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必考词

第一节 (Unit 1 — Unit 7)

练习一：词汇与搭配

1. Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and abide _____ the same federal laws.
2. Apart from blue eyes, blonde hair is also characteristic _____ Swedish people.
3. A bridge can be defined _____ a structure getting over an obstacle, such as a river, a road or railways.
4. Prejudice sometimes hampered a person _____ doing the right thing.
5. Monica was urgent _____ me for further particulars.
6. You can take the books with you and read them _____ your leisure.
7. He was running _____ the pace he had learnt from the natives.
8. To protect his new invention, he took out a patent _____ it.
9. I could scarcely keep pace _____ the new discoveries in biology.
10. When I was about twelve, I suddenly developed a great passion _____ writing poetry.
11. Try our delicious three-course meal, offering you superb value _____ money.
12. Susan put a value of a thousand dollars _____ the necklace.
13. The criminal always paid _____ cash so the police could not track him down.
14. Catherine was quite jealous _____ Nancy's success.
15. The match was cancelled because most of the members objected _____ having a match without a standard court.
16. Mary is occupied _____ the translation of a French novel.
17. This may mean the difference between operation _____ a profit or at a loss.
18. I don't think it's wise of you to show _____ your greater knowledge in front of the director, for it may offend him.

练习二：词汇辨析

1. Their ____ request is refused.
[A] abrupt [B] absurd [C] acute [D] apt
2. He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable ____ .
[A] future [B] possibility [C] ability [D] opportunity
3. The ____ of the speech contest is made up of four professors and a famous broadcaster.
[A] committee [B] board [C] panel [D] leadership
4. We have ____ the system of exploitation of man by man.
[A] cancelled [B] abolished [C] refused [D] rejected
5. A child has ____ trust in its mother.
[A] complete [B] perfect [C] absolute [D] thorough
6. The storage vessel has a ____ of 10,000 liters.
[A] capacity [B] capability [C] ability [D] faculty
7. I sometimes have ____ to visit Birmingham on business.
[A] opportunity [B] occasion [C] chance [D] possibility

8. That sound doesn't ____ in his language so it's difficult for him to pronounce.
 [A] happen [B] take place [C] occur [D] run
9. Getting up is an everyday ____.
 [A] happening [B] occurrence [C] incident [D] event
10. Because of financial difficulties, the project was ____.
 [A] abandoned [B] deserted [C] discarded [D] excluded
11. The English language is the result of the fusion of many different ____.
 [A] particles [B] ingredients [C] elements [D] principles
12. Although this child is only sixteen years old, he is so ____ that he has one hundred dollars.
 [A] thrifty [B] economical [C] financial [D] economic
13. Beside him sat a rich lady ____ with jewels.
 [A] glittering [B] flickering [C] flashing [D] glistening
14. I caught a ____ of the car before it disappeared around the bend.
 [A] glance [B] glimpse [C] glare [D] stare
15. The TOEFL is divided into three ____, namely, listening, structure and reading.
 [A] sections [B] fragments [C] fractions [D] portions
16. She worked hard at her task before she felt sure that the results would ____ her long effort.
 [A] justify [B] testify [C] rectify [D] verify
17. The crowd suddenly burst into ____.
 [A] laugh [B] laughter [C] laughing [D] laughter
18. I had to stand in a ____ for hours to get tickets for the film.
 [A] row [B] procession [C] tail [D] queue
19. Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families ____ the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes.
 [A] considering [B] ignoring [C] highlighting [D] discarding
20. I should think it over before I ____ on such a hazardous project.
 [A] commence [B] start [C] begin [D] embark
21. That problem is beyond the ____ of this article, so I'll not discuss it here.
 [A] scale [B] extent [C] scope [D] range
22. The concert ____ with a solo by the leading tenor.
 [A] finished [B] terminated [C] ceased [D] stopped
23. He is the only person who can ____ in this case, because the other witnesses were killed mysteriously.
 [A] testify [B] charge [C] accuse [D] rectify
24. The neighborhood boys like to play basketball on that ____ lot.
 [A] vague [B] vacant [C] vain [D] valid
25. There are ____ supplies of firewood in the forest.
 [A] plentiful [B] abundant [C] plenty of [D] many
26. He runs three miles every morning; that's why he's so ____.
 [A] well [B] healthy [C] sound [D] fit

练习三：英语知识运用

1. Estimates ____ anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. Although the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is increasing, one of the federal government's

studies predicts that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

[A] cover [B] change [C] range [D] differ

2. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the admission of some kind of organization with a supportive adult ____ visible in the background.

[A] particularly [B] barely [C] definitely [D] rarely

3. The key to the industrialization of space is the U.S. space shuttle. With it, astronauts will acquire a workhouse vehicle ____ of flying into space and returning many times. Powered by reusable rockets that can lift a load of 65,000 pounds, the shuttle will carry devices for scientific inquiry, as well as a variety of military hardware.

[A] capable [B] suitable [C] efficient [D] faculty

4. Though the ideal cure for noise is to stop it at its source, this may in many ____ be impossible. The next remedy is to absorb it on its way to the ear. Domestic noises may be controlled by forethought and courtesy and industrial noises by good planning and technical improvement.

[A] cases [B] conditions [C] presentations [D] circumstances

5. In trying to accumulate knowledge about the universe and to find common factors which underline and account for the facts that he knows, the scientist often chooses the method of the “controlled experiment.” If he wants to find out the effect of light ____ growing plants, he takes many plants, as alike as possible.

