

研究生入学考试 英语词汇专项复习指南 (1999)

主编 陈民惠 严旭阳



人大版考研

中国人民大学出版社



读考研书 找人大社

1	1999 年研究生入学考试政治理论课复习指南	主编 何 伟	22.00 元
2	1999 年研究生入学考试政治理论课复习导本	主编 李淮春	26.00 元
3	1999 年研究生入学考试政治题型分析及模拟题	主编 索爱群	18.00 元
4	1999 年研究生入学考试时事政治复习指南(10 月出版)	王晓峰 编著	8.00 元
5	研究生入学考试英语复习指南(1999)	主编 谢振元	37.00 元
6	研究生入学考试英语词汇复习指南(1999)	主编 谢振元	35.00 元
7	1999 年硕士研究生入学考试英语必备	主编 王长喜	36.00 元
8	1999 年硕士研究生入学考试英语词汇必备	主编 王长喜	38.00 元
9	1999 年研究生入学考试英语模拟题及题型分析	主编 袁秉政	21.00 元
10	1999 年硕士研究生入学英语考试应试指导	主编 张锦芯	35.00 元
11	1999 年硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题集	主编 张锦芯	32.00 元
12	1999 年硕士研究生入学考试英语阅读复习指导	主编 朱乐奇	20.00 元
13	1999 年研究生入学考试英语短文写作及汉英翻译指南	刘鸿飞 孙艺之 编著	22.00 元
14	研究生入学考试英语词汇专项复习指南(1999)	主编 陈民惠等	25.00 元
15	研究生入学考试英语阅读理解专项复习指南(1999)	主编 陈民惠等	28.00 元
16	1999 年硕士研究生入学俄语考试指南(大学四级)	钱晓惠 编著	20.00 元
17	1999 年硕士研究生入学日语考试指南(大学四级)	易友人 编著	25.00 元
18	博士研究生入学考试英语词汇必备	陈文兴 编著	18.00 元
19	1999 年理工类硕士研究生入学考试数学复习指南	主编 赵达夫	32.00 元
20	1999 年理工类硕士研究生入学考试数学题型分析与模拟试题	主编 赵达夫	23.00 元
21	1999 年研究生入学考试数学模拟题及题型分析	主编 葛严麟	25.00 元
22	1999 年经济学硕士入学考试数学复习指南	主编 严守权	20.00 元
23	经济学硕士入学考试数学解题方法辨析(修订本)	傅维潼 编著	18.00 元
24	经济学硕士入学考试政治经济学复习指南(修订本)	主编 包仁	16.00 元
25	经济学硕士入学考试西方经济学复习指南(修订本)	主编 姚开建	21.00 元
26	1999 年法学法律硕士研究生入学考试复习指南	主编 刘文华	30.00 元
27	1999 年研究生入学考试西医综合科目复习指南	主编 于吉人	35.00 元
28	1999 年研究生入学考试中医综合科目复习指南	主编 赵百孝等	32.00 元
29	研究生招生问答(第三版)	北京高唐文化咨询服务中心编	15.00 元
30	在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考指导(修订版)	主编 张锦芯	45.00 元

31	MBA 工商管理硕士入学考试辅导教材(第二版)·语文分册	尹振海等	21.00 元
32	MBA 工商管理硕士入学考试辅导教材(第二版)·逻辑分册	朱煜华	21.00 元
33	MBA 工商管理硕士入学考试辅导教材(第二版)·数学分册	胡显佑	21.00 元
34	MBA 工商管理硕士入学考试辅导教材(第二版)·管理分册	王凤斌	21.00 元
35	MBA 工商管理硕士入学考试辅导教材(第二版)·英语分册	王长喜	25.00 元
36	MBA 报考指南	杨 杜	21.00 元
37	《1999 年研究生入学考试政治考前串讲》音带(文科)12 盘	索爱群等主讲	96.00 元
38	《1999 年研究生入学考试政治考前串讲》音带(理工科)10 盘	索爱群等主讲	80.00 元
39	《1999 年研究生入学考试英语考前串讲》音带 10 盘	张锦芯等主讲	80.00 元
40	《在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考考前串讲》录像带 5 盘	张锦芯等	600.00 元
41	《在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考考前串讲》录音带 10 盘	张锦芯等	80.00 元
42	《在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考听力练习》录音带 4 盘	张锦芯等	32.00 元
43	《硕士研究生入学考试英语词汇速记》录音带 10 盘	美国专家	80.00 元
44	《在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考词汇速记》录音带 10 盘	美国专家	80.00 元
45	《考研英语特别快车》光盘 1 张	人大专家	98.00 元
46	《MBA 入学考试考前串讲(语文、管理、英语)》录音带 12 盘	人大专家	96.00 元
47	《MBA 入学考试考前串讲(数学、逻辑)》录像带 4 盘	人大专家	480.00 元
48	《MBA 入学考试辅导学校》光盘 2 张	人大专家	140.00 元

