

CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY FOR  
**Academic English**

David Porter

英语词汇检测  
**专业学术**

甘世安 注解



世界图书出版公司

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English  
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世界图书出版公司

陕版出图字 25 - 2004 - 109 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语词汇检测. 专业学术/(英)波特(Porter, D.)著;甘世安  
注解—西安:世界图书出版西安公司,2005.3

ISBN 7 - 5062 - 7009 - 9

I. 英… II. ①格…②甘… III. 科学技术—英语—词  
汇 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 134066 号

Published by Bloomsbury Publishing Plc, United Kingdom. This edition is  
for sale in the People's Republic of China only and may not be purchased  
for export therefrom.

英语词汇检测·专业学术

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出版发行 世界图书出版西安公司  
地 址 西安市南大街 17 号  
邮 编 710001  
传 真 029 - 87279675  
经 销 各地新华书店  
印 刷 西北大学印刷厂印刷  
开 本 880 × 1230 1/16  
印 张 8  
字 数 170 千字

版 次 2005 年 3 月第 1 版 2005 年 3 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 7 - 5062 - 7009 - 9/H.601  
定 价 18.00 元

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The purpose of this book is to help students learn a common core of vocabulary which will be useful for almost any subject studied at college or university.

## Advice to the Student

### Obtain a Dictionary

Before attempting to use this book, you will need to obtain a good English-English dictionary, such as the **English Dictionary for Students** (ISBN: 1 – 901659 – 06 – 2) published by Peter Collin Publishing, which this workbook has been based on.

### Using your Dictionary

A dictionary is really a long list of individual words, but in normal situations, words are very rarely used on their own, appearing instead together with other words. For this reason, the vocabulary you will learn in this book is presented in example sentences which will help you to **understand** the words, to **remember** them more easily, and to **use** them correctly.

### Doing the Exercises

There are different types of exercises in this book, but one small example will be enough to show you how to use the book. In these two sentences from Unit One, notice first of all that the other words in these sentences show you the grammar of these words — here an adjective and then a verb.

1. Although not exactly identical, the two books are so \_\_\_\_\_ to each other that one writer must have copied much of his book from the other.
2. The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts to help him discuss and \_\_\_\_\_ new policies.

### Working Out the Word or Meaning

Also, notice that the other words in the sentences can help you to guess the meaning of the missing words. In the examples above, we can see from the phrases *not exactly identical* and *copied much of his book* that the adjective in the first example must mean something like *almost the same*. In the same way, because the *policies* mentioned in the second example are described as *new*, the verb in the second example seems to mean *plan or prepare*:

1. Although **not exactly identical**, the two books are so \_\_\_\_\_ ? adj ? \_\_\_\_\_ to each other that one writer must have **copied much of his book** from the other.
2. The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts to help him discuss and \_\_\_\_\_ ? v ? \_\_\_\_\_ **new** policies.

### Sample Answers

With the exercise from which these sentences were taken, the words *similar* (adj) and *formulate* (v), were included in the list of answers. Because of the grammar of these words and their meanings — which we can check in the dictionary if necessary — the completed sentences will look like this:

1. Although not exactly identical, the two books are so **similar** to each other that one writer must have copied much of his book from the other.
2. The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts to help him discuss and **formulate** new policies.

### Keep Your Own Notes

Next, whenever you find out what a new word means, write it into your vocabulary notebook, which you can organise in alphabetical order like a dictionary. With any new word, you should copy either the sentence from this book or the example from the dictionary. This will help you to learn the word.

**Words With Many Meanings**

When you do look in your dictionary, you may find that one word has many meanings. If you compare these, however, you will often find that they are not so different from each other, so try to look for one central meaning.

**Words That Go Together**

Remember also to write down any other words which are often found together with your new word. For example, notice in your dictionary that we normally use the word *to* after the word *similar* (a dependent preposition) and that it is usually *policies*, *plans* or *programs* and so on which are *formulated* (examples of collocations). This information will help you to use the new words correctly.

**To sum up :**

- decide if the word in the example sentence is a verb, a noun or an adjective
- read the other words to help you guess the meaning of the new word
- then if necessary use your dictionary to select a suitable answer
- if possible, choose one central meaning for the word from the dictionary entry
- write down your new word with an example sentence to help you remember its meaning
- note down any dependent prepositions or collocations to help you use the word correctly

## Advice to the Teacher

The purpose of this book is to equip non-native speakers of English at upper intermediate level and above with a core of sub-technical vocabulary relevant to the full range of university subjects.

It is envisaged that this book will be used to supplement an English for Academic Purposes/Study Skills course, at foundation, undergraduate or postgraduate level. It may either be used in class or be assigned for study on a self-access basis.

The vocabulary items presented here are based on research by I. S. P. Nation\* , which culminated in a series of approximately 800 words ranked in sets according to their frequency of occurrence in texts drawn from a number of very different academic subjects.

Since the order of the eleven units presented in this book reflect this ranking, the words in Unit One have a wider range of application than those in Unit Two and so on, which means that students should work through the book sequentially.

