

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试

词汇、 语法 与完形填空高分突破

> 由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写,内容系统、权威深入剖析命题原则与解题技巧,精解最新真题 荟萃专家智慧,启迪备考,提高考生综合应试能力

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在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试

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北京大学 清华大学 北京外国语大学

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前言

本书根据国家教育部制订的最新版《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》编写,基于多年参与阅卷和办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、重点及命题思路,编写了这套在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试辅导丛书。

本书的特色如下:

一、名师主笔,内容权威,信息最新最全

本书的主编都是在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的首席主讲专家,他们常年工作在教学培训第一线,具有相当丰富的辅导和教学经验,深谙命题规律和出题动态,集合清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学等名校的权威讯息,浓缩成本书。

二、紧密联系最新考试动态,以真题为纽带

本书紧紧联系当前的考试动态以及最新形式与政策,注重实际操作演练,以真题为纽带,编写了足量的同步辅导与强化训练习题,贴近考试真题难度和深度。

本书以重点、难点和疑点为突破,系统、全面地对大纲规定的知识点从多方位、多角度进行解析。通过同步练习题的复习,考生可以牢固掌握词汇、语法与完形填空的相关内容,融会贯通,举一反三,为最后赢得高分打下坚实的基础。

本书除了习题本身贴近在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试真题以外,还详述应试技巧。考生只要认真阅读本书,深入理解并熟悉各种题型和熟练运用各种解题技巧,就一定能够在考试中取得理想的成绩。

本书严格按照新修订的考试大纲的有关要求组织编写,覆盖全部考试大纲的要点和考试项目。遵循技巧讲解与训练相结合的原则,分析各种题型命题趋势和走向。本书为考生提供了在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试所必需的英语知识,以及如何提高英语应试能力、如何掌握和应用科学的解题思路、如何强化实践、如何提高成绩等方法,从而帮助考生增强应试信心,获取高分成绩。

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处在所难免,诚望广大读者批评指正。

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是应试技巧。考生只要认真阅读本书,深入理解并熟悉各种题型和熟练运用各种

FIRST SERVICE AND THE SERVICE PROPERTY AND THE SERVICE AND THE

要点和考试项目。难循扑巧讲解与训练相结合的原则 分析各种解现合调结验和

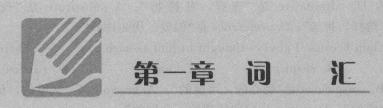
走向。本书为考生提供了在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试所必需的英语知

民,以及如何提高英语应试能力、如何掌握和应用科学的解题思路、如何强化实

(、如何提高成绩等方法,从而帮助考生增强应诚信心,获取高分成绩。

由于时间仓促、错误和继續之处在所难免,诚望广大读者批评指正

循着



第一节 考试要点与答题技巧点拨

本部分共设 10 题,每题 0.5 分。形式为单句选择填空。要求考生根据句意从所给的四个备选答中选出最佳答案,填入空白处,使句子完整。

考牛应掌握本考试大纲词汇表中所规定的英语词汇量和需要达到的应用程度,即:

- (1) 领会式掌握 4500 个英语单词和 500 个常用词组;
- (2) 复用式掌握其中 1800 个左右的常用单词和 200 个常用词组;
- (3) 掌握一定数量的常用词缀,并能根据构词法和语境识别常见的派生词。

这类题主要测试词义和搭配。词义测试可分为辨析词形和词义均相近的词、词形相近但词义不同的词、词义相近但词形不同的词、词义相近但有褒贬义之分的词、词义相近但有词义轻重之分的词以及词义相近但有主客体之分的词。搭配可以是动词、名词、形容词的搭配。