汇款地址:北京市海淀路 157 号

邮编:100080

开户银行:北京城市合作银行双榆树支行

账号:201110632—75

税 号:110108H52628207

电 话:(010)62512821 62513586(批销) 62515351 62511783(邮购)

传 真:(010)62515249

目 录

第一部分 考研英语词汇复习重点

第一章 考研词汇的辨析	(3)
第一节 同义词词义辨析	(3)
第二节 近义词词义辨析	(16)
第三节 反义词词义辨析	(28)
第四节 近形词词义辨析	(39)
第五节 多义词词义辨析	(50)
第二章 考研动词词组	(62)
第一节 大纲中的动词词组表	(62)
第二节 动词词组分类解析	(67)
第三节 可分性动词词组测试与注释	(70)
第四节 不可分性动词词组测试与注释	(73)
第五节 既可分又可分及一些特殊的动词词组测试与注释	(79)
第三章 考研词汇的搭配关系	(83)
第一节 动词的搭配关系	(83)
第二节 名词的搭配关系	(91)
第三节 形容词的搭配关系	(99)
第四节 习惯用法	(106)
第四章 考研词汇与语法的有关对应关系	(115)
第一节 呼应关系	(115)
第二节 一致关系	(124)
第三节 顺序关系	(133)
第四节 逻辑语义关系	(142)
第五章 构词法	(153)
第一节 构词法概述	(153)
第二节 词根词缀表	(156)
第六章 考研词汇猜词技能	(179)
第一节 根据上下文猜测词义	(179)
第二节 利用语法知识猜测词义	(183)
第三节 运用构词知识猜测词义	(184)
第四节 运用逻辑关系猜测词义	(185)
第五节 利用常识猜测词义	(186)

第六节 利用排除法	(186)
第七节 考研词汇猜词试题及注解	(187)

第二部分 考研词汇全真模拟试题

第一章 词汇填空题型全真模拟试题及详解	(201)
第一节 全真模拟试题	(201)
第二节 试题详解	(214)
第二章 词汇猜测试题及详解	(229)
第一节 猜词试题	(229)
第二节 试题详解	(233)

第三部分 考研英语词汇分类速记

名词	(243)
动词	(280)
形容词	(292)
副词	(306)
代词	(310)
其他词类	(311)
多性词	(313)

