

全国出国培训备选人员外语水平考试专用教材



BFT

词汇短语 教程

程 怡
郅 红

主编



机械工业出版社
China Machine Press

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BFT 词汇短语教程

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机械工业出版社

本书紧扣教材和考试大纲，并根据作者近年来教学实践经验，精心编写。全书主要由单词识别、猜测词义、同义词辨析、单词适当形式填空、语法词汇综合测试和完形填空六个部分组成。本书的特点不仅在于为考生提供习题与解答，而且在分析考生做题时所犯的 error 和存在的问题的基础上，提供了解题思路 and 应试技巧。为了给考生提供更多的实践机会，本书特编写大量的练习和详细的解析，帮助考生顺利通过考试。

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

BFT 词汇短语教程/程怡，鄧红主编.

-北京：机械工业出版社，2004.5

(全国出国培训备选人员外语水平考试专用教材)

ISBN 7-111-14332-9

I. 英… II. ①程… ②鄧… III. ①英语-词汇-自学参考资料
②英语-短语-自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 032155 号

机械工业出版社 (北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑：陈宝英 责任编辑：郭香云 版式设计：张丽花

北京蓝海印刷有限公司印刷·新华书店北京发行所发行

2004 年 5 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

787mm×1092mm 1/16·31.75 印张·729 千字

0001-3000 册

定价：88.00 元

凡购本图书，如有缺页、倒页、脱页，由本社发行部调换

本社购书热线电话：(010) 68993821、88379646

封面无防伪标均为盗版

前言

对如何高效记忆英语单词，顺利通过考试，人们进行了持久不懈的探索和努力。面对大多数考生抱着一本词汇书，从字母 A 背到字母 Z 的传统方式，近年来更多人提出应该结合上下文，即在例句中进行词汇记忆，从而解决记下单词，却不知如何应用的弊病。与此同时，另一些人意识到构词法在词汇记忆中所起的重要作用，“英语中 80% 的词汇都由词根、词缀构成”，于是本书提出分解词形结构、熟悉造词规则、开创词汇记忆的新捷径。

从应试的角度分析，考生不能也不必摒弃死记硬背词汇表的方式，尤其对短期内需要进行考试的考生而言——这毕竟是应对短期考试最立竿见影的方法之一。考生在记忆词汇表时应该注意：1. “短、频、快”原则，即短期、多遍、快速、反复记忆。2. “正、反记忆”原则，即在多遍反复过程中打乱由 A 到 Z 的顺序，以确保记住的是词汇，而不是单词在词汇表中的位置。在攻克词汇表的基础上，考生还需要掌握常见的词根词缀，通过构词法帮助记忆单词，这样才能达到事半功倍的效果。此外，应将单词记忆与阅读相结合，在阅读中进一步巩固词汇，了解同一词汇在不同上下文中的不同意义和用法，掌握同一汉语意义可能对应多个英语表达方式，熟练根据词根词缀并结合上下文猜测词意。从而将单词记忆由逐个单词死记硬背，提升到在篇章句群中整体把握其含义及用法的语言应用高度，真正令考试成为检测语言学习效果的手段，而不是语言学习的目标。

本书旨在通过不断做词汇练习题，巩固并最终达到熟练应用词汇的目的。全书共有 48 套题，每套题由六部分构成：第一部分为单词识别题，主要检测脱离上下文情况下考生对单词汉语意思的识别能力，如：magic A.神话；B.磁铁；C.魔术；D.肿块。正确选项为：C。第二部分为通过上下文及构词法猜测词义，检测考生通过上下文线索进行推理和综合判断的能力及对于词根词缀等构词知识的掌握程度。如：The nickel is a coin used in the U.S.A. valued at 5 cents. A.5 分硬币 B.小额货币 C.找零 D.造币金属本题给出单词 nickel 的定义，考生根据文化背景常识，应选择选项 A. 5 分硬币。第三部分为同义词辨析，考察考生用英语解释英语及结合上下文猜测词义的综合能力。如：Manual workers often earn less than office workers 句中 manual workers 与 office workers. 进行比较，由此可判断两者词义构成对立关系，office workers 意为文职人员，则 manual workers 指体力劳动者，因此选择 C. blue collar, 蓝领(工人)。第四部分为用所给单词的适当形式填空，测试考生对词性的理解及对词形的掌握情况。如：Jeff's mother couldn't understand his behavior. (rebel), 名词 behavior 前需用形容词修饰，rebel 为名词或动词，其形容词形式为 rebellious。全句的意思是：杰夫的母亲不能理解他叛逆的行为。第五部分为语法词汇综合测试，严格按照大学英语四、六级考试题型出题，测试考生对基本语法及单词短语的辨析和综合应用能力。如：No matter how frequently, the works of Beethoven always attract large audiences. A. performing B. performed C.