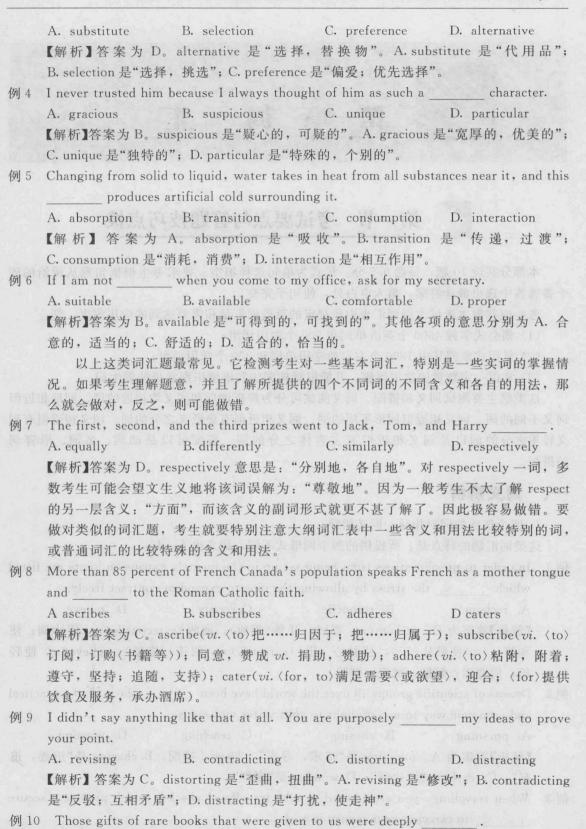
一、词义辨析

1. 四个选项的词形相异, 词义相异

	这类词汇题的特点是: 所提供的四个词形式不同, 词义也不一样。
例 1	In order to prevent stress from being set up in the mental, expansion joints are fitted
	which the stress by allowing the pipe to expand or contract freely.
	A. reclaim B. reconcile C. rectify D. relieve
	【解析】答案为 D。reclaim(vt. 要回; 开垦〈荒地〉; 回收); reconcile(vt. 使协调; 使
	和解; 〈to〉使顺从〈于〉, 使甘心〈于〉); rectify(vt. 纠正, 修复); relieve(vt. 使轻
	松, 使宽慰; 缓解, 减轻, 解除)。
例 2	
	and economic way to use sunlight to split water molecules.
	A. pursuing B. chasing C. reaching D. winning
	【解析】答案为 A。pursuing 是"追求,寻求",与 goal 搭配; B. chasing 是"追逐,追
	赶"; C. reaching 是"达到"; D. winning 是"赢得"。
例 3	

to carrying your money in cash.





第一章。词 汇上公司、国际公安部队工作用个公安司即将公理工 A. appreciated B. approved C. appealed D. applied 【解析】答案为 A。四选项的含义分别为: A."对……表示感激欣赏,意识到"; B. "赞成,称许,批准"; C."诉诸,呼吁,要求; (作品等)有感染力"; D."请求,申 请,运用,应用"。 2. 四个选项的词形相异,词义相近 此类词汇题的特点是: 所提供的四个词形式不同,含义相似。在使用时,考生极 易混淆。 例 11 Many old people in the cities find themselves unable to get used to the rapid alumn of city life. An way was a superior of city life. An way a superior of city life. A. rate B. speed C. step D. pace 【解析】答案为 D。所给的四个选项词义接近, pass rate"通过率", exchange rate"汇 率", inflation rate"通货膨胀率", rate 最常见的词义为"率"; at a speed/a rate of 100km an hour"以每小时 100 公里的速度", speed 的词义是"速度", 在该搭配中, rate 和 speed 同义; walk with slow steps"行走缓慢", step 意为"脚步"; only a few paces/steps away"只几步之遥", 这里的 pace 和 step 可替换; the pace of life"生活的 节奏",这正是本句上下文所需要的词义。故答案为 D。 例 12 They have got everything ready to make a across the Atlantic. A. trip B. travel C. voyage D. journey 【解析】答案为 C。voyage 的意思是:"航行"。以上词汇题所提供的四个词的含义很 相似,均有"旅行"之意,但它们各有侧重。trip是指娱乐性的旅行,travel是指到各 处旅行, voyage 是指航行, journey 是指到某地去旅行。根据题意, 特别根据 Atlantic(大西洋)一词,得出 C. voyage 为正确选择。要解好此类词汇题,考生在复习时一 定要注意区别一些容易混淆的同义词,现列出一些形式不同,意思相似的词: environment, surrounding, circumstances, atmosphere; pace, rate, speed, rhythm. 例 13 Many types of rocks are from volcanoes as solid, fragmentary material. A. ejected B. injected C. propelled D. flung 【解析】答案为 A。eject(vt. 驱逐, 逐出; 喷射, 排出; 弹出); inject(vt. 注射药液 等,给……注射;注入,引入,投入); propel(vt. 推进,推动;激励,驱使); fling (vt. 〈用力地〉扔,掷,丢;使扑,使投身)。 (vt. 〈用力地〉扔,掷,丢;使扑,使投身)。 例 14 The person who this type of approach for doing research deserves our praise. A. generated B. originated C. speculated D. manufactured 【解析】答案为 B。generate(vt. 生成,产生(光、热、电等); 引起,导致); originate(vt. 创造, 创始, 开创); speculate(vt. 推测, 推断); manufacture(vt. 〈大量〉 例 15 Hill slopes are cleared of forests to make way for crops, but this only

