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2005年考研英语一完型真题

The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 1 this is largely because, 2 animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are 3 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, 4 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, 5, we are extremely sensitive to smells, 6 we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 7 human smells even when these are 8 to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12 can suddenly become sensitive to it when 13 to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it 14 to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15 new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells – we simply do not need to be. We are not 17 of the usual smell of our own house, but we 18 new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20 the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

1. [A] although	[B] as	[C] but	[D] while
2. [A] above	[B] unlike	[C] excluding	[D] besides
3. [A] limited	[B] committed	[C] dedicated	[D] confined
4. [A] catching	[B] ignoring	[C] missing	[D] tracking
5. [A] anyway	[B] though	[C] instead	[D] therefore
6. [A] even if	[B] if only	[C] only if	[D] as if
7. [A] distinguishing	[B] discovering	[C] determining	[D] detecting
8. [A] diluted	[B] dissolved	[C] dispersed	[D] diffused
9. [A] when	[B] since	[C] for	[D] whereas
10.[A] unusual	[B] particular	[C] unique	[D] typical
11.[A] signs	[B] stimuli	[C] messages	[D] impulses
12.[A] at first	[B] at all	[C] at large	[D] at times
13.[A] subjected	[B] left	[C] drawn	[D] exposed
14.[A] ineffective	[B] incompetent	[C] inefficient	[D] insufficient
15.[A] introduce	[B] summon	[C] trigger	[D] create
16.[A] still	[B] also	[C] otherwise	[D] nevertheless
17.[A] sure	[B] sick	[C] aware	[D] tired
18.[A] tolerate	[B] repel	[C] neglect	[D] notice
19.[A] available	[B] reliable	[C] identifiable	[D] suitable
20.[A] similar to	[B] such as	[C] along with	[D] aside from

2006年考研英语一完型真题

The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population.

1, homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can't possibly 2. To help homeless people 3 independence, the federal government must support job training programs, 4 the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

5 everyone agrees on the number of Americans who are homeless. Estimates 6 anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. 7 the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is 8. One of the federal government's studies 9 that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

Finding ways to 10 this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. 11 when homeless individuals manage to find a 12 that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day 13 the street. Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders. Many others, 14 not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday 15 skills needed to turn their lives 16. *Boston Globe* reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 17 programs that address the many needs of the homeless.

18 Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, 19 it, "There has to be 20 of programs. What's needed is a package deal."

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|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1.[A] Indeed | [B] Likewise | [C] Therefore | [D] Furthermore |
| 2.[A] stand | [B] cope | [C] approve | [D] retain |
| 3. [A] in | [B] for | [C] with | [D] toward |
| 4. [A] raise | [B] add | [C] take | [D] keep |
| 5.[A] Generally | [B] Almost | [C] Hardly | [D] Not |
| 6. [A] cover | [B] change | [C] range | [D] differ |
| 7. [A] Now that | [B] Although | [C] Provided | [D] Except that |
| 8. [A] inflating | [B] expanding | [C] increasing | [D] extending |
| 9. [A] predicts | [B] displays | [C] proves | [D] discovers |
| 10.[A] assist | [B] track | [C] sustain | [D] dismiss |
| 11.[A] Hence | [B] But | [C] Even | [D] Only |
| 12.[A] lodging | [B] shelter | [C] dwelling | [D] house |
| 13.[A] searching | [B] strolling | [C] crowding | [D] wandering |
| 14.[A] when | [B] once | [C] while | [D] whereas |
| 15.[A] life | [B] existence | [C] survival | [D] maintenance |
| 16.[A] around | [B] over | [C] on | [D] up |
| 17.[A] complex | [B] comprehensive | [C] complementary | [D] compensating |
| 18.[A] So | [B] Since | [C] As | [D] Thus |
| 19.[A] puts | [B] interprets | [C] assumes | [D] makes |
| 20.[A] supervision | [B] manipulation | [C] regulation | [D] coordination |

2007年考研英语一完型真题

By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations. The roughly 20 million 1 of these nations looked 2 to the future. Born in the crisis of the old regime and Iberian colonialism, many of the leaders of independence 3 the ideals of representative government, careers 4 to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the 5 to private property, and a belief in the individual as the basis of society. 6 there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a 7 set of laws.

On the issue of 8 of religion and the position of the Church, 9, there was less agreement 10 the leadership. Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one 11 by the Spanish crown. 12 most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism 13 the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the 14 of other faiths. The defense of the Church became a rallying 15 for the conservative forces.

The ideals of the early leaders of independence were often egalitarian, valuing equality of everything. Bolivar had received aid from Haiti and had 16 in return to abolish slavery in the areas he liberated. By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's 17 colonies. Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much 18 because the new nations still needed the revenue such policies 19. Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears that the mass of the population was 20 self-rule and democracy.

