

例 1.(OG Verbal Practice Set 3 Q4, Medium)Richard M. Russell said 52 percent of the nation's growth since the Second World War had (i) _____ invention. He said, (ii)_____ research, the government's greatest role in assuring continuing innovation is promoting a strong, modern patent office. "Unless we can (iii) _____ original ideas, we will not have invention." Mr. Russell said. Speculating on the state of innovation over the next century, several inventors agreed that the future lay in giving children the tools to think creatively and the motivation to invent.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) been at the expense of	(D) in addition to restricting	(G) evaluate
(B) no bearing on	(E) aside from supporting	(H) protect
(C) come through	(F) far from exaggerating	(I) disseminate

KEY: CEH

(一) 节选出第二、三空格部分

He said, (ii) _____ research, the government's greatest role in assuring continuing innovation is promoting a strong, modern patent office. "Unless we can (iii) _____ original ideas, we will not have invention."

1. 去除 blank2 所在的部分, "He said the government's greatest role in assuring continuing innovation is promoting a strong, modern patent office."这句话表明 R 先生的态度是支持科技创新。

2. 后文中 Unless we can (iii) _____ original ideas, we will not have invention. 是对于上文的重述, R 先生支持创新, 因而需要至少不破坏原创性思想。而上文中说要 assuring continuing innovation, innovation 与 original ideas 构成逻辑相关词关系, 因而对其两者所做的动作等价, 即 assure, 在 blank3 中选出 protect。

3. 为了确保有足够的创新, 因而 R 先生对于科技创新的基础——研究的态度与其对于科学研究的态度相同, 因此在这里, 对于 continuing 创新的要求导致了对于 research 的态度——支持。

4. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空

[1]. in addition to restricting: 除了限制之外 (相反)

[2]. aside from supporting: 除了支持之外 (正确)

[3]. far from exaggerating: 除了夸大之外 (无关)

[4]. evaluate: (评估) to determine the significance, worth, or condition of usually by careful appraisal and study (无关) [5]. protect: (保护) (正确)

[6]. disseminate: (传播) to disperse throughout (无关)

(二) 最终完成填空

Richard M. Russell said 52 percent of the nation's growth since the Second World War had (i) _____ invention.

1. R 先生对于科技与国家发展持有一个正态度, 因而也反映在其对于国家发展对于科技进步的依赖上面, 其应该认为国家发展是依靠科技进步来实现的, 因而在 blank1 中填入一个正态度。

2. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空:

[1]. been at the expense of : 以.....为代价 (相反)

[2]. no bearing on: 对.....没有影响 (相反)

[3]. come through: 来自于..... (正确)

(三) 理解句意,看是否逻辑与语义契合: Richard M. Russell 说,二战以来世界各国的发展有 52%可以归结于发明创造。他说,除了支持科学研究以外,政府对于确保一国能有持续稳定的发明创造的最重要的任务就是推广一个强有力的现代专利局。R 先生还说:“除非我们能够保护原创性观点,否则我们就不会有发明创造”。展望下个世纪发明创造的前景之后,许多发明家在同这样一个观点,就是未来在于给予我们的孩子们创造性思维的工具,同时给予他们足够的刺激去发明创造新生事物。

例 2. (OG Verbal Practice Set 3 Q5, Medium) Statements presented as fact in a patent application are (i) _____ unless a good reason for doubt is found. The invention has only to be deemed “more likely than not” to work in order to receive initial approval. And, although thousands of patents are challenged in court for other reasons, no incentive exists for anyone to expend effort (ii) _____ the science of an erroneous patent. For this reason the endless stream of (iii) _____ devices will continue to yield occasional patent.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) presumed verifiable	(D) corroborating	(G) novel
(B) carefully scrutinized	(E) advancing	(H) bogus
(C) considered capricious	(F) debunking	(I) obsolete

KEY: AFH

(一) 节选出第一空所在部分

Statements presented as **fact** in a patent application are (i) _____ **unless a good reason for doubt is found**.

- Blank1 中应该填入一个形容词,描述 **statement** 被视为何物的状态,而前后两个半句间通过 **unless** 连接,表示相关句子间是反义关系。
- 后半句说可以找到一个值得怀疑的理由,则前半句说明没有怀疑的理由,则根据“无罪推定”的背景知识,认为没有怀疑的必要,被认为是真实的。选取 **fact** 的同义词。
- 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空:
 - presumed verifiable**: 被推定为可信的、真实的
 - carefully scrutinized**: 仔细调查
 - considered capricious**: 被认为是变化无常的

(二) **And, although** thousands of **patents** are **challenged** in court for other reasons, **no incentive exists** for anyone to expend effort (ii) _____ the science of an **erroneous patent**.

- And** 引导的表示继续承接上文,“无罪推定”依旧适用。
- Although** 表示两个分句之间的是反义关系,前半句说 **patents are challenged**,

则后半句应该是不被 challenge。

3. Blank2 中应该填入一个动名词，构成 **expend effort doing sth** 结构，表示“费力去做……”，动作发出者是 **anyone**，接受者是 **the science of an erroneous patent**。

4. 后半句话应该是不被 challenge 的意思，由于 **no incentive exists** 表示否定，则应该选取 **challenge** 的同义词。

5. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空：

[1]. **corroborating**: (证实) **to support with evidence or authority : make more certain**

[2]. **advancing**: (推进) **to accelerate the growth or progress of**

[3]. **debunking**: (揭穿) **to expose the sham or falseness of**

(三) **And, although thousands of patents are challenged in court for other reasons, no incentive exists for anyone to expend effort (ii) _____ the science of an erroneous patent. For this reason, the endless stream of (iii) _____ devices will continue to yield occasional patent.**

1. **For this reason** 表示对上文的继续，即对于专利申请来说，有时不仅仅是没有人有足够的理由去反驳的以外，还有的是因为没有足够的动力去反驳它们，因而在现实中，对于有问题的专利的调查是不够的。

2. 由于专利本身就有问题，因而其最终的结果——产品，也是有问题的，应该填入一个负评价。

3. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空：

[1]. **novel**: (新鲜事物) **new and not resembling something formerly known or used**

[2]. **bogus**: (假冒产品) **not genuine : COUNTERFEIT, SHAM**

[3]. **obsolete**: (过时货) **a : no longer in use or no longer useful; b : of a kind or style no longer current : OLD-FASHIONED**

(四) 理解句意，看是否逻辑与语义契合：在专利申请中被当作事实依据而提出的陈述在没有足够理由去怀疑它们的时候往往被推定为是真实可信的。而此时这项发明实际上被认为是“聊胜于无”而去申请最初的专利许可而用的。同时，即便是成千上万的专利因为其他原因而被告上法庭的情况下，没有其他特别的刺激或激励是任何人有意愿去证实一个存在错误的专利背后的科学依据是错误的。正因为如此，才会依然有不计其数的、存在着问题的设备继续在偶然中获得专利许可。

例 3. (OG Authentic GRE Practice Test Section 4, Q20) **Wills argues that certain malarial parasites are especially (i) _____ because they have more recently entered humans than other species and therefore have had (ii) _____ time to evolve toward (iii) _____. Yet there is no reliable evidence that the most harmful Plasmodium species has been in humans for a shorter time than less harmful species.**

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) populous	(D) ample	(G) virulence
(B) malignant	(E) insufficient	(H) benignity

(C) threatened	(F) adequate	(I) variability
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KEY: BEH

(一) 首先看 blank2:

they have more **recently** entered humans than other species and **therefore** have **had** (ii) _____ **time** to evolve

1. **Therefore** 表示对上文的承接, 因为 **they** 最近才进入人体, 因而在人体中的演变时间较短。

2. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空:

[1]. **ample**: (富饶的) **generous** or more than adequate in size, scope, or capacity

[2]. **insufficient**: (不足的) **not sufficient** : **INADEQUATE**; **especially**: **lacking adequate power, capacity, or competence**

[3]. **adequate**: (充足的) **sufficient** for a specific requirement

(二) **Yet** there is **no reliable evidence** that the **most harmful Plasmodium species** has been in humans for a **shorter time** than **less harmful species**.

