

2020年12月四级阅读选词填空解析

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Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

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Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

When my son completes a task, I can't help but praise him. It's only natural to give praise where praise is due, right? But is there such a thing as too much praise?

According to psychologist Katherine Phillip, children don't benefit from 26 praise as much as we'd like to think. "Parents often praise, believing they are building their child's self-confidence. However, over-praising can have a 27 effect," says Phillip. "When we use the same praise 28, it may become empty and no longer valued by the child. It can also become an expectation that anything they do must be 29 with praise. This may lead to the child avoiding

taking risks due to fear of _30_ their parents.”

Does this mean we should do away with all the praise? Phillip says no. “The key to healthy praise is to focus on the process rather than the _31_. It is the recognition of a child’s attempt, or the process in which they achieved something, that is essential,” she says. “Parents should encourage their child to take the risks needed to learn and grow.”

So how do we break the _32_ of praise we’re all so accustomed to? Phillip says it’s important to _33_ between “person praise” and “process raise”. “Person praise is _34_ saying how great someone is. It’s a form personal approval. Process praise is acknowledgment of the efforts the person has just _35_. Children who receive person praise are more likely to feel shame after losing,” says Phillip.

1. 选词填空

选项:

- A) choose
- B) constant
- C) disappointing
- D) distinguish
- E) exhausting
- F) experienced
- G) negative

- H) outcome
- I) pattern
- J) plural
- K) repeatedly
- L) rewarded
- M) separately
- N) simply
- O) undertaken

答案: BGKLC HIDNO

题目解析:

26、B, constant, 此空应为形容词, 词义提取可根据首段首句后的 but 转折因为后面提到经常 often 表扬, 所以这里填写 constant 意为“持续的”表扬, 前后逻辑保持一致

27、G, 此空为形容词, 语义提取根据转折 however However 表明该句和上一句感情色彩相反, 上一句提及“父母认为表扬可以建立孩子的自信心”, 而且空格后面为名词, 应该填形容词, 选择 negative “负面的”。

28、K，此空为副词，语义提取，可根据 when 引导从句，和后面主句的逻辑关系得出这句话大意是怎么使用同样的表扬，孩子会不再重视它，结合前文，指的是“重复”使用相同的表扬，所以选择 repeatedly “重复地”。

29、L，此空可动词被动语态，形容词或名词。结合前面一句的理解，这句话说：孩子会觉得他们所做的任何事情都要“怎么样”表扬，空格前后表明应该使用被动结构，即动词的过去分词，结合选项应该是选 rewarded，构成 be rewarded with praise，意为“都要受到表扬”。可从主从句逻辑和前后句语义得出鼓励获得奖励。

30、C，此空介词后名词原型或动词 ing 形式，空格前面为 to fear of 害怕，后面接 parents，介词后面跟动词 ing 形式，根据前面害怕，动词保持一种负面的感情色彩，因此选 disappointing 构成“害怕让他们的父母失望”。根据上下句含义及 this 指代，可知让父母失望。

31、H 此空对比逻辑，前后词性一致应为名词。根据对比逻辑这句话大意是：关注过程而不是“什么”，rather than 表明空格部分与前面的 process 语义相反，但是词性一致，显然是 outcome 构成对比，关注过程而不是结果。所以选择结果。

32、I，the a of b 结构，此空应为这句话大意是：我们如何打破我们习惯的表扬的“什么”，空格部分词性是名词，因为选项中只有两个名词，所以可以直接选择 pattern，根据语义是打破习惯的模式，符合语境，根据定语从句修饰限定，可得出词义为夸奖模式。

33、D, 不定式结构, 此空应为动词原型, 根据上下句意本句大意是去...个人表扬和过程表扬”, 且 to 后面接动词原形, 可以选择 distinguish 和 choose, 因为后面只是在定义什么是 person praise, process praise, 没有说什么时候用什么模式的表扬, 不需要用这两种表扬来做什么, choose 就得要根据不同情况区分了, 但是下文没有说不同情况, 所以不选 choose。选择 distinguish 构成“区分”个人表扬和过程表扬, 应分辨。

34、N 此处动词前应为副词, 此空需根据上下句意空格处是对 personal praise 的评价, 根据前文, 作者认为个人表扬不如 process praise 过程表扬, 且空格处应填写副词, 选 simply 构成个人表扬“仅仅”是这个人有多么好, 符合语境, 或选项词性确定, 即可得到答案。

35、O 此空现在分词结构应为动词, 根据空格处与前面的 efforts 形成搭配, 且 has just 后面接动词的过去分词, 选择 undertaken 从事, 承担, undertake effort 就是努力的含义, 所以选择 undertake 和搭配可得到答案。