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|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1.[A] natives | [B] inhabitants | [C] peoples | [D] individuals |
| 2.[A] confusedly | [B] cheerfully | [C] worriedly | [D] hopefully |
| 3.[A] shared | [B] forgot | [C] attained | [D] rejected |
| 4.[A] related | [B] close | [C] open | [D] devoted |
| 5.[A] access | [B] succession | [C] right | [D] return |
| 6.[A] Presumably | [B] Incidentally | [C] Obviously | [D] Generally |
| 7.[A] unique | [B] common | [C] particular | [D] typical |
| 8.[A] freedom | [B] origin | [C] impact | [D] reform |
| 9.[A] therefore | [B] however | [C] indeed | [D] moreover |
| 10.[A] with | [B] about | [C] among | [D] by |
| 11.[A] allowed | [B] preached | [C] granted | [D] funded |
| 12.[A] Since | [B] If | [C] Unless | [D] While |
| 13.[A] as | [B] for | [C] under | [D] against |
| 14.[A] spread | [B] interference | [C] exclusion | [D] influence |
| 15.[A] support | [B] cry | [C] plea | [D] wish |
| 16.[A] urged | [B] intended | [C] expected | [D] promised |
| 17.[A] controlling | [B] former | [C] remaining | [D] original |
| 18.[A] slower | [B] faster | [C] easier | [D] tougher |
| 19.[A] created | [B] produced | [C] contributed | [D] preferred |
| 20.[A] puzzled by | [B] hostile to | [C] pessimistic about | [D] unprepared for |

2008年考研英语一完型真题

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it anyway. He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

5 he, however, might tremble at the 6 of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in 8 are a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.

This group generally do well in IQ test, 9 12-15 points above the 10 value of 100, and have contributed 11 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the 12 of their elites, including several world- renowned scientists, 13 . They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, 14 , have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been 15 to social effects, such as a strong tradition of 16 education. The latter was seen as a (an) 17 of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 18 . His argument is that the unusual history of these people has 19 them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 20 state of affairs.

1.[A] selected	[B] prepared	[C] obliged	[D] pleased
2.[A] unique	[B] particular	[C] special	[D] rare
3.[A] of	[B] with	[C] in	[D] against
4.[A] subsequently	[B] presently	[C] previously	[D] lately
5.[A] Only	[B] So	[C] Even	[D] Hence
6.[A] thought	[B] sight	[C] cost	[D] risk
7.[A] advises	[B] suggests	[C] protests	[D] objects
8.[A] progress	[B] fact	[C] need	[D] question
9.[A] attaining	[B] scoring	[C] reaching	[D] calculating
10.[A] normal	[B] common	[C] mean	[D] total
11.[A] unconsciously	[B] disproportionately	[C] indefinitely	[D] unaccountably
12.[A] missions	[B] fortunes	[C] interests	[D] careers
13.[A] affirm	[B] witness	[C] observe	[D] approve
14.[A] moreover	[B] therefore	[C] however	[D] meanwhile
15.[A] given up	[B] got over	[C] carried on	[D] put down
16.[A] assessing	[B] supervising	[C] administering	[D] valuing
17.[A] development	[B] origin	[C] consequence	[D] instrument
18.[A] linked	[B] integrated	[C] woven	[D] combined
19.[A] limited	[B] subjected	[C] converted	[D] directed
20.[A] paradoxical	[B] incompatible	[C] inevitable	[D] continuous

2009年考研英语一完型真题

Research on animal intelligence always makes us wonder just how smart humans are. 1 the fruit-fly experiments described by Carl Zimmer in the *Science Times*. Fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly 2 to live shorter lives. This suggests that 3 bulbs burn longer, that there is a(n) 4 in not being too bright.

Intelligence, it 5, is a high-priced option. It takes more upkeep, burns more fuel and is slow 6 the starting line because it depends on learning – a(n) 7 process – instead of instinct. Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they've apparently learned is when to 8.

Is there an adaptive value to 9 intelligence? That's the question behind this new research. Instead of casting a wistful glance 10 at all the species we've left in the dust I.Q.-wise, it implicitly asks what the real 11 of our own intelligence might be. This is 12 the mind of every animal we've ever met.

Research on animal intelligence also makes us wonder what experiments animals would 13 on humans if they had the chance. Every cat with an owner, 14, is running a small-scale study in operant conditioning. We believe that 15 animals ran the labs, they would test us to 16 the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for locations. They would try to decide what intelligence in humans is really 17, not merely how much of it there is. 18, they would hope to study a(n) 19 question: Are humans actually aware of the world they live in? 20 the results are inconclusive.

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|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] Suppose | [B] Consider | [C] Observe | [D] Imagine |
| 2. [A] tended | [B] feared | [C] happened | [D] threatened |
| 3. [A] thinner | [B] stabler | [C] lighter | [D] dimmer |
| 4. [A] tendency | [B] advantage | [C] inclination | [D] priority |
| 5. [A] insists on | [B] sums up | [C] turns out | [D] puts forward |
| 6. [A] off | [B] behind | [C] over | [D] along |
| 7. [A] incredible | [B] spontaneous | [C] inevitable | [D] gradual |
| 8. [A] fight | [B] doubt | [C] stop | [D] think |
| 9. [A] invisible | [B] limited | [C] indefinite | [D] different |
| 10. [A] upward | [B] forward | [C] afterward | [D] backward |
| 11. [A] features | [B] influences | [C] results | [D] costs |
| 12. [A] outside | [B] on | [C] by | [D] across |
| 13. [A] deliver | [B] carry | [C] perform | [D] apply |
| 14. [A] by chance | [B] in contrast | [C] as usual | [D] for instance |
| 15. [A] if | [B] unless | [C] as | [D] lest |
| 16. [A] moderate | [B] overcome | [C] determine | [D] reach |
| 17. [A] at | [B] for | [C] after | [D] with |
| 18. [A] Above all | [B] After all | [C] However | [D] Otherwise |
| 19. [A] fundamental | [B] comprehensive | [C] equivalent | [D] hostile |
| 20. [A] By accident | [B] In time | [C] So far | [D] Better still |