Crisis. tadr 免责、选 onuses 是预答用常用 sumes 中观的个边。A 代象容别种】

A. precedes B. prevails C. ascends D. accelerates 【解析】答案为 D。 precede(vt. 在……之前, 先于); prevail(vi. 流行, 盛行; 〈over〉



获胜,占优势; $\langle on, upon \rangle$ 说服,劝说,诱使); ascend(vi. 渐渐上升,升高 vt. 攀登,登上); accelerate(v. $\langle 使 \rangle$ 加快, $\langle e \rangle$ 增速)。B项是非及物动词,后面又没跟介词,故肯定错误。

3. 四个选项的词形相似,词义相异

此类词汇题的特点是:	所提供的四个	讨形式相似,	但含义不同。
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例 16 The new currency will get into ______ soon. (2003 年试题)
A. circuit B. circulation C. circular D. circle
【解析】答案为 B。 A 选项中 circuit 词义是"电路",常用的搭配是 integrated circuit (集成电路); B 选项的 circulation 词义为"循环或流通",常见的搭配有 be in circulation 表示状态,而 sth. gets into circulation 或 put sth. into circulation 则表示动态,意为"(使)开始流通或循环"; C 选项的 circular 常作形容词,故不可能用于介词 into 之后; D 选项的 circle 词义是"圆",如 draw a circle。所以,无论从搭配还是从词义

例 17 Mr. Brown gradually _____aknowledge of the subject.

A. required B. inquired C. achieved D. acquired

【解析】答案为 D。acquire 的意思是: 后天获得(知识, 技能等)。以上词汇题所提供的四个词除 achieve 外, 其他两个看上去都极为相似, 但它们却是意义迥异的词。require 意思是"要求", inquire 与 enquire 同义, 意思是"询问", 它常与 about 连用, 构成短语, 意思是"询问有关……的情况", acquire 的意思是, "获得(知识, 技能等)"根据题意, 特别是 knowledge 一词, 得出正确选择 D。以上这类词汇题出现的频率比较高。要做好这类词汇题, 考生在复习时应格外注意那些形式相似, 但意思截然不同的词。比如: distribute, contribute, attitude, sure, ensure, insure, assure, base, basis。

例 18 This new laser printer is _____ with all leading software.

A. competitive B. cooperative C. compatible D. comparable 【解析】答案为 C. competitive(a. 竞争的, 比赛的; 好竞争的, 求胜心切的; 〈价格等〉有竞争力的); cooperative(a. 有合作意向的, 乐意合作的; 合作的, 协作的); compatible(a. 兼容的; 能和睦相处的, 合得来的); comparable(a. ⟨with, to⟩可比较的, 类似的; 比得上的)。

二、固定搭配

固定搭配以动词、形容词与副词、介词构成的词组居多,在考题上以考副词和介词为主。这种题需要考生平时多下功夫积累常用词组,并注意归纳,比较其中的介词、副词搭配,增强题感。

例 1 The captain of the ship _____ the passengers that there was no danger.

A. assured B. ensured C. secured D. insured

【解析】答案为 A。四个选项中 assure 的常用搭配是 assure sb. 后接 that 从句,是让某人对某件事情放心的意思; ensure 常用的结构为 ensure sth, ensure that 从句和 ensure sb. sth.; 而 insure 则常用于 insure sb. /sth. against sth. 结构中, 意为给某人或