1. **Yet** 表示对上文的否定, 两句话是反义关系, 但是由于 **no reliable evidence** 作为否定词存在对整个句子再次进行取反, 因而本句话中 **that** 引导的从句中所述内容即为前一句话中的同义转述。

2. 而由于存在时间对比, 存在时间较久的与存在时间短暂的物种之间的状态相反, 即存在较久的物种毒性差。

(三) **Wills** argues that certain **malarial parasites** are especially (i) _____ because they have more **recently** entered humans than other species and **therefore** have **had** (ii) _____ **time** to **evolve toward** (iii) _____. Yet there is no reliable evidence that the **most harmful Plasmodium species** has been in humans for a **shorter time** than **less harmful species**.

1. 带回第一句看看第二句中与之对应部分。

2. 在人体中存在时间短的物种毒性较强, 因而没有时间进化到毒性较弱的品种, 对于 blank3, 应该填入 **less harmful** 的同义词。

3. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空:

[1]. **virulence**: (毒害) **the quality or state of being virulent**

[2]. **benignity**: (良性的) **of a mild type or character that does not threaten health or life**

[3]. **variability**: (多变的) **able or apt to vary** : **subject to variation or changes**

(四) 理解句意, 看是否逻辑与语义契合:

Wills 称, 有些疟原虫特别的危险, 因为这些寄生虫近些时间才入侵人体, 相比其他类型的疟原虫而言, 这些疟原虫没有足够的时间来向毒害稍微轻一点的程度演化。但是, 现实中却没有足够可靠的证据证实出现在人体中出现的最有害的几种疟原虫, 相比其他有害程度低一些的疟原虫而言, 在人体内出现的时间要短一些。

例 4. (PowerPrep II Section 2 Q6)The question of (i) _____ in photography has lately

become nontrivial. Prices for vintage prints (those made by a photographer soon after he or she made the negative) so drastically (ii) _____ in the 1990s that one of these photographs might fetch a hundred times as much as a nonvintage print of the same image. It was perhaps only a matter of time before someone took advantage of the (iii) _____ to peddle newly created "vintage" prints for profit.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) forgery	(D) ballooned	(G) discrepancy
(B) influence	(E) weakened	(H) ambiguity
(C) style	(F) varied	(I) duplicity

KEY:ADG

(一) 节选出第二空所在部分

1. Prices for vintage prints so drastically (ii) _____ in the 1990s that one of these photographs might fetch a hundred times as much as a nonvintage print of the same image.

2. Blank2 中应填入一个动词，表示 VP 的价格在 1990 年代的变动，由于没有反义关联元素，且只有 so... that... 结构存在，故分句之间是同一关系，且没有否定词，因此对应的单词之间是同义关系。

3. 前半句说到价格的增长，that 引导的后半句中对于价格增长的描述只有 fetch a hundred times，因而 VP 的价格在 1990 年代的 10 年间较 NonVP 来说增长了上百倍，因此这应该是一种短时间且迅速的增长。

4. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空：

[1]. ballooned: (迅速扩大) to swell or puff out : EXPAND

[2]. weakened: (削弱) to make weak : lessen the strength of

[3]. varied: (变化) DEVIATE, DEPART

(二) 选取第三空所在部分 It was perhaps only a matter of time before someone took advantage of the (iii) _____ to peddle newly created "vintage" prints for profit.

1. Blank3 中应该填入一个名词或名词性结构，作为人们获利的依据。

2. 能够获利的根本在与成本与销售价格之间的价格差，因而人们所利用的是上百倍的差价，所以在 blank3 中填入“差距”一词的同义词。

3. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空：

[1]. discrepancy: (差异) the quality or state of being at variance

[2]. ambiguity: (歧义) the quality or state of being ambiguous especially in meaning

[3]. duplicity: (表里不一) the quality or state of being double or twofold

(三) 完成整个句子

1. The question of (i) _____ in photography has lately become nontrivial. ... It was perhaps only a matter of time before someone took advantage of the (iii) _____ to peddle newly created "vintage" prints for profit.

2. 最后一句话中说到了 "vintage" prints，加上引号以后表示反语，所以这中 VP 不是真实的，而是 "created" ones，因此说，摄影界面临的问题是造假成风。

3. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空：

[1]. **forgery**: (作假) an act of forging; especially : the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering a document

[2]. **influence**: (影响) the power or capacity of causing an effect in indirect or intangible ways : SWAY

[3]. **style**: (风格) a distinctive manner of expression

(四) 理解句意，看是否逻辑与语义契合：

摄影界造假的问题在最近变得越来越严重了，Vintage Prints——指那些在摄影师在制作负片之后产生的相片——的价格在上世纪 90 年代暴涨，有时候某些摄影师会为一个 Vintage Print 要价超过非 Vintage Print 的百倍以上。在这种巨额差价存在的情况下，有人会为了这些利润而四处兜售自己新创造的“Vintage Print”的事情的出现仅仅是个时间问题。

例 5. (OG Authentic GRE Practice Test Section 3, Q17)

The most striking thing about the politician is how often his politics have been (i) _____ rather than ideological, as he adapts his political positions at any particular moment to the political realities that constrain him. He does not, however, piously (ii)_____ political principles only to betray them in practice. Rather, he attempts in subtle ways to balance his political self-interest with a (iii) _____, viewing himself as an instrument of some unchanging higher purpose.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) quixotic	(D) brandish	(G) profound cynicism
(B) self - righteous	(E) flout	(H) deeply felt moral code
(C) strategic	(F) follow	(I) thoroughgoing pragmatism

KEY:CDH

(一) 选取第一空所在部分：

The most striking thing about the politician is how often his politics have been (i) _____ rather than ideological, as he adapts his political positions at any particular moment to the political realities that constrain him.

- Blank1 中应该填入一个形容词，用来描述政治家的政治策略的属性。
- Rather than 对前面的属性取反，写出 ideology，则 blank1 中的属性是 ideology 的反义词。
- As 引导的后半句是对于前半句的重复说明，因而政治家的政策是根据不断变化的现实而改变的，因而政治家的特点应该体现出“变化”感。
- 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空：

[1]. **quixotic**: (幻想的) foolishly impractical especially in the pursuit of ideals; especially : marked by rash lofty romantic ideas or extravagantly chivalrous action

[2]. **self-righteous**: (自以为是的) convinced of one's own righteousness especially in contrast with the actions and beliefs of others : narrow-mindedly moralistic

[3]. **strategic**: (有策略的) of, relating to, or marked by strategy

(二) 选取第三空所在部分:

Rather, he attempts in **subtle ways** to **balance his political self-interest** with a (iii) _____, **viewing himself as an instrument of some unchanging higher purpose**.