to be performed D. being performed. 该题测试分词做状语，由于“演奏”与“贝多芬的作品”构成被动关系，故选择过去分词，即选项 B。原句的意思是：贝多芬的作品尽管频频演奏，依然吸引着大量的听众。第六部分为完形填空，考察考生对于单词的掌握、语法的运用以及整个篇章的理解领悟能力。

尽管在本书编写过程中我们付出大量心血，但书中难免疏漏错误之处，如若发现，敬请赐教，我们真诚地表示感谢。

编者

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Exercise 1

I.

Directions: Choose the correct answer from A, B, C and D.

1. abandon
A. 撤退 B. 放弃, 遗弃 C. 降低 D. 摆脱
2. go aboard
A. 上船(登机或上车) B. 出国 C. 在传播 D. 出去闲逛
3. in abundance
A. 成束的 B. 在数量上 C. 慷慨, 浪费 D. 充足, 丰富
4. academy
A. 大学教师 B. 研究院, 学会 C. 敏感 D. 学者的
5. accent
A. 除……之外 B. 接受 C. 口音 D. 准确的
6. acclaim
A. 要求 B. 喝彩, 欢呼 C. 声称 D. 羡慕
7. accommodate
A. 完成 B. 留宿 C. 习惯于 D. 提供
8. in accordance with
A. 融洽, 协调 B. 伴随发生 C. 与……一致 D. 记载
9. accountant
A. 账户 B. 数量 C. 结账, 核算 D. 会计师, 会计
10. accuracy
A. 流通 B. 准确性 C. 水流 D. 同时发生
11. accusation
A. 控告, 指控 B. 增加 C. 懊悔 D. 习惯于
12. ace
A. 边缘 B. 英亩 **acre** C. 佼佼者 D. 优雅
13. acoustic
A. 听觉的, 声音的 B. 酸的 C. 听得见的 D. (言词)苛刻的
14. acquire
A. 获得 B. 询问 C. 要求 D. 调查

15. out of action
 A. 行动之余 B. 不再起作用 C. 情节以外 D. 发脾气
16. acute
 A. 可爱的 B. 严重的 C. 实际的 D. 灵敏的
17. additive
 A. 上瘾的 B. 加法, 加 C. 添加剂 D. 胶布, 粘胶剂
18. in addition to
 A. 合计 B. 另外, 加之 C. 除……之外(还) D. 增加, 添加
19. adept
 A. 抚养 B. 采取 C. 适应于 D. 擅长于
20. adjoin
 A. 加入 B. 联合 C. 毗连 D. 粘附

II.

Directions: Using context clues and what you know about prefixes, suffixes and stems, guess the meaning of the following italicized words and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D.

21. The market is *abnormal* now with many strange phenomena.
 A. 错乱的, 失调的 B. 不规律的
 C. 不正常的, 反常的 D. 不普通的, 不寻常的
22. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable, and *above all* in a quite neighborhood.
 A. 总共 B. 毕竟 C. 根本 D. 首先
23. In the *absence* of the manager, the secretary is in the charge of the business.
 A. 概括, 摘要 B. 外出期, 缺席
 C. 解职 D. 就职
24. We have provided *absolute* proof that the fault lies with your firm, not with ours.
 A. 粗略的, 大致的 B. 惟一的
 C. 完全的, 绝对的 D. 合理的
25. Most little shops have been *absorbed* into big businesses.
 A. 同化, 吞并 B. 吸引, 招来
 C. 组合 D. 使……全神贯注
26. We may talk of beautiful things, but beauty itself is *abstract*.
 A. 绝对的, 完全的 B. 缺乏的, 不存在的
 C. 压缩的 D. 抽象的
27. His *abuse* of power has turned his friends against him.
 A. 辱骂, 毁谤 B. 虐待, 伤害