[A] on [B] of [C] by [D] to

6. For example in the desert areas of the southwestern United States, the Indians cooked their food by beating it on a flat stone in the hot sun. They cooked pieces of meat and thin cakes of corn meal in this ____.

[A] zone [B] sector [C] method [D] fashion

7. Another way to divide the study of geography is to distinguish between physical geography and cultural geography. The former focuses on the natural world; the ____ starts with human beings and studies how human beings and their environment act upon each other.

[A] second [B] next [C] later [D] latter

8. But more significantly, it will ____ materials and machines into space for industrial purposes unimagined two decades ago when “sputik” (artificial satellite) was added to the vocabulary. In short, the ultimate importance of the shuttle lies in its promise as an economic tool.

[A] supply [B] introduce [C] deliver [D] transfer

9. We live in a materialistic society and are trained from our earliest years to be acquisitive. Our possessions, “mine” and “yours”, are clearly ____ from early childhood. When we grow older enough to earn a living, it does not surprise us to discover that success is measured in terms of the money we earn.

[A] signed [B] noted [C] impressed [D] labeled

10. Although there are disagreements over the definition of revolution, there is a standard view that revolutions are successful social movements on a much grander ____ . That is, involving more people and much more social change. Although social movements like the U. S. Civil Rights Movement may be working to enact some law or produce some reform in the society, revolutions like the Chinese Revolution are aimed at major social change.

[A] level [B] scale [C] degree [D] range

11. Americans choose pasta, fruit, and vegetables, which supply them with carbohydrates, to give them

strength for physical activities. For romantic dinners, however Americans choose shrimp and lobster. Americans' awareness of nutrition, along with their changing tastes and needs, leads them to consume a wide ____ of foods.

[A] sort [B] variety [C] kind [D] variation

12. Wealth, in this sense is not money, for we do not live on money but on things that money can buy: "goods" such as food and clothing, and "services" such as transport and entertainment. A country's capacity to ____ wealth is influenced by many factors, most of which have an effect on one another. Wealth is dependent to a great extent upon a country's natural resources.

[A] control [B] assemble [C] yield [D] benefit

13. For example, changes in the economy that ____ to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.

[A] point [B] lead [C] come [D] amount

14. Today, most countries in the world have canals. Many countries have built canals near the coast, and parallel to the coast. Even in the twentieth century, goods can be moved more cheaply by boat than by any other ____ of transport.

[A] way [B] means [C] method [D] approach

练习四：语法与词汇

1. The vacuum tube, invented near the beginning of our century, gave us the use of radio waves, an energy source never before ____, and later opened the road for television.

[A] was captured [B] captured [C] capturing [D] has been captured

2. Prof. Lee's book will show you ____ can be used in other contexts.

[A] that you have observed [B] that how you have observed
[C] how that you have observed [D] how what you have observed

3. Without computer, medical science ____ so much headway in the last few decades.

[A] would not make [B] will not have made
[C] could not make [D] would not have made

4. The Mayor and Corporation of Hamelin were ____ for some way of ridding the town of rats.

[A] at their wit's end [B] at their wits end
[C] in their wit's end [D] for their wits end

5. There has been a strong advertising ____ to try and get people to give up smoking.

[A] activity [B] event [C] campaign [D] occasion

6. In order to maintain physical well-being, a person should eat ____ food and get sufficient exercise.

[A] fresh [B] wholesome [C] well-cooked [D] delicious

7. ____ in an atmosphere of simple living was what her parents wished for.

[A] The girl was educated [B] The girl educated
[C] The girl's being educated [D] The girl to be educated

8. They had a fierce ____ as to whether their company should restore the trade relationship which was broken years ago.

[A] debate [B] clash [C] disagreement [D] contest

9. Major earthquakes are among nature's most decaying events, causing an ____ loss of life and property.

[A] unmentionable [B] unprofitable
[C] insurmountable [D] incalculable

10. Mercury's ____ is so much greater than the Earth's that it completes more than four revolutions around the Sun in the time it takes the Earth to complete one.
 [A] velocity [B] orbit [C] weight [D] diameter
11. The work in the office was ____ by a constant stream of visitors.
 [A] confused [B] hampered [C] reversed [D] perplexed

答案及解析

练习一

- abide 与 by 搭配表示“遵守”。句意：加利福尼亚人和新英格兰人说同样的语言，遵守同样的联邦法律。
- characteristic of “是……的特点；是……特有的”。
- define...as 表示“把……定义为”，为固定搭配。句意：桥可被定义为跨越于河流、道路或铁路等之上的建筑物。
- hamper sb. from + n. (doing) 妨碍某人做某事。句意：偏见有时妨碍一个人做正确的事。
- be urgent with sb. for sth. 急切向某人要某物。
- at one's leisure “在……有空的时候”。注意区别：at leisure（作表语）“闲着”；（作状语）“从容地”。
- at the pace “以那种速度”，介词 at 常用以表示速度、比率、价格等。
- take out a patent on sth. “取得一项……的专利”。另外 hold a patent on 对……拥有专项权利。句意：为了保护他的发明，他申请了专利。
- keep pace with (= go forward at the same rate as) “跟……齐步前进”。
- passion for (=strong feeling or enthusiasm) “对……的热爱，热情”。
- value for money 表示“货真价实”，为固定搭配。
- put a value...on “对……的估价”，为固定搭配。value 是指所估计东西的价值或价格。句意：苏珊对这串项链估价为 1000 美元。
- pay in cash “用、以现金付款”。句意：那罪犯总是用现金付款，因此警察无法追捕到他。注意：“用支票付款”是 pay by check。试比较：He paid 2,000 pounds in cash. 他用现金付了 2000 镑。May I pay in US dollars? 我可以用美元付款吗？You can pay by check or by credit card. 你可以用支票或信用卡付款。
- be jealous of 表示“妒忌……”，为固定搭配。
- 句中 object 表示“反对，不赞成”，to 是介词，后接名词或动名词。句意：因为大部分成员反对在不符合标准的球场上比赛，比赛被取消了。
- be occupied with 和 be engaged in, be busy with sth./in doing sth. 都指忙于某事。句意：玛丽正忙于翻译一本法语小说。
- at a profit “营利”。
- show off “炫耀；卖弄”。show 的其他搭配：show up “显眼；易见；揭露真相”；show sb. in/out “引领某人进入/离开某地”。