1. 句子前面的 **rather** 表示本句话与前述相反, 而在这句话内部, 没有任何反义关联元素, 也没有否定词, 故对应部分是同义关系。

2. **Blank3** 中应该填入一个名词或名词性结构, 表明政治家在改变自己态度时所拥有的一种东西。

3. 后面说政治家实际上把自己视为一种更高的目标的执行者, 因而其最终是为了追求自己的人生目标, 实现自己的政治价值而存在的, 这种更高的目标使得其能够仅仅通过微调来实现自己的政治价值, 而不是突然放弃或支持什么, 因而这个是一种正向的约束。

4. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空:

[1]. **profound cynicism**: 极度犬儒主义 (负方向)

[2]. **deeply felt moral code**: 深刻的道德准则 (正方向)

[3]. **thoroughgoing pragmatism**: 彻底的实用主义 (方向不定)

(三) 选取第二空所在部分:

He does **not, however, piously** (ii) _____ **political principles only to betray them in practice**. **Rather**, he attempts in **subtle ways** to **balance his political self-interest** with a (iii) _____, **viewing himself as an instrument of some unchanging higher purpose**.

1. **Rather** 表示前后两句话相反, 最后一句话中说其实政治家从长远上来看是不动摇的, 因而前面的话说的是政治家是动摇的。

2. 而政治家的态度决定了他们的行为方式, 他们的动摇是因为其对于政治理想的把握不够坚决所致, 因而其背叛来自于其对于政治理念的不坚定态度, 故选取“动摇”一意。而之间的 **however** 与 **not** 是对上半句话的否定, 说明政治家其实不是厚颜无耻之徒, 一心只是为了自己的利益来做事儿。

3. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空:

[1]. **brandish**: (挥舞) **to shake or wave (as a weapon) menacingly**

[2]. **flout**: (藐视) **to treat with contemptuous disregard** : SCORN

[3]. **follow**: (跟从)

(四) 理解句意, 看是否逻辑与语义契合:

关于政治家最令人震撼的一点是他的政治立场是有策略地变化的, 而不是一成不变的理想主义的, 因为他在无时无刻地就当是他所处的政治环境来调整自己的政治立场的。然而, 政治家并不是表面上使用政治原则为自己摇旗呐喊并实际上背叛政治原则的人。相反的是, 政治家通过不断尝试细微的政治立场的调整来使自己的政治利益与自己内心深处的道德准则产生一个平衡关系, 这样看来, 实际上政治家应该追求的是一种更高级的、而且是不变的目标的执行者。

例 6. (PowerPrep II Section 4 Q4)

That the President manages the economy is an assumption (i) _____ the prevailing wisdom that dominates electoral politics in the United States. As a result, presidential elections have become referenda on the business cycle, whose fortuitous turnings are (ii) _____ the President. Presidents are properly accountable for their executive and legislative performance, and certainly their actions may have profound effects on the economy. But these effects are (iii) _____. Unfortunately, modern political campaigns are fought on the untenable premise that Presidents can deliberately produce precise economic results.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) peripheral to	(D) justifiably personified in	(G) usually long - lasting
(B) central to	(E) erroneously attributed to	(H) regrettably unnoticeable
(C) at odds with	(F) occasionally associated with	(I) largely unpredictable

KEY:BEI

(一) 选取第二空所在部分:

... presidential elections have become referenda on the business cycle, whose fortuitous turnings are (ii) _____ the President.

1. 因为总统大选已经成为了对于经济运行的 referenda 即“晴雨表”，那么总统选举就是人们对于总统是否有效控制经济运行的一次表决，因而如果经济状况不好，人们就会归咎于总统无能，故而不投票选总统。

2. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空:

[1]. erroneously attributed to: 错误地归因于

[2]. occasionally associated with: 偶尔一致的

[3]. usually long-lasting: 通常来说持久的

(二) 选取第一个空格所在部分:

That the President manages the economy is an assumption (i) _____ the prevailing wisdom that dominates electoral politics in the United States. As a result, presidential elections have become referenda on the business cycle,

1. As a result 表示对上一句话的同义，前后两句话意思一致，故可以依据后面一句话推出前面一句话的意思。

2. 因为人们已经将总统大选变成了经济周期的晴雨表，那么他们应该认为总统对于经济运行有责任，故而在竞选政治中这种思想是一种主流思想。

3. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空:

[1]. peripheral to: 在.....周边

[2]. central to: 居于.....的中心

[3]. at odds with: 与.....争吵、不和

(三) 选取第三个空格所在部分:

... their actions may have profound effects on the economy. But these effects are

(iii) _____. **Unfortunately**, modern political campaigns are fought on the untenable premise that Presidents can **deliberately produce precise** economic results.

1. Blank3 中应该填入一个形容词，用来描述 **effects** 的实际属性
2. 由于 **but** 对于上文取反，而 **unfortunately** 对于整个文章的基调进行取反。
3. 看前一句，说 **effect** 是 **may be profound** 的，后面则取反应该选取 **profound** 的反义词。
4. 看后一句，该句对于整个文章取反以后，原先认为总统能够影响经济运行的观点应该是不正确的，而这句中的 **premise** 被称为是 **untenable**，是一个负态度，故而实际上，其前面一句中的效果应该是负态度的，即总统不能控制经济运行。
5. 选择与自主判读已知的词汇填空：

[1]. **usually long-lasting**: 通常来说持久的

[2]. **regrettably unnoticeable**: 遗憾地没有被发现的（面大，且不符合行文思路，文章在说总统不能控制经济发展，而不是说总统对经济发展的影响大小，要与文章 **stylistically coherent**，故错误）

[3]. **largely unpredictable**: 很大程度上不可以预测的

(四) 其他需要注意的词语：

1. **referenda**: (referendum 的复数形式，公投) the principle or practice of submitting to popular vote a measure passed on or proposed by a legislative body or by popular initiative

2. **fortuitous**: (偶然的) occurring by chance

(五) 理解句意，看是否逻辑与语义契合：

现阶段掌控美国大选政治的主流思想核心在于总统会控制经济这一假设之上。因而，总统选举被人们用来当作是否对经济运行周期满意的一种公投，正式基于上面所提到的假设，国家经济运行过程中偶尔发生的震荡被人们错误地归咎于总统身上。其实如果说总统掌握国家总体运行状态以及国家的司法运作的话还是比较适宜的，尽管总统对这些方面对国家的经济运行产生重大影响是必然的，但这些影响实际上是相当随机地发生的。不巧的是，现代政治竞选活动却建立在一个不切实际的假设之上，人们往往认为总统能够通过其自己的影响刻意创造出某种经济结果。

例 7. (OG Authentic GRE Practice Test Section 4, Q11)(BDG)

What readers most commonly remember about John Stuart Mill's classic exploration of the liberty of thought and discussion concerns the danger of (i) ____: in the absence of challenge, one's opinions, even when they are correct, grow weak and flabby. Yet Mill had another reason for encouraging the liberty of thought and discussion: the danger of partiality and incompleteness. Since one's opinions, even under the best circumstances, tend to (ii) _____, and because opinions opposed to one's own rarely turn out to be completely (iii) _____, it is crucial to supplement one's opinions with alternative points of view.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) tendentiousness	(D) embrace only a portion of the truth	(G) erroneous
(B) complacency	(E) change over time	(H) antithetical
(C) fractiousness	(F) focus on matters close at hand	(I) immutable

BDG

(一) 选取第一个空格所在部分：

... classic exploration of the liberty of thought and discussion concerns the danger of (i) _____: in the absence of challenge, one's opinions, even when they are correct, grow weak and flabby.

