

2013 考研专家指导丛书

# 考研英语 知识 运用与 词汇精要



清华大学 赵晓敏  
北京大学 索玉柱 张艳霜 主编

由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写，内容系统、权威

严格按照最新考试大纲，精讲英语知识运用与词汇

荟萃专家智慧，启迪备考，提高考生综合应试能力

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

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# 前言

## PREFACE

近年来我国对硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大，考生人数也在迅猛增加。全国硕士研究生入学考试重点考查考生的综合能力。参加该考试的学生一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础，另一方面还应该具备较高的外语水平。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，顺利通过英语考试、赢取高分，我们根据国家教育部制订的《考试大纲》，基于多年参加阅卷和考研辅导班的教学实践经验，以及分析了近几年考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题套路，倾力推出这套考研英语专家指导丛书。本套丛书包括《考研英语写作周计划》《考研英语知识运用周计划》《考研英语阅读理解周计划》《考研英语翻译周计划》《考研英语阅读理解100篇精读荟萃》《考研英语翻译与写作高分突破》《考研英语语法特训强化手册》《考研英语大纲词汇快速突破》《考研英语历年真题权威解析》《考研英语真题长难句精讲精练》和《考研英语知识运用与词汇精要》共11本。

本套丛书的特色如下：

### 一、作者阵容强大，更具权威性

本套丛书作者长期从事全国硕士研究生入学考试命题、阅卷与辅导，对该考试的考点非常熟悉，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，从而使本书具有极高的权威性。

### 二、内容全面，实用性强

本套丛书取材广泛，资料新颖，具有知识面广、指导性强等特点。将大纲要求、考试要点和实战练习等巧妙结合在一起，便于考生全面复习，重点把握。

### 三、讲解详细，配套练习丰富

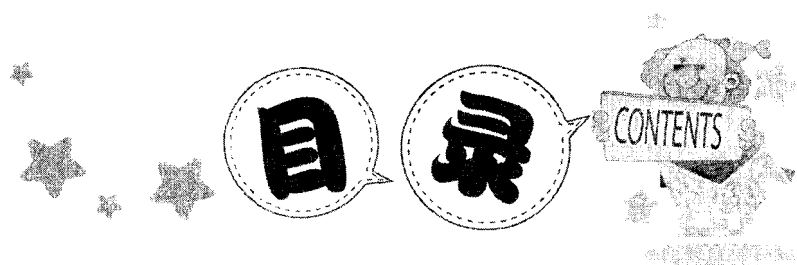
本套丛书针对考生应掌握的基础知识进行了详细讲解，并通过对经典考题的深入分析，全面展现解题思路，从而让考生熟练掌握考试特点和解题技巧。

更配有大量精选练习，在实践中提升考生知识的综合运用能力。

好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材以及好的学习热情，是必不可少的成功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出，恰恰是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。相信本书一定会成为广大立志参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的莘莘学子的良师益友。

限于水平和时间，书中疏漏在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者



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## 第一部分 考研英语知识 运用与词汇精讲精练

### 练习 1

One country that is certain of the effect of films on tourism is Australia. The Tourist Office of Queensland say that “Crocodile Dundee”, 1 Paul Hogan, made Australia the popular 2 it is today. In the three years after “Crocodile Dundee” was 3, visitor numbers doubled. 4 what makes people want to visit the place where a movie was filmed? In many cases the reason is 5 the film makes audiences 6 of the existence of a place. 7 the James Bond movie “The Man with the Golden Gun” was filmed in Phuket, Thailand, most Westerners had never heard of it. Today it is a major destination. Leonardo di Caprio’s film “The Beach” has 8 tourism in another part of Thailand. The film is about the discovery of the most idyllic beach in the world. As a result the Thai authorities are 9 a tourist boom in the film’s 10, Koh Phi Phi.

Some people are influenced by a movie’s 11 as much as its location, especially if it is a romance. “Four Weddings and a Funeral” has 12 that The Crown hotel in Amersham has been busy ever 13 the movie was first shown. In fact the bedroom where the 14 played by Hugh Grant and Andie McDowell spend their first night together is 15 for years ahead. “We’ve 16 the number of marriage proposals that have been made there,” say the hotel 17.

It is not just the tourist boards who are happy 18 the influence of films on a destination. Residents of a rather run down area of London have seen house prices almost double 19 Julia Robert’s romance with Hugh Grant in “Notting Hill”. Film stars, such as Madonna, who had previously thought of Notting Hill as a good place for a party, have now bought 20 there. Perhaps they hope to revive their romances.