某物上保险。secure 虽然词形相近,但词义完全不同,最容易排除。所以,无论从词 义还是搭配来看,正确选项都应为 A。 Market Mar Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies with low accident rates plan their 例 2 safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them and active. The property of th C. mobile D. diverse A. alive B. vivid 【解析】答案为 A。keep sth. alive 是固定词组, 意思为"使……继续有效, 使……继续 发挥作用",用在文章中语义通顺。keep与 vivid(生动的), mobile(移动的)和 diverse (多种多样的)都不构成固定搭配,故应排除。 例 3 He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity. A. for B. against C. of D. towards 【解析】答案为 B。当名词 insurance 表示"保险,保护"之意时,后面搭配的介词为 against,类似的句子还有: I bought some more locks as an additional insurance against burglary. 我又买了些锁作为额外的防范措施。 例 4 contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a completely agricultural. A. On B. With C. For D. By 【解析】答案为 D。by contrast 为固定词组, 意思是"相比之下"。 例 5 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 . The many takes of the state of A. capable B. suitable C. efficient D. fit 【解析】答案为 A。空格后的 of 表示只有选项 A. capable 能用在此处。suitable 与 to 或 for 连用,如: This wine is not suitable to my taste. 这酒不合我的胃口; fit 与 for 连 用; efficient 意思为"有效率的",显然不符合题意。 This view, however, is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists history and economics, have shown two things. A. at B. in C. about D. for 【解析】答案为 B。specialist(专家)是与 specialize 对应的名词形式。 例 7 The discussion was so prolonged and exhausting that the speakers stopped for refreshments. A. at large B. at intervals C. at ease D. at random 【解析】答案为 B。at intervals 是"不时,时时"。A. at large 是"逍遥法外;未被捕获"; C. at ease 是"自在,合适"; D. at random 是"任意,随机"。 In no country Britain, it has been said, can one experience four seasons in 例 8 the course of a single day. A. other than B. more than C. better than D. rather than 【解析】答案为 A。other than 表示"除了……"之意。more than: 多于……。better



than: 好于……。rather than: 而不是,表转折关系。

例 9 A lorry _____ Jane's cat and sped away.

A. ran over B. ran into C. ran through D. ran down 【解析】答案为 A。四个词组的含义分别为: A. "(水)溢出, 扼要复述, 匆匆浏览, 辗 讨"; B. "撞倒, 偶然碰见"; C. "匆匆跑着穿过, 匆匆处理, 挥霍"; D. "用完, (人) 逐渐无力,撞倒"。选择 A 项,取"辗过"之意。

三、复习应试策略

英语水平的高低在一定的程度上与你的词汇量的大小有关。很难说一个掌握 800 个词 汇,能流利交流的美国人的英语水平很高。如果一篇400字的英语文章上有大约几十个生单 词的话,肯定会影响你对整个文章思想的把握。考试也是如此。如果你的词汇量达到了大纲 的要求,并且还能掌握大纲词汇的引申和外延意思,那么在做题时就会相对比较顺手。

(一) 以大纲为基准

在复习时,我们应该以大纲词汇表为"纲"来记忆单词,同时记住每个大纲词汇的多个引 申意义,而不只是该词的核心意义。许多词有不少的引申意义,名词的抽象意义和复数名词 的外延意义。我们一定要做到知其然,还要知其所以然。

(二) 优化单词记忆方法 salata sa

单词的记忆方法很多,其中有一个方法经过了很多人的实践和论证,行之有效,考生可 以借鉴:包围圈记忆法。很多考生每天都记单词,并且每天都从头开始背,这样的话,从头 到尾的周期要花很长,而且不能有效地记住单词。考生不妨拿到词汇表,先浏览一遍,用铅 笔勾出自己不会的、生疏的单词,以后就专门背记这些生单词。当这些"生单词"对你来说也 比较熟悉以后,然后测试一下自己,不看这些单词的中文,将这些单词中的"生单词"再勾出 来,再各个击破。这样,"包围圈"就越来越小了,直至你能全部掌握。然后,再把整个词汇 放在一起记忆,再进行第二轮……如果你能坚持这种方式记忆单词,相信你的词汇量会"疯 长"。GRE 的考试中,词汇量达到一两万,许多考生就是通过这种方法,渡过了难关。

(三) 注意全面扩充词汇量

要扩大词汇量,还要广泛地阅读大量的英文材料,如报刊和杂志等。每每遇到新单词,都要 耐心地把它记下来,特别是注明它的多种意思,积少成多,然后用上述的方法进行记忆,这样下 来的话,你也就成了"词汇专家",对于在职攻读硕士学位英语考试,"just a piece of cake!"