Inside the units, each word is presented in an example sentence which aims firstly to provide a context from which students may be able to infer the meaning of the word in question and secondly to give instances of associated words such as collocates and dependent prepositions. This form of presentation will allow students to find out not only what words mean, but also how to use them.

The exercises include gap-filling, word matching, identifying synonyms, matching sentence fragments, and word-completion. In all cases, the style and content of the examples I have written are intended to be typical of language used in academic contexts.

In approaching the exercises, it is vital that students use dictionaries appropriately, and far preferable that they use a English-English learners dictionary rather than a translation dictionary. Similarly, it is important that students do not regard simply filling in blanks as the sole purpose of this book. Instead, students should approach vocabulary learning actively. This means keeping a vocabulary notebook in which they should be encouraged to write an example for each new word, with special attention being paid to any dependent prepositions and collocations.

Although the immediate goal is for students to learn the words here, if it can encourage students to take a more active, thoughtful approach to vocabulary learning, this book will have succeeded in its wider aim.

\* Nation, I. S. P. (1990.) **Teaching and Learning Vocabulary**. Boston, MA: Heinle & Heinle.

## 1a — Fill in the gaps

From the following list, use each word only once to complete the sentences below. Remember that in the case of nouns and verbs you may need to change the form of the word.

arbitrary (adj)	• assign (v)	• context (n)	• criterion (n)	• data (n)
denote (v)	• devise (v)	• formulate (v)	• ignore (v)	• impact (n)
similar (adj)	• summary (n)	• usage (n)	• vertical (adj)	

- Although not exactly identical, the two books are so \_\_\_\_\_ to each other that one author must have copied much of his book from the other.
- The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts to help him discuss and \_\_\_\_\_ new policies.
- It is often possible to guess the meaning of a word from the other words around it — that is to say, the \_\_\_\_\_.
- About 100 years ago, Marconi \_\_\_\_\_ a way of using radio waves for communication.
- In newspapers, the layout of the columns is \_\_\_\_\_, while the rows run across the page horizontally.
- The rise in the number of deaths from AIDS has had a very significant \_\_\_\_\_ on people's sexual behaviour.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of drugs has increased significantly in spite of more severe penalties such as longer prison sentences.
- Students should not try to write down everything they hear in a lecture, but just make a \_\_\_\_\_ of the most important points.
- We use the term "class" to \_\_\_\_\_ groups of people who share the same social and economic backgrounds.
- In one case, a murderer may go to prison for life, while another may be set free: it all seems completely \_\_\_\_\_.
- The new journalist was \_\_\_\_\_ to researching the election promises of the main political parties.
- Before we can judge a government's success, we have to decide the \_\_\_\_\_, such as unemployment, defence or taxation.
- One student failed because he completely \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions on the paper, although they appeared at the top of every page.
- Market researchers use \_\_\_\_\_ such as people's spending patterns as well as information about age and occupation to decide on the most effective marketing strategies.

## 题 解

这是一种常见的选择填空题型。做题时,需要充分考虑语境与题目中的已知信息。这种练习旨在巩固对词汇基本用法的掌握,以达到举一反三的效果。做题时,可不按题目顺序,采取由易到难的方法。

## 思 路

此题型关键在于通过句子语法关系确定空缺单词的词性,以缩小搜索范围;其次,根据相关信息(尤其是连接词及关系副词)和句子语境进一步做出选择。做题时切忌想当然,要充分考虑所有选项,从而进一步验证所选答案。

## 分 析

✎第1题 根据句子语法结构可知,此处需要形容词作表语。根据连接词 although,可知主从句为转折关系,所选词义应与已知信息 not exactly identical (并不完全相同)相反,而与 copied much 含义相当。再根据介词 to 排除其他选项,即可确定选择 similar。

✎第2题 根据句子结构及连词 and 可知空缺词为动词。根据其宾语修饰词 new 可知,空缺词大意为设计或规划某一新事物。故选择范围缩小为 devise 与 formulate 两词。而 devise 强调巧妙地设计或发明某物,与 policies 不搭配,因而最后选择 formulate(设计、规划法令、计划等)。

✎第3题 此题为解释性题目,即上文是对空缺项的一种解释,判断依据为插入语 that is to say。根据冠词 the 可基本确定空缺词为名词,继而根据句子结构可知,其解释为 the other words around it,选项中只有 context(上下文、语境)符合此意。

✎第4题 根据语法结构得知,句子缺少谓语动词。宾语意为一种用无线电波进行交流的方法,因而空缺词意大致为设计、发明。formulate 意为设计、规划一种法令、计划等,且为已选项,故只能选 devise,其意为巧妙的设计某事物,符合题意。

✎第5题 首先确定空缺词为形容词。根据表转折关系的连词 while,可知空缺词含义应与 horizontally(水平地)一词意义相对,因而选择 vertical(垂直的)一词。

✎第6题 根据句子结构及不定冠词 a 可确定空缺词为名词。根据句子内容可知主语与介词宾语之间应为因果关系,故选 impact(影响力)一词,同时,介词 on 进一步从搭配上验证了这一选项。