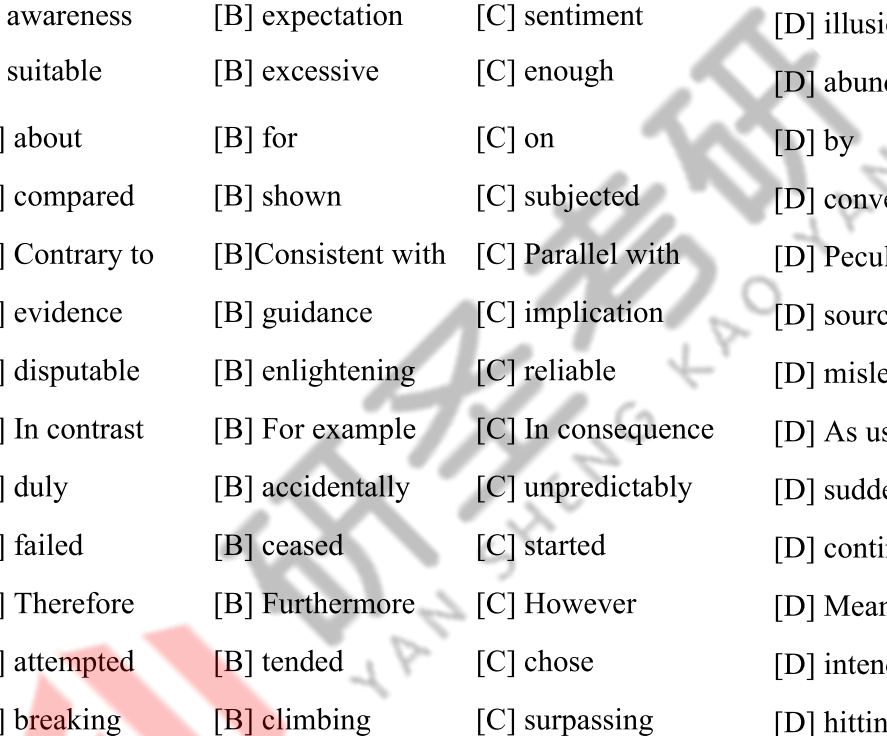
2010年考研英语一完型真题

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect," the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

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|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] affected | [B] achieved | [C] extracted | [D] restored |
| 2. [A] at | [B] up | [C] with | [D] off |
| 3. [A] truth | [B] sight | [C] act | [D] proof |
| 4. [A] controversial | [B] perplexing | [C] mischievous | [D] ambiguous |
| 5. [A] requirements | [B] explanations | [C] accounts | [D] assessments |
| 6.[A] conclude | [B] matter | [C] indicate | [D] work |
| 7.[A] as far as | [B] for fear that | [C] in case that | [D] so long as |
| 8.[A] awareness | [B] expectation | [C] sentiment | [D] illusion |
| 9.[A] suitable | [B] excessive | [C] enough | [D] abundant |
| 10.[A] about | [B] for | [C] on | [D] by |
| 11.[A] compared | [B] shown | [C] subjected | [D] conveyed |
| 12.[A] Contrary to | [B]Consistent with | [C] Parallel with | [D] Peculiar to |
| 13.[A] evidence | [B] guidance | [C] implication | [D] source |
| 14.[A] disputable | [B] enlightening | [C] reliable | [D] misleading |
| 15.[A] In contrast | [B] For example | [C] In consequence | [D] As usual |
| 16.[A] duly | [B] accidentally | [C] unpredictably | [D] suddenly |
| 17.[A] failed | [B] ceased | [C] started | [D] continued |
| 18.[A] Therefore | [B] Furthermore | [C] However | [D] Meanwhile |
| 19.[A] attempted | [B] tended | [C] chose | [D] intended |
| 20.[A] breaking | [B] climbing | [C] surpassing | [D] hitting |
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2011年考研英语一完型真题

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as “a bodily exercise precious to health.” But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to 4, a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

6, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7. Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter 8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback that improve an individual’s emotional state. 11 one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 a pen either with their teeth – thereby creating an artificial smile – or with their lips, which would produce a(n) 17 expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. 20, the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