练习二

- 句意：他们的荒谬要求被拒绝了！根据句意，应该选择一个 sensible（明智的）反义词，因此，absurd（荒唐的，荒谬的，愚蠢的）正合要求。[A] abrupt “(举止言谈等)唐突的，鲁莽的；突然的”，[C] acute “尖锐的，敏感的；剧烈的；严重的”，[D] apt “恰当的，适当的，聪明的”。
- 句意：他很快就得到了提升，因为他的上司们意识到他是一个很有才能的人。future 首先是不与 considerable（大量的）搭配，其次，一个有前途的人可译为 a man with a future. possibility（可能性）

- 不能跟在 of 后面修饰人，但可以说：He has future possibilities. 他大有前途。opportunity (机会) 也不跟在 of 后面作后置定语修饰人。只有 ability 可以这样用。
3. panel 通常是负有专门使命的小组，用于本句最准确。[A] committee 是指一批人中推选出的管理委员会；[B] board 多指有控制权的人组成的委员会，如：the board of directors; [D] leadership 是抽象的领导集团。
 4. 句意：我们已经废除了人剥削人的制度。[B] abolish 和 [A] cancel 都有 取消 的意思：abolish 强调废除，如制度、做法、风俗等；cancel 多指取消已安排或决定的计划、会议等，如：The meeting has been cancelled. [C] refuse “拒绝(请求或提供)”，如：refuse an invitation, refuse a gift; [D] reject 与 refuse 意思一样，但语气更强。
 5. absolute 指事物完全，不掺杂别的成分，绝对真实，只做定语，语义很强；[A] complete 着重强调事物各部分都齐备无缺；[B] perfect 指人或事完美无缺，一般作褒义，如作贬义时，指事物完全不好；[D] thorough 指各个方面都很完美或完善，尽善尽美。
 6. capacity 指生产能力或容纳能力。[B] capability 用于人指智力方面的潜在能力，用于物指可能性或适应性；[C] ability 指人可通过学习来获得做好事的能力；[D] faculty 指人在某方面的特殊能力。
 7. occasion “时机，机会”，含有原因的意思，符合句意。[A] opportunity “良机，机会”，指某一特定时机，有利于做某事以实现某种抱负与愿望等；[C] chance “机会，运气”，指无法解释的天意或命运所安排的时机，强调偶然性；[D] possibility “可能(性)，可能的事”。
 8. occur 除“发生”的意义外，还有“存在，出现”的意思，相当于英语中的 exist, be found, 这个词义是 happen 和 take place 所没有的。如果指“发生”，这几个词有如下区别：[A] happen 指事先无计划、偶然地发生；[B] take place 常指事先安排、计划的事情；[C] occur 指发生时，有计划无计划都行。
 9. occurrence 可指意外或计划中发生的事件、事情，也可指普通家庭中的事情。[A] happening 往往指偶然或未能预见而发生的事件、事情；[C] incident 常指附随于重要事件的小事件或不太重要的事；[D] event 尤其指重大事件、事情。
 10. abandon 指因外界压力和影响而放弃自己负有责任或感兴趣的东西。放弃一个项目，通常用 abandon, 亦可用词组 give up; [C] discard 往往是抛弃一样具体的东西，如废纸等；[B] desert 表示抛弃自己的天职或应尽的义务，通过离开的方式而抛弃，也就是说，不是把物扔掉，而是人走掉；[D] exclude “排除”。
 11. element 表示“成分”，通常指一个整体中基本的、不可缺少的或内在固有的成分。它所强调的常常是一个复杂的整体中简单的或者基本的成分。[B] ingredient 虽也表示“成分”，但主要指混合在某个整体中，没有发生变化的物质，也指在一个有机整体中那些熔融和改变了形态的部分。
 12. thrifty “节俭的，节约的”，只强调人在其花费上节俭。[B] economical 则强调精明的管理，充分利用钱、物等而无浪费，用法比 thrifty 更广。
 13. glitter “闪烁、闪光”，如珠宝、钻石等发出的闪闪冷光。[D] glisten “闪光”，尤指泪珠、汗珠、露珠等发出的闪光；[B] flicker “(光) 闪烁，忽隐忽现，摇曳”；(引申义) “希望” 闪现；[C] flash “(尤指强光) 闪光”，如闪电，汽车灯的闪光，也可指星光或远处灯塔的闪光。
 14. [A] glance 与[B] glimpse 的区别正类同于 look 与 see (名词 sight); glance 指有意识的“一瞥”；glimpse 指无意识“瞥见”。[D] stare 与[C] glare 的区别：stare 表示“睁大眼睛看”；glare=stare angrily。
 15. section 指通过或似乎通过切割或分离而形成的部分，如指书、文章或城市等的某一部分。句意：托福试题分为三部分，即听力、结构及阅读。[B] fragment “碎片，碎块”，指经过破碎而与整体分离的部分，指随便的一点点、一小片，特别是残屑碎片中的一小片；[C] fraction “小部分，碎片”，亦指经过破碎而与整体分离的部分，常表示可略去不计的微不足道的部分；[D] portion “一部分，一份”，指在某物中所占的份额，比例。
 16. justify “表明或证明(某人/某事)是正当的，有理的或公正的”。句中 justify her long effort 意为证明她的长期努力是对的。[B] testify “作证”；[C] rectify “纠正，校正”；[D] verify “证明，证实”。

