单词	car
*NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS **OR** A NUMBER*	①一个或两个单词; ②一个数字	eleven cars (√) 11 cars (x)
*NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS **AND/OR** A NUMBER*	①一个或两个单词; ②一个数字; ③一个数字和不超过两个单词的组合	eleven cars (√) 11 fancy cars (√)

（2）均为原文词

（3）除特殊名词(人名，地名等)外，答案词不需要大写

3. 出题范围

（1）集中某段

（2）分布全文

（三）解题步骤

STEP 1	确定题干中的定位信息，明确答案词个数
STEP 2	预判答案词的词性及空前、空后的修饰关系
STEP 3	通过定位信息返回原文，确定出题句
STEP 4	在文中对应句中寻找符合题意的单词

二、真题练习

练习 1

表格填空题：

Questions 1-8

*Complete the **table** and diagram below.*

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet.

Early methods of producing flat glass

Methods	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. _____	• Glass remained **2.** _____	• Slow • **3.** _____
Ribbon	• Could produce glass sheets of varying **4.** _____ • Non-stop process	• Glass was **5.** _____ • 20% of glass rubbed away • Machines were expensive

原文：

Sheet glass manufacture: the float process

Glass, which has been made since the time of the Mesopotamians and Egyptians, is little more than a mixture of sand, soda ash and lime. When heated to about 1500 degrees Celsius (℃) this becomes a molten mass that hardens when slowly cooled. The first successful method for making clear, flat glass involved spinning. This method was very effective as the glass had not touched any surfaces between being soft and becoming hard, so it stayed perfectly unblemished, with a 'fire finish'. However, the process took a long time and was labour intensive.

Nevertheless, demand for flat glass was very high and glassmakers across the world were looking for a method of making it continuously. The first

continuous ribbon process involved squeezing molten glass through two hot rollers, similar to an old mangle. This allowed glass of virtually any thickness to be made non-stop, but the rollers would leave both sides of the glass marked, and these would then need to be ground and polished. This part of the process rubbed away around 20 per cent of the glass, and the machines were very expensive.

练习 2

笔记填空题：

Questions 33-37
*Complete the **notes** below.*
*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*
Write your answers in boxes 33-37 on your answer sheet.

The Voyager 1 Space Probe

- The probe transmitted pictures of both **33** ……, and ……, then left the **34** …….
- The freezing temperatures were found to have a negative effect on parts of the space probe.
- Scientists feared that both the **35** ……and ……were about to stop working.
- The only hope was to tell the probe to replace them with **36** …… - but distance made communication with the probe difficult.
- A **37** …… was used to transmit the message at the speed of light.
- The message was picked up by the probe and the switchover took place.

原文：

Information Theory- the Big Data

A In April 2002 an event took place which demonstrated one of the many applications of information theory. The space probe, Voyager I, launched in 1977, had sent back spectacular images of Jupiter and Saturn and then soared

out of the Solar System on a one-way mission to the stars. After 25 years of exposure to the freezing temperatures of deep space, the probe was beginning to show its age. Sensors and circuits were on the brink of failing and NASA experts realized that they had to do something or lose contact with their probe forever. The solution was to get a message to Voyager I to instruct it to use spares to change the failing parts. With the probe 12 billion kilometers from Earth, this was not an easy task. By means of a radio dish belonging to NASA's Deep Space Network, the message was sent out into the depths of space. Even travelling at the speed of light, it took over 11 hours to reach its target, far beyond the orbit of Pluto. Yet, incredibly, the little probe managed to hear the faint call from its home planet, and successfully made the switchover.

练习 3

句子填空题：

Questions 35-37

*Complete the **sentences** below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 35-37 on your answer sheet.

35 Numerous training sessions are aimed at people who feel they are not ..... enough.

36 Being organised appeals to people who regard themselves as .....:

37 Many people feel ..... with aspects of their work.

原文：

Why companies should welcome disorder

A Organisation is big business. Whether it is of our lives — all those inboxes and calendars - or how companies are structured, a multi-billion dollar industry helps to meet this need.

We have more strategies for time management, project management and self-organisation than at any other time in human history. We are told that we ought to organise our company, our home life, our week, our day and even our sleep, all as a means to becoming more productive. Every week, countless seminars and workshops take place around the world to tell a paying public that

they ought to structure their lives in order to achieve this.