1. 分句之间没有表示反义的关联元素，相反的是，只有冒号表示解释说明作用，因而前后分句之间是同义关系；而没有表示否定的词语出现，故相关对应词语之间也是同义关系。
2. Blank1 中应该填入一个名词，表示一种.....的危险，而这种危险来自于观点因为缺失挑战而变得不如以前，故来自于一个人的“自满、自大”。
3. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. tendentiousness: (倾向性) marked by a tendency in favor of a particular point of view : BIASED

[2]. complacency: (自鸣得意) COMPLACENCE; especially: self-satisfaction accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies

[3]. fractiousness: (争斗) tending to be troublesome : UNRULY

(二) 选取第二空所在部分：

...Yet Mill had another reason for encouraging the liberty of thought and discussion: the danger of partiality and incompleteness. Since one's opinions, even under the best circumstances, tend to (ii) _____ ...

1. 这里有个特殊情况：“yet”在与“another blabla”连接的情况下，不是作为转折使用，而是作为递进关系的标志使用。大韦氏上对此的解释是：“in addition : BESIDES <gives yet another reason>”。
2. 调整语序以后有：

... Yet Mill had another reason for encouraging the liberty of thought and discussion: the danger of partiality and incompleteness. Since one's opinions tend to (ii) _____, even under the best circumstances,...

1. 调整语序后发现，前后两句话由 **since** 连接，表示因果关系，故前后两句话是同义关系。
2. 前半句中冒号起解释说明作用，也没有否定词，故前半句表达同一种意思，即一个人的思想存在着 **partiality and incompleteness** 的问题；而后面的句子中，是对前文的继续，因而前后两句话中所说的人们思想的问题一样。
3. 而后面一句话中，**even** 表示“即便是”的意思，与前文相反，说明在最好的情况下，思想也存在问题，而这一问题就是之前一句话中说到的关于不完整的问题。
4. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. **embrace only a portion of the truth**: 仅仅掌握了部分真相

[2]. **change over time**: 随时间改变而变

[3]. **focus on matters close at hand**: 仅仅关注眼前的事情

(三) 选取第三空所在部分：

Since one's opinions, even under the best circumstances, **tend to (ii) embrace only a portion of the truth, and because** opinions **opposed to one's own rarely** turn out to be completely (iii) _____, it is **crucial to supplement one's opinions** with alternative points of view.

1. 这句话前半部分指出一个人的思想，即便是最完美的情况下，也会不全面。
2. 而后半句通过“**, and**”连接，视为分号，即前后两句话是并列复指的同义关系，即一个人的思想不是完善的。
3. 在后半句中，只有 **because** 连接两个分句，故两句话之间是同义关系；而后半句话中存在 **rarely** 表示否定，则前后两句话中的对应单词是反义关系。
4. 后半句中说要依据其他观点来补充一个人的想法，那么原因即与一个人的思想不同的观点不可能完善所致；对应单词是 **supplement** 的反义词，即“不能使用、有错误”等。
5. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. **erroneous**: (错误的) **containing or characterized by error** : MISTAKEN

[2]. **antithetical**: (对立的) **constituting or marked by antithesis**

[3]. **immutable**: (一成不变的) **not capable of or susceptible to change**

(四) 理解句意，看是否逻辑与语义契合：

读者们通常对于 **John Stuart Mill** 对思想自由与言论自由的经典探索往往会涉及到自满的危险性，即：在缺乏挑战的情况下，一个人的观点，甚至是在它们是正确的時候，也是虚弱无力的。然而，**Mill** 对于鼓励思想自由与言论自由还有另外一个理由，他认为只有思想与言论的自由才能克服人们因对于某件事物的偏爱与不完整的认识而产生的偏差。因为一个人的观点，即便是在最有利的情境下，也会偏向于仅仅反映部分现实，同

时因为与一个人自身观点相对的那些观点往往并非是完全错误的，所以通过其他观点补充一个人的认识也很重要。

例 8. (PowerPrep II Section 4 Q6)(AEH)

To the untutored eye the tightly forested Ardennes hills around Sedan look quite (i) _____, (ii) _____ place through which to advance a modern army; even with today's more numerous and better roads and bridges, the woods and the river Meuse form a significant (iii) _____.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) impenetrable	(D) a makeshift	(G) resource
(B) inconsiderable	(E) an unpropitious	(H) impediment
(C) uncultivated	(F) an unremarkable	(I) passage

AEH

(一) 选取第一、二个空格所在部分：

... the **tightly forested** Ardennes hills around Sedan look quite (i) _____, (ii) _____ place through which **to advance a modern army** ...

1. 在第一句话中没有表示反义的关联元素，也没有否定词，故相关词语之间应当表达同一个含义。
2. Blank1 中应该填入一个形容词，是对于 Ardennes hills around Sedan 的一项属性的描述，而 Ardennes hills around Sedan 的特点是 tightly forested，而后面说的是关于让军队通过的问题，故茂密的森林对于军队通过是一项不利的影响，因为林木阻挡了通路。
3. 前半句说树木茂密，后面应该是树木茂密的结果，即军队难以通过。
4. Blank2 中应该填入一个形容词，描述阿登森里对于通过现代化军队的难易程度。
5. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

- [1]. **impenetrable**: (不可穿越的) incapable of being penetrated or pierced
- [2]. **inconsiderable**: (琐碎的) not considerable : TRIVIAL
- [3]. **uncultivated**: (荒芜的) not to prepare or not prepare and use for the raising of crops
- [4]. **makeshift**: (临时的) a usually crude and temporary expedient : SUBSTITUTE
- [5]. **unpropitious**: (不方便的) not favorably disposed : BENEVOLENT

[6]. unremarkable: (平凡的) not worthy of being or likely to be noticed especially as being uncommon or extraordinary

(二) 完成整个题目:

To the untutored eye the tightly forested Ardennes hills around Sedan look quite (i) impenetrable, (ii) unpropitious place through which to advance a modern army; even with today's more numerous and better roads and bridges, the woods and the river Meuse form a significant (iii) _____.

1. 分号表示两句之间是并列复指关系，前后两句话是同义关系，故在后半句也说的是阿登森林难以逾越的问题。
2. 而 even 所在句子为插入语，不影响句意，故后文中还是要表示与前文一致的意思，即“难以通过”。
3. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空:

[1]. resource: (资源) a source of supply or support : an available means ? usually used in plural

[2]. impediment: (障碍物) something that impedes

[3]. passage: (通路) a way of exit or entrance

(三) 理解句意，看是否逻辑与语义契合:

对于外行人来说，色当附近被阿登森林茂密的植被所覆盖的山丘看起来是现代化军队无法穿越的；即便是在现在有了更多更好的道桥支持的条件下，那些树林与 Meuse 河也是一项难以逾越的障碍。

例 9. (OG Verbal Practice Set 5 Q5, Hard)(BDI)

Managers who think that strong environmental performance will (i) _____ their company's financial performance often (ii) _____ claims that systems designed to help them manage environmental concerns are valuable tools. By contrast, managers who perceive environmental performance to be (iii) _____ to financial success may view an environmental management system as extraneous. In either situation, and whatever their perceptions, it is a manager's commitment to achieving environmental improvement rather than the mere presence of a system that determines environmental performance.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) eclipse	(D) uncritically accept	(G) complementary

(B) bolster	(E) appropriately acknowledge	(H) intrinsic
(C) degrade	(F) hotly dispute	(I) peripheral

BDI

(一) **By contrast** 表示其所引导的一句话与前面的一句话是反义关系，且没有表示否定的词语存在，则在前后找对应的词语进行取反即可。

(二) 选取第三空所在部分：

By contrast, managers who **perceive environmental performance** to be (iii) _____ to financial success may **view** an **environmental management system** as **extraneous**.