✎第7题 首先确定空缺词为名词。而 criterion(标准)与 increased(增长)不搭配,可排除此项。根据后半句可知全句大意为“尽管有更严厉的刑罚,某个事实仍有显著增长”,因而排除 data(资料),summary(总结)等词,最后选择 usage(使用)一词。

✎第8题 首先空缺词为名词,根据转折连词 but 可知,空缺词与前半句中 everything 一词相对;再根据已知信息 the most important points(要点),可确定选项 summary(总结)。

✎第9题 根据句子结构,可知空缺词为动词。根据已有信息可知,其宾语(有着相同社会及经济背景的人群)为 class 一词的具体含义,故空缺项大致为“表示、说明”之义,因而选择 denote(表示,为……的名称)。

✎第10题 根据系动词 seem 及副词 completely 可确定空缺词为形容词。前半句后冒号表明后半句是对前面内容的评述,而前半句意为:“有些情况下,一个杀人犯可被判终身监禁,而另一个杀人犯就会被无罪释放”。按逻辑推理意最接近的形容词只有 arbitrary(随意的,非理智的)。

✎第11题 首先,选项中形容词从搭配及题意上均不恰当;其次,选项中的动词均为不及物动词,与介词 to 不搭配,因而空缺词应确定为动词被动态。denote, devise, formulate 等动词与主语 journalist(记者)不搭配,故选择 assigned(分配)。

✎第12题 空缺词为名词。此题关键在于 judge,根据 unemployment(失业),defense(国防),taxation(税收)可知其为空缺项的几个方面,因而选项只集中于 criterion 与 data 两词上,而 data(资料)与 decide(确定)不搭配,故选择 criterion。

✎第13题 根据句子结构得知,空缺词为从句谓语动词。根据 although 可知,空缺词义应与 appeared at the top of every page 相矛盾,从而导致考试不及格。根据搭配关系可确定选项为 ignore(忽视),答案最终选择 ignored(注意时态)。

✎第14题 同第13题,空缺项为名词,指用来决定最有效营销策略的某事物。根据列举项中 information 一词,即可确定选项为其近义词 data(资料)。



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## 1b — Choose the right word

In each of the sentences below, decide which word in bold is more suitable.

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1. During the 1970's and 1980's, it became increasingly **evident**/**visible** that companies in the West were uncompetitive.
2. The United Kingdom **makes**/**publishes** more books than any other country.
3. There has been a major road accident, **involving**/**including** 23 cars and 16 lorries.
4. On the basis of the latest survey, we know that most people have a very **negative**/**bleak** view of politicians and their parties.
5. In many parts of the world, people are becoming more worried about the danger of pollution and its effect on the **environment**/**ecology**.
6. Education experts from France travelled to Japan to **evaluate**/**judge** the secondary school system there.
7. Although it is not very big, the library has an excellent **range**/**variety** of books, journals and other resources for study.
8. Increasingly, the design of buildings is being **adjusted**/**modified** to allow easier access for disabled people.
9. The lack of extra student accommodation **restricted**/**narrowed** the expansion in student numbers which the university was planning.
10. Many students **acquire**/**derive** a great deal of enjoyment and satisfaction from their time at university.
11. Although the world is getting warmer slowly, the increase in temperature **varies**/**fluctuates** from country to country.
12. Following the bank raid, the police **followed**/**pursued** the robbers but were unable to catch them.
13. Assessment on this course **includes**/**consists of** coursework (30%) and examinations (70%).

## 题 解

这种题型只需根据句意找出适当的搭配;但同时需要辨析两个选项在用法及含义上的细微差别。这种练习旨在检验同义词、近义词的辨析能力。

## 思 路

首先应充分理解选项以外的句意,以利于确定词意;其次,找出与选项构成搭配的内容,以缩小辨析范围;最后根据其搭配辨析词义,即可确定选项。不确定时,可借助英语词典或双解词典确定词义。

## 分 析

※第1题 visible多指 noticeable to the eye(肉眼看得见的),所搭配的一般是比较具体的事物;evident指 clear because of evidence(明白的,明显的),多修饰抽象的事物。而竞争力不足正是一种抽象的状况,故选 evident。

※第2题 与选项搭配的词为 books;而 make(做)与 publish(出版)相比显得较为笼统、概括,搭配性不强,故选更具体的词:publishes。

※第3题 句子大意为:发生了一起重大交通事故,……23辆汽车及16辆卡车。选择时需考虑相关事实:a major road accident。include指 to have as a part(包括,是……的一部分),强调所属关系;而 involve指 to cause (sb. or sth.) to become connected or concerned(牵扯,涉及),事物之间的关联;事故及车辆之间不仅仅是所属关系,故选 involving(涉及)。

※第4题 按句意搭配词为 view(观点,看法)。bleak指(of future events) cold, cheerless, discouraging,(未来的事情)没有指望的,令人沮丧的;negative指 doubting or disapproving(怀疑的,否定的)。显然,与 view 搭配的词应为 negative(否定的)。

※第5题 需要考虑的相关词为 pollution(污染)。再辨析两词:ecology指生态,涉及动物、植物、人及周围环境之间的相互关系;environment指人类赖以生存的自然环境。更直接受 pollution 影响的事物应是 environment,而不是更为复杂的 ecology。