- |                  |                |                 |                |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. acting     | B. playing     | C. performing   | D. starring    |
| 2. A. target     | B. destination | C. terminal     | D. intention   |
| 3. A. produced   | B. staged      | C. presented    | D. released    |
| 4. A. However    | B. But         | C. Whereas      | D. And         |
| 5. A. because    | B. that        | C. for          | D. why         |
| 6. A. acquainted | B. ignorant    | C. aware        | D. known       |
| 7. A. While      | B. When        | C. As           | D. Once        |
| 8. A. activated  | B. boosted     | C. encouraged   | D. excited     |
| 9. A. facing     | B. meeting     | C. encountering | D. confronting |



- |                      |                  |                    |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 10. A. place         | B. site          | C. location        | D. spot          |
| 11. A. mind          | B. mood          | C. spirit          | D. affection     |
| 12. A. ensured       | B. reassured     | C. guaranteed      | D. insured       |
| 13. A. after         | B. since         | C. till            | D. from          |
| 14. A. persons       | B. heroines      | C. characters      | D. heroes        |
| 15. A. involved      | B. prearranged   | C. scheduled       | D. booked        |
| 16. A. lost track of | B. lost count of | C. lost contact of | D. lost sight of |
| 17. A. management    | B. employer      | C. supervisor      | D. handler       |
| 18. A. for           | B. with          | C. about           | D. at            |
| 19. A. thanks to     | B. regardless of | C. since           | D. as            |
| 20. A. entity        | B. benefit       | C. property        | D. belongings    |

## 词汇精要

**film** *n.* 电影；胶片；薄膜，薄层 *vt.* 把……拍成电影

**audience** *n.* ① 听众；观众

Three thousand audience crowded the concert hall. 三千名听众挤满了音乐大厅。

② 接见；拜见

**existence** *n.* 存在，生存

【习惯用语】

① bear [have, lead] a charmed existence [life] 有护身符；生命似有魔法保护

② call [bring] into existence [being] 创造，使产生

③ cat-and-dog existence [life] 像猫狗一样不和的生活；经常争吵的生活；鸡犬不宁的日子

**destination** *n.* 目的地，终点；目的，目标；注定；车站

【经典试题】The bus moved slowly in the thick fog. We arrived at our \_\_\_\_\_ almost two hours later.

A. designation      B. destiny      C. destination      D. dignity

【答案】C

【解析】本题意为“公共汽车在浓雾中缓慢地移动，我们几乎两个小时后才到达目的地”。

C项的“destination 目的地”符合题意。其他三项“designation 指示，指定；destiny 命运；dignity 尊严”都不正确。

**authority** *n.* ① 权威；威信 ② 权威人士 ③ 权力；职权

You don't have any authority for entering this house. It's private.

你们没有任何权力进入这所房子，这是私宅。

【习惯用语】

① by the authority of 得到……许可；根据……所授的权力；经……许可

② carry authority 有分量；有影响；有势力；有权威

【经典试题】Among the lowest of the judicial ranks, justices of the peace nevertheless frequently exercise jurisdiction over a variety of misdemeanors.

A. guidance      B. sovereignty      C. authority      D. suzerainty

【答案】C

【解析】本题中，jurisdiction 的意思是“权限”。C 项的“authority 职权”符合题意，如：Deputies were given authority to make arrests. (代表们被授予拘捕权)。其他三项“guidance 指导；sovereignty 主权；suzerainty 宗主权”都不正确。