1. 这句话中不存在反义关联元素，也不存在否定词，因而句子之间、词语之间是同义关系。
2. **environmental performance** 与 **environmental management system** 是相关概念重复，**manager** 对待 **EP** 的态度就是其对待 **EMS** 的态度。
3. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. **complementary**: (互补的) serving to fill out or complete

[2]. **intrinsic**: (本质的) belonging to the essential nature or constitution of a thing

[3]. **peripheral**: (次要的、辅助的)

(1). **of, relating to, involving, or forming a periphery or surface part**

(2). **AUXILIARY, SUPPLEMENTARY**

(三) 选取第一空所在的部分：

Managers **who think** that strong **environmental performance** will (i) _____ their company's financial performance ...**By contrast**, managers **who perceive environmental performance** to be (iii) **peripheral** to financial success may **view** an **environmental management system** as **extraneous**.

1. 一空所在句子与三空所在句子反义，而不存在否定词，因而对应单词反义，故对于 **manager** 的两种描述（或两种 **manager** 对待 **EP** 的态度）是相反的。
2. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. **eclipse**: (蚕食) to reduce in importance or repute

[2]. **bolster**: (支持、加强、促进)

(1). **to support with or as if with a bolster : REINFORCE**

(2). to give a boost to

[3]. degrade: (降低) to lower in grade, rank, or status : DEMOTE

(四) 选取二空所在部分:

Managers who think that strong environmental performance will (i) bolster their company's financial performance often (ii) _____ claims that systems designed to help them manage environmental concerns are valuable tools.

1. Manager 对于 EP 是指一种正态度，其认为 EP 可以改善公司的财务状况，因而由于帮助改善 environmental concerns 的系统也是帮助其改善 EP，进而帮助公司财务状况有好处，因此其对这个系统是正态度。
2. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. uncritically accept: 毫无保留地接受 (正正态度)

[2]. appropriately acknowledge: 欣然同意 (可能之前有异议)

[3]. hotly dispute: 激烈争论 (负态度)

(五) 理解句意，看是否逻辑与语义契合：

认为有效的环保措施能够加强其公司财务表现能力的经理们通常会毫无保留地接受这样一种概念，就是被设计来帮助控制环境问题的系统都是有效的工具。相比而言，与之持相反观点的经理们认为环境控制系统是多余的。不过不论是在哪种情境下，以及不论经理们持有的是哪种观点，一个经理人有义务在其经营活动中实现环境保，而不是仅仅停留在认为一个环境保护机制是否有效的层面上。

例 10. (OG Verbal Practice Set 5 Q4, Hard) (CDH)

No other contemporary poet's work has such a well-earned reputation for (i) _____, and there are few whose moral vision is so imperiously unsparing. Of late, however, the almost belligerent demands of his severe and densely forbidding poetry have taken an improbable turn. This new collection is the poet's fourth book in six years—an ample output even for poets of sunny disposition, let alone for one of such (ii) _____ over the previous 50 years. Yet for all his newfound (iii) _____, his poetry is as thorny as ever.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) patent accessibility	(D) penitential austerity	(G) taciturnity
(B) intrinsic frivolity	(E) intractable prolixity	(H) volubility

(C) near impenetrability	(F) impetuous prodigality	(I) pellucidity
--------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------

CDH

(一) 选取第一个空格所在的部分:

No other contemporary poet's work has such a well-earned reputation for (i) _____, and there are few whose moral vision is so imperiously unsparing. Of late, however, the almost belligerent demands of his severe and densely forbidding poetry have taken an improbable turn. ...

1. 对于第一句话，“+and”结构等同于分号，表示两句话的复指关系，因而第一句话的前后两个分句是同义关系。
2. “No other contemporary poet's”与“few”两个词语结构都表示否定，因而其后面所跟的部分其实还是同义关系。
3. 对于后半句话，whose 引导的定语从句就是关于该诗人诗歌特点的描述，因而其就是 Blank(i)中词语的同义词。
4. 而后面，看到 of late 以后，请不要马上想到时间对比，其后的 however 作为一个明显的转折标志，其转折、取反的强度大于时间对比，因而此时时间对比应该让位于这个更强的转折，故只有 however 进行取反。说的是近来这个诗人的诗风发生了变化，而其变化前的特点是“severe and densely forbidding poetry”，也就是这个诗人在 Blank(i)中词语的同义词。
5. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空:

- [1]. (A) patent accessibility: 明白易读
- [2]. (B) intrinsic frivolity: 轻浮本质
- [3]. (C) near impenetrability: 几乎难以理解 (impenetrable——物理上“不可穿透”、情感上“无动于衷”、内容上“滴水不漏、晦涩难懂”)

(二) 选取第二个空格所在的部分:

... an ample output even for poets of sunny disposition, let alone for one of such (ii) _____ over the previous 50 years.

1. Blank(ii)中应该填入一个名词，表示这个作家是一个什么样的人的称呼。
2. Even 在前半句中作为“哪怕”来讲，表示前后两个半句是反义关系，后半句话用 let alone 连接表示递进关系，而这两句中没有任何否定词，因而对应词语之间是反义关系。
3. 后半句话前半句话中关于诗人的称呼只有 sunny disposition 一种，表示是一种“阳光性格”，这种人的特点是爱说话，因而，选取其反义词作为本空的答案，即“少言寡语”。
4. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空:

- [1]. (D) penitential austerity: 低调简洁

[2]. (E) intractable prolixity: 不受控制地罗嗦

[3]. (F) impetuous prodigality: 极度华丽

(三) 选取第三个空格所在的部分:

... This new collection is the poet's fourth book in six years — an ample output even for poets of sunny disposition, let alone for one of such (ii) penitential austerity over the previous 50 years. Yet for all his newfound (iii) _____, his poetry is as thorny as ever.