17. laugh 是可数名词, laughter 是不可数名词。另外, burst into + n.=burst out doing; burst into laughter=burst out laughing。
18. queue 通常指人、车辆等排队等候的意思。句意: 为了买票看这部电影, 我不得不排队等上几个小时。[A] row 排, 行, 指人或物有规则地排列着; [B] procession “队伍, 行列”。
19. 前半句 Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families 和后半句 children from wealthy homes also commit crimes 有对比关系, 因此要选与 focus 相反的词语, ignoring 最贴切, 故选[B]。
20. embark “着手; 从事”, 常与 on (upon)连用。句意: 在从事这项危险工程之前, 我得考虑考虑。[C] begin, [B] start 和[A] commence 都与“开始”之意。begin 为一般用语, commence 正式用语, 指某一正式行动之开始。start 则着重于做某件事的第一步, 三词都可跟不定式和动名词。
21. scope 指在某一范围内的回旋余地, 即本句所用的, 某一题目所涉及的范围。[A] scale 指规模之大小; [B] extent 指能延伸到的范围、程度; [D] range 指在某个限度之内的范围。
22. terminate 用法较为正式。[A] finish “结束, 完毕, 完成”, 用 finish with 时主语应为 sb., 如: He didn't finish in time. [C] cease “结束, 停止”, 一般强调某种状态、条件或存在的暂时中断、停止, 如: My joys will never cease. [D] stop “使停止, 把……停下来”, 指运动、行为或进展的暂时中断, 停止, 如: Stop the bus. I want to get off.
23. 句意: 他是这个案子中唯一可以作证的人, 因为其他的目击证人都被神秘杀害了。testify 意为“作证, 证明”, 符合题意。[B] charge 指“指控”, [C] accuse 意为“控告, 指探”。[D] rectify 意为“纠正, 改正”。
24. 句意: 附近的男孩子们喜欢在那块空地上打篮球。[A] vague 意为“模糊不清的, 不明确的”, [C] vain 指“徒然的; 虚荣的”, [D] valid 指“正当的, 有效的”。这三个词都不合题意, 只有 vacant 是“空着的, 无人的”意思, a vacant lot 就是“空地”。
25. abundant 一般指数量充足, 常用于人、动物、物产、雨量、资源等, 含有“过多”之意。[A] plentiful 一般指量多, 常用于食物、收获、财产、金钱等, 不能用于时间、空间、语言、思想等方面; [C] plenty of 指数量充足而多于需要, 强调富足或充裕的状况; [D] many 指很多, 修饰可数名词。
26. fit “健康的, 强健的”, 由“适合”引申而来, 指因经常锻炼而使体形适中。[A] well “健康”, 指身体一时的好转; [B] healthy “健康的”, 指身体无疾病; [C] sound 比 healthy 更强调非常健康, 没有任何疾病。

练习三

1. 本句意思是“估计数字的范围大约从60万到300万之间”, 而 range from...to...这一句型正是表示“在……范围之内变化”的意思, 故本题选[C]。[A] cover 虽然有“包含”之意, 但 cover 表示“覆盖”的面积, 大小, 不表示范围, 故排除。[D] differ 主要强调不同, 而本句并未强调不同, 只是强调范围, 故选择 range。
2. [A] particularly 意为“特别, 尤其; 详细地, 细致地”; [B] barely 意为“almost not; hardly” (几乎没有); [C] definitely 意为“明确地, 肯定地; 限定地”; [D] rarely 意为“not often” (很少, 难得), 是频度副词, 只能修饰动词或具有动作意味的形容词, 如 present, angry, late 等, 不修饰后缀为-ble 的表状态的形容词, 本题的关键是 in the background。既然是幕后, 就不会在前台露出, 所以应该选 barely 一词。
3. capable of doing 是固定搭配, 意为“能够做……, 有能力做……”。
4. case (事实, 情况) 常与介词 in 连用, 如: in this case 在这种情况下。in many cases 意为“在许多情况下”, 是最佳选择。[B] condition (情形, 状况, 条件) 要与介词 under 或 on 连用; [D] circumstance (情形, 环境, 状况) 要与 under 搭配。[C] presentation (展示, 描述, 介绍) 在此讲不通。
5. on 表达“对……起作用或有影响”, 要用 effect on 这一固定搭配, 故应选[A], 其余选项均不正确。