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|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] among | [B] except | [C] despite | [D] like |
| 2. [A] reflect | [B] demand | [C] indicate | [D] produce |
| 3. [A] stabilizing | [B] boosting | [C] impairing | [D] determining |
| 4. [A] transmit | [B] sustain | [C] evaluate | [D] observe |
| 5. [A] measurable | [B] manageable | [C] affordable | [D] renewable |
| 6. [A] In turn | [B] In fact | [C] In addition | [D] In brief |
| 7. [A] opposite | [B] impossible | [C] average | [D] expected |
| 8. [A] hardens | [B] weakens | [C] tightens | [D] relaxes |
| 9. [A] aggravate | [B] generate | [C] moderate | [D] enhance |
| 10. [A] physical | [B] mental | [C] subconscious | [D] internal |
| 11. [A] Except for | [B] According to | [C] Due to | [D] As for |
| 12. [A] with | [B] on | [C] in | [D] at |
| 13. [A] unless | [B] until | [C] if | [D] because |
| 14. [A] exhausts | [B] follows | [C] precedes | [D] suppresses |
| 15. [A] into | [B] from | [C] towards | [D] beyond |
| 16. [A] fetch | [B] bite | [C] pick | [D] hold |
| 17. [A] disappointed | [B] excited | [C] joyful | [D] indifferent |
| 18. [A] adapted | [B] catered | [C] turned | [D] reacted |
| 19. [A] suggesting | [B] requiring | [C] mentioning | [D] supposing |
| 20. [A] Eventually | [B] Consequently | [C] Similarly | [D] Conversely |

2012年考研英语一完型真题

The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. The court cannot 1 its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law 2 justices behave like politicians. Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that 3 the court's reputation for being independent and impartial.

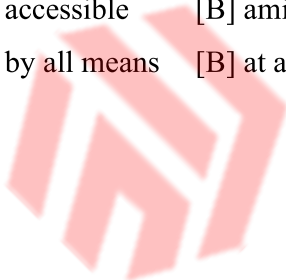
Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments. Part of the problem is that the justices are not 5 by an ethics code. At the very least, the court should make itself 6 to the code of conduct that 7 to the rest of the federal judiciary.

This and other similar cases 8 the question of whether there is still a 9 between the court and politics.

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law 10 having authority apart from politics. They gave justices permanent positions 11 they would be free to 12 those in power and have no need to 13 political support. Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely 14.

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social 15 like liberty and property. When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it 16 is inescapably political – which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily 17 as unjust.

The justices must 18 doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves 19 to the code of conduct. That would make rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, 20, convincing as law.

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|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] emphasize | [B] maintain | [C] modify | [D] recognize |
| 2. [A] when | [B] lest | [C] before | [D] unless |
| 3. [A] restored | [B] weakened | [C] established | [D] eliminated |
| 4. [A] challenged | [B] compromised | [C] suspected | [D] accepted |
| 5. [A] advanced | [B] caught | [C] bound | [D] founded |
| 6. [A] resistant | [B] subject | [C] immune | [D] prone |
| 7. [A] resorts | [B] sticks | [C] leads | [D] applies |
| 8. [A] evade | [B] raise | [C] deny | [D] settle |
| 9. [A] line | [B] barrier | [C] similarity | [D] conflict |
| 10. [A] by | [B] as | [C] through | [D] towards |
| 11. [A] so | [B] since | [C] provided | [D] though |
| 12. [A] serve | [B] satisfy | [C] upset | [D] replace |
| 13. [A] confirm | [B] express | [C] cultivate | [D] offer |
| 14. [A] guarded | [B] followed | [C] studied | [D] tied |
| 15. [A] concepts | [B] theories | [C] divisions | [D] conventions |
| 16. [A] excludes | [B] questions | [C] shapes | [D] controls |
| 17. [A] dismissed | [B] released | [C] ranked | [D] distorted |
| 18. [A] suppress | [B] exploit | [C] address | [D] ignore |
| 19. [A] accessible | [B] amiable | [C] agreeable | [D] accountable |
| 20. [A] by all means | [B] at all costs | [C] in a word | [D] as a result |
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2013年考研英语一完型真题

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that

___1___ the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by ___2___ factors. But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big ___3___ was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. ___4___, he theorised that a judge ___5___ of appearing too soft ___6___ crime might be more likely to send someone to prison ___7___ he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

To ___8___ this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process. In theory, the ___9___ of an applicant should not depend on the few others ___10___ randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was ___11___.

He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews ___12___ by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had ___13___ applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale ___14___ numerous factors into consideration. The scores were ___15___ used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is ___16___ out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

Dr Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one ___17___ that, then the score for the next applicant would ___18___ by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to ___19___ the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been ___20___.