1. Blank(iii)中应该填入一个名词，表示这个诗人近来的一种状态。
2. 这个状态在前面已经出现，即这个人在近六年时间内写了4个诗集——高产、话多，用原文的话就是“ample”，因而找寻一个 ample 的同义词就行。
3. 请注意区分 yet 的作用，是在“Yet for all his newfound (iii) _____, his poetry is as thorny as ever.”这个句子中前半句与后半句进行取反，而不是对于前文所述内容取反。
4. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. (G) taciturnity: (寡言) temperamentally disinclined to talk

[2]. (H) volubility: (能言善辩) characterized by ready or rapid speech : GLIB, FLUENT

[3]. (I) pellucidity: (明了) easy to understand

(四) 理解句意，看是否逻辑与语义契合：

没有其他任何当代诗人的作品因为严谨而拥有这样的美名，同时也很少有诗人像他这样拥有一种不变的道德观。然而对于后者而言，来自他那些严苛的诗歌中那几乎可以说得上是专断的说法现在竟然难以置信地发生了转变。这个诗人最新的诗集是他在6年以来的第四部，而这对于一个开朗健谈的诗人来说都是很高产的了，更不用提向他这样在过去50年里一直惜字如金的诗人了。然而尽管他现在似乎比以前来说不是那么惜字如金了，但是他文字中流露出来的尖刻依旧存在。

例 11. (OG Verbal Practice Set 5 Q6, Hard)(BEG)

Philosophy, unlike most other subjects, does not try to extend our knowledge by discovering new information about the world. Instead it tries to deepen our understanding through (i) _____ what is already closest to us—the experiences, thoughts, concepts, and activities that make up our lives but that ordinarily escape our notice precisely because they are so familiar. Philosophy begins by finding (ii) _____ the things that are (iii) _____.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) attainment of	(D) essentially irrelevant	(G) most prosaic
(B) rumination on	(E) utterly mysterious	(H) somewhat hackneyed
(C) detachment from	(F) thoroughly commonplace	(I) refreshingly novel

BEG

(一) 选取第一个空格所在部分：

Philosophy, unlike most other subjects, does **not** try to **extend our knowledge** by **discovering new information** about the world. **Instead** it tries to **deepen our understanding** through (i) _____ **what is already closest to us ...**

1. 前后两句话之间是通过 **instead** 进行连接的，因而前后两句话之间是反义关系，而前半句话中有一个否定词 **not** 存在，因而前后两句话颜色对应的部分是同义关系。因而在 **blank(i)**中填入一个 **discover** 的同义词即可。
2. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. **attainment of**: 获得

[2]. **rumination on**: 冥想（思维层次的深入发掘）

[3]. **detachment from**: 分离

(二) 选取第二、三个空格所在部分：

... through (i) **rumination on** what is already closest to us —the experiences, thoughts, concepts, and activities that make up our lives but that **ordinarily escape our notice** precisely **because they** are so **familiar**. Philosophy begins by finding (ii) _____ **the things that** are (iii) _____.

1. 前面一空处可以知道，哲学是通过发掘现存事物的内在而加深我们的认知的，因而 **blank(iii)**中所述哲学开始时的研究对象也就是那些“what is already closest to us”与“familiar”的事物。
2. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. **most prosaic**: 最平淡的（**familiar** 的最直接的对应）

[2]. **somewhat hackneyed**: 有些陈腐的

[3]. **refreshingly novel**: 令人耳目一新的新颖

1. 而对于 **blank(ii)**而言，哲学的目的在于从平常的事物之中发现不寻常的东西，从而扩展我们的视野，因而选取 **ordinary** 的反义词就可以了。
2. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

- [1]. **essentially irrelevant:** 本质上不相关
- [2]. **utterly mysterious:** 完全神秘的
- [3]. **thoroughly commonplace:** 完全平庸的

(三) 理解句意，看是否逻辑与语义契合：

与其他绝大多数学科不同的是，哲学并不是通过发现与世界相关的新的信息来扩展我们的知识层面。取而代之的是哲学往往通过深入发掘那些在我们身边已经存在的事物——包括经验、思想、概念与活动等——那些构成我们生活却往往因为太过熟悉而被忽略的事物的内涵而加深我们对于不同东西的理解。可以说哲学的从一开始就在找寻那些蕴藏在最平庸事物之中的神秘之处。

例 12. (Revised GRE Practice Book Section 3 Q7) (BEG)

Room acoustics design criteria are determined according to the room's intended use. Music, for example, is best (i) _____ in spaces that are reverberant, a condition that generally makes speech less (ii) _____. Acoustics suitable for both speech and music can sometimes be created in the same space, although the result is never perfect, each having to be (iii) _____ to some extent.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) controlled	(D) abrasive	(G) compromised
(B) appreciated	(E) intelligible	(H) eliminated
(C) employed	(F) ubiquitous	(I) considered

BEG

(一) 选取第一个空格所在部分：

Room **acoustics** design criteria are determined according to the room's **intended use**. **Music, for example, is best (i) _____** in spaces ...

1. 第一句话说室内音响设计是依据房间的不同用途而定的，而后面的话通过 for example 表明是前一句话的解释说明，因而在这句话里面还应该有关于房间用途的说法，因而，对于 music 而言，其用法应该是“被听”
2. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

- [1]. **controlled:** (控制)
- [2]. **appreciated:** (欣赏) *to recognize with gratitude*

[3]. employed: (使用) to make use of

(二) 选取第二个空格所在部分:

Room **acoustics** design criteria are determined according to the room's **intended use**. **Music, for example**, is best (i) _____ in spaces that are **reverberant**, a condition that generally makes **speech less** (ii) _____.

1. Blank(ii)承接blank(i)的意思,在整个for example这句话中,分句之间没有任何反义关联元素,因而分句之间是同义关系,即:音响设计与其房间需求有着直接的关系,对于不同的目的应该有不同的音响设置。而对于music与speech而言,两者不是同一种东西,因而适用于music的环境就不适用于speech,因而后半句应该是表示“不适用于speech”的意思。
2. 然而,由于有less的存在,在一定程度上可以充当否定词,因而对于这里的词语,应该与blank(i)是同义关系,即“听”。
3. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空:

[1]. abrasive: (粗糙的) causing irritation

[2]. **intelligible: (可以理解的)capable of being understood or comprehended**

[3]. ubiquitous: (遍布的)existing or being everywhere at the same time : constantly encountered : WIDESPREAD

(三) 选取第三个空格所在部分:

Acoustics suitable for both speech and music can sometimes be created **in the same space**, **although** the result is **never perfect**, each having to be (iii) _____ to some extent.

1. 调整语序: **Although** the result is **never perfect**, acoustics suitable for both **speech** and **music** can sometimes be created **in the same space**, each having to be (iii) _____ to some extent.
2. 调整以后,发现同时存在although与never进行取反,因而后面两句话应该表达一种类似于“perfect”的正面特征。
3. 由于music与speech的要求是不同的,对于出现在同一个室内的情况,应该对其进行一定的调整,以适应相互的不同要求。
4. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空:

[1]. **compromised: (妥协) to adjust or settle by mutual concessions**
(正确选项)

[2]. eliminated: (消除) to cast out or get rid of : REMOVE, ERADICATE
(相反选项)

[3]. considered: (考虑) to think about carefully (考虑以后的结果方向不确定, 错误)

(四) 理解句意, 看是否逻辑与语义契合:

室内音响设计的标准是根据这个房间的用途而定的, 以音乐为例, 音乐往往在有回声的空间中欣赏效果最好, 但是这些回声却有减弱观众对于演讲的理解效果。(不过)有时候经过协调处理以后能够在同一个房间内同时听音乐与演讲, 尽管这样的效果不是绝对完美的。

例 13. (Revised GRE Practice Book Section 4 Q8) (ADH)

But they pay little attention to the opposite and more treacherous failing: false certainty, refusing to confess their mistakes and implicitly claiming (i) _____, thereby embarrassing the nation and undermining the Constitution, which established various mechanisms of self-correction on the premise that even the wisest men are sometimes wrong and need, precisely when they find it most (ii) _____, the benefit of (iii) _____ process.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) infallibility	(D) discomfiting	(G) an adaptable
(B) immunity	(E) expedient	(H) a remedial
(C) impartiality	(F) imminent	(I) an injudicious

ADH

(一) 选取第一空所在部分:

But they pay little attention to the opposite and more treacherous failing: false certainty, refusing to confess their mistakes and implicitly claiming (i) _____ ...