第一部分

考研英语词汇复习重点

提要与提示

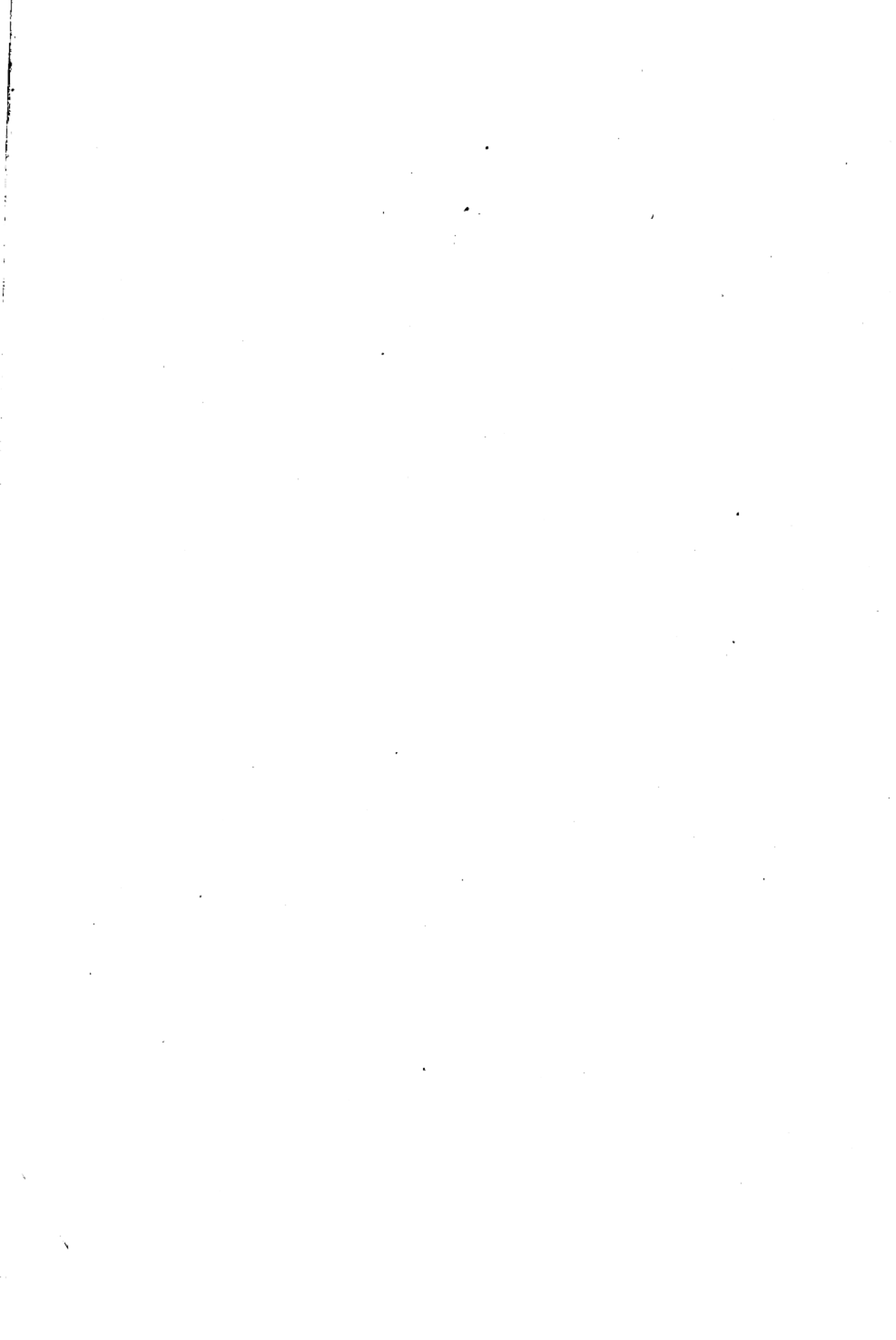
通过对历年考研英语试题的分析，我们发现，对考生英语词汇的考核，除了认知和掌握大纲词汇表中的词汇及其词组外，重点在于考核考生以下三个方面的内容：

一、词、词组的用法与辨析，特别是近形、近义词及词组在语义和用法上的差异。许多考生只是识记单词或者词组，是难以应对此类考题的。

二、词的搭配及其语法对应关系。这是考生容易忽视的重要内容，也是在语句层面上考查考生对词汇运用的熟悉程度。

三、猜词能力。这种能力是衡量考生阅读理解能力强弱的重要标志，而阅读理解题型在考研英语试卷中的分值最高，所以在本书中，我们特别专列一章，并作为词汇复习重点之一。

在本部分编写过程中，除了系统地进行分析以外，主要采用试题测试的方式，目的在于通过对试题的解答，加强考生对这些重点内容的复习效果。



第一章 考研词汇的辨析

从近几年考研的试卷结构来看,以词汇为手段检测考生的语言能力和交际能力是命题的主要特点。词汇辨析的出题形式包括动词、名词、形容词、副词、介词、连词、代词及短语的辨析。所以,词汇辨析是考生不可忽视的一个重要方面。

根据国家教委 1997 年公布的《硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》中有关词汇的要求,考生需熟练掌握 3200 个左右常用单词及短语;认知 2000 个左右次常用单词及短语。根据近几年来考研英语试题词汇部分的统计结果,词汇填空的出题方式有:1. 备选答案为同义词或近义词;2. 备

选答案为反义词;3. 备选答案为近形词;4. 备选答案为相互关系不大的多义词。备选答案为同义词或近义词在近 5 年词汇填空中平均占 14.62%。备选答案为相互关系不大的多义词占词汇填空很大比例,平均为 34.66%。而备选答案为近形词的这类考题只是近年来才出现。

本部分内容通过对考研大纲中出现的常用同义词、近义词、反义词、近形词和多义词作出具体的辨析、比较、例解,使考生能在词汇辨析方面具备较强的能力,掌握一定的解题技巧,以便在考研词汇填空部分取得较好成绩。