This rhetoric has also crept into the thinking of business leaders and entrepreneurs, much to the delight of self-proclaimed perfectionists with the need to get everything right. The number of business schools and graduates has massively increased over the past 50 years, essentially teaching people how to organise well.

B Ironically, however, the number of businesses that fail has also steadily increased. Work-related stress has increased. A large proportion of workers from all demographics claim to be dissatisfied with the way their work is structured and the way they are managed.

This begs the question: what has gone wrong? Why is it that on paper the drive for organisation seems a sure shot for increasing productivity, but in reality fells well short of what is expected?

练习 4

简答填空题:

Questions 8-13

Answer the questions below.

*Using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet

8 How many life stories did Young write for Encyclopedia Britannica?

9 What aspect of scientific research did Young do in his first academic paper?

10 What name did Young introduce to refer to a group of languages?

11 Who inspired Young to start the medical studies?

12 Where did Young get a teaching position?

13 What contribution did Young make to London?

原文:

Thomas Young

The Last True Know-It-All

A Thomas Young (1773-1829) contributed 63 articles to the **Encyclopedia Britannica**, including **46 biographical** entries (mostly on scientists and classicists) and substantial essays on "Bridge," "Chromatics," "Egypt," "Languages" and "Tides". Was someone who could write authoritatively about

so many subjects a polymath, a genius or a dilettante? In an ambitious new biography, Andrew Robinson argues that Young is a good contender for the epitaph "the last man who knew everything." Young has competition, however: The phrase, which Robinson takes for his title, also serves as the subtitle of two other recent biographies: Leonard Warren's 1998 life of paleontologist Joseph Leidy (1823-1891) and Paula Findlen's 2004 book on Athanasius Kircher (1602-1680), another polymath.

B Young, of course, did more than write encyclopedia entries. He presented his **first paper** to the Royal Society of London at the age of 20 and was elected a Fellow a week after his 21st birthday. In the paper, Young explained the process of accommodation in the **human eye** on how the eye focuses properly on objects at varying distances. Young hypothesized that this was achieved by changes in the shape of the lens. Young also theorized that light traveled in waves and he believed that, to account for the ability to see in color, there must be three receptors in the eye corresponding to the three "principal colors" to which the retina could respond: red, green, violet. All these hypotheses were subsequently proved to be correct.

C Later in his life, when he was in his forties, Young was instrumental in cracking the code that unlocked the unknown script on the Rosetta Stone, a tablet that was "found" in Egypt by the Napoleonic army in 1799. The stone contains text in three alphabets: Greek, something unrecognizable and Egyptian hieroglyphs. The unrecognizable script is now known as demotic and, as Young deduced, is related directly to hieroglyphic. His initial work on this appeared in his Britannica entry on Egypt. In another entry, he **coined the term Indo-European** to describe **the family of languages** spoken throughout most of Europe and northern India. These are the landmark achievements of a man who was a child prodigy and who, unlike many remarkable children, did not disappear into oblivion as an adult.

D Born in 1773 in Somerset in England, Young lived from an early age with his maternal grandfather, eventually leaving to attend boarding school. He had devoured books from the age of two, and through his own initiative he excelled at Latin, Greek, mathematics and natural philosophy. After leaving school, he was **greatly encouraged** by his mother's uncle, **Richard Brocklesby**, a physician and Fellow of the Royal Society. Following Brocklesby's lead, Young decided to **pursue a career in medicine**. He studied in London, following the

medical circuit, and then moved on to more formal education in Edinburgh, Gottingen and Cambridge. After completing his medical training at the University of Cambridge in 1808, Young set up practice as a physician in London. He soon became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and a few years later was appointed physician at St. George's Hospital.

E Young's skill as a physician, however, did not equal his skill as a scholar of natural philosophy or linguistics. Earlier, in 1801, he had been appointed to a professorship of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution, where he delivered as many as 60 lectures in a year. These were published in two volumes in 1807. In 1804 Young had become secretary to the Royal Society, a post he would hold until his death. His opinions were sought on civic and national matters, such as the introduction of gas lighting to London and methods of ship construction. From 1819 he was superintendent of the Nautical Almanac and secretary to the Board of Longitude. From 1824 to 1829 he was physician to and inspector of calculations for the Palladian Insurance Company. Between 1816 and 1825 he contributed his many and various entries to the Encyclopedia Britannica, and throughout his career he authored numerous books, essays and papers.