1. 冒号表示解释说明, 前后两个分句意思一致; 前半句说这些人“pay little attention to failing”, 则后半句中也应该说这些人对于错误不管不顾, 而后半句中说这些人 refusing to confess their mistakes, 同时用 and 连接表并列关系, 后半部分与“refusing to confess their mistakes”意思也一致, 因而后半部分, 即 blank(i) 所在部分也是“不承认错误”的意思。
2. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空:

[1]. infallibility: (无误的) incapable of error in defining doctrines touching faith or morals

[2]. immunity: (免疫力) the quality or state of being immune

[3]. impartiality: (公正的) not partial or biased : treating or affecting all equally

(二) 选取第三空所在部分:

... the Constitution, which established various mechanisms of self-correction on the premise that even the wisest men are sometimes wrong and need the benefit of (iii) _____ process.

1. 将 blank(ii) 部分先省略, 从 blank(iii) 入手, 发现整句话可以变形为:

... the Constitution established various mechanisms of self-correction on the premise that even the wisest men need the benefit of (iii) _____ process.

1. On the premise that 可以视为 “because”, 整个一句话就变成一个因果关系的句子, 前后两个分句意思一致, 又没有任何否定词, 故对应词语之间是同义关系。整句话就变为 “宪法建立自我救赎的机制是因为人们需要_____机制”, 故 blank(iii) 应该填入的就是 “拯救、救赎” 之意。

2. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空:

[1]. adaptable: (可适应的) capable of being adapted : SUITABLE

[2]. remedial: (挽救性的) intended as a remedy

[3]. injudicious: (不明智的) not judicious : INDISCREET, UNWISE

(三) 选取第二空所在部分:

...the Constitution, which established various mechanisms of self-correction on the premise that even the wisest men are sometimes wrong and need, precisely when they find it most (ii) _____ ...

1. 这句话中 blank(ii) 是指智者会在什么情况下会要用到宪法所提供的自我救赎的机制。
2. 对于智者, 尤其是最有智慧的那些来说, 犯错通常比较困难, 而一旦犯错, 其最佳的选择是自己改正问题, 以避免不必要的尴尬与问题。看选项后, 无论是 “权益的” 还是 “迫近的”, 都不如 “尴尬的” 这个词能有效体现出这些情况发生之少、以及发生以后需要自己改正的必要性。
3. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空:

[1]. discomfiting: (尴尬的) to put into a state of perplexity and embarrassment : DISCONCERT

[2]. expedient: (权宜的) characterized by concern with what is

opportune; especially : governed by self-interest

[3]. imminent: (迫近的) ready to take place; especially : hanging threateningly over one's head

(四) 理解句意，看是否逻辑与语义契合：

基于一种假定，也就是即便是最智慧的人有时、更多情况下是他们认为最尴尬的时候也会犯错，同时需要从一种挽救机制中改正自己的错误，宪法本身设立了许多机制来提供自我改正的可能。但这些人他们对于那些相反的、更加奸诈的错误：即便是肯定错误的，但他们还是拒绝去承认自己的错误，并且还隐晦地称自己是没有错误的行为却使国家与宪法蒙羞。

例 14. (2007 Sample Test) (CEH)

Having displayed his art collection in a vast modernist white space in (i) _____ former warehouse, Mr. Saatchi has chosen for his new site its polar opposite, a riverside monument to civic pomposity that once housed the local government. There is nothing (ii) _____ about the new location: the building's design is bureaucratic baroque, (iii) _____ style that is as declamatory as a task-force report and as self-regarding as a campaign speech.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) a decadent	(D) atavistic	(G) an ascetic
(B) a claustrophobic	(E) spare	(H) a grandiose
(C) an unprepossessing	(F) pretentious	(I) an understated

CEH

(一) 选取第一空所在部分：

Having displayed his art collection in a vast modernist white space in (i) _____ former warehouse, Mr. Saatchi has chosen for his new site its polar opposite, a riverside monument to civic pomposity that once housed the local government.

1. 看到 **polar opposite**，因而前后两者之间的关系是反义，请注意在出现明显反义标志后，时间对比要让位于明显的反义，因而这里是一个反义结构。故前后两者的特点相反，之前的 **former warehouse** 是 **not pompous** 的。
2. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. decadent: (放纵的) characterized by or appealing to self-indulgence

[2]. claustrophobic: (幽闭恐惧症的) affected with or inclined to

abnormal dread of being in closed or narrow spaces

[3]. unprepossessing: (不显眼的) not tending to create a favorable impression : NOT ATTRACTIVE

(二) 选取第二空所在部分:

...There is nothing (ii) _____ about the new location: the building's design is bureaucratic baroque ...

1. 冒号进行解释说明，前后两个分句是同义关系，但是由于否定词语“nothing”的存在表示对相关词语的取反，后面对于新建筑特点的描述，说明其特点是“baroque”，则前一句中对于建筑物特点的描述即 blank(ii)为“not baroque”。
2. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空:

[1]. atavistic: (激进的) recurrence in an organism of a trait or character typical of an ancestral form and usually due to genetic recombination

[2]. spare: (简约) not abundant or plentiful

[3]. pretentious: (自命不凡的) characterized by pretension

(三) 选取第三空所在部分:

...the building's design is bureaucratic baroque, (iii) _____ style that is as declamatory as a task-force report and as self-regarding as a campaign speech.

1. Blank(iii)所应该填入的词语是一个形容词，对于 style 进行修饰，style 发现后面还有一个定语从句，因而直接选取与定语从句相同的意思即可。
2. 定语从句中“as declamatory as a task-force report and as self-regarding as a campaign speech”，对于“task-force report”作为“专家组报告”，其正面特点是“declamatory”；对于“campaign speech”作为“竞选演说”，其正面特点是“self-regarding”，即“concerned with oneself or one's own interests”。因此说，整个定语从句都在重申某一事物的正面特征。而这座新建筑的风格特点是 baroque，故在 blank(iii)中也可以填入 baroque 的同义词。
3. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空:

[1]. ascetic: (简洁的) austere in appearance, manner, or attitude

[2]. grandiose: (壮观的) characterized by affectation of grandeur or splendor or by absurd exaggeration

[3]. understated: (低调的) avoiding obvious emphasis or embellishment

(四) 理解句意，看是否逻辑与语义契合：

过去，Mr. Saatchi 在不显眼的旧仓库中用巨幅白色背景展示自己的艺术收藏品；但现在，他在一座可以充分展示装饰华丽特性的前当地政府的房屋中展示自己的收藏品，这与他原来所选展地的特性完全相反。这个新的展览地毫不低调：房屋的设计浮夸、壮丽，如同专家报告是权威的、竞选演说是利己的一样。

例 15. (OG Text Completion Sample Questions 1) (AEI)

It is refreshing to read a book about our planet by an author who does not allow facts to be (i) _____ by politics: well aware of the political disputes about the effects of human activities on climate and biodiversity, this author does not permit them to (ii) _____ his comprehensive description of what we know about our biosphere. He emphasizes the enormous gaps in our knowledge, the sparseness of our observations, and the (iii) _____, calling attention to the many aspects of planetary evolution that must be better understood before we can accurately diagnose the condition of our planet.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) overshadowed	(D) enhance	(G) plausibility of our hypotheses
(B) invalidated	(E) obscure	(H) certainty of our entitlement
(C) illuminated	(F) underscore	(I) superficiality of our theories