**influence** *n.* 影响；感化；势力；有影响的人(或事)；(电磁)感应 *vt.* 影响，改变

**romance** *n.* ① 变情，浪漫史；传奇性，浪漫情调 ② 爱情故事，冒险故事

**proposal** *n.* 建议，提议；求婚

【习惯用语】

① make a proposal (of marriage) 求婚 ② offer proposals for [of] 提出……建议

**resident** *n.* 居民 *a.* 居住的，常驻的

**revive** *v.* ① 振兴，重振 ② 再兴；再用

【习惯用语】

to revive an old custom 恢复旧习俗

## 答案与解析

1. 【答案】D

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：动词辨析。四词均有“扮演，表演”的意思。act、play、perform 后跟所演的角色，如：He acted his part well. 他扮演的那个角色很成功。只有 star 后跟演员的名字，意为“由……担任主角”，D 为最佳选择。从文章可以看出，此处要判断的是《鳄鱼邓迪》和 Paul Hogan 两者之间的关系，很明显后者为演员，能连接演员名字的单词是 D。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：名词辨析。target 意为“目标，对象，靶子”，如：He became the target for criticism. 他成了批评的对象。destination 意为“目的地”，如：Sydney is our travel destination. 悉尼是我们的旅游目的地。terminal 意为“终点站，终端”，如：a computer terminal. 计算机终端。intention 意为“意图，打算”。根据文章，因为电影《鳄鱼邓迪》，澳大利亚成为热门的旅游目的地，B 符合题意。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：动词搭配和辨析。produce 产生；stage 上演；present 呈现；release 释放，发布。此处指电影的上演或公映，动词使用 release。stage 多指戏剧的上演。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：语篇连贯。此处选择 but 起到承上启下的作用。however 后需要使用逗号，whereas 表达对比，and 不符合题意。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：连词—关系词选择。此处为表语从句，用 that 引导，是对原因的具体解释。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：形容词搭配和辨析。根据文章，电影可以让观众意识到某个地点的存在，aware of 符合题意。acquainted 意为“熟知的”，多和 with 搭配，如：I am already acquainted with him. 我已经和他相熟。ignorant 意为“无知的”。know 和 audiences 之间为主动关系，known 不符合题意。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：语篇连贯。此处为时间状语从句，when 为最佳答案。while 和 as 引导时间状语，强调同时性，不符合题意。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：动词辨析。activate 意为“刺激，使活动”，如：The virus was activated. 病毒被激活了。boost 意为“推进，推动”，如：boost the local economy 推动地方经济发展。encourage 意为“鼓励，激励”，如：I encouraged her to work hard and to try for the examinations. 我鼓励她用功并为这次考试努力学习。excite 意为“使……激动，使……兴奋”，如：The news excited everybody. 消息鼓舞了每个人。此处指电影《海滩》推动了当地旅游业的发展，B 为最佳答案。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：动词辨析。face 意为“面对，面临”；meet 意为“遇见，会面”；encounter 意为“遭遇，相遇”，多用在贬义的语境，如：The more dangers we encounter, the harder should we push forward. 越是艰险越向前。confront 意为“（与 with 连用）使面对，使面临”，多用在贬义的语境，如：I am confronted with many difficulties. 我面临很多困难。此处指地方部门面临旅游业的兴旺，只有 A 符合题意。

10. 【答案】C

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：名词搭配。place 地点，地方；site 地点，场所；location 位置场所；spot 斑点，污点。此处指拍片地点，使用名词 location。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：名词辨析。mind 意为“头脑，主意”；mood 意为“心情，情绪”；spirit 意为“精神状态”；affection 意为“爱意，感情”。该句意思为：有些人不仅受影片（角色）情绪状态的影响，而且受拍片地点的影响，B 为最佳答案。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：动词辨析。ensure 意为“保证”，如：We can ensure that the work shall be done in the right way. 我们可以保证把工作做好。reassure 意为“使……安心”，如：When the child was afraid in the storm, his parents reassured him. 孩子害怕风暴时，他的父母安慰他。guarantee 意为“保证，担保”，如：My watch is guaranteed for one year. 我的表保修一年。insure 意为“保险”，如：It is advisable to insure your life against accident. 最好参加人寿保险，以防意外。此处指电影《四个婚礼和一个葬礼》使皇冠大酒店应接不暇，A 符合题意。

13. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：介词辨析 + 语法搭配。此处选 since 用在完成句式，意为“自……以来”。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：名词辨析。persons 人；heroines 英雄，女主人公；characters 特征，性格，人物；heroes 英雄，男主人公。此处指剧中人物，既包括男主角又包括女主角，characters 为最佳选择。

15. 【答案】D

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：动词辨析。此处指“预订酒店”，用动词 book，表示预订。involve 意为“卷入，涉及”；prearrange 意为“提前安排，预先安排(会议等)”；schedule 作为动词时意为“确定时间”。

16. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：动词词组辨析。lose track of 意为“失去线索”；lose count of 意为“无法统计”；lose contact of 意为“失去联络”；lose sight of 意为“没看见，忽略”。根据文章，预定婚礼的人太多，以至于酒店无法统计具体的数字，B 符合题意。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：名词辨析。此处指酒店的管理人员，management 符合题意。employer 意为“雇主”；supervisor 意为“监护人，监督人员”；handler 意为“处理者”。

18. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：介词搭配和辨析。happy 和 with 构成搭配，意为“对……高兴，对……满意”。