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|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] grants | [B] submits | [C] transmits | [D] delivers |
| 2. [A] minor | [B] external | [C] crucial | [D] objective |
| 3. [A] issue | [B] vision | [C] picture | [D] moment |
| 4. [A] Above all | [B] On average | [C] In principle | [D] For example |
| 5. [A] fond | [B] fearful | [C] capable | [D] thoughtless |
| 6. [A] in | [B] for | [C] to | [D] on |
| 7. [A] if | [B] until | [C] though | [D] unless |
| 8. [A] test | [B] emphasize | [C] share | [D] promote |
| 9. [A] decision | [B] quality | [C] status | [D] success |
| 10. [A] found | [B] studied | [C] chosen | [D] identified |
| 11. [A] otherwise | [B] defensible | [C] replaceable | [D] exceptional |
| 12. [A] inspired | [B] expressed | [C] conducted | [D] secured |
| 13. [A] assigned | [B] rated | [C] matched | [D] arranged |
| 14. [A] put | [B] got | [C] took | [D] gave |
| 15. [A] instead | [B] then | [C] ever | [D] rather |
| 16. [A] selected | [B] passed | [C] marked | [D] introduced |
| 17. [A] below | [B] after | [C] above | [D] before |
| 18. [A] jump | [B] float | [C] fluctuate | [D] drop |
| 19. [A] achieve | [B] undo | [C] maintain | [D] disregard |
| 20. [A] necessary | [B] possible | [C] promising | [D] helpful |

2014年考研英语一完型真题

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember __1__ we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain __2__, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." __3__ seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a(n) __4__ impact on our professional, social, and personal __5__.

Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It __6__ out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental

__7__ can significantly improve our basic cognitive __8__. Thinking is essentially a __9__ of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to __10__ in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited.

__11__, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate __12__ mental effort.

Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step __13__ and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental __14__.

The Web-based program __15__ you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps __16__ of your progress and provides detailed feedback __17__ your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it __18__ modifies and enhances the games you play to __19__ on the strengths you are developing – much like a(n) __20__ exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

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- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] that | [B] when | [C] why | [D] where |
| 2. [A] fades | [B] improves | [C] collapses | [D] recovers |
| 3. [A] Unless | [B] While | [C] Once | [D] If |
| 4. [A] damaging | [B] limited | [C] uneven | [D] obscure |
| 5. [A] relationship | [B] environment | [C] wellbeing | [D] outlook |
| 6. [A] figures | [B] finds | [C] points | [D] turns |
| 7. [A] responses | [B] associations | [C] workouts | [D] roundabouts |
| 8. [A] genre | [B] criterion | [C] circumstances | [D] functions |
| 9. [A] channel | [B] process | [C] condition | [D] sequence |
| 10. [A] persist | [B] feature | [C] excel | [D] believe |
| 11. [A] However | [B] Moreover | [C] Otherwise | [D] Therefore |
| 12. [A] according to | [B] regardless of | [C] apart from | [D] instead of |
| 13. [A] back | [B] further | [C] aside | [D] around |
| 14. [A] framework | [B] stability | [C] flexibility | [D] sharpness |
| 15. [A] hurries | [B] reminds | [C] allows | [D] forces |
| 16. [A] order | [B] track | [C] pace | [D] hold |
| 17. [A] on | [B] to | [C] for | [D] with |
| 18. [A] habitually | [B] constantly | [C] irregularly | [D] unusually |
| 19. [A] carry | [B] put | [C] build | [D] take |
| 20. [A] idle | [B] risky | [C] familiar | [D] effective |

2015年考研英语一完型真题

Though not biologically related, friends are as “related” as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 1 a study, published from the University of California and Yale University in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, has 2.

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 3 1,932 unique subjects which 4 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both 5.

While 1% may seem 6, it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, “Most people do not even 7 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who 8 our kin.”

The study 9 found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now. 10, as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more 11 it. There could be many mechanisms working together that 12 us in choosing genetically similar friends 13 “functional kinship” of being friends with 14!

One of the remarkable findings of the study was that the similar genes seem to be evolving 15 than other genes. Studying this could help 16 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 17 factor.

The findings do not simply explain people’s 18 to befriend those of similar 19 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care was taken to 20 that all subjects, friends and strangers, were taken from the same population.

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|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] when | [B] why | [C] how | [D] what |
| 2. [A] defended | [B] concluded | [C] withdrawn | [D] advised |
| 3. [A] for | [B] with | [C] on | [D] by |
| 4. [A] compared | [B] sought | [C] separated | [D] connected |
| 5. [A] tests | [B] objects | [C] samples | [D] examples |
| 6. [A] insignificant | [B] unexpected | [C] unreliable | [D] incredible |
| 7. [A] visit | [B] miss | [C] seek | [D] know |
| 8. [A] resemble | [B] influence | [C] favor | [D] surpass |
| 9. [A] again | [B] also | [C] instead | [D] thus |
| 10. [A] Meanwhile | [B] Furthermore | [C] Likewise | [D] Perhaps |
| 11. [A] about | [B] to | [C] from | [D] like |
| 12. [A] drive | [B] observe | [C] confuse | [D] limit |
| 13. [A] according to | [B] rather than | [C] regardless of | [D] along with |
| 14. [A] chances | [B] responses | [C] missions | [D] benefits |
| 15. [A] later | [B] slower | [C] faster | [D] earlier |
| 16. [A] forecast | [B] remember | [C] understand | [D] express |
| 17. [A] unpredictable | [B] contributory | [C] controllable | [D] disruptive |
| 18. [A] endeavor | [B] decision | [C] arrangement | [D] tendency |
| 19. [A] political | [B] religious | [C] ethnic | [D] economic |
| 20. [A] see | [B] show | [C] prove | [D] tell |

2016年考研英语一完型真题

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 make 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 by the 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.