第一节 同义词词义辨析

一、例题、答案与题解

1. When travelling, you are advised to take travellers' checks, which provide a secure ____ to carrying your money in cash. (1996 年全真考研题)
A. substitute B. selection
C. preference D. alternative
2. The pollution question as well as several other issues is going to be discussed when the Congress is in ____ again next spring. (1996 年全真考研题)
A. assembly B. session
C. conference D. convention
3. He has failed me so many times that I no longer place any ____ on what he promises. (1997 年全真考研题)
A. faith B. belief
C. credit D. reliance
4. We should always keep in mind that ____ decisions often lead to bitter regrets. (1995 年全真考研题)
A. urgent B. hasty

C. instant D. prompt

1. D 四个词均有选择、挑选的含义。A. substitute(代替者,代用品)。B. selection(挑选出来的人或物)。C. preference(选择,偏爱物)。D. alternative(二者或两者以上择一;取舍,抉择)。题干的逻辑含义为旅行时在现金和旅行支票之间更好的选择是支票。因此 D 最符合题意。
2. B A. assembly(会议,集合)。B. session(尤指立法机关、机构的会议)。C. conference(指正式的、有许多人或许多国家代表参加讨论或磋商某一严重问题的会议)。D. convention(常指政府或某政治团体举行的会议,也可以指州级或国家级会议,由各级私人组织的当地分支机构的人员参加。这些分支机构包括专业团体、社会俱乐部或商业集团等)。根据题干中介词 in 可速排除 A、D 两项。而 in conference 意为:会谈,磋商,并无“开会”之意,因而惟有 B 为正确答案。全句意思是:“明春举行的国会会议上将再次对污染及其他几个问题进行讨论。”
3. D 据题意,引处须填入一个含有信任、信赖之意的词,而四个选项 faith、credit 和 reliance 均有“trust”之意,故应注意从惯用搭配方面入手。四

个选项的惯用搭配分别为: I have faith in his ability. This has shaken my belief in doctor. I place full credit in the government abilities. I place complete reliance on his judgement. 题干中已有介词“on”, 故 D 为正确答案。全句意思是: “他多次辜负了我的期望, 我不再相信他做出的任何承诺。”

4. B A. urgent (紧迫的, 常指事物迫在眉睫, 必须马上采取行动作出处理, 否则可能要出事)。B. hasty (仓促的, 轻率的, 常指作出的决定或采取的行动考虑不周, 以致引起一些问题, 甚至导致严重后果)。C. instant (瞬间的, 立即的)。D. prompt (迅速的)。上述四个词, 都有“时间短”的共同含义, 但根据上下文, B 与题意相符, 故 B 为正确答案。

二、同义词词汇填空试题汇编

- In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated and where many household tasks are shared to a greater or lesser extent, notions of male ____ are hard to maintain.
A. privilege B. predominance
C. prevalence D. priority
- Tree ____ are used to make boats while the branches are used as firewood.
A. stems B. trunks
C. roots D. twigs
- The association exists to ____ the consumer against unscrupulous traders.
A. protect B. defend
C. guard D. shield
- You should ____ to what you are good at, and not trying and do something you are not familiar with.
A. stick B. insist
C. persist D. keep
- The plane was ____ because of a suspected bomb in the luggage compartment.
A. deferred B. delayed
C. postponed D. suspended
- There is a good arts coverage in the newspaper but not much political ____.
A. definition B. description

- interpretation D. commentary
- He had been working for thirty - six hours without breaking. He would be ____ and sent to hospital if he didn't stop.
A. weary B. tired
C. worn out D. exhausted
- With so many areas of woodland being cut down, a lot of wildlife is in ____ of losing its natural habitat.
A. peril B. threat
C. risk D. menace
- Despite the continuing recession, the government has asked people to keep ____ with its reforms.
A. reliance B. faith
C. trust D. confidence
- That those big powerful cars ____ too much fuel is the very reason that he would not like to buy them.
A. use up B. expend
C. utilize D. consume
- Jeans tend to ____ when you wash them, so you need to buy them one size too large.
A. shrink B. narrow
C. lessen D. shorten
- He doesn't earn a large salary, but it's ____ to meet the needs of his wife and children.
A. enough B. adequate
C. sufficient D. abundant
- I must return the dictionary to the store as a few pages of it are ____.
A. short B. needing
C. lacking D. wanting
- I think it's very sad that houses have had to be ____ so that a supermarket can be built.
A. destroy B. damage
C. demolish D. abolish
- If you tell someone's ____, you discover what will happen to them in the future for example by looking at the lines on their hands or using a special set of cards.
A. fate B. fortune
C. luck D. chance