※第6题 句意为:法国的教育专家们到日本……它的中学教育体系。选项的宾语为 the secondary school system there。judge指 to form or give an opinion about sb. or sth. 判断,下论断,属瞬间动作;evaluate指 to calculate the value or degree of 评价,评估,强调过程。对教育体系来说,不应是简单的评判是非,而应是对其从各方面进行评价、了解,故选 evaluate。

※第7题 此题的关键在于 not very big 这一短语,由 although 得知,它与选项含义应相反。a variety of 指各种各样的,而 a range of 指一系列的,强调数量及其完整性,含义与 not very big 相对,故选 a range of (一系列的)。

※第8题 需注意的搭配词为 design(设计)。adjust指 to change slightly, esp. in order to make suitable for a particular job or new conditions 强调使适合某一新情况;modify指 to change(sth. such as a plan, an opinion), esp. slightly 修改,变更(计划,观点等)。而 design 即为一种计划,且 adjust 后应跟介词 to,故选 modify(修改)。

※第9题 句意为:额外膳宿设施的缺乏……了这所大学学生数量扩展的计划。选项的宾语为 expansion(扩展)。narrow指 to reduce in size, to limit(缩小,限制);restrict指 to keep within limits(限制,约束)。而 expansion 与 narrow 逻辑不符,故选 restrict。

※第10题 选项的宾语为 a great deal of enjoyment and satisfaction。acquire指 to get for oneself by one's own work, skill, action, etc. (获得,得到),强调通过一定的努力而获得;derive指 to obtain from(得自,由……获得),强调从某处或某事物上获得,与介词 from 连用。通过辨析及句子中 from 的使用可确定选 derive。

※第11题 需要考虑的相关内容是从 country to country。fluctuate指 to rise and fall(波动,变动)强调同一事物的变化;vary指 to have qualities that are not the same as each other(变化,相异),强调几个事物之间的相异之处。从 from country to country 判断可选 varies。

※第12题 follow指 to go after in order to catch(追赶,追查);pursue指 to chase in order to catch, kill etc. (追捕,追击),两者都可与 robbers 搭配,但时间状语为 following the bank raid 指紧随银行遭劫之后,故选项应为迅速追捕之意,因而选择 pursued。

※第13题 本题的关键在于选项与宾语的搭配关系。include是包括之意(参考第3小题);而 consist of 指由……组成,即宾语中的几个部分构成主语这一整体,故 consist of 更符合题意。

## 1c — Finish the sentence

Choose the best ending for each of the sentence extracts below from the list underneath.

1. I like your essay, but I want you to **illustrate** . . .
2. What will the result be if in the future we **assume** . . .
3. Students may be asked to compare many **alternative** . . .
4. The Channel Tunnel between France and England was **constructed** . . .
5. Everyone wants to be happy, but we probably all **define** . . .
6. Many universities now have language centres to **facilitate** . . .
7. Numbers and results are not particularly useful in themselves; we need to **interpret** . . .
8. In spite of warnings about cancer, many Westerners **equate** . . .
9. Advertisers use a variety of **techniques** . . .
10. At first, the police viewed the crimes as **random** . . .
11. It may be the case that no solution is possible, given the **magnitude** . . .
12. Although computers are becoming increasingly **complex** . . .
13. The investigation was stopped because the witnesses could not **identify** . . .

- a. . . theories, from which they have to select the most convincing.
- b. . . happiness in many different ways.
- c. . . that nearly everyone has access to a motor car?
- d. . . the programs they use are becoming much easier to operate.
- e. . . a sun tan with health and youthfulness.
- f. . . the man they had seen commit the robbery.
- g. . . language learning for international students.
- h. . . at a cost of over £8 billion.
- i. . . of this problem.
- j. . . them to understand what they actually mean.
- k. . . events, but realised later that there was a pattern linking them.
- l. . . to persuade consumers to buy products and services.
- m. . . your points by providing some supporting examples.

## 1d — Word substitution

From the list below, choose one word which could be used in place of the language shown in bold without changing the meaning of the sentence. Remember that you may need to change the form or in some cases the grammatical class of the word.

comply with (v)	•	conclude (v)	•	equivalent (adj)	•	guarantee (n)
imply (v)	•	method (n)	•	obvious (adj)	•	presume (v)
proceed (v)	•	require (v)	•	specify (v)	•	sum (n)

1. If a company does not **observe** health and safety laws, it may be fined very heavily if any of its workers are injured. \_\_\_\_\_
2. For many years, \$ 4 was **equal** to £1. \_\_\_\_\_
3. University regulations **state** that students must pass 18 modules to graduate. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Anybody driving a car is **obliged** by law to have insurance. \_\_\_\_\_

5. On the basis of their examination results, it was **clear** that most students had completely misunderstood the first part of the paper. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Many people think that oil will run out in the next 100 years, but they are **assuming** that we will continue to use oil at the same rate as today. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Most electrical products have a one-or two-year **warranty** in case something should be wrong. \_\_\_\_\_
8. One problem facing overseas students is adapting to new teaching **techniques**. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The fact that crime increases when unemployment goes up seems to **suggest** a link between the two. \_\_\_\_\_
10. It will cost an overseas student at least £10,000 per year to live and study in Britain, which is a very large **amount** of money. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The lecturer gave the students a 10 – minute break before **continuing** with the rest of her lecture. \_\_\_\_\_
12. At the end of her talk, the lecturer **finished** with a brief review of the main points. \_\_\_\_\_

## 1e — Choose the best word

For each of the following sentences, choose the best word from *a*, *b* or *c*.