6. in this fashion “用这种方式”。
7. 注意句型: the former..., the latter “前者……, 后者……”。
8. deliver 指的是航天飞机可以将材料和机械“运入”太空进行科学实验。[D] transfer “调动, 转移”。
9. label “贴标签于”, 符合文意。后一句意思是: 在很小的时候, 我们的物品就分成“你的、我的”, 好像上面标了标签。[A] sign “签名”; [B] note “记录”; [C] impress “盖印章”。
10. on a grand scale 即“大规模地”, 是常用搭配。[A] level “水平, 水准, 级别”; [C] degree “等级, 程度, 温度”, 如: by degrees 渐渐地; in no degree 一点也不; in a degree 惊人地; [D] range “范围, 系列, 射程”, 如: a country with a wide range of temperature 一个气温变化很大的国家; people in the £3,000/4,000 income range 收入在三千至四千镑之间的人。
11. a variety of =all kinds of “各种各样的”, 指多样化, 而 variation 是变化的东西。
12. yield “制造, 生产”, 其他词与句意不符。
13. 这些词都可以与 to 搭配, 但意思和用法不同。[A] point to 意思是“指向……”; [C] come 和 to 连用有两类情况: to 作介词时 come to 意思是“总计为, 达到; 结果是, 终于”; to 作副词时 come to 表示“苏醒, 复原”; [D] amount to 意思是“合计, 成为”。这三项均不符合题意, 故选[B]。
14. means “方法, 手段”, 指采用整套的方法或使用某些工具、材料等, 常与 end 连用。句意: 你认为为达到目的就可以不择手段吗? [A] way “方法, 手段”, 既可指具体的方法, 也可指抽象的方式; 既可指一般的方法, 也可指个人独特的方式; [C] method “方法、办法”, 指具体的、系统的、有步骤的方法, 强调条件性及高效率; [D] manner “方式, 方法”, 多指具体某个人的特殊行为方式, 处理问题的特殊方法。

练习四

1. 该题考查独立主格结构。其中该句主干为 The vacuum tube gave us the use of...the road for television。而 energy source 与 capture 间是被动关系, 排除[C]选项。另外 an energy source 是对其前 radio waves 做进一步解释, 可见“an energy source never before___”不是一个句子, 而是一成分, 故答案为[B]。
2. 该题考查句子结构。其中 show 后接的双宾语, 直接宾语常为疑问副词或疑问代词引导的宾语从句或不定式短语。该题中 how 引导一个带有主语从句(what you have observed)的宾语从句, what you have observed 在宾语从句中做主语, 故答案为[D]。
3. 该题考查虚拟语气。“without + n”表示“要不是, 如果没有”, 表示一种与事实相反的假设, 意思上相当于 if 引导的虚拟条件句, 这时句中的谓语动词应用虚拟式。根据题中 in the last few decades 可知, Without computer 是对过去事实相反假设, 因此主语应用 would(should, could, might)+have done, 故答案为[D]。
4. [A]选项意为“智穷技尽, 不知所措”, 其他选项均不符此表达法。故答案为[A]。
5. [A]选项意为“(繁忙或充满活力的)活动”; [B]选项意为“(重大的)事件, 结果”; [C]选项意为“(为某一社会商业或政治目的而进行的一条例的有计划的)系列的有计划的)活动, 运动, 战役”; [D]选项意为“场合, 仪式, 理由”。根据题意, 答案为[C]。
6. [A]选项意为“未加工保存的, 清新的, 鲜艳的”; B选项意为“合乎卫生的, 有益健康的, 有益的”; [C]选项意为“精心烹制的”; [D]选项意为“美味的, 很快乐的, 心情好的”。根据题意答案为[B]。
7. 该题考查句子结构。从结构上看, was 前面部分的内容是: “她在一个简朴的生活环境中受到教育”。首先排除选项[A], 它缺少引导主语从句的关联词; [B]选项中心词是 girl, 与句意不符; [D]选项中心词也是 girl, 况且 to be educated 表示将来。故答案为[C] (动名词加上其逻辑主语)
8. [A]选项意为“辩论, 讨论, 讨论会”; [B]选项意为“碰撞, 冲突, 抵触”; [C]选项意为“意见不同, 不协调, 争执, 争论”; [D]选项意为“比赛, 争论”等。该句意为: 关于公司是否应该恢复多年前中断了的贸易关系, 他们展开了一场激烈的辩论。故答案为[A]。
9. [A]选项意为“不可提及的, 说不上口的”; [B]选项意为“无利益的, 无效的”; [C]选项意为“难越过

的，不能克服的”；[D]选项意为“无法计数的，不能预料的，不可靠的”。根据题意答案为[D]。

10. [A]选项意为“速度，速率”；[B]选项意为“轨道，活动范围”；[C]选项意为“重量，重要性，影响力”；[D]选项意为“直径，（透镜等的）倍率”。根据题意答案为[A]。

11. [A]选项意为“糊涂的，迷惑的”；[B]选项意为“阻碍的，妨碍的，牵制的”；[C]选项意为“颠倒的，相反的”；[D]选项意为“窘困的，困惑的”。根据题意答案为[B]。

An ideal is a kind of power.