16. I often go to the beautyshop near the post office because the owner doesn't ____ more for a hair-cut and blow-dry.
A. ask B. cost
C. demand D. charge
17. He resented people poking their hands into his private ____.
~~A. business~~ B. matter
C. event D. affairs
18. All these activities have helped to ____ mutual understanding between the two neighbouring countries.
A. quiken B. advance
C. promote D. accelerate
19. He was brought to consciousness when the doctor had ____ artificial respiration.
A. employed B. exploited
C. utilized D. applied
20. You have the ____ of working hard and being successful or of not working hard and being unsuccessful.
A. selection B. choice
C. alternative D. option
21. In recent years, scientific and technological developments have ____ changed human life on our planet, as well as our views both of ourselves as individuals in society and of the universe as a whole.
A. drastically B. fiercely
C. severely D. dramatically
22. This is the ____ piano on which the composer created some of his greatest works.
A. actual B. genuine
C. real D. original
23. Joe likes eating too much but he isn't very ____ about the food he eats.
A. special B. peculiar
C. particular D. unusual
24. When the new system of measurement is introduced many old people will find ____ of yards to metres difficult.
A. change B. transformation
C. reform D. conversion
25. Tourism has ____ this once unspoiled coastline.
A. destroyed B. ruined
C. harmed D. damaged
26. The zebra is a wild African horse with black and white ____.
A. strip B. band
C. stripes D. line
27. Toby ran ____ to his mother because he had fallen and cut his knees.
A. roaring B. barking
C. rattling D. howling
28. Those countries had forged an ____ against Germany, Italy, Japan in world war II.
A. union B. unity
C. alliance D. partnership
29. They prolonged their visit to the countryside to enjoy its impressive wide ____.
A. views B. nature
C. scenes D. scenery
30. They always kept on good ____ with their next door neighbours.
A. friendship B. relations
C. associations D. terms
31. A child who does well in exams is always ____ on to do better.
A. encouraged B. inspired
C. spurred D. elated
32. All the police officers were ____ with shields to defend themselves against the rioter.
A. repaired B. installed
C. assembled D. equipped
33. He said the reason he'd ____ his baby daughter so violently was because she wouldn't stop crying.
A. shivered B. vibrated
C. waved D. shaken
34. ____-free goods are luxury goods bought in special shops in airports, on ships, on which you don't pay government tax.
A. Tax B. Rate
C. Rent D. Duty

35. The police offered a ____ for any information about the robbery.
A. tip B. prize
C. reward D. bonus
36. A doctor would take the Hippocratic oath and swore that he would try to save life and to follow the standards set for the medical ____.
A. occupation B. profession
C. job D. career
37. The government won't even ____ the existence of the economy crisis in their country.
A. confess B. concede
C. admit D. acknowledge
38. The Local Authority ____ a great amount of money to provide for the orphanage's upkeep-ing.
A. granted B. allowed
C. gave D. permitted
39. Drastic decisions must be taken to ____ traffic accidents, traffic congestion and air pollution.
A. diminish B. decrease
C. reduce D. dwindle
40. Scientists believed that giraffes developed long necks because they had to ____ to reach the leaves of tall trees for food.
A. extend B. prolong
C. stretch D. hold
41. You should direct your attention to what is hap-pening in your own ____ before minding our business.
A. court B. field
C. garden D. backyard
42. We don't accept the theory as there is still no ____ evidence that supports it.
A. operative B. efficient
C. effective D. valid
43. He wanted his death to be quick and sudden. He didn't want to be ____ on for ages with everyone waiting for him to die.
A. living B. surviving
C. lingering D. staying
44. The interests of both parties may not be ____, but they do overlap considerably.
A. similar B. like
C. alike D. identical
45. The boss warned Mary that she must be ____ in job, or that she would be fired.
A. precise B. opportune
C. punctual D. in time
46. The ____ of this story for children is that broth-ers and sisters shouldn't quarrel.
A. morality B. virtue
C. doctrine D. moral
47. I won't describe the wonderful meat dishes that we had in France, because it might ____ the veg-etarians among us.
A. harm B. offended
C. disgust D. discontent
48. Is there any scientific ____ that a person's char-acter is reflected in their handwriting?
A. facts B. reason
C. evidence D. proof
49. The police have ____ that he must have left his apartment yesterday evening and been robbed and killed.
A. inferred B. deduced
C. understated D. implied
50. I didn't realise your husband was here, I hope I'm not ____.
A. invading B. intruding
C. breaking D. interrupting
51. The channel has always been the supreme ____ to swimmers; a test of ability, endurance, luck and bravery.
A. competition B. examination
C. contest D. challenge
52. To answer the demand for low - cost alarm sys-tem that can be easily ____, several companies now made alarms that are specially designed for do - it - yourself.
A. repaired B. equipped
C. installed D. assembled
53. In choosing the seeds for sowing, be sure to ____ those that are mouldy.