9. 滥用 D. 沉溺于
28. The question of where we go on holiday is purely *academic*, since we don't have any money.
A. 学校的, 学院的 B. 纯理论的, 不实际的
C. 深奥的 D. 学术的
29. She often wears fashion *accessories* such as a diamond bracelet, a necklace and handbag.
A. 零件, 配件 B. 次要的, 副的 C. 剪刀 D. 装饰品
30. People usually like those whose behavior *accord with* their principles.
A. 记录, 记载 B. 相符合, 一致 C. 授予, 赠与 D. 解释
31. His illness *accounts for* his absence.
A. 核对 B. 查找 C. 总计 D. 说明(原因)
32. The statistical figures in that report are not *accurate*. You should not refer to them.
A. 合格的 B. 固定的
C. 敏感的 D. (数据等)准确的, 精确的
33. I was *aching for* home.
A. 疼痛 B. 渴望 C. 朝着 D. 获得
34. I *acknowledge* with thanks the help of my classmates in the preparation of the examination.
A. 承认 B. 致谢 C. 确认 D. 给……常识
35. I have some *acquaintance* with English, but I do not know it well.
A. 熟人 B. 相识 C. 了解 D. 适应
36. When you go to a foreign country, you must *adapt* yourself to new manners and customs.
A. 使适应 B. 采取 C. 养育 D. 影响
37. The speaker *addressed* the audience on the subject of war and peace.
A. 写下地址或姓名 B. 从事于 C. 与……通信 D. 发表演说
38. Both parties promised to *adhere* to the contract to be signed the following day.
A. 献身于 B. 遵守 C. 附着在 D. 有瓜葛
39. No one in the *adjacent* apartments was awakened by their quarreling sounds.
A. 遥远的 B. 邻近的 C. 吵闹的 D. 富裕的
40. Minor *adjustment* was made in oil prices.
A. 调整 B. 恳求 C. 引证 D. 提倡

III.

Directions: Read the following sentences carefully and choose the appropriate word or phrase closed in meaning to the italicized word from A, B, C, and D.

41. I *am not able* to come?

- A. am not capable B. can not C. am not competent D. may
42. Slavery was *abolished* in the US in the 19th century.
A. canceled B. destroyed C. criticized D. extinguished
43. *Aboriginal* capital was accumulated in this way.
A. Primitive B. Unusual C. Creative D. Former
44. China *abounds* with silk.
A. flows B. thrives C. crowds D. teems
45. Buyers have withdrawn from the market in view of the *abrupt* turn of the trend of prices.
A. sudden B. urgent C. swift D. obvious
46. He can not explain the reason why he was *absent* from school yesterday.
A. missing B. present C. feeling inattentive D. vacant
47. He is quite sure that it's *absolutely* impossible for him to fulfill the task within two days.
A. roughly B. exclusively C. completely D. enough
48. Even sensible men do *absurd* things sometimes.
A. sudden B. adverse C. acute D. ridiculous
49. There is such an *abundance* of apples this year that many of them are not picked.
A. disease B. plenty C. deflation D. harvest
50. We are *accelerating* economic reforms to meet rising demand.
A. placing above B. speeding up C. slowing down D. reaching beyond
51. The company intends to gain *access* into American market.
A. avenue B. passage C. accent D. exposure
52. George Washington's great grandfather came to live in America by *accident*.
A. unintentionally B. adversely C. due to a calamity D. decisively
53. The new hotel can *accommodate* 3000 tourists.
A. contain B. hold C. volume D. serve
54. The man's father *accompanied* him to the corner and then went in a different direction.
A. went with B. sent C. followed D. helped
55. I'd *take into account* his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.
A. account for B. make up for C. make out D. take account of
56. No matter what language they are learning children all seem follow the same order in the *acquisition* of sounds.
A. inheritance B. accumulation C. possession D. attainment
57. Researchers discovered that plants infected with a virus give off a gas that *activates* disease resistance in neighboring plants.
A. prescribes B. maintains C. makes active D. contracts
58. Often regarded by the public as outgoing and sociable, the performer is *actually* rather shy and retiring.

- A. nevertheless B. in fact C. presently D. momentarily
59. He's so *adamant* that however hard I tried to persuade him to join us he did not change his mind.
- A. obstinate B. stiff C. formal D. inflexible
60. The children are *addicted* to computer games.
- A. adept B. devoted C. adapted D. interested

IV.

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word derived from the one given in brackets.

