2016年考研英语(一)完形填空解析

● "完形,完形,做完就行!?"

考研英语中完形填空这一伴随着我们几代人学习与成长的极具历史使命感的题型却向来因其分值不高,耗神不少的特点而被广大考研学子怒视为"老大难"题型，更有一众童鞋直到交卷前短短几分钟，甚至几秒钟才开始启用那酝酿了二十多年的神一般的语感来匆匆蒙猜那些不甚了了的选项，聊以慰藉惴惴的心情.

● "完形,完形,咋做才行!?"

书上说："对于考研完形填空这一题型,一定要采取一种科学的,理性的,严谨的做题方式,切不可随心所欲,任意猜度."

其实,考研完形填空从文章段落角度看似天马星空,但在选项设计方面却并非无迹可寻. 想要得分，必须牢牢抓住出题者设计选项的意图，也就是我们俗称的考点！细细研读之后不难发现, 考研完形填空所涉及的核心考点无非三类:

1. 词汇辨析
2. 固定搭配
3. 语境逻辑

其中,语境逻辑在完形填空的理解和答题过程中显得尤为重要, 我们需要放眼全局,充分把握上下语境中的关键信息,如褒贬色彩, 正反关系,并列转折等,才能有效提高正确率. 以 2016 年考研英语(一)的完形填空为例:

完形填空的首句通常不会出题，旨在告知文章主题，如 2016 年考研英语(一)的完形填空首句：In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. 即，本文围绕"柬埔寨青年男女的婚嫁习俗"这一主题而层层展开.

● 语境逻辑考点：

文章开头空格 1, 空格 2 均考察语境逻辑，如,

In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It may involve not only his parents and his friends, __1__those of the young woman, but also a matchmaker. 空格 1 立足并列关系语境 not only…but also，该空格之后的 those 指代前文出现的"parents and friends"，显然"the young man"与"the young woman"为并列关系，于是，不难选定并列关系词 as well as;

再如，依据空格 2 前后的人物信息，A young man can __2__ a likely spouse on his own，即主语 a young man 与宾语 a likely spouse 的关系，以及词组 on his own (按照自己的想法) 可以推知答案只能是 decide on "决定"，表示自己决定自己的配偶。

同时，空格 4 也考察了语境逻辑,但难度颇高,如 or the young man's parents

may take the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. __4__, a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. 空格 4 前面说"父母不给孩子选择对象的机会。"空格 4 后文说"女方可以否决她父母所选择的对象。"空格前后意义明显相反，故为转折， 选择隐性转折词 in theory (从理论上说)。

此外，本文还考察了语境中 **but, while** 等转折意义词的用法,如空格 7 **The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, __7__1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half.** 空格 7 前文表示"以前婚礼会持续三天"，空格 7 后文又提及，"到了 20 世纪 80 年代，婚礼只持续一天半"，不难发现，前后文语义发生明显转变，为对比关系。

再如空格 14：**Divorce is legal and easy to __14__, but not common.** 意为："离婚是合法的，且相对容易____。"根据 14 空格前文关键词"legal"可知，14 空需填入是正面肯定意义词汇，为 **obtain.**

再如空格 20：**The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry __20__the woman must wait ten months.** 空格 20 前文表示"离婚的男性再婚不需要等待期"，后文却说，"女性必须等十个月"。前后两句存在明显转折关系。

- 固定搭配考点：

■ **arrange negotiation** 安排谈判. 如空格 3：

A young man can decide on a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to (3) arrange the marriage negotiations.

举一反三： arrange a business negotiation 安排一次业务谈判.

arrange a marriage negotiation 安排一次婚嫁谈判.

■ **marry into** 通过婚姻得到[成为]…的一员. 如空格 6：

Each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying (6) into a good family.

■ **recite prayers** 诵经. 如空格 8：

Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and (8) recite prayers of blessing.

■ **tie A around B** 将 A 系在 B 上. 如空格 9：

(9) tying cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists

■ **live with** 与…同住. 如空格 12：

Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may (12) live with them up to a year

■ **be viewed with (某种情感).** 被以(某种情感)看待. 如空格 15：

Divorced persons are (15) viewed with some disapproval.

■ **bring A into B** 把 A 带进 B. 如空格 17：

Each spouse retains whatever property he or she (17) bring into the marriage,

- 词汇辨析考点：

词汇词义辨析历来为完形填空的难度制高点，如空格 10：

Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, tying cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, and __10__a candle around a circle of happily married

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and respected couples to bless the union.

10.　A. passing　　　B. lighting　　　C. hiding　　　D. serving

很多童鞋看到空格 10 后的 candle(蜡烛)一词，不假思索地想选择 B. lighting（点燃）， 但关键在于 candle 前的不定冠词 a 表示一支蜡烛，同时后文中至关重要的词组 around a circle(围成一圈)，一支蜡烛无法围成一圈，唯有选择 A. passing，表示将一支蜡烛传一圈。

再如空格 19

Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice __19__up.

该句义为：离过婚的人或许会再婚，但是性别偏见___。**[A]项 warm up 加热，热身；[B]项 clear up（天气）变晴，收拾，消除；[C]项 show up 显现，出现；[D]项 break up 分裂，分开；根据句意，[C]show up 显现，出现为正解。**

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In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It may involve not only his parents and his friends, __1__those of the young woman, but also a matchmaker. A young man can __2__ a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to __3__the marriage negotiations, or the young man's parents may take the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. __4__, a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. __5__ a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying __6__ a good family.

The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, __7__1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and __8__ prayers of blessing. Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, __9__cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, and __10__a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless　the __11__.　Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may__12__ with them up to a year, __13__they can build a new house nearby.

Divorce is legal and easy to __14__, but not common. Divorced persons are __15__ with some disapproval. Each spouse retains ___16___ property he or she __17__ into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is __18__ equally. Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice __19__up.　The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry __20__the woman must wait ten months.

1.　A. by way of　　　B. with regard to　　　C. on behalf of　　　**D. as well as**

2.　**A. decide on**　　　B. provide for　　　C. compete with　　　D. adapt to

3.　A. close　　　**B. arrange**　　　C. renew　　　D. postpone

4.　**A. In theory**　　　B. Above all　　　C. In time　　　D. For example

5.　A. Unless　　　B. Less　　　**C. After**　　　D. Although

6.　**A. into**　　　B. within　　　C. from　　　D. through

7. A. or   B. since   **C. but**   D. so
8. A. test   B. copy   **C. recite**   D. create
9. A. folding   B. piling   C. wrapping   **D. tying**
10. **A. passing** B. lighting   C. hiding   D. serving
11. A. association B. meeting   C. collection   **D. union**
12. A. deal   B. part   C. grow   **D. live**
13. A. whereas   **B. until**   C. for   D. if
14. A. avoid   B. follow   C. challenge   **D. obtain**
15. A. isolated   B. persuaded   **C. viewed**   D. exposed
16. A. wherever   **B. whatever**   C. whenever   D. however
17. A. changed   **B. brought**   C. shaped   D. pushed
18. A. invested   **B. divided**   C. donated   D. withdrawn
19. A. warms   B. clears   **C. shows**   D. breaks
20. **A. while**   B. so that   C. once   D. in that