- A. deny B. refuse
C. reject D. decline
54. Her diamond necklace ____ brilliantly under the spotlights.
A. glows B. dazzles
C. glitters D. flashes
55. He was warned that anyone caught ____ an offence will be punished.
A. doing B. making
C. performing D. committing
56. Museums should not just cater for the latest ____, but have more long - term aims.
A. trend B. fancy
C. style D. fashion
57. The lights along the runway had been lit to ____ the plane in to land.
A. steer B. lead
C. direct D. guide
58. Have you been in ____ with anyone with the disease?
A. contact B. touch
C. feel D. association
59. The little boy showed a strong dislike for the food as it had a ____ taste.
A. peculiar B. curious
C. odd D. strange
60. He can't be ____ with much responsibility yet, he is still very inexperienced.
A. depended B. relied
C. trusted D. believed
61. He was found guilty on three charges of ____ the speed limit.
A. surpassing B. overrunning
C. exceeding D. excelling
62. Should the opportunity ____. I'd love to go to Paris.
A. come B. rise
C. arise D. happen
63. As he walked along the coast, he could feel the ____ air on his face.
A. wet B. humid
C. damp D. moist
64. A ____ of scandals and relations has undermined the government over the past years.
A. continuation B. repetition
C. succession D. continuity
65. He hadn't hesitated a moment, he ____ immediately to which he wanted.
A. made up his mind B. determined
C. decided D. resolved
66. The meadows along the river were ____ with buttercups, daisies and dandelion.
A. scattered B. sprayed
C. sprinkled D. seperated
67. He bought a pair of ____ shoes which fell apart after two weeks.
A. modest B. low - priced
C. cheap D. inexpensive
68. America's ____ budget for sending food, medicine and equipment to less developed countries is many times less than what Americans spend on diet.
A. help B. aid
C. assistance D. support
69. Selma is rather ____ that she hasn't had her exam results yet, and she can't even fall asleep at night.
A. troubled B. worried
C. bothered D. disturbed
70. ____ dictates that it's the man who asks the woman to marry him and not the reverse.
A. Tradition B. Custom
C. Convention D. Rule
71. In this part of the city, you can see ancient and ____ buildings next to each other.
A. comtemporary B. current
C. present D. modern
72. The UN Serurity Council has established a no - fly ____ into which aircraft are not permitted to fly.
A. area B. district
C. region D. zone
73. She only caught a fleeting ____ of the driver of the getaway car, but she doubted she would rec-

- ognize him if she saw him again.
 A. glimpse B. glance
 C. sight D. look
74. The ____ to the coat would take a long time, thus the tailor refused.
 A. change B. variation
 C. alteration D. revision
75. I was being carried between grassy banks where ____ sprinkled with buttercups sloped to the river.
 A. lawn B. common
 C. pasture D. meadow
76. Several athletes were disqualified from the event after testing positive for illegal performance - ____ drugs.
 A. strengthening B. enhancing
 C. advancing D. furthering
77. Will it convince people that capital punishment is worse or better than ____ for life?
 A. penalty B. imprisonment
 C. jail D. prison
78. Pollution has ____ the surface of the stonework on the front of the cathedral.
 A. changed B. decayed
 C. rotted D. spoilt
79. No one would like to do business with the company because they never ____ the time of delivery of goods.
 A. assure B. ensure
 C. guarantee D. promise
80. By the time we reached the opposite ____, the boat was sinking fast.
 A. beach B. bank
 C. shore D. coast
81. She was shot by a sniper when she went out ____ firewood.
 A. in search of B. searching for
 C. looking of D. seeking for
82. He then started writing his own music, ____ international fame with the music and lyrics for a play.
 A. getting B. achieving
 C. obtaining D. acquiring
83. He had ____ his purpose to improve the country's system of education.
 A. accomplished B. finished
 C. completed D. reached
84. The minister of Foreign Affairs ____ the Secretary General of Security Council to discuss the settlement of the dispute.
 A. called at B. called on
 C. dropped in D. visited
85. We ____ meeting a lot of opposition to our new plan for traffic control.
 A. hope B. expect
 C. wish D. anticipate
86. The noise of the car ____ the birds and the whole group flew up into the air.
 A. astonished B. startled
 C. surprised D. amazed
87. He is a man of ____, not words. He is more effective doing things than thinking about and discussing them.
 A. action B. act
 C. deeds D. performances
88. Passengers are required to ____ their seats to the normal positions when the plane are taking off or landing.
 A. suit B. adjust
 C. adapt D. fit
89. Second - rate acting and ____ plot which familiar to everyone contrive to make this one of the dullst film releases this year.
 A. tiresome B. gloomy
 C. dreary D. tedious
90. They noted that special manner of walking which was ____ to her alone.
 A. queer B. odd
 C. strange D. peculiar
91. The Japanese, with their love of simplicity and order, find cluttered interiors ____.
 A. offensive B. objectionable
 C. uneducated D. uncultivated
92. The very essence of civil liberty consists in the