61. Our C.E.O. is a man of great ability (able)
62. People with learning _____ often can not think about just one thing for any period of time. (ability)
63. The landscape can change _____ after a rainstorm in the desert Southwest. (abrupt)
64. He made many _____ remarks to the little boy. (abuse)
65. We decided to give your offer a conditional acceptance. (accept)
66. The small village is only _____ by river. (access)
67. Breaking her doll was purely _____; He did not mean to do it. (accident)
68. What sort of _____ can you get for the night in a city like this? (accommodate)
69. When he was director of the company his first _____ was to bring about better working conditions. (accomplish)
70. She has impressed her employers considerably and accordingly she is soon to be promoted. (accordance)
71. You are _____ to the company for the loss in this deal. (account)
72. Some criminal courts have overcrowded schedules and _____ of cases. (accumulate)
73. In this way she could tell _____ whether she was progressing fast enough. (accurate)
74. Flying across the Atlantic for the first time was a great _____. (achieve)
75. Moreover, these people may be friends, _____ or strangers—people of your own age, or people who are younger or older than you. (acquaint)
76. He is an _____ of the Communist Party of Chinese. (act)
77. People's pleasure in spending amounts is _____ greater than the pleasure that they get from the things they buy. (actual)
78. The president asked for _____ information. (addition)
79. The Clinton _____ met with strong opposition in reforming the national health care policy. (administrative)
80. To resign now would be an _____ of failure. (admit)

V.

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. Under each incomplete sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

81. I am sorry that I can't ____ your invitation.
A. take B. agree C. except D. ~~accept~~
82. ____ of neglecting our education, my mother sent my brother and me to an evening school.
A. Accusing B. ~~Accused~~
C. To be accused D. That he was accused
83. As a seaman John often goes to sea, and the days when he is at home with his parents in a year ____ about one month.
A. add up to B. add in C. ~~add to~~ D. add for
84. My camera can be ____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.
A. treated B. adopted C. remedied D. ~~adjusted~~
85. As they haven't a child of their own, they are going to ____ a little boy.
A. accept B. ~~adopt~~ C. acquire D. adapt
86. I argued ____ him for a long time, but he refused to listen to the reason.
A. against B. ~~to~~ C. with D. for
87. The residents were alarmed ____ the fire in the forest
A. to B. ~~at~~ C. by D. of
88. ____ these wide modern roads are generally smooth and well maintained, direct route is not always the most enjoyable one.
A. Therefore B. Since C. Although D. Because
89. I am ____ to you for your kind offer.
A. ~~appreciable~~ B. gratitude C. thanks D. grateful
90. I advised him that in the presence of the king he should not say anything until ____.
A. asked B. being asked C. having been asked D. to ask
91. It is necessary that an efficient worker ____ his work on time.
A. accomplishes B. accomplish C. can accomplish D. has accomplished
92. We should treat everyone ____.
A. likely B. like C. alike D. alive
93. His earnings from professional football will ____ to more than a million dollars this year.
A. total B. reach C. amount D. sum up

94. I have lived near the railway for so long now that I've grown _____ to the noise of the trains.
 A. familiar B. aware C. unconscious D. accustomed
95. My brother's greatest _____ in life is to become a world-renowned physicist.
 A. aspiration B. superstition C. inspiration D. restriction
96. A new technique _____ worked out, we set about our project.
 A. having B. having been C. being D. to be
97. I never regretted paying \$100 for the bookcase. As a matter of fact I would gladly have paid _____ for it.
 A. as much twice B. as twice much C. much as twice D. twice as much
98. He _____ for all his expenses in the coming year.
 A. arranged B. decided C. budgeted D. planned
99. I _____ come here by ship, but I didn't have enough time.
 A. would rather to B. would rather C. would like to have D. would like to
100. The teacher warned that whoever was caught _____ during the test would be punished.
 A. cheat B. cheating C. to cheat D. to be cheating

VI.

Directions: Fill in each of the following blanks with words from A, B, C and D. In addition to their academic work, children in the United States are offered a wide range of activities in the after-school hours.

These are designed to help ___101___ their skills, abilities and appreciation of life; to give them a chance to practice leadership and ___102___ responsibilities; ___103___ school courses; and to provide additional outlets and stimuli. There is often a ___104___ of activities from which to choose, such as nature clubs, musical organizations, science clubs, art and drama groups, or language clubs. A ___105___ selection of sport activities is always available. ___106___ every school has a student-run newspaper; often a photographic darkroom is also ___107___. Some of these activities take place during the school day, but ___108___ are held after classes are over. ___109___ they are optional they ___110___ a part of the American educational experience. Parents encourage their children to participate in those programs that ___111___ suit their own special talents and interests. Much is learned during these off-duty hours, especially in ___112___ of human "give-and-take". Americans believe this ___113___ human relationships, social skills, and a well-trained body, ___114___ intellectual development. Both ___115___ and college admissions officers in the United States carefully consider the extracurricular activities ___116___ students have participated, both during their free time after school and also during the long holidays. These indicate to them ___117___ of a young person's leadership