1. In this first assignment, we will \_\_\_\_\_ your work and then give you detailed feedback on how to improve your writing.  
*a. assess*                      *b. judge*                      *c. measure*
2. In a seminar or tutorial, everyone should take part rather than allow one person to \_\_\_\_\_ the discussion.  
*a. overwhelm*                      *b. dominate*                      *c. oppress*
3. Although it is impossible to give a \_\_\_\_\_ age, we believe that the woman was between 25 and 30 when she died.  
*a. definite*                      *b. certain*                      *c. absolute*
4. Rather than try to treat it, the best \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem of poor public health may be to attempt to prevent it.  
*a. way*                      *b. method*                      *c. approach*
5. Surprisingly perhaps, the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ health risk for tourists travelling abroad is actually road traffic accidents.  
*a. potential*                      *b. possible*                      *c. theoretical*
6. Water is made up of two \_\_\_\_\_, namely oxygen and hydrogen.  
*a. sections*                      *b. aspects*                      *c. elements*
7. Computers can be difficult to repair because there may be hundreds of different \_\_\_\_\_ inside.  
*a. components*                      *b. pieces*                      *c. parts*
8. Because Paris is expensive, many organizations pay higher salaries to \_\_\_\_\_ for the high cost of living there.  
*a. compensate*                      *b. adjust*                      *c. redress*
9. Many people were killed instantly at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but thousands more died from \_\_\_\_\_ radiation sickness.  
*a. succeeding*                      *b. following*                      *c. subsequent*
10. The clothing of men and women used to be quite \_\_\_\_\_, whereas today women often wear trousers as well as men.  
*a. distinct*                      *b. diverse*                      *c. distinguished*
11. Research \_\_\_\_\_ that customers want free car-parking when they go shopping.  
*a. claims*                      *b. indicates*                      *c. points out*
12. In political terms, the Middle East is one of the most unstable \_\_\_\_\_ of the world.  
*a. locations*                      *b. places*                      *c. regions*
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ cause of death today in Britain is heart disease, with cancer in second place.  
*a. first*                      *b. prime*                      *c. initial*

## 1c

## 题解

这种题型需运用所有的英语知识,同时又要考虑句子结构、时态与黑体词的相关搭配、语境及句子内部的照应关系等。

## 思路

首先应略读所有题目和选项,这样可以节约分析过程中由于反复寻找而花费的时间;其次,了解已知信息,确定其话题内容,缩小搜寻范围;然后,分析黑体词的可能搭配,分析选项的句式结构,即可确定答案。做题时可不按题目顺序,采取先易后难的做法。

## 分析

※第1题 根据句意可知其话题与写作有关。illustrate 指举例说明某一事物且人称代词应前后保持一致,即选项中的代词应与题目中的 you 一致,最后可确定答案为 m。

※第2题 这一题关键在分析句式,可以看出题目为问句形式,即可基本确定答案为 c;最后只需验证句意是否合理,即看选项是否是一种假设。

※第3题 话题与学生学习有关。根据 many alternative 可知,此处 alternative 应为形容词(否则应为复数),即可确定其后紧跟的词应为可数名词的复数,符合这一要求和结构的只有 a 和 k,而 k 时态与题不符,故选 a。

※第4题 此题是有关英法海底隧道的建设。根据其被动结构可知,其后有两种可能,一种是用连词连接的并列谓语动词,而选项中没有此种结构,故可排除;另一种为各种状语结构,而选项中只有 h 的介词短语符合要求。

※第5题 此题关键在于话题内容。题目前半句意为人人都想幸福,而 define 一词为下定义的意思,及物动词,故后文应是对幸福下定义,因而选 b。

※第6题 话题是有关语言中心的,而 facilitate 是使容易,帮助之意,根据句子内部的照应关系,语言中心应有有助于语言教学或学习等,故选 g。

※第7题 题目中句意为数字与结果本身并不十分有用,我们需要解释……。interpret 后应为宾语,需解释的内容应指上文的 numbers and results,其人称照应为 them,故选 j。

※第8题 前半句内容为尽管被警告会患癌症,很多西方人仍 equate……。equate 的搭配为 equate sth. with sth. 指把……与……等同起来,因而选 e,指把晒黑的皮肤与青春健康等同起来。

※第9题 与广告有关的内容常为消费者,产品,服务等。而 techniques(技巧)应为使用它们的目的,故选择 l。

※第10题 前半句出现 at first,后文应有转折含义,其次根据句子时态可确定答案为 k。

※第11题 此处 given(考虑到)为介词,故下文应为名词结构而非从句,因已有名词 magnitude(重要性),故选项应为其定语。根据 solution 一词可确定选项与问题有关,因而选 i。