精讲精练 600 题

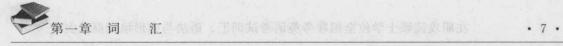


1.	He failed to carry out some of the provisions of the contract, and now he has to	al	8 10
	the consequences.		

A. answer for B. run into

C. abide by D. step into

2. The wealth of a country should be measured the health and happiness of its peo-



ple as well as the m	naterial goods it can produ	ice. 100 100 A	
A. in line with	B. in terms of	C. in regard to	D. in case of
3. I tried very hard to	persuade him to join our	groups but I met wit	th flat
A. disapproval	B. rejection	C. refusal	D. decline
4. It is strictly	that access to confiden	tial documents is der	nied to all but a few.
A. secured	B. forbidden	C. regulated	D. determined
5. Ms. Breen has been	living in town for only o	one year, yet she see	ms to be with
everyone who come	s to the store.	ls. criterion	
A. accepted	B. admitted	C. admired	D. acquainted
6. To survive in the i	ntense trade competition	between countries,	we must the
qualities and varieti	es of products we make to	the world market d	emand.
A. improve	B. enhance	C. guarantee	D. gear
7. It is well-known that	at the retired workers in o	our country are	free medical care.
A. entitled to	B. involved in	C. associated wi	th D. assigned to
8. Your kindness in gi	ving to the cons	ideration of the above	e problem will be highly
appreciated.			
A. importance	B. advantage	C. priority sed	D. authority
	y certain that sr		
A. transactions	B. privileges	C. subsidies	D. substitutes
10. Peter will	as managing director w	hen Bill retires.	
A. take off	B. take over	C. take to	D. take up
11. One of the wrong	notions about science is	that many scientific	discoveries have com-
about			
A. accordingly	B. accidentally	C. artificially	D. additionally
12. Jack to t	he manager for the mistal	kes he had made.	
A. excused	B. pardoned	C. forgave	D. apologized
13 scientists	s have observed increased	pollution in the water	er supply.
	B. Later		
14. This watch is	to all the other water	ches on the market.	
A. superior	B. advantageous	C. super	D. beneficial
15. Fresh fruits and ve	egetables are generally les	s expensive when the	ey are in
	B. need and most		
16. We can surely	all difficulties that	may come up.	A. firm.
A. get on	B. come over	C. get over	D. come across
17. He very	quickly after his illness.		
A. recovered	B. discovered	C. uncovered	D. covered
	satellite in the heavenly		
	B. by any means		
19. The good harvest	the price of stra	wberries.	



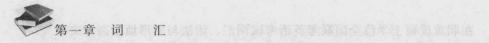
	A. brought down B. cut out C. arose from D. added to
20.	Most great artists are exceptionally people.
	A. sensitized B. sensitive C. senseless D. sensory
21.	He came back later, which time they had left.
	A. after B. by mobile and C. from D. for the second of
22.	Giorgio, now fifteen, and Lucia, also in her teens, were reaching the of their
	5. Ms. Breen has been hving in rown for only one years yet she seems to Landseloba
	A. crisis B. criterion C. causality D. credibility
23.	At first Jackie prayed, frozen in fear, but gradually his terror curiosity.
	A. put up with B. lived up to C. did away with D. gave way to
24.	The International Olympic Committee rejects the accusations that Beijing's budget-cut-
	ting move mightits preparation for the games.
	A. degrade B. deliberate C. deploy D. defend
25.	The Eskimo is perhaps one of the most trusting and considerate of all Indians but seems
	to be welfare of his animals. The welfare of his animals.
	A. critical about B. indignant at C. indifferent to D. subject to
26.	The chairman of the board on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good work-
	ers the firm can no longer afford to employ.
	A. compelled B. posed C. pressed D. tempted
27.	It is naive to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced
	A take off - 12 and a rake over Carake to 12 and a distribution
	A. for long B. in and out C. once for all D. by nature
28.	Using extremely different decorating schemes in adjoining rooms may result in
	and lack of unity in style. The style will be supplied that the style of the style
	A. conflict B. confrontation C. disturbance D. disharmony
29.	The Timber rattlesnake is now on the endangered species list, and is extinct in two east-
	ern states in which it once at notal 2 g been and borosed avail status is a second sec
	A. thrived B. swelled C. prospered D. flourished
30.	However, growth in the fabricated metals industry was able to some of the de-
	cline in the iron and steel industry.
	A. overturn B. overtake C. offset D. oppress
31.	Because of its intimacy, radio is usually more than just a medium; it is
	A. firm B. company C. corporation D. enterprise
32.	The earthquake happened in south Xinjiang on Feb. 24. This killed
	266 people.
	A. causality B. collapse C. calamity D. crater
33.	The world-famous British Museum which houses a(n) collection of valuable
	books, paintings, works of arts, etc. attracts millions of visitors every year.
	A. immersible B. miscellaneous C. overwhelming D. unified