potential, enthusiasm, creativity, ___118___ of interest, vitality and personality. They weigh these qualities, together with the academic record, in order to ___119___ a student's intelligence, perseverance, and ability to use what he knows, ___120___ merely repeating it by rote on examination papers.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 101. A. broaden | B. extend | C. stretch | D. concentrate |
| 102. A. resume | B. assume | C. adopt | D. presume |
| 103. A. to supplement | B. supplementing | C. to support | D. supporting |
| 104. A. scale | B. specimen | C. ring | D. range |
| 105. A. deep | B. long | C. wide | D. high |
| 106. A. Finally | B. Consequently | C. Virtually | D. Lastly |
| 107. A. possible | B. available | C. probable | D. capable |
| 108. A. few | B. many | C. other | D. some |
| 109. A. Even though | B. In case | C. Despite | D. However |
| 110. A. consider | B. considered | C. are considering | D. are considered |
| 111. A. most | B. best | C. Worst | D. least |
| 112. A. conditions | B. condition | C. terms | D. term |
| 113. A. included | B. includes | C. to include | D. including |
| 114. A. after all | B. except for | C. as well | D. as well as |
| 115. A. employers | B. employees | C. parents | D. relatives |
| 116. A. that | B. in that | C. which | D. in which |
| 117. A. anything | B. something | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 118. A. bread | B. broad | C. breadth | D. butter |
| 119. A. assess | B. assume | C. assist | D. assign |
| 120. A. more than | B. rather than | C. better than | D. less than |

Key:

I.

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

II.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. B | 24. C | 25. A | 26. D | 27. C | 28. B | 29. D | 30. B |
| 31. D | 32. D | 33. B | 34. B | 35. C | 36. A | 37. D | 38. B | 39. B | 40. A |

III.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. B | 42. B | 43. A | 44. D | 45. A | 46. A | 47. C | 48. D | 49. B | 50. B |
| 51. B | 52. A | 53. D | 54. A | 55. D | 56. D | 57. C | 58. B | 59. D | 60. B |

IV.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 61. ability | 62. disabilities | 63. abruptly | 64. abusive |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|

65. acceptance	66. accessible	67. accidental	68. accommodation
69. accomplishment	70. accordingly	71. accountable	72. an accumulation
73. accurately	74. achievement	75. acquaintances	76. activist
77. actually	78. additional	79. Administration	80. admission

V.

81. D	82. B	83. A	84. D	85. B	86. C	87. C	88. C	89. D	90. A
91. B	92. C	93. C	94. D	95. A	96. B	97. D	98. C	99. C	100. B

VI.

101. A	102. B	103. A	104. D	105. C	106. C	107. B	108. B	109. A	110. D
111. B	112. C	113. B	114. D	115. A	116. D	117. B	118. C	119. A	120. B

Notes:

III.

41. 选项 A. 能, 能够, 但后面需接 of, 构成 capable of doing sth; B. 能; C. 有竞争力的; D. 可以, 会。原句中 be able to do sth 是固定搭配, 意思是“能够做某事”, 相当于 can do sth, 都是“能够做某事的意思”, 故此题正确答案为 B。
42. 选项 A. 取消, 删去; B. 破坏, 毁坏; C. 批评, 批判; D. 指“用压服性的武力等手段使之毁灭”。原句中 abolish 是“废除, 破坏”的意思, 只有选项 B 更恰当, 故选 B。原句的意思是: 美国在十九世纪废除了奴隶制。
43. 选项 A. 原始的; B. 非凡的; C. 创新的; D. 前者的。原句的意思是: 原始资本就是通过这种方式得以积累的。
44. 选项 A. 流动; B. 繁荣, 兴旺; C. 挤满, 堆满; D. 富于, 充满。原句中 abound 是“富于, 充满”的意思, 而 abound with 和 teem with 都是“充满, 盛产, 多, 丰富”的意思, 故此题选 D。原句的意思是: 中国盛产丝绸。
45. 选项 A. 突然的; B. 紧急的; C. 迅速的, 快的; D. 显然的。原句中的 abrupt 意思是“突然的”, 故此题正确答案为 A。原句的意思是: 由于价格趋势的突然转变, 买主已退出市场。
46. 选项 A. 错过的, 没来的; B. 在场的; C. (注意力)不集中的; D. 空白的, 空缺的。原句中 absent 是“缺席的, 不在场的”意思, 故此题选 A。
47. 选项 A. 粗糙地, 无礼地; B. 独占地, 排外地; C. 完全地, 充分地; D. 足够的。原句中 absolutely 是“绝对地, 完全地”意思, 故选 C。原句的意思是: 他深知在两天内让他完成这个任务是完全不可能的。
48. 选项 A. 突然的; B. 相反的, 敌对的; C. 敏锐的; D. 荒谬的, 可笑的。原句中 absurd 是“荒谬的, 荒唐的”意思, 故此题答案为 D。原句意思是: 即使是理智的人, 偶尔也会做出荒谬的事情来。
49. 选项 A. 疾病; B. 大量; C. 缩小; D. 丰收。
50. 选项 A. 放在……上; B. 加速; C. 降低; D. 超出……外。原句中 accelerate 一词是由