- right of every individual to claim the protection of laws, whenever he receives an ____.
- A. damage B. ruin
C. destruction D. injury
93. The poet has ____ fame all his life, but he has never experienced it.
A. pursued B. followed
C. chased D. sought
94. We must ____ difficulties strategically while paying full attention to them tactically.
A. sneer B. scorn
C. despise D. condemn
95. The ____ headlights of the approaching car was so bright as to make the cyclist impossible to see the road.
A. glowing B. glittering
C. dazzling D. flashing
96. Although she has ____ great achievements during her four - year term as prime minister, she has to face the severe criticism for her mistakes from the opposition party.
A. finished B. achieved
C. accomplished D. completed
97. Vietnam military costs ____ economic weaknesses in the United States, which cleverly exported its inflation abroad.
A. reinforced B. strengthened
C. accelerated D. intensified
98. During an earthquake, the great part of damage and loss of life has been ____ collapse of buildings and the effect of rockslides, floods, fire, diseases, and other phenomena resulting from earthquakes, rather than from the quakes themselves.
A. due to B. owing to
C. by reason of D. on account of
99. One Sunday morning the local post office ____ an important special delivery letter to my home, though it was addressed to me at my office.
A. delivered B. presented
C. submitted D. transferred
100. Now there are sophisticated tests which can ____ poisons in the tiniest amount - not even enough to kill a mouse.
A. discern B. ascertain
C. detect D. locate

三、同义词词汇填空试题题解

1. A privilege, “特权”。predominance, (数量、力量上的)优势; prevalence, 普遍、流行; priority, 在顺序上优先、优先权。句义: “在不严格区分男女角色的家庭, 在家务劳动或多或少共同分担的家庭, 男性的特权思想就难以维持。”
2. B trunk 树干; stem 植物的茎、梗、柄等; root 植物的根; twig 小枝, 嫩枝。
3. B defend 强调眼下的危险, 含有采取武力或对应的措施予以保卫。protect 指提供某种掩护或障碍物以免受到损害。guard 极警惕地保卫, 守卫, 以防实际或潜在的危险。shield 常指置某种防护物于被保护者与将要来临、可能发生的危害物之间。采取措施保护消费的利益用 defend 较合题义。
4. A 本题中的选项均可和一介词搭配, 意为坚持。但 insist 和 keep 与 on 连用, persist 与 in 连用, 只有 stick 与 to 搭配。
5. B 本题中四个选项均有“延期, 延缓”之意。defer 和 postpone 均有延期至较适当的时候, 并表示有意向将来一定要做。suspend 有“暂停, 停下”之意, 指悬而未决的情况。delay 强调由于某种原因或不可避免的障碍而延缓, 通常无定期。
6. D political commentary 有关政治的详注。definition 指字或词的定义。description 对事物所作的详细叙述。interpretation 解释说明, 尤指对难以理解的行为、问题的解释。报纸上的评论、论注, 应为 commentary。commentary 强调一系列的注释或详注。
7. C 本题四个选项均有“疲乏”之间。worn out 指人劳累过度, 精疲力竭以至累倒, 不能继续工作。故 worn out 是本题的最佳答案。tired 由于持续工作或太紧张而身心疲惫。weary 与 tired 一样没有副词形式, 故用副词时就用 wearily。exhausted 指体力或精力耗尽, 长时间休息可能恢复, 也可能恢复不了。
8. A in peril of losing its natural habitat. 处于失去