34. The private detective, having received new information from a confidential source, nar-
rowed down the of his enquiry into the case.
A. aspect B. sphere C. dimension D. scope
35. Smith failed to for the deficit in the company's bank balance.
A. check B. account R. C. quest D. prepare
36. He became aware that he had lost his audience since he had not been able to talk
around one topic. I WILL WAR A AND RIM THE STREET ON A STREET AND THE
A. coherently B. initiatively C. flexibly D. pointedly
37. The farmers were more anxious for rain than the people in the city because they had
Sal more at 但
A. danger B. stake C. loss D. threat
38. I felt to death because I could make nothing of the chairman's speech.
A. fatigued B. tired C. exhausted D. bored
39. When the engine would not start, the mechanic inspected all the parts to find what was
take off 效思是"气力机等3起飞",B项的 take over 意思是"接替。接任"。C.预的 mke Tabis 思
A. wrong B. trouble C. fault D. difficulty
40. Your advice would be valuable to him, who is at present at his wit's end.
A. exceedingly B. excessively C. extensively D. exclusively
性、所以、手具性 正面相 accidentilly 资为产意外地。 假然是" C 可能
答案解析

- 1. 【解析】答案为 A。answer for 是"对······负责"。B. run into 是"陷入,碰到"; C. abide by 是"遵守"; D. step into 是"进入,走进"。
- 2.【解析】答案为 B。本题意为"衡量一个国家的财富,既要根据一个国家生产的物质又要根据该国人民的健康和幸福"。in terms of 的意思是"根据,按照"; in line with 的意思是"跟…—致,符合"; in regard to 的意思是"关于"; in case of 的意思是"假使……,万—……"。四个选项中只有 B 项与题意相符。
- 3.【解析】答案为 C。本题意为"我竭力劝他加入我们的团体,但遭到断然的拒绝"。四个选项中,refusal 的意思是"拒绝";disapproval 的意思是"不同意,不赞成";rejection 的意思是"拒绝,抵制";decline 的意思是"婉言谢绝"。flat refusal 系固定搭配,意为"断然拒绝"。因此正确答案为 C。
- 4.【解析】答案为 B。本题意为"拒绝一些人接触机密文件是被严格禁止的"。四个选项中, forbidden 的意思是"禁止"; secure 的意思是"保证,获得"; regulated 的意思是"管理,控制,调节"; determine 的意思是"决定,确定,限定"。根据题意,正确答案为 B。
- 5. 【解析】答案为 D。本题意为"布林女士在城里仅仅生活了一年,但她似乎认识到该店来的每一个人"。 D 项的"acquaint 使认识,使了解"符合题意。如: You must acquaint yourself with your new duties. (你必须熟悉你的新任务)。其他三项"accept 接受,承认;admit 招收,承认;admire 钦佩,赞美,羡慕"都与题意不符。
- 6.【解析】答案为 D。本题意为"为了在国家之间激烈的贸易竞争中幸存下来,我们必须使我们生产的产品的质量和品种适应世界市场的需求"。D 项的"gear to 使适应"符合题意。