AEI

(一) 关键字：冒号、“三空格”模式

(二) Blank1、2 中应该填入动词，表示 politics 对于 facts 所作的动作，blank3 中应该填入一个短语，表示作者所作的一种强调；

(三) 从 blank3 入手，“…，…，and …”是“三空格模式”，其中的评价都是等价的，因此 blank3 应该填入一个负评价的短语，选(I)选项；

(四) 看 blank1、2 中间有冒号进行解释说明，因而在这里冒号前后两句话是解释说明的关系，应该是意思等价，找出对应成分，如相同颜色标注，发现是作者不让政治对于事实产生影响，由于前后意思一致，blank1 与 2 中应该填入相同意思的词语，故在 blank1、2 中找寻同义词，发现(A)与(E)两个选项意思相同，选(A)(E)

(五) 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

1. (A) overshadowed: 遮盖 (to cast a shadow over)
2. (B) invalidated: 使……无效 (to make invalid; especially : to

- weaken or destroy the cogency of)
3. (C) illuminated: 阐明 (to make clear : ELUCIDATE)
 4. (D) enhance: 加强 (HEIGHTEN, INCREASE; especially : to increase or improve in value, quality, desirability, or attractiveness)
 5. (E) obscure: 蒙蔽、掩盖 (to conceal or hide by or as if by covering)
 6. (F) underscore: 着重、强调 (to make evident : EMPHASIZE, STRESS)
 7. (G) plausibility of our hypotheses: 我们假设的可行性 (正评价)
 8. (H) certainty of our entitlement: 我们权利的必然性 (正评价)
 9. (I) superficiality of our theories: 我们理论的肤浅性 (负评价)

(六) 理解句意，看是否逻辑与语义契合：

能够读这样一本由不许政治的影响遮蔽事实的作者写的关于我们这个行星的书令人感觉耳目一新。由于很了解对于人类活动对于气候与生物多样性影响的政治争端，这个作者不允许它们来影响他对于我们地球生物圈的综合评述。他将自己的文章重心基于我们知识上的错误缺陷、我们观测结果的不足，以及我们理论的肤浅性，同时让我们去注意那些在真正诊断我们行星的条件前必须要好好理解的、关于行星演变的那些问题。

例 16. (2006 Sample Test Q12) (CEH)

Murray, whose show of recent paintings and drawings is her best in many years, has been eminent hereabouts for a quarter century, although often regarded with (i) _____, but the most (ii) _____ of these paintings (iii) _____ all doubts.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) partiality	(D) problematic	(G) exculpate
(B) credulity	(E) successful	(H) assuage
(C) ambivalence	(F) disparaged	(I) whet

CEH

(一) 选取第一空所在部分：

Murray, whose show of recent paintings and drawings is her **best in many years**, has been **eminent** hereabouts for **a quarter century**, **although** often regarded with (i) _____

1. “Murray, whose show of recent paintings and drawings is her best in many years, has been eminent hereabouts for a quarter century …” 部分连续使用 best 与 eminent 来说 Murray 的作品在近几年来都是很好的。
2. 而后面，插入成分使用 although 连接，因而其中表达的意思是与前面所跟的句

子相反的意思，即 Murray 的作品有“不好”的地方。

3. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. partiality: a special taste or liking (偏爱, 褒义词, 相反选项)

[2]. credulity: readiness or willingness to believe especially on slight or uncertain evidence (轻信, 无关选项)

[3]. ambivalence: (既好又坏, 好坏兼有, “好、坏”的广义反义词) simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings (as attraction and repulsion) toward an object, person, or action

(二) 选取第二、三空所在部分：

... often regarded with (i) _____, but the most (ii) _____ of these paintings (iii) _____ all doubts.

1. “but”连接的句子与“... often regarded with (i) _____”的句子表示相反的意思，由前述知，blank (i) 中应该填入 Murray 的作品“不好”，那么 but 连接的句子即应该说 Murray 的作品“好”。而“好”的作品能够“消除”人们对于她的种种顾虑。

2. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. problematic: posing a problem : difficult to solve or decide (有问题的, 负评价, 相反选项)

[2]. successful: (成功的, 正评价, “好”)

[3]. disparaged: to lower in rank or reputation : DEGRADE (贬低, 负评价, 相反选项)

[4]. exculpate: to clear from alleged fault or guilt (开脱, 与“罪行”结合, 而不是“顾虑”不符合语法契合的要求)

[5]. assuage: to put an end to by satisfying : APPEASE, QUENCH (缓解)

[6]. whet: to make keen or more acute : EXCITE, STIMULATE (激起, 相反选项)

(三) 理解句意，看是否逻辑与语义契合：

穆雷在近 25 年内的名声显赫，而近些年的作品是她这么些年来最好的。尽管公众对她的评价经常有矛盾之处，但是穆雷的绝大多数成功的作品可以打消人们对她的疑虑。

例 17. (Revised GRE Practice Book Section 4 Q7) (CFI)

Higher energy prices would have many (i) _____ effects on society as a whole. Besides encouraging consumers to be more (ii) _____ in their use of gasoline, they would encourage the development of renewable alternative energy sources that are not (iii) _____ at current prices.

BLANK (i)	BLANK (ii)	BLANK (iii)
(A) pernicious	(D) aggressive	(G) unstable
(B) counterintuitive	(E) predictable	(H) adaptable
(C) salubrious	(F) sparing	(I) viable

(一) 选取第二空所在部分:

Higher energy prices ... Besides encouraging consumers to be more (ii) _____ in their use of gasoline ...

1. Besides 表示对于上文的顺承，因而两句话之间是同义关系。
2. 高油价对于人们的最直接的作用是使人们节约用油，故 blank(ii) 填入“节约”之意。
3. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. aggressive: tending toward or exhibiting aggression (激进的)

[2]. predictable: able to make a prediction (可以预见的)

[3]. sparing: to use or dispense frugally (节约)

(二) 选取第一空所在部分:

Higher energy prices would have many (i) _____ effects on society as a whole. Besides encouraging consumers to be more (ii) _____ in their use of gasoline, they would encourage the development of renewable alternative energy sources ...

1. Besides 表示对于上文的顺承，因而两句话之间是同义关系。
2. 后一句话中，无论是让人节约用油，还是促进新能源的开发，都是好事儿，因而高油价也是能够有“正面”作用的。
3. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空：

[1]. pernicious: highly injurious or destructive : DEADLY (有害的)

[2]. counterintuitive: contrary to what one would intuitively expect
(出乎意料之外的)

[3]. salubrious: favorable to or promoting health or well-being (有益健康的、好的, 褒义词)

(三) 完成整个句子:

... they would encourage the development of renewable alternative energy sources that are not (iii) _____ at current prices.

1. 高油价促进新能源的发展, 是因为现在我们不能用像油价一样的价格来购买新能源, 因而随着油价的不断上涨, 我们应该去找寻一种廉价的新能源来满足我们需求。
2. 选择与自主判读一致的词汇填空:

[1]. unstable: not stable : not firm or fixed : not constant (不稳定的)

[2]. adaptable: capable of being adapted : SUITABLE (可改变的)

[3]. viable: capable of existence and development as an independent unit (有效)

(四) 理解句意, 看是否逻辑与语义契合:

高油价对于整个社会而言会有许多比较有益的作用。除了能够鼓励消费者在使用汽油的过程中更加节省以外, 高油价还能刺激现阶段价格高企的可再生替代能源的发展。