(France)Romane Rolland

一种理想，就是一种动力。

—— [法] 罗曼·罗兰



必考词

第二节 (Unit 8 — Unit 14)



练习一：词汇与搭配

1. She was so unhappy that she was _____ the verge of committing suicide.
2. The judge sentenced the burglar _____ two years' imprisonment.
3. Before the students set off, they spent much time setting a limit _____ the expenses of the trip.
4. Her problem is representative _____ teenagers.
5. He broke in _____ the conversation without waiting for me to stop talking.
6. It snowed heavily for three days _____ end and we were isolated from the outside world.
7. He often acts _____ impulse.
8. There is a problem even for people _____ employment.
9. _____ shape, the house is like the letter S.
10. Today's weather is an improvement _____ yesterday's.
11. Ms. Green has been living in town for only year, yet she seems to be acquainted _____ everyone who comes to the store.
12. Your fluency in English gives you an advantage _____ the other candidates for the job.
13. He has been charged _____ murdering his wife.
14. His efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the two parties came _____ .
15. People who refuse to comply _____ the law will be punished.
16. Language, culture, and personality may be considered independently _____ each other in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.
17. Paul strongly denied that he was guilty _____ cheating innocent customers.
18. The travelers sought shelter _____ the rain and happened to find a roadside inn.
19. If you persist _____ causing troubles, the company will have to dismiss you.
20. Really, she seemed embarrassed when her partner made a spectacle _____ himself on the dance floor last night.
21. The monument was erected _____ memory of the people who devoted their lives to the cause of Communism.

练习二：词汇辨析

1. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as _____ sicknesses.
[A] normal [B] regular [C] average [D] ordinary
2. Under the _____ confronting them it was impossible to continue the strike any longer.
[A] surroundings [B] settings [C] circumstances [D] environments
3. The picture _____ my school days to my mind.
[A] recalled [B] reminded [C] remembered [D] recollected
4. The two oil companies _____ to cut costs.
[A] mixed [B] mingled [C] merged [D] messed
5. The black clouds _____ rain.
[A] indicated [B] hinted [C] suggested [D] meant

6. Farming demands ____ forecasts of the weather.
 [A] precise [B] correct [C] accurate [D] exact
7. American companies are evolving from mass-production manufacturing to ____ enterprises.
 [A] moveable [B] changing [C] flexible [D] varying
8. He ____ having been frightened.
 [A] acknowledged [B] confessed [C] recognized [D] admitted
9. My camera can be ____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.
 [A] adapted [B] adjusted [C] adopted [D] remedied
10. Please ____ me on that subject.
 [A] enlighten [B] acquaint [C] inform [D] instruct
11. With all its advantages, the computer is by no means without its ____ .
 [A] boundaries [B] limitations [C] confinements [D] restraints
12. The new hotel built a few months ago is large enough to ____ over two hundred people.
 [A] contain [B] hold [C] provide [D] accommodate
13. Do you like this ____ of coffee?
 [A] trademark [B] sign [C] mark [D] brand
14. With the introduction of ____ technology, information flows faster than it ever did.
 [A] involved [B] complicated [C] sophisticated [D] complex
15. ____ energy must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.
 [A] Gathered [B] Collected [C] Accumulated [D] Assembled
16. Having failed in the mathematics examination, Tom feels very ____ .
 [A] oppressed [B] suppressed [C] depressed [D] compressed
17. The description of what happens in learning process is sometimes too ____ .
 [A] complex to understand [B] difficult to be understood
 [C] complicated to understand [D] complicated enough to understand
18. This is a picture of my house. In the ____ you can see the mountains.
 [A] residence [B] setting [C] environment [D] sightseeing
19. With prices ____ so much, it's hard for the company to plan a budget.
 [A] fluctuating [B] waving [C] swinging [D] vibrating
20. If your knowledge can be in some way ____ with my experiences, we are sure to succeed.
 [A] joined [B] united [C] connected [D] combined

练习三：英语知识运用

1. As knowledge engineer Holly Welling put it, "It'll be like having a roomful of experts, all at your command." Welling, together with Gene E. Clerc, an expert from Production Planning, is ____ the Expert Machine Selector System.
 [A] developing [B] employing [C] appreciating [D] adopting
2. It is generally recognized, however, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, ____ by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, although its impact on the media was not immediately apparent.
 [A] brought [B] followed [C] stimulated [D] characterized
3. Once limited ____ several hundred addicts centred in London. Heroin use has now become so common in school yards and neighborhoods throughout Britain that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has warned that it threatens to "undermine a whole generation" .

- [A] to [B] for [C] among [D] on
4. According to a recent survey, Americans also change their eating patterns to meet the needs of different situations. They have certain ideas about which foods will make them ___ for business meetings, or put them in the mood for romance.
- [A] attentive [B] shrewd [C] acute [D] alert
5. The continental ice sheet is more than two miles high at its center; thus, the air over the Antarctic is far more refrigerated than it is over the Arctic regions. This cold air cascades off the land with such ___ that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and renders unlivable those regions whose counterparts at the opposite end of the globe are inhabited.
- [A] force [B] roughness [C] influence [D] coldness
6. When television first began to expand, very few of the people who had become famous as radio commentators were able to be equally effective on television. Some of the difficulties they experienced when they were trying to ___ themselves to the new medium were technical.
- [A] turn [B] adapt [C] alter [D] modify
7. The first man who cooked his food, instead of eating if raw, lived so long ago that we have no idea who he was or where he lived. We do know, however, that for thousands of years, food was always eaten cold and ___ .
- [A] raw [B] crude [C] dry [D] fresh
8. Who talks more, women or men? The seemingly contradictory evidence is ___ by the difference what I call public and private speaking. More men feel comfortable doing “public speaking”, while more women feel comfortable doing “private” speaking. Another way of capturing these differences is by using the terms report-talk and rapport-talk.
- [A] compromised [B] reckoned [C] reinforced [D] reconciled
9. There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety pays off. The fewer the injury ___, the better the workman’s insurance rate.
- [A] claims [B] reports [C] declarations [D] proclamations
10. To Edward Hall the principal difference between cultures is whether they are monochromic or polychromic. In monochromic cultures (United States, Northern Europe) people do things one by one. They follow schedules because time can be squandered or saved. Promptness is essential, and one who is late has ___ a grave offense.
- [A] made [B] committed [C] done [D] taken
11. The purpose of non-REM sleep is even more mysterious. The new experiments, such as those ___ for the first time at a recent meeting or the society for Sleep Research in Minneapolis, suggest fascinating explanations for the purpose of non REM sleep.
- [A] maintained [B] described [C] settled [D] afforded
12. It is not only in affluent societies that people are obsessed with the idea of making more money. Consumer goods are ___ everywhere and modern industry deliberately sets out to create new markets. Gone are the days when industrial goods are made to last forever. The wheels of industry must be kept turning.
- [A] desirable [B] desirous [C] desired [D] desiring
13. Changes in the social structure may indirectly ___ juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that lead to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.
- [A] affect [B] reduce [C] check [D] reflect