※第12题 话题与计算机有关。根据连词 although 可知,选项应为有转折关系的主句,选项中只有 d 为完整句子,且 easier 与 complex(复杂的)相对,programs(程序)与计算机有关,故选 d。

※第13题 根据 investigation(调查)和 witnesses(证人)可知话题与侦破案件有关。identify 的意思是认出、识别,为及物动词,其后应为名词性短语或从句;而 f 中有短语 commit the robbery(实施抢劫),其 f 为名词性短语,因而选 f。

## 1d

## 题解

此题旨在加强对同义词、近义词的掌握。做题时需要充分理解选项词及被替换词的含义及用法,同时应综合考虑句子结构。

## 思路

首先看一遍框内词汇,确保了解每个词的基本含义;其次,做题时应根据句子语境了解黑体词在本句中的确切含义,即可基本确定所选词汇;最后再根据所选词汇的基本用法结合句子结构填写出其正确形式。

## 分析

※第1题 observe 有三个常用意义:1. 观察,2. 庆祝,3. 遵守。根据句意,此处是 observe 与 laws 搭配,可确定本句中其意为遵守,因而取动词短语 comply with(遵守)。

※第2题 句意为有很多年,4美元相当于1英镑。equal 是相当于,等于的意思。方框中只有 equivalent(相等的,相当的)与其同义,且都为形容词,故选 equivalent。

※第3题 句子大意为学校章程规定学生必须修满18门主修课才可毕业。state 意为规定,确定,动词;require 后从句应为虚拟语气结构,故排除;最后只有 specify(明确说明,指明)符合题意。

- ※第4题 根据句意,oblige 为强制,使(某人)有义务(做某事)的意思。选项中只有 require(要求,命令)含义接近。
- ※第5题 此题只需知道 obvious 意为明显的,即可确定它为答案。
- ※第6题 根据句意,可知 assume 是推测,想当然地认为的意思,因而取 presume(推测,姑且认为),其结构应为进行式 presuming。
- ※第7题 根据句意可知 warranty 为保证、担保书的意思,故选名词 guarantee(商品使用保证)。
- ※第8题 根据上下文可知 techniques 是方法的意思,故选 methods(注意单词的复数形式)。
- ※第9题 根据语境可知 suggest 为表明之意,而 imply 意为暗指,暗示,在所有动词选项中含义最接近,故选择 imply。
- ※第10题 amount 是数量的意思,修饰不可数名词 money;选项中表示数量的名词只有 sum(总数,钱数),且修饰不可数名词,故选 sum。
- ※第11题 continue 为常见动词,此题只需知道动词 proceed 为继续进行的意思,即可确定答案为 proceeding(注意形式变化)。
- ※第12题 根据句意,此处 finished 为以……结束的意思,且其状语为对要点的简要回顾;因而,这里它的含义相当于 concluded(过去式)。