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|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] as well as | [B] by way of | [C] on behalf of | [D] with regard to |
| 2. [A] adapt to | [B] provide for | [C] compete with | [D] decide on |
| 3. [A] renew | [B] close | [C] arrange | [D] postpone |
| 4. [A] In theory | [B] In time | [C] Above all | [D] For example |
| 5. [A] Although | [B] Lest | [C] After | [D] Unless |
| 6. [A] within | [B] into | [C] from | [D] through |
| 7. [A] since | [B] or | [C] so | [D] but |
| 8. [A] test | [B] recite | [C] copy | [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] grow | [B] part | [C] live | [D] deal |
| 13. [A] whereas | [B] until | [C] for | [D] if |
| 14. [A] follow | [B] obtain | [C] challenge | [D] avoid |
| 15. [A] isolated | [B] persuaded | [C] viewed | [D] exposed |
| 16. [A] whatever | [B] however | [C] whenever | [D] wherever |
| 17. [A] changed | [B] brought | [C] shaped | [D] pushed |
| 18. [A] withdrawn | [B] invested | [C] donated | [D] divided |
| 19. [A] clears | [B] shows | [C] warms | [D] breaks |
| 20. [A] while | [B] once | [C] so that | [D] in that |

2017年考研英语一完型真题

Could a hug a day keep the doctor away? The answer may be a resounding “yes!”
1__ helping you feel close and 2__ to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a 3__ of health benefits to your body and mind. Believe it or not, a warm embrace might even help you 4__ getting sick this winter.

In a recent study 5__ over 400 healthy adults, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs 6__ the participants’ susceptibility to developing the common cold after being 7__ to the virus. People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come 8__ with a cold, and the researchers 9__ that the stress-reducing effects of hugging 10__ about 32 percent of that beneficial effect. 11__ among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe 12__.

“Hugging protects people who are under stress from the 13__ risk for colds that’s usually 14__ with stress,” notes Sheldon Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie. Hugging “is a marker of intimacy and helps 15__ the feeling that others are there to help 16__ difficulty.”

Some experts 17__ the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin, often called “the bonding hormone” 18__ it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mothers and their newborn babies. Oxytocin is made primarily in the central lower part of the brain, and some of it is released into the bloodstream. But some of it 19__ in the brain, where it 20__ mood, behavior and physiology.

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|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] Unlike | [B] Besides | [C] Despite | [D] Throughout |
| 2. [A] connected | [B] restricted | [C] equal | [D] inferior |
| 3. [A] choice | [B] view | [C] lesson | [D] host |
| 4. [A] recall | [B] forget | [C] avoid | [D] keep |
| 5. [A] collecting | [B] involving | [C] guiding | [D] affecting |
| 6. [A] of | [B] in | [C] at | [D] on |
| 7. [A] devoted | [B] exposed | [C] lost | [D] attracted |
| 8. [A] across | [B] along | [C] down | [D] out |
| 9. [A] calculated | [B] denied | [C] doubted | [D] imagined |
| 10. [A] served | [B] required | [C] restored | [D] explained |
| 11. [A] Even | [B] Still | [C] Rather | [D] Thus |
| 12. [A] defeats | [B] symptoms | [C] tests | [D] errors |
| 13. [A] minimized | [B] highlighted | [C] controlled | [D] increased |
| 14. [A] equipped | [B] associated | [C] presented | [D] compared |
| 15. [A] assess | [B] moderate | [C] generate | [D] record |
| 16. [A] in the face of | [B] in the form of | [C] in the way of | [D] in the name of |
| 17. [A] transfer | [B] commit | [C] attribute | [D] return |
| 18. [A] because | [B] unless | [C] though | [D] until |
| 19. [A] emerges | [B] vanishes | [C] remains | [D] decreases |
| 20. [A] experiences | [B] combines | [C] justifies | [D] influences |

2018年考研英语一完型真题

Trust is a tricky business. On the one hand, it's a necessary condition 1 many worthwhile things: child care, friendships, etc. On the other hand, putting your 2 in the wrong place often carries a high 3.

4, why do we trust at all? Well, because it feels good. 5 people place their trust in an individual or an institution, their brains release oxytocin, a hormone that 6 pleasurable feelings and triggers the herding instinct that prompts humans to 7 with one another. Scientists have found that exposure 8 this hormone puts us in a trusting 9: In a Swiss study, researchers sprayed oxytocin into the noses of half the subjects; those subjects were ready to lend significantly higher amounts of money to strangers than were their 10 who inhaled something else.

11 for us, we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty that may 12 us. A Canadian study found that children as young as 14 months can differentiate 13 a credible person and a dishonest one. Sixty toddlers were each 14 to an adult tester holding a plastic container. The tester would ask, "What's in here?" before looking into the container, smiling, and exclaiming, "Wow!" Each subject was then invited to look 15. Half of them found a toy; the other half 16 the container was empty – and realized the tester had 17 them.