19. 【答案】A

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：介词词组辨析。根据文章，由于电影《诺丁山》中朱丽亚·罗伯茨和休·格兰特的浪漫故事，房价涨了一倍。thanks to 由于；regardless of 不管，不顾；since 由于；as 由于。since、as 多与从句搭配。thanks to 表示“正面的原因”，符合题意。

20. 【答案】C

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：名词辨析。此处指“买房产”。property 除了“财产”之意外，还有“房产”之意，符合题意。entity 意为“实体”；benefit 意为“利益，好处”；belonging 意为“所有物”。

## 练习 2

The effect of the baby boom on the schools helped to make possible a shift in thinking about the role of public education in the 1920's. In the 1920's, but especially 1 the Depression of the 1930's, the United States experienced a 2 birth rate. Then with the prosperity 3 on by the Second World War and the economic boom that followed it, young people married and 4 households earlier and began to 5 larger families than had their 6 during the Depression. Birth rates rose to 102 per thousand in 1946, 106. 2 in 1950, and 118 in 1955. 7 economics was probably the most important 8, it is not the only explanation for the baby boom. The increased value placed 9 the idea of the family also helps to 10 this rise in birth rates. The baby boomers began streaming 11 the first grade by the mid-1940's and became a 12 by 1950. The public school system suddenly found itself 13. The wartime economy meant that few new schools were built between 1940 and 1945. 14, large numbers of teachers left their

profession during that period for better-paying jobs elsewhere.

15 , in the 1950's, the baby boom hit an antiquated and inadequate school system. Consequently, the custodial rhetoric of the 1930's no longer made 16 ; keeping youths ages sixteen and older out of the labor market by keeping them in school could no longer be a high 17 for an institution unable to find space and staff to teach younger children. With the baby boom, the focus of educators 18 turned toward the lower grades and back to basic academic skills and 19 . The system no longer had much 20 in offering nontraditional, new, and extra services to older youths.

- |                     |                  |                 |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. in            | B. for           | C. at           | D. on           |
| 2. A. accelerating  | B. strengthening | C. declining    | D. fluctuating  |
| 3. A. took          | B. produced      | C. brought      | D. carried      |
| 4. A. adopted       | B. incorporated  | C. administered | D. established  |
| 5. A. increase      | B. raise         | C. erect        | D. generate     |
| 6. A. predecessors  | B. successors    | C. processors   | D. oppressors   |
| 7. A. Since         | B. Despite       | C. Although     | D. Unless       |
| 8. A. tenant        | B. determinant   | C. lubricant    | D. repentant    |
| 9. A. at            | B. on            | C. for          | D. with         |
| 10. A. demonstrate  | B. interpret     | C. exhibit      | D. explain      |
| 11. A. through      | B. across        | C. into         | D. towards      |
| 12. A. creek        | B. flood         | C. bonus        | D. pledge       |
| 13. A. overtaxed    | B. overdosed     | C. overweighed  | D. overlapped   |
| 14. A. Moreover     | B. However       | C. Otherwise    | D. Thus         |
| 15. A. Nevertheless | B. Therefore     | C. Furthermore  | D. Hence        |
| 16. A. sense        | B. meaning       | C. sensible     | D. meaningful   |
| 17. A. notoriety    | B. compatibility | C. proximity    | D. priority     |
| 18. A. refutably    | B. indispensably | C. inevitably   | D. respectively |
| 19. A. conference   | B. symposium     | C. seminar      | D. discipline   |
| 20. A. ability      | B. advantage     | C. benefit      | D. interest     |



## 词汇精要

**shift** *v.* 变换, 转换, 移动 *n.* 转换, 转变; 轮(换)班

**depression** *n.* 萧条, 不景气; 降低; 被降低; 被压下; 凹陷; 凹陷处

【习惯用语】

fall into a (deep) depression

变得意气消沉, 精神沮丧

**prosperity** *n.* 繁荣, 兴旺, 富有

【习惯用语】

① borrowed prosperity 虚假繁荣

② prosperity makes friends, adversity tries them.