14. Consequently, there has been a growing interest in natural foods: foods which do not contain additives and which have not been ____ by chemical fertilizers widely used in farming today.
 [A] effected [B] interfered [C] disturbed [D] affected
15. Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements—usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sometimes nitrogen. They are different in that their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin ____ one or more specific functions in the body.
 [A] undertakes [B] holds [C] plays [D] performs
16. When we grow older enough to earn a living, it does not surprise us to discover that success is measured in terms of the money we earn. We spend the whole of our lives keeping up with our neighbors, the Joneses. If we buy a new television set, Jones is ____ to buy a bigger and better one.
 [A] bound [B] destined [C] doomed [D] determined
17. The United States Department of Agriculture and the food industry ____ sales statistics and keep accurate records. This information tells us what people are eating and their changes in attitudes and tastes.
 [A] gather [B] accumulate [C] compile [D] compare
18. Finding ways to assist this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. Even when homeless individuals manage to find a ____ 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 wandering the street.
 [A] lodging [B] shelter [C] dwelling [D] house
19. Once man began to raise his own animals, he did not have to go out and hunt for his meat. And, since he did not have to move from one place to another hunting for food, man was able to ____ down and live in one place.
 [A] calm [B] get [C] come [D] settle
20. Another important factor is the technical efficiency of a country's people. Old countries that have numerous ____ craftsmen are better placed to produce wealth than countries whose workers are largely unskilled. Furthermore, wealth also produces wealth.
 [A] skillful [B] skilled [C] capable [D] shrewd
21. A new computer system has been designed to stop ships sinking. The greater danger to holed vessel is that flooding of its compartments will make the ship unstable enough to capsize. It is estimated that nearly half the ships lost during the second world war capsized because of loss of stability. Pacer Systems of Burlington, Massachusetts, has now refined a system ____ by a reserve US Navy officer, Stephen Drabvovski, which effectively second guesses the ship.
 [A] owned [B] searched [C] captured [D] devised

练习四：语法与词汇

1. ____ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not high at all.
 [A] When compared [B] Compare
 [C] While comparing [D] Comparing
2. Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I ____ your advice.
 [A] follow [B] had followed [C] would follow [D] have followed
3. Sleep is divided into periods of so-called REM sleep, characterized by rapid eye movements and dreaming, and longer periods of non-REM sleep. ____ kind of sleep is at all well understood, but REM sleep is assumed to serve some restorative function of the brain.
 [A] Either [B] Neither [C] Each [D] Any

4. The training course was rather ____ but his strong will finally pulled him through.
 [A] recommendatory [B] demanding [C] commanding [D] exhilarating
5. Do you think Mary is prepared to ____ being a bar attendant?
 [A] settle in [B] settle upon [C] settle for [D] settle down
6. He seems to be ____ enough to climb to the mountain top in an hour.
 [A] radiant [B] conscientious [C] conspicuous [D] energetic
7. It is true that ____ a wild plant into a major food crop such as wheat requires much research time.
 [A] multiplying [B] breeding [C] budgeting [D] limiting
8. Many tourists were ____ by the city's complicated traffic system.
 [A] degraded [B] bewildered [C] evoked [D] diverted
9. I second his motion that we ____ a special board to examine.
 [A] shall set up [B] should set up
 [C] will set up [D] would set up
10. Joe's father, along with his two uncles, ____ in London one more day.
 [A] demand that he stay [B] demands that he stays
 [C] demands that he stay [D] demand that he stays
11. At the party we found that shy girl ____ her mother all the time.
 [A] depending on [B] coinciding with [C] adhering to [D] clinging to