Among the children who had not been tricked, the majority were 18 to cooperate with the tester in learning a new skill, demonstrating that they trusted his leadership. 19, only five of the 30 children paired with the "20" tester participated in a follow-up activity.

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|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] on | [B] like | [C] for | [D] from |
| 2. [A] faith | [B] concern | [C] attention | [D] interest |
| 3. [A] benefit | [B] debt | [C] hope | [D] price |
| 4. [A] Therefore | [B] Then | [C] Instead | [D] Again |
| 5. [A] Until | [B] Unless | [C] Although | [D] When |
| 6. [A] selects | [B] produces | [C] applies | [D] maintains |
| 7. [A] consult | [B] compete | [C] connect | [D] compare |
| 8. [A] at | [B] by | [C] of | [D] to |
| 9. [A] context | [B] mood | [C] period | [D] circle |
| 10. [A] counterparts | [B] substitutes | [C] colleagues | [D] supporters |
| 11. [A] Funny | [B] Lucky | [C] Odd | [D] Ironie |
| 12. [A] monitor | [B] protect | [C] surprise | [D] delight |
| 13. [A] between | [B] within | [C] toward | [D] over |
| 14. [A] transferred | [B] added | [C] introduced | [D] entrusted |
| 15. [A] out | [B] back | [C] around | [D] inside |
| 16. [A] discovered | [B] proved | [C] insisted | [D] remembered |
| 17. [A] betrayed | [B] wronged | [C] fooled | [D] mocked |
| 18. [A] forced | [B] willing | [C] hesitant | [D] entitled |
| 19. [A] In contrast | [B] As a result | [C] On the whole | [D] For instance |
| 20. [A] inflexible | [B] incapable | [C] unreliable | [D] unsuitable |

2019年考研英语一完型真题

Today we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are available on our smartphones. 1 of us just walk straight into the woods without a phone. But phones 2 on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize. 3 you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you 4 can't find north, we have a few tricks to help you navigate 5 to civilization, one of which is to follow the land.

When you find yourself well 6 a trail, but not in a completely 7 area, you have to answer two questions: Which 8 is downhill, in this particular area? And where is the nearest water source? Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. 9, if you head downhill, and follow any H₂O you find, you should 10 see signs of people.

If you've explored the area before, keep an eye out for familiar sights – you may be 11 how quickly identifying a distinctive rock or tree can restore your bearings.

Another 12: Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. 13, even in dense forest, you should be able to 14 gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve 15 the woods. Head toward these 16 to find a way out. At night, scan the horizon for 17 light sources, such as fires and streetlights, then walk toward the glow of light pollution.

18, assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the 19 we leave on the landscape. Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can 20 you to civilization.

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|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] Some | [B] Most | [C] Few | [D] All |
| 2. [A] put | [B] take | [C] run | [D] come |
| 3. [A] Since | [B] If | [C] Though | [D] Until |
| 4. [A] formally | [B] relatively | [C] gradually | [D] literally |
| 5. [A] back | [B] next | [C] around | [D] away |
| 6. [A] onto | [B] off | [C] across | [D] alone |
| 7. [A] unattractive | [B] uncrowded | [C] unchanged | [D] unfamiliar |
| 8. [A] site | [B] point | [C] way | [D] place |
| 9. [A] So | [B] Yet | [C] Instead | [D] Besides |
| 10. [A] immediately | [B] intentionally | [C] unexpectedly | [D] eventually |
| 11. [A] surprised | [B] annoyed | [C] frightened | [D] confused |
| 12. [A] problem | [B] option | [C] view | [D] result |
| 13. [A] Above all | [B] In contrast | [C] On average | [D] For example |
| 14. [A] bridge | [B] avoid | [C] spot | [D] separate |
| 15. [A] from | [B] through | [C] beyond | [D] under |
| 16. [A] posts | [B] links | [C] shades | [D] breaks |
| 17. [A] artificial | [B] mysterious | [C] hidden | [D] limited |
| 18. [A] Finally | [B] Consequently | [C] Incidentally | [D] Generally |
| 19. [A] memories | [B] marks | [C] notes | [D] belongings |
| 20. [A] restrict | [B] adopt | [C] lead | [D] expose |

2020年考研英语一完型真题

Even if families don't sit down to eat together as frequently as before, millions of Britons will nonetheless have got a share this weekend of one of that nation's great traditions: the Sunday roast. 1 a cold winter's day, few culinary pleasures can 2 it. Yet as we report now, the food police are determined that this 3 should be rendered yet another guilty pleasure 4 to damage our health.

The Food Standards Authority (FSA) has 5 a public warning about the risks of a compound called acrylamide that forms in some foods cooked 6 high temperatures. This means that people should 7 crisping their roast potatoes, reject thin-crust pizzas and only 8 toast their bread. But where is the evidence to support such alarmist advice? 9 studies have shown that acrylamide can cause neurological damage in mice, there is no 10 evidence that it causes cancer in humans.

Scientists say the compound is 11 to cause cancer but have no hard scientific proof 12 the precautionary principle, it could be argued that it is 13 to follow the FSA advice. 14, it was rumoured that smoking caused cancer for years before the evidence was found to prove a 15.