[谚]富贵交友易,患难显真情。

**inadequate** *a.* 不充分的,不适当的

**rhetoric** *n.* 修辞学;花言巧语 *a.* 花言巧语的

**focus** *n.* 焦点;中心 *v.* 聚焦;集中于

【习惯用语】

① bring into focus (= bring to a focus) 使集中在焦点上;使清楚起来;使明朗化;使突出

② come into focus(某物)轮廓明显,清晰;(问题)突出

③ in focus 焦距对准,清晰

**academic** *a.* 学术的;学院的

## 答案与解析

1. 【答案】A

【解析】此处的意思是“在 30 年代的萧条期中”,应用介词 in。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】本题应根据下文来解答。下文中提到,随着第二次世界大战带来的经济繁荣,这个时代的年轻人比起他们经历过大萧条的前辈,结婚更早,并且生育的子女也更多。出生率上升到……。因此,此处关于大萧条时期的婴儿出生率应该填 declining“倾斜的,衰退中的”。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】此处是说二战带来的繁荣。bring on 的意思是“带来,导致”;carry on 的意思是“实施,实行(计划、措施)”;take on 的意思是“呈现”;produce 不与 on 搭配。只有 C 项符合句意。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】此处是说成家早。establish households 的意思是“成家”。因此 D 项正确。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】此处是说养活一大家子, B 项 raise 符合句意。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】predecessor 的意思是“前辈,前人”;successor 的意思是“后辈,后人”;processors 的意思是“处理机,处理器”;oppressors 的意思是“压迫者”,根据句意应选 A 项。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】此处意为“尽管经济可能是最重要的因素,但它并不是出现生育高峰的唯一原因。”是转折关系,应选 C 项。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】determinant 的意思是“决定因素”;tenant 的意思是“房客”;lubricant 的意思是“润滑剂”;repentant 的意思是“后悔的,悔悟的”。根据句意应选 B 项。

9. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考查的是 place...on...的常用搭配。place value on...的意思是“认为……有价值”,因此本题的正确答案为 B。



10. 【答案】D  
【解析】A 和 C 两项不对，因为根据上下文，这里应该填入表示“解释”的词；前面的一句话中出现了单词 explanation，那么这里填其动词形式 explain。interpret 作“解释”讲时多指对复杂问题的较深入的解释。因此 D 项正确。
11. 【答案】C  
【解析】此处指的是涌进，stream into 符合句意。
12. 【答案】B  
【解析】根据前面的 stream into 可以推知只有 flood 是合适的。因此 B 项正确。
13. 【答案】A  
【解析】overtaxed 的意思是“负荷的”；overdosed 的意思是“药量过多的”；overweighed 的意思是“超重的”；overlapped 的意思是“重叠的”。根据句意，A 项为正确答案。
14. 【答案】A  
【解析】此处表示境况的进一步恶化。moreover“而且，此外”符合题意。
15. 【答案】B  
【解析】此处表示因果关系。therefore“因此，所以”符合题意。
16. 【答案】A  
【解析】此处指的是有意义。make sense“有意义”符合句意。
17. 【答案】D  
【解析】priority 的意思是“优先，首要”；notoriety 的意思是“恶名，丑名”；compatibility 的意思是“兼容性”；proximity 的意思是“接近，亲近”。根据句意，D 项为正确答案。
18. 【答案】C  
【解析】inevitably 的意思是“不可避免的”；refutably 的意思是“可反驳的”；indispensably 的意思是“不可缺少的”；respectively 的意思是“分别地，各自地”。根据句意，C 项为正确答案。
19. 【答案】D  
【解析】discipline 的意思是“纪律，学科”；conference 的意思是“会议”；symposium 的意思是“讨论会，座谈会”；seminar 的意思是“研讨会”。根据句意，D 项为正确答案。
20. 【答案】D  
【解析】固定搭配 have interest in...的意思是“对……有兴趣”；ability 的意思是“能力”；advantage 的意思是“优势”；benefit 的意思是“益处”。根据句意，D 项为正确答案。

### 练习 3

Predictions of large populations of robots in industry have yet to come true. For a decade or more, manufacturers of big robots have explained how their machines can make industry more competitive and productive. The market for 1 robots is now oversupplied, and the driving force of the robotics (机器人技术) revolution is 2 to be with makers of machines that handle a few kilos at most.

“Heavy-robot manufacturers are in some difficulty 3 finding customers. They are offering big 4 just to get in the door. There has been a 5 growth everywhere in the numbers of ro-

bots, so we have to admit we are either deceiving 6 or that the market is slowly growing," said John Reekie, Chairman of Colne Robotics. "The following things must happen 7 the robotics revolution to occur. We must achieve widespread robot literacy (文化), 8 there has been a computer literacy program, there must be a robot literacy campaign. We must also 9 not just a cut in, but a collapse of robot prices. 10, some kind of artificial intelligence needs to be 11."