- 如: Education should be geared to children's needs. (教育应适合学生们的需要)。其他三项 "improve 改善; enhance 提高,增进,增强; guarantee 保证,担保"都不正确。
- 7.【解析】答案为 A。本题意为"众所周知,我国的退休工人有权享受免费医疗"。A 项的 "be entitled to 被授予……的权利",如:This ticket entitles you to a free lunch. (凭此券你可免费吃一顿午餐)。其他三项"be involved in 参加,参与; be associated with 与……有联系; be assigned to 被分配给"都不正确。
- 8.【解析】答案为 C。本题意为"如果您优先考虑以上问题,我们将深表谢意"。固定搭配 give priority to 的意思"优先……"; importance 的意思是"重要性"; advantage 的意思是"有利条件"; authority 的意思是"权力,权限,许可"。四个选项中只有 C 项符合题意。
- 9.【解析】答案为 B。本题意为"大企业享受小企业享受不到的特别待遇"。B 项"privilege 特权,特别待遇"符合题意,如:Education should not be considered to be a privilege in a modern society.(在一个现代社会中,受教育不应该被看成是一种特权)。其他三项"transaction 交易; subsidy 补助金,津贴; substitute 代用品"都不正确。
- 10.【解析】答案为 B。本题需要弄清楚以 take 为中心的四个动词短语的意思。A 项的 take off 意思是"(飞机等)起飞", B 项的 take over 意思是"接替,接任", C 项的 take to 意思是"逃去某处;对·····产生好感;逐渐习惯于做·····", D 项的 take up 意思是"继续"。根据题意, B 为正确答案。
- 11.【解析】答案为 B。本题是一道形近词辨析题。A 项的 accordingly 意为"相应地;因此,所以,于是"。B 项的 accidentally 意为"意外地,偶然地"。C 项的 artificially 意为"人造地;造作地,虚假地"。D 项的 additionally 意为"另外地,附加地"。根据题意,B 为正确答案。
 - 12.【解析】答案为 D。 D 项 apologized,表示"向某人道歉……",为正确答案。
- 13. 【解析】答案为 D。 A"Late"形容词,表示"迟的,迟到的"; B"Later"是副词,表示"后来,以后"; C"Latter"为形容词,表示"后面的"; D"Lately"是副词,表示"最近",根据题句中所用的现在完成时结构,可知 D 项为正确答案。
 - 14.【解析】答案为 A。本题考查比较的特殊用法。"be superior to""优越于……"。
- 15.【解析】答案为 C。"in sale"无此搭配,应为"on sale",表示"出售,拍卖","in need"表示"需要的","in season""(水果等)应时的,时令的","in time"表示"及时地,准时地"。根据题意应选 C 项。
- 16. 【解析】答案为 C。 A 项 get on 表示"进展,相处", B 项 come over 表示"过来;改变(立场),出现(某种表情)", C 项 get over 表示"克服,恢复", D 项 come across"表示(偶然)碰见,(越过……)来到,(偶然)发现"。
- 17. 【解析】答案为 A。A 项 recover"恢复(健康)", B 项 discover"发现", C 项 uncover "揭示", D 项 cover"覆盖"。
- 18. 【解析】答案为 D。 A 项 by all means 表示"一定", B 项 by any means 表示"无论如何", C 项 by every means 用得较少, 意为"竭尽全力", 相当于 by all means, D 项 by no means"决不"。
- 19. 【解析】答案为 A。 A 项 bring down 意为"使下降", B 项 cut out 意为"剪除, 删掉", C 项 arise from"由……引起"; D 项 add to"增加"。根据题意, A 为正确答案。



- 20.【解析】答案为 B。A 项 sensitized 是动词 sensitize(使敏感)的过去分词, B 项 sensitive"敏感的, 敏锐的", C 项 senseless"无感觉的, 无意义的", D 项 sensory"感觉(器官)上的"。
- 21. 【解析】答案为 B。by 与时间搭配表示时间的限时。本句相当于"By the time he came back later, they had left"。B 选项正确。
- 22.【解析】答案为 A。本题空格处是说到了他们的青春转折期。A 项"crisis 决定性时刻,危机"符合题意。其他三项"criterion (批评判断的)标准,依据,规范; causality 因果关系; credibility 可信性"都不正确。
- 23. 【解析】答案为 D。本题空格处是说他的恐惧逐渐转为好奇。D 项"gave way to 让路,让步"符合题意。如:As day gives way slowly to night. (白天渐渐转为黑夜)。其他三项"put up with 忍受,容忍; lived up to 实践,做到; did away with 废除,弄死"都不正确。
- 24. 【解析】答案为 A。本题空格处是说预算减少的措施可能会有损为奥运所做的准备。 A 项"degrade (使)降级, (使)堕落, (使)退化"符合题意,如: You degrade yourself when you tell a lie. (说谎会贬低自己的身份)。其他三项"deliberate 商讨; deploy 展开,配置; defend 防护,辩护,防卫,[律]作……的辩护律师"都不正确。
- 25. 【解析】答案为 C。 indifferent to 是"对……漠不关心"。A. critical about 是"对……挑剔", B. indignant at 是"对……感到气愤", D. subject to 是"易受……的"。
- 26. 【解析】答案为 C。 pressed 在这里是"强加"的意思。A. compelled 是"强迫",是及物动词,B. posed 是"摆姿势",D. tempted 是"引诱;尝试"。
- 27. 【解析】答案为 C。once for all 是"一劳永逸"。A. for long 是"长久"; B. in and out 是"里外"; D. by nature 是"本质上"。
- 28. 【解析】答案为 D。 disharmony 是"不协调"。A. conflict 是"冲突"; B. confrontation 是"对抗"; C. disturbance 是"干扰"。
- 29.【解析】答案为 A。thrived 是"兴旺; 茁壮成长"。B. swelled 是"膨胀, 肿胀"; C. prospered 是"发达"; D. flourished 是"茂盛; 盛行"。
- 30.【解析】答案为 C。offset 是"抵消, 弥补"。A. overturn 是"打翻; 颠覆"; B. overtake 是"赶上,超过"; D. oppress 是"压迫,挤压"。
- 31. 【解析】答案为 B。 company 在本句中作"同伴, 伙伴"解。A. firm 与 C. corporation 都作"公司"解; D. enterprise 是"企业"。
- 32.【解析】答案为 C。本题意为"2 月 24 日新疆南部发生地震,这场灾难使 266 人丧生"。 calamity 的意思是"灾难",符合题意。如:A hurricane would be a calamity for this low-lying coastal region. (对于这地势很低的海滨地区,飓风将是一场灾难)。其他三项"casualty 伤亡; collapse 倒塌,崩溃; crater 火山口,弹坑"都不正确。
- 33.【解析】答案为 B。本题意为"由于收藏了各种各样的珍贵书籍、绘画和工艺品等,世界著名的不列颠博物馆每年吸引了数百万游客"。miscellaneous 的意思是"各种各样的",符合题意。如:a miscellaneous editions(多种版本)。其他三项"immersible 可浸入水中的; overwhelming势不可挡的; unified 统一的"都不正确。
- 34.【解析】答案为 D。本题意为"由于通过秘密途径获得新的线索,那名私人侦探缩小了调查此案的范围"。scope 的意思是"范围",如: an investigation of wide scope(大规模的调