Doubtless a piece of boiled beef can always be 16 up on Sunday alongside some steamed vegetables, without the Yorkshire pudding and no wine. But would life be worth living? 17, the FSA says it is not telling people to cut out roast foods 18, but to reduce their lifetime intake. However, their 19 risks coming a cross as being pushy and overprotective. Constant health scares just 20 with one listening.

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- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] In | [B] Towards | [C] On | [D] Till |
| 2. [A] match | [B] express | [C] satisfy | [D] influence : |
| 3. [A] patience | [B] enjoyment | [C] surprise | [D] concern |
| 4. [A] intensified | [B] privileged | [C] compelled | [D] guaranteed |
| 5. [A] issued | [B] received | [C] ignored | [D] cancelled |
| 6. [A] under | [B] at | [C] for | [D] by |
| 7. [A] forget | [B] regret | [C] finish | [D] avoid |
| 8. [A] partially | [B] regular | [C] easily | [D] initially |
| 9. [A] Unless | [B] Since | [C] If | [D] While |
| 10.[A] secondary | [B] external | [C] conclusive | [D] negative |
| 11.[A] insufficient | [B] bound | [C] likely | [D] slow |
| 12.[A] On the basis of | [B] At the cost of | [C] In addition to | [D] In contrast to |
| 13.[A] interesting | [B] advisable | [C] urgent | [D] fortunate |
| 14.[A] As usual | [B] In particular | [C] By definition | [D] After all |
| 15.[A] resemblance | [B] combination | [C] connection | [D] pattern |
| 16.[A] made | [B] served | [C] saved | [D] used |
| 17.[A] To be fair | [B] For instance | [C] To be brief | [D] In general |
| 18.[A] reluctantly | [B] entirely | [C] gradually | [D] carefully |
| 19.[A] promise | [B] experience | [C] campaign | [D] competition |
| 20.[A] follow up | [B] pick up | [C] open up | [D] end up |

2005-2012年考研英语一完型真题答案速查

2005年

1.C 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.B 6.A 7.D 8.A 9.D 10.B
11.C 12.A 13.D 14.C 15.D 16.B 17.C 18.D 19.A 20.B

2006年

1.A 2.B 3.D 4.A 5.D 6.C 7.B 8.C 9.A 10.A
11.C 12.B 13.D 14.C 15.C 16.A 17.B 18.C 19.A 20.D

2007年

1.B 2.D 3.A 4.C 5.C 6.D 7.B 8.A 9.B 10.C
11.A 12.D 13.A 14.C 15.B 16.D 17.C 18.A 19.B 20.D

2008年

1.B 2.D 3.A 4.C 5.C 6.A 7.B 8.D 9.B 10.C
11.B 12.D 13.A 14.C 15.D 16.D 17.C 18.A 19.B 20.A

2009年

1.B 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.C 6.A 7.D 8.C 9.B 10.D
11.D 12.B 13.C 14.D 15.A 16.C 17.B 18.A 19.A 20.C

2010年

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.C 6.B 7.D 8.A 9.C 10.D
11.C 12.A 13.A 14.D 15.B 16.A 17.D 18.C 19.B 20.D

2011年

1.C 2.D 3.B 4.B 5.A 6.B 7.A 8.D 9.C 10.A
11.B 12.C 13.D 14.C 15.B 16.D 17.A 18.D 19.A 20.C

2012年

1.B 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.C 6.B 7.D 8.B 9.A 10.B
11.A 12.C 13.C 14.D 15.A 16.C 17.A 18.C 19.D 20.D

2013-2020年考研英语一完型真题答案速查

2013年

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.B 7.A 8.A 9.D 10.C

11.A 12.C 13.B 14.C 15.B 16.C 17.D 18.D 19.B 20.A

2014年

1.D 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.C 6.D 7.C 8.D 9.B 10.C

11.A 12.A 13.B 14.D 15.C 16.B 17.A 18.B 19.C 20.D

2015年

1.D 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.C 6.A 7.D 8.A 9.B 10.D

11.B 12.A 13.B 14.D 15.C 16.C 17.B 18.D 19.C 20.A

2016年

1.A 2.D 3.C 4.A 5.C 6.B 7.D 8.B 9.D 10.A

11.D 12.C 13.B 14.B 15.C 16.A 17.B 18.D 19.B 20.A

2017年

1.B 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.B 6.D 7.B 8.C 9.A 10.D

11.A 12.B 13.D 14.B 15.C 16.A 17.C 18.A 19.C 20.D

2018年

1.C 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.D 6.B 7.C 8.D 9.B 10.A

11.B 12.B 13.A 14.C 15.D 16.A 17.C 18.B 19.A 20.C

2019年

1.C 2.C 3.B 4.D 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.C 9.A 10.D

11.A 12.B 13.D 14.C 15.B 16.D 17.A 18.A 19.B 20.C

2020年

1.C 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.A 9.D 10.C

11.C 12.A 13.B 14.D 15.C 16.B 17.A 18.B 19.C 20.D