## 1e

## 题解

此题型需同时考虑句子语境、选项的搭配关系,以及对近义词的辨析。排除法是基本的做题方法。

## 思路

首先要理解每个选项的基本含义,理解句中已知信息的内容;最后根据搭配关系及句中已知信息通过对比、排除做出选择。

## 分析

- ※第1题 assess 指 to judge the quality or worth of(评定质量或价值);judge 指 to form or give an opinion about sth. (判断、断定);measure 指 to find the size, length, amount, degree, etc. in standard measurements(度量)。
- ※第2题 overwhelm 指 to defeat or make powerless(制服);dominate 指 to have the most important place or position (in)(居主位);oppress 指 to rule in a hard and cruel way(压迫)。上半句提到 everyone should take part,每个人都应参与,也就是说不让其他人占据全部讨论机会,因而没有压倒、压迫之意,故选 dominate。
- ※第3题 definite 指 without any unclarity(确切的,清楚的);certain 指 established beyond all doubt or question(确定的,无疑的);absolute 指 not allowing any doubt(确定的,确实的)。certain 与 absolute 都强调某事是不容置疑的,而此处指一个具体的数值,即年龄,故选 definite。
- ※第4题 三词均有方法的意思,approach 强调系统的、有步骤的方法;way 后搭配一般为 to do sth. 或 of doing sth.;method 后搭配一般为 for doing sth.;approach 后搭配为 to sth. 或 to doing sth.,故选 approach。
- ※第5题 首先根据句意排除 theoretical(理论上的);其次,possible 指 that may or may not happen 也许的,可能的;potential 指 not at present active or developed, but able to become so 潜在的,故选 potential。
- ※第6题 本句含义清楚,即水的组成为氧元素和氢元素。首先排除 aspects,指所分析事物的不同方面;其次,sections 指 a part of a larger object, place, etc. 可分割的部分,区域;elements 指化学元素,故选 elements。
- ※第7题 此处所选内容指计算机元件。首先排除 pieces 即(从某一固体上掉落或折断的)碎片;其次,parts 指组成某一整体的部分;components 指某一机器或系统所必需的成分、部分,所以应选 components。
- ※第8题 compensate 指 to provide(sb. or sth.) with a balancing effect for some loss, 补偿,赔偿;adjust 指 to change slightly in order to make suitable for sth. 调整,使适应;redress 指 to put right(a wrong, injustice, etc.) 改正,更正。根据句意,可确定此处为补偿的意思,且介词搭配为 for, 故选 compensate。
- ※第9题 succeeding 指继任的,继位的,与题意不符;following 指 next, 即(顺序上的)其次的;subsequent 指 coming after sth. else as a result of it 随后的,强调因果关系。而句中核辐射疾病是由于前一事件所导致,故选 subsequent。
- ※第10题 根据后半句,即男女现在都可穿裤子的内容和转折连词 whereas 可知,过去男女着装差别很大,故首先排除 diverse 即多样化,各种各样,因其与后半句未形成对比;其次,distinguished 指卓越的,杰出的,与题意不符;distinct 指分别的,不同的,故选 distinct。
- ※第11题 此题关键在于找出与 research(研究)相搭配的动词。claim 指 to declare to be true,(某人)自称,声言某事,与 research 不搭配,故排除;point out 指 to draw attention to (sth. or sb.) 指出,使注意;indicate 指 to make clear 表明,故选 indicate。
- ※第12题 首先排除 locations(适合某一活动的地点、位置);place 多指发生某事的地方,且含义笼统;regions 指地区、区域,符合题意,故选 regions。
- ※第13题 first 强调次序;prime 指 first in importance 主要的,首要的;initial 指 which is the beginning of 最初的,起初的。根据句意可知,心脏病是导致英国人死亡的第一因素,癌症为第二位,因而,两者为程度之分而非次序之分,故选 prime。

## 1f — Make a collocation

Start by reading through the sentences below. Then take one word from the box on the left and combine this with one from the box on the right to make a collocation. For example, valid can be joined with reason. (Note that more than one pairing may be possible and also that some words appear more than once.) Then try to match your combinations with the spaces in the sentences below.

put forward • ultimate • establish  
reverse • initial • analyse • new  
valid • new • tense • leading  
marital • minimum • constant

status • concept • responsibility • results  
the verdict • role • atmosphere • reason  
temperature • a hypothesis • a link  
requirement • dimension • results

1. If you submit work late, you will lose marks and may even be given a fail grade, unless you have a \_\_\_\_\_ such as illness.
2. One travel company is now advertising a completely \_\_\_\_\_ in tourism: flights into outer space by rocket.
3. At the bottom of the ocean, the water remains at a \_\_\_\_\_ irrespective of changing weather conditions at the surface.
4. The growth of China will add a \_\_\_\_\_ to the economic and political situation in the Far East.
5. Students are expected not just to describe what they have done but also to \_\_\_\_\_ when they write a research report.
6. Investigators have been able to \_\_\_\_\_ between childhood illnesses and industrial pollution.
7. Following the demonstrations by thousands of students, there was a very \_\_\_\_\_ in the capital, with many choosing to leave the city and head for the countryside.
8. Unfortunately, although the \_\_\_\_\_ were very promising, the project failed in the long run because of a lack of interest.
9. Engineers have played a \_\_\_\_\_ in improving our health by giving us clean water supplies, perhaps more so than doctors.
10. The Managing Director may run the company, but \_\_\_\_\_ rests with the Board of Directors.
11. On the form, please give your name, nationality, address and indicate your \_\_\_\_\_.
12. When some scientists originally \_\_\_\_\_ known as global warming, the idea was not taken seriously, and yet today it is accepted by nearly everyone.
13. In some instances, a Court of Appeal may \_\_\_\_\_ reached at the first trial and released somebody who has been wrongly held in prison.
14. Most universities require international students to have an IELTS score of 6 (equivalent to a TOEFL score of 550) as a \_\_\_\_\_ for English language competence.

## 题 解

此题考察对搭配的灵活运用能力,需利用上下文提供的已知信息确定所选搭配的词性、结构等。

## 思 路

首先搞清左右两方框中单词的词意,尽量指出熟悉的搭配;其次,充分理解句意,找出相关的已知信息,如连词、介词、其他搭配等;然后根据已知信息确定所选主要词汇的词性及可能的词选,再考虑其搭配,最后综合考虑,确定答案。

## 分 析

※第1题 根据结构可知,所选主要词汇为名词,根据句意,通过排除法可确定其为右框的 reason 一词,而其搭配应为一形容词;而左框的形容词中,与 reason 搭配,且符合句意的只有 valid 一词,指(理由、论点等)站得住脚的,故最后确定为 valid reason。

※第2题 同第一题,空白处仍为形容词+名词的结构。首先根据句意可确定形容词为 new,且太空旅行还未成为一种已实现了的、常见的旅游项目,因而选 concept(概念)一词。

※第3题 后半句句意可确定其意与空白处含义相反,且根据句子结构可知,空白处为形容词+名词结构,故可先确定形容词为 constant(不变的、恒定的),再根据 weather conditions 可确定其相关词为 temperature,故答案为 constant temperature。