查)。其他三项"aspect 方面,外表; sphere 领域; dimension 方面,重要性"都不正确。

- 35.【解析】答案为 B。本题意为"史密斯未能说明该公司亏损的原因"。account 的意思是"说明,解释",其后接 for。如:I want you to account for each sum of the money you spent. (我要你说明你所花掉的每一笔钱的用途)。check 的意思是"控制,检查";quest 的意思是"追求,探索";prepare 的意思是"准备"。四个选项中只有 B 项符合题意。
- 36.【解析】答案为 A。本题意为"他意识到自己失去了听众,因为他未能把一个问题讲清楚"。coherently 的意思是"连贯地,表达清楚地"。initiatively 的意思是"初步地"; flexibly 的意思是"灵活地"; pointedly 的意思是"尖锐地,中肯地"。四个选项中只有 A 项符合题意。
- 37. 【解析】答案为 B。at stake 是"在危险中, 生死攸关"。A. danger 是"危险", 不与 at 搭配; C. loss 是"损失, 丧失", 与 at 搭配时, 应说 at a loss, 意思是"不知所措"; D. threat 是"威胁", 不与 at 搭配。
- 38.【解析】答案为 D。felt bored 是"感到厌烦",全句意思是"因为我对主席的讲话不知 所云,所以感到厌烦极了"。A. fatigued 和 C. exhausted 都指身体疲倦。B. tired 可指身体疲倦,也可指精神上厌烦,但后面不接介词 to。
- 39.【解析】答案为 C。at fault 是固定搭配, 意思是"出故障, 出差错"。A. wrong 是"错误的", 是形容词, 不与 at 搭配; B. trouble 与 in 搭配; D. difficulty 也与 in 搭配, 不与 at 搭配。
- 40. 【解析】答案为 A。exceedingly 是"非常", 修饰 valuable, 意思恰当。B. excessively 是"过多地"; C. extensively 是"广泛地"; D. exclusively 是"专门地"。

2

"重要"。在1979年的1980年,
1. I'd 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. take into account B. account for C. make up for D. make out
2. He was when he heard the unexpected news, but I finally convinced him.
A. incredible B. inevitable C. incredulous D. indifferent
3. We had a marvelous holiday. Only the last two days were slightly by weather.
A. damaged B. enhanced C. spoiled D. diminished
4. NASA is casting a wider net in the space shuttle investigation as to what caused the space-
craft to swing out of control and moments before it was to land.
A. disassemble B. disembark C. disintegrate D. disinherit
5. The joys of travel, having long the disabled, are opening up to virtually anyone
who has the means.
A. omitted B. missed C. neglected D. discarded
6. Fewer and fewer of today's workers expect to spend their working lives in the same field,
the same company. 测力 《本图图象》 amounts adopted bearing a Michigan
A. all else B. much worse C. less likely D. let alone
7. When he finally emerged from the cave after thirty days, John was pale.
A. enormously B. startlingly C. uniquely D. dramatically