总结

- **字数**：不一定非达到题目要求中字数限制的上限，答案具体几个单词需根据原文判断，但一定不能超过题干要求。
- **预测是关键：**

  （1）预测语法结构：词性；单复数等

  （2）预测语义内容：

  注：简答填空题中的**特殊疑问词**，便于预判答案的内容，形式和词性。

- **大小写**：答案一律小写，除非所填写的单词本身就是首字母大写的单词。
- **答案**：介词，代词，冠词，连词，通常不作为答案。

第二部分 语言知识

一、 单词

manufacture /ˌmænjuˈfæktʃə(r)/ n. 大量制造；批量生产

Mesopotamians /ˌekəʊləʊˈkeɪʃn/ n. 美索不达米亚（两河流域）

Egyptian /iˈdʒɪpʃn/ adj. 埃及的；埃及人的

unblemished /ʌnˈblemɪʃt/ adj. 无缺点的；清白的

transmit /trænsˈmɪt/ v. 传送；输送；发射；播送

switchover /ˈswɪtʃəʊvə(r)/ n. 转换；替换

circuit /ˈsɜːkɪt/ n. 环行，环行路线；电路，线路

inbox /ˈɪnbɒks/ n. （电子邮件）收件箱

rhetoric /ˈretərɪk/ n. 华而不实的言语，花言巧语

entrepreneur /ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜː(r)/ n. 创业者，企业家

perfectionist /pəˈfekʃənɪst/ n. 完美主义者；至善论者

ironically /aɪˈrɒnɪkli/ adv. 讽刺的是

demographic /ˌdeməˈgræfɪk/ adj. 人口结构的，人口统计的

Encyclopedia /ɪnˌsaɪ.kləˈpiː.di.ə/ n. 百科全书

Britannica /brɪˈtænɪkə/ n. 大英百科全书

biographical /ˌbaɪəˈgræfɪkl/ adj. 传记的，生平的

substantial /səbˈstænʃl/ adj. 大量的；价值巨大的；重大的

authoritatively /ɔːˈθɒrətətɪvli/ adv. 权威地；命令式地；可信地

polymath /ˈpɒlimæθ/ n. 博学家；博学大师

dilettante /ˌdɪləˈtænti/ n. 浅薄的涉猎者；浅尝辄止者；半吊子；半瓶醋

biography /baɪˈɒgrəfi/ n. 传记；传记作品

subtitle /ˈsʌbtaɪtl/ n. 副标题；小标题

paleontologist /ˌpæliɒnˈtɒlədʒɪst/ n. 古生物学者

hypothesize /haɪˈpɒθəsaɪz/ v. 假设；假定

hypotheses /haɪˈpɒθɪsɪs/ n. 假设

subsequently /ˈsʌbsɪkwəntli/ adv. 随后；后来；之后；接着

instrumental /ˌɪnstrəˈmentl/ adj. 起重要作用

Napoleonic /nəˌpəʊlɪˈɒnɪk/ adj. 与拿破仑一世有关的

alphabet /ˈælfəbet/ n.（一种语言的）字母表，全部字母

hieroglyph /ˈhaɪərəglɪf/ n. 象形字；象形符号

hieroglyphic /ˌhaɪərəˈglɪfɪk/ adj. 象形文字的

prodigy /ˈprɒdədʒi/ n. 天才，奇才，精英；神童

oblivion /əˈblɪviən/ n. 无意识状态，沉睡，昏迷；被遗忘，被忘却，湮没

mathematics /ˌmæθəˈmætɪks/ n. 数学

philosophy /fəˈlɒsəfi/ n. 哲学

physician /fɪˈzɪʃn/ n. 医师；（尤指）内科医生

linguistic /lɪŋˈgwɪstɪk/ adj. 语言的；语言学的

professorship /prəˈfesəʃɪp/ n. 教授的级别

superintendent /ˌsuːpərɪnˈtendənt/ n. 主管人；负责人；监管人；监督人

calculation /ˌkælkjuˈleɪʃn/ n. 计算