答案及解析

练习一

1. on the verge of “某事即将发生，接近于，濒临”。
2. sentence sb. to... “判处某人……(徒刑)”。
3. set a limit to “对……加以限制”是固定搭配。句意：在学生们出发前，他们花了很长时间定出旅行消费的限度。limit 的其他搭配：without limit “无限地”；to the limit “到最大限度”。
4. be representative of “是……的特点”。
5. break in 接 on (upon) someone 或 someone's conversation 或 activity “打断”。in 表示“进入”，on 表示抽象的接触。又如：The loud bell on the clock broke in upon his dreams. 洪亮的钟声打断了他的美梦。
6. on end 用于表示时间的复数可数名词之后，意为“连续地”：three days on end 一连三天。end 的其它搭配：in the end 最后，终于；by the end (of) 之后跟表示时间的名词，意为“到……时间末为止”，与完成时连用；at the end 在……尽头。
7. on impulse “凭一时冲动”；act on impulse 意气用事。
8. in employment “有工作”，多指为得酬劳而受人雇用的工作。句意：甚至对于有工作的人来说，这也是一个问题。
9. in shape “在形状上，在外形上”。
10. 指某方面好转或改善，用 improve (ment) in。句意：今天天气比昨天好。如把两件事作比较，后发生的那一件比早先发生的好，则可用 improve(ment) on。
11. be / get / become acquainted with sb./sth. “知道，熟悉”。句意：格林小姐虽然在这个镇子只住了一年，然而似乎每个来店铺的人她都认识似的。
12. have an advantage over 表示“比……具有优势”，为固定搭配。
13. charge “控告，指控”，其用法为：charge sb. with sth. 因某事而控告某人。
14. come off “成功，奏效，达到预期效果”。句意：他试图使双方达成和解的努力奏效了。

15. **comply** 表示“遵从；服从”，后接 **with**。句意：拒不遵纪守法的人终究会受到惩罚。
16. **independently** “独立地”，后接 **of**。句意：语言、文化、性格在思维上（思想上）可以分别给予考虑，但在实际生活中却不是这样，是分不开的。
17. **be guilty of** “犯有……罪”；**be guilty for** “因……而内疚”。
18. **shelter** “掩蔽；庇护”。用做动词时常说 **shelter(sb.) from sth.** “躲避……，庇护……，使免受……”。做名词时常用搭配是 **seek/take shelter from** “躲避(风雨、灾祸等)”，还有一个常用的介词短语 **under (the) shelter of** “在……的掩护下”。用于原义时 **shelter** 常带定冠词，如：**under the shelter of an umbrella.** 用于比喻意义时一般不用定冠词，如 **under shelter of one's position.**
19. **persist in (with)** 指“坚持、持续做某事”，常用于贬义。句意：如果你要惹麻烦的话，公司就只好把你开除了。
20. **make a spectacle of** “出洋相”。
21. **in memory of** “为纪念……”。

练习二

1. 句意：这个国家的免费治疗包括精神病和一般的疾病。[A] **normal** “正常的，平常的”，如：**A normal heart beats around seventy-six times a minute** 正常的心跳是每分钟 76 次。[B] **regular** “正常的，常规的”，相当于 **not varying or happening every time**，如：**Do you want the regular size or this big one?** 你要一般尺寸的，还是这个大号的？[C] **average** “平常的，普通的，平均的”，如：**a sheet of paper of average thickness** 一张普通厚度的纸。
2. **circumstances**（一般用复数）指某事或动作发生时的“情况”。常与 **under** 或 **in** 连用，表示“在……情况下”。[A] **surroundings**（一定用复数）指“周围事物，环境”。如：**familiar surroundings** 熟悉的环境；[B] **setting** 常指“背景，环境”。如：**Rome is the setting of the story.** 故事以罗马为背景。[D] **environment** 则表示环绕着某一特定的人或物并对其产生某种影响的“环境”。如：**Children need a happy home environment.** 孩子需要一个愉快的家庭环境。
3. **recall** “使回忆起，回想，想起”；[D] **recollect** “回忆，回想”。这两个词做“回想，回忆”解时是近义词，如果主语是人可以互换。**recall** 还可以以事物做主语，表示“使回忆起”，**recollect** 无此用法。[B] **remind** “使回忆起，使记起，提醒”，以人做宾语，必须说 **remind sb. of sth./to do sth.**。
4. **merge** “结合；合并”，强调通过合并的各部分合为一体，融合在一起往往无法加以辨别；也可指企业或公司的合并。[A] **mix** “混合；掺和”；[B] **mingle** “相混；交织”，通常表示那些混合在一起的各个成分是可以区别开来的，如：**She had mingled feelings of joy and sorrow.**
5. **indicate** 此处意为“通过某种迹象预示、表明”；[B] **hint** “暗示，提升”，指通过微妙、含蓄的方式进行揭示；[C] **suggest** 指没有直截了当说出、但含有某种意思的“暗示”，接近 **imply**；[D] **mean** “意思是……，意味着……”。
6. **accurate** “准确的，无误的”。[A] **precise** “精密的，精确的”；[D] **exact** “精密的，准确的”；**precise, correct, exact** 都不用来形容天气预报。
7. **flexible** “灵活的，可变通的”，与 **mass-production** 相对。句意：美国公司正在从大规模生产向灵活多变的企业发展。[A] **moveable** “活动的，可移动的”；[B] **changing** “变化的”；[D] **varying** “变化的”。
8. **acknowledge** 指“公开承认隐瞒或否认过的事”。句意：他承认受了惊吓。[B] **confess** 通常指“自愿服罪或认错”，如：**He confessed that he had stolen the money.** 他承认曾偷过钱。[C] **recognize** 指“正式承认主权、权利”等，如：**They refused to recognize the country's independence.** 他们拒绝正式承认这个国家的独立；[D] **admit** 则指“在外界或自己良心的压力下承认”，如：**The accused man admitted his guilt.** 被告承认了他的罪行。
9. **adjust** “调节，调整”，**adjust a camera** 表示“调节照相机的速度、距离或光圈”等。句意：我的照相机可以进行调节，不管阴天还是晴天都可以照相。[A] **adapt** “使适应”，如：**Can you adapt yourself to the**