Colne makes educational robots and machine tools. It is small 12 with companies like ASEA or Fujitsu Fanuc. But Colne with others and departments in universities such as Surrey, Manchester, and Durham possess an advantage 13 the giants. The big companies sell very expensive 14 to businesses with expert knowledge in automation. The 15 companies make robots for teaching people, and now they have realized there is a need for small, 16 robots that they can meet.

The little companies either bring their educational machines 17 an industrial standard or design from scratch (从头做起). One technique that they all adopt is to choose 18 components where possible. The major cost of making 19 their models is the electronics, which will fall in price. There is 20 scope for reductions in mechanical costs. The use of standard parts, which are easily replaced, should give these robots a mechanical life of something in the order of five years.

- |                   |                |                |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. small       | B. educational | C. big         | D. business      |
| 2. A. claimed     | B. called      | C. said        | D. told          |
| 3. A. to          | B. with        | C. over        | D. in            |
| 4. A. money       | B. discounts   | C. prices      | D. costs         |
| 5. A. exciting    | B. encouraging | C. despairing  | D. disappointing |
| 6. A. ourselves   | B. customers   | C. companies   | D. us            |
| 7. A. to          | B. for         | C. in          | D. with          |
| 8. A. as if       | B. even though | C. just as     | D. although      |
| 9. A. finish      | B. reach       | C. accomplish  | D. achieve       |
| 10. A. However    | B. Finally     | C. Whereas     | D. Therefore     |
| 11. A. capable    | B. possible    | C. probable    | D. available     |
| 12. A. compared   | B. comparing   | C. contrasted  | D. contrasting   |
| 13. A. than       | B. above       | C. over        | D. from          |
| 14. A. tools      | B. robots      | C. machines    | D. electronics   |
| 15. A. other      | B. big         | C. little      | D. robot         |
| 16. A. expensive  | B. artificial  | C. educational | D. low-cost      |
| 17. A. up to      | B. to          | C. in          | D. about         |
| 18. A. mechanical | B. standard    | C. cheap       | D. small         |
| 19. A. much       | B. many        | C. both        | D. some          |
| 20. A. more       | B. less        | C. no          | D. least         |



## 词汇精要

**prediction** *n.* 预言, 预见

**competitive** *a.* 竞争的, 比赛的

**revolution** *n.* ① 革命; 旋转, 转数 ② 完全改变

Air travel has caused a revolution in our way of living. 空中旅行使我们的生活方式完全变了。

【习惯用语】

① green revolution 绿色革命; 农业革命 ② institutional [cultural] revolution 文化革命

**deceive** *v.* 欺骗, 蒙骗

【习惯用语】

① be deceived in sb. 看错了某人, 对某人感到失望

② deceive oneself 骗自己; 误解, 想错

③ deceive sb. into doing sth. 骗某人做某事

**literacy** *n.* 识字, 有文化, 有读写能力

**campaign** *n.* 战役; 运动

**collapse** *vt.* ① 收, 收集 ② 倒塌, 崩溃 ③ (健康等) 垮下来, 突然失败 ④ 折叠 (fold up) *n.* 倒塌, 崩溃 *vi.* 聚集, 堆积

**artificial** *a.* ① 人造的; 人工的

artificial flowers 假花

② 做作的, 不自然的

【词义辨析】artificial 和 synthetic

artificial“人造的、人工的”, 指按人的艺术观点或技能制造的模仿或类似自然物的东西, 与“自然的”相反, 有“低劣”的意思。有时也形容人的举止言行等“做作、庸俗、不自然的”, 含有贬义。synthetic“合成的”, 指工厂中自然物质经化学作用或化学处理而成的技术合成物, 多指属于某一范畴的事物。

**intelligence** *n.* 智力, 智慧; 情报

**possess** *vt.* 拥有, 占有; (恶魔) 附体; (情欲) 迷住, 缠住; (感觉、思想) 支配, 控制, 对……影响很深

【习惯用语】

① be possessed by [with] 被(鬼怪、思想等)缠住, 迷住

② be possessed of 拥有, 占有, 具有, 享有

③ be exclusively possessed by 在……把持下

**giant** *n.* ① 巨人 ② 卓越的人; 能力高强的人; 伟人

Shakespeare is a giant among writers. 莎士比亚是一位文坛巨匠。

*a.* 巨大的

**automation** *n.* 自动, 自动化

**scratch** *vt.* 搔, 抓; 勾销, 删除 *n.* 抓, 搔; 抓伤, 擦伤

**component** *n.* (尤指机器或系统的) 组成部分, 成分 *a.* 构成的, 组成的

【经典试题】Because alcohol is a solvent, it is a component of many liquid medicines.