※第4题 首先,空白处仍为形容词+名词的结构,根据句意及逻辑搭配,可确定其形容词为 new,再根据与 add 的搭配关系,可排除其他名词而选 dimension(特点、方面),故选 new dimension。

※第5题 首先,确定空白处第一词为动词,与描述有递进关系的动词可确定为 analyse(分析)。由于 analyse 为及物动词,因而第二词应为名词,而与分析及研究都搭配的词只有 results,故答案为 analyse results。

※第6题 首先可根据结构基本确定空白处为动宾结构;其次,根据 between... and... 结构可确定名词结构为 a link(联系);根据主语 investigators(调查人员)可知这一联系应为一新发现的事物,可在 put forward 与 establish 两项中选择,而 link 与 put forward(提出)不搭配,故动词应为 establish(确立)。

※第7题 首先确定空白处为形容词+名词结构;其次根据 demonstrations(示威游行),及很多人离开城市到乡下去这些已知内容可先确定形容词为 tense(紧张的);再根据句意及 tense 的搭配不难确定名词为 atmosphere。

※第8题 根据结构可确定空白处为形容词+名词的结构。根据转折连词 although 可知空白处形容词含义应与 in the long run 相对,因而确定形容词为 initial(最初的);而与 the project 相关,且与 promising(有希望的,有前途的)相搭配的名词可根据排除法确定为 results。

※第9题 只要对常用短语有一定掌握,很容易根据 play a... in 结构确定空白处名词为 role,即 play a role in (在……中起到作用)。根据后半句:可能比医生更为如此,即可确定形容词为 leading(主要的,最重要的)。

※第10题 首先确定句子缺少主语,且宾语 the Board of Directors 为一权力组织,与权力含义相近的选项为 responsibility;其次根据句子含义可知经理只能管理,而决策权在于公司,因而形容词为 ultimate(最终的)。

※第11题 语域信息很重要,此处与填表格有关,做题者脑中应浮现自己填表格的相关情景,且列举出的内容都为个人的基本信息,因而可确定形容词为 marital(婚姻的);进而根据 marital 在此语境中的通常搭配可确定名词为 status。

※第12题 首先确定空白处为动宾结构,根据 originally(最初)可选择 put forward 或 establish;根据句子结构, the idea 应与空白处名词词义相近,可选择 concept 或 hypothesis,而 global warming(全球升温)是一个具体的内容而不是一个抽象笼统的概念,因而排除 concept。

※第13题 根据句子结构,可确定空白处为动宾结构。根据 court(法庭)这一语境可确定相关词为 verdict(判决)。并列谓语内容为释放被错误关押的人,且 Court of Appeal 指上诉法庭,故空白处可能的含义为改变原来的判决,与此含义接近的词只有 reverse(改变,取消)。verdict 为可数名词,且其后有定语从句,故应在它之前加定冠词 the,最后答案为 reverse the verdict。

※第14题 空白处为介词宾语,其中心词应为名词。根据 require 一词可选出空白处名词为 requirement;如果对雅思或托福稍有了解,就可知这里对英语语言能力要求所提到的分数并不是高分,故可确定 requirement 的前置定语为 minimum(最小,最少)。



## 2a — Fill in the gaps

From the following list, use each word only once to complete the sentences below. Remember that in the case of nouns and verbs you may need to change the form of the word.

achieve (v) • automatic (adj) • conceive (v) • create (v) • ensure (v)  
 equilibrium (n) • manipulate (v) • mathematics (n) • innovative (adj)  
 period (n) • precede (v) • section (n) • series(n) • stable (adj) • tradition(n)

1. In order to be successful, some politicians \_\_\_\_\_ other people to get what they want.
2. Japanese and Korean companies have invested heavily in the UK, \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of new jobs.
3. The Internet was first \_\_\_\_\_ of as a way of linking computers in the USA together.
4. Serious unrest and rioting \_\_\_\_\_ as a result of the decision to ignore the result of the election.
5. Since consumers are always demanding new products, companies which can be \_\_\_\_\_ are more likely to succeed.
6. Most planes today are controlled not by human pilots but by a computer system known as an \_\_\_\_\_ pilot, which is even responsible for taking off and landing.
7. Most employers insist that their employees have qualifications in English and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Some academics have argued that standards have been falling because more students are \_\_\_\_\_ first class degrees.
9. Over a \_\_\_\_\_ of twenty years, the economy grew at an average of 8% per year.
10. The price of a product will not change if there is \_\_\_\_\_ between the supply and the demand for that product.
11. By \_\_\_\_\_, wedding guests in most cultures give presents or money to the newly-married couple.
12. In addition to the regular lectures, we have a \_\_\_\_\_ of public lectures given by guest speakers from other universities.
13. Although the arrival of coffee in Britain \_\_\_\_\_ that of tea, it is the second drink which is the more popular today.
14. Reports are usually divided into separate \_\_\_\_\_ with headings such as 'Findings' and 'Conclusions'.
15. After a very difficult night, his blood pressure became \_\_\_\_\_ again and his family were allowed to visit him.