词根 *celer*(意思是 *swift*)和词缀 *ac*(意思是 *to*)组成, *accelerate* 意思是“to move faster(加速)”。根据下文可以猜测动词是“加速, 加快”的意思, 选项中只有 B 符合要求, 故选 B。原句意思是: 我们正加速经济改革, 以满足不断增长的需求。

51. 选项 A. 大街; B. 通道; C. 口音; D. 暴露; have / gain / get / obtain access to / into 是固定搭配, 意思是“进入; 接近”。
52. 选项 A. 偶然地; B. 有害地; C. 由于灾难; D. 决定性地。
53. 选项 A. 包含, 容忍; B. 持有; C. 体积, 卷, 量; D. 可作, 适合。原句中 *accommodate* 意思是“容纳”, D 意思最接近, 故选 D。
54. 选项 A. 陪同; B. 送走; C. 跟随; D. 帮助。
55. 选项 A. 说明……的原因; B. 弥补, 补偿; C. 理解, 辨认出; D. 考虑到, 顾及。原句中 *take into account* 也是“考虑到, 顾及”的意思, 故选 D。原句意思是: 我会把他在该地区与其他农民和商人中的声誉考虑在内, 然后再决定是否给他贷款。
56. 选项 A. 遗传, 遗产; B. 积累; C. 拥有, 财产; D. 获得, 达到。原句意思是: 不管小孩学习哪一种语言, 他们习得语音的程序是相同的。
57. 选项 A. 开药方; B. 维持; C. 激活; D. 签订合同。原句意思是: 研究者们发现感染了病毒的植物会散发出一种激活周围植物疾病抵抗力的气体。
58. 选项 A. 尽管如此; B. 事实上; C. 现在; D. 暂时地。
59. 选项 A. 倔强的, 顽固的; B. 僵直的, 僵硬的; C. 正式的; D. 坚定不移的。原句中 *adamant*, 根据上下文句意可判断是“坚定不移的”意思, 故选 D。原句意思是: 不管我怎样劝他跟我们一起干, 他毫不动摇, 不肯改变主意。
60. 选项 A. 熟练的; B. 投入于; C. 使适应; D. 感兴趣。原句中 *be addicted to* 相当于 *be devoted to* 都是“沉浸于, 迷上”的意思, 故选 B。原句意思是: 孩子们对计算机游戏上了瘾。

V.

81. 选项 A. 拿; B. 同意; C. 除去; D. 接受。原句意思是: 很抱歉我不能接受你的邀请。根据句意 D 选项最合适。
82. 本题考察非谓语动词做状语。非谓语动词做状语时, 主要是依据非谓语动词与句子主语的关系, 如果是动宾关系, 则用过去分词, 本句中 *accuse* 与主语之间是动宾关系, 因此选 B。原句意思是: 由于受到指控忽视我们的教育, 妈妈送我和哥哥去了夜校。
83. 选项 A. 合计达; B. 添加; C. 增加; 没有 *add for* 这个短语。原句意思是: 作为一名海员, 约翰经常出海, 一年中他和父母在一起的日子总共大约一个月。
84. 选项 A. 对待; B. 采用; C. 补救; D. 调节。原句意思是: 我的照相机在阴、晴不同的天气状况下可以进行调节拍照。根据句意 D 选项最合适。
85. 选项 A. 接受; B. 抚养; C. 获得; D. 适应。原句意思是“因为他们自己没有孩子, 所以决定领养一个小男孩”。根据句意, 选项 B 最符合。
86. *argue with sb. about sth.* 意思是“和某人就某事争论”, 其他介词不合适。
87. 此处考察介词, *alarm by* 意思是: “因……而惊慌”, 其他介词不合适。