其生长的自然环境的危险中。peril 正式用语,常指较严重且不可避免,或事前没有预料到的危险。threat 意为“威胁,恫吓”,尤指用言语或行动表示出的威胁、恐吓;risk 常指冒险去做某事,如:run the risk of one's life 冒生命危险。menace 指临近的一种危险。

9. B faith(信仰)语气较强,尤指在缺乏证据或甚至怀疑的情况下,仍坚信不移。reliance 有“依赖”之意,尤指弱者依赖、信赖强者。trust 强调可靠,确信无误,信任。confidence 尤指长时间考验后,证明确实可靠,使人充满信心。

10. D consume 消费,消耗(能量、时间、燃料等),指某物经过使用耗掉或耗尽。use up 用完,用光。expend 尤指花费大量钱财、精力于某事。utilize 利用,尤指使用某物等于有益的方面。

11. A shrink 尤指布浸湿后收缩。narrow 使窄小,尤指宽度上收缩。lessen 使变小,或使变得不主要,价值降低。shorten 使变短,使不足。在此指衣物洗过后,缩水变短,用 shrink 更贴切。

12. B adequate 指数量、质量刚好达到标准,没有富余。enough 多指数量足够、充分,尤指物质方面的东西。sufficient 足够满足精神或物质两方面的需求。abundant 数量多,充足有余,为 more than enough。

13. D want 本句中意为“缺,缺乏”。尤指缺乏值得有的、希望有的,为完整性而必须有的。short 不足的,短缺的,尤指总数、重量等的不足。need 强调必不可少。lack 指不够充足,所缺乏的东西可好可坏。字典缺页,不完整,故应选用 wanting。

14. C demolish a building 拆除一座建筑。demolish 有毁坏,拆除之意。常指建筑物或构造复杂的东西的损坏;有时也用于指非物质的东西,如理论,论据等。destroy 全部损坏,不可修复。damage 部分损坏,不如 destroy 程度强。abolish 废除、革除(旧习俗,不合理的制度等)。

15. B tell fortune 算命,尤指通过看手相,或摆扑克牌等预测某人的未来。fate 命运,常含有命中注定,无可奈何的意思。如:It must be fate. 命中注定是这样的。luck 运气,机运;change 机会,机遇,这两个词指运气时常带有偶然性。

16. D charge for 索价,要价,主语是人。cost 值多少钱,花多少钱,主语为所买之物。如:The rubber costs me two yuan. 这块橡皮两块钱。demand for 要求(某物)。如 The concert is cancelled for little demand(名词)for tickets. 没人买票,音乐会只好取消了。ask sb. for sth. 向某人索要某物。

17. D affairs 常用复数,指重大的、头绪较多的事物。private affairs 私人的事情。business 一般的事情或公务,不用复数。matter 尤指不具体的事情。event 重大事件。

18. C promote 指促进生长、繁荣,增进友谊和了解,达成谅解。promote mutual understanding 增进了共同的理解。quicken 指速度,频率的加快。advance 促进生长,加快进程。accelerate 动作加快,速度提高,生长加速。

19. D 这几个词都有“用”的意思,但确切含义不同:apply: put into use to serve its purpose,“应用”,接 to,如:apply rule to a case,“将规则应用于某种情况”。employ: make use of, 如:How do you employ your time? exploit: use selfishly, for one's own profit,“自私地利用”、“剥削”或 use, work or develop mines(water or other natural resources),“利用或开发矿产(水利资源或其他自然资源)”。utilize: make use of, find a use for...,“利用”、“发现……的用途”。句中“……医生施用人工呼吸,使患者苏醒了”,因此用 apply。

20. C 在两者之间作出选择用 alternative. selection, 意为“挑选”、“精选”、“淘汰”;choice: act of choosing, 一般意义上的“选择”;option: right or power of choosing, 意为“选择权”。

21. A drastically change,“彻底地改变”;fiercely “激烈地”;severely,“严厉地”、“严峻地”;dramatically,“戏剧性地”。

22. A A. actual 指“真实的,确实的,实在的”。B. genuine 指“真正的;真实的”。C. real 指“真实的,非虚构的”。D. original 指“原先的,最早的”。本题不涉及钢琴的真假和时间的早晚,而强调“作曲家确实在这架钢琴上创作过作品”,故应选 A。

23. C A. special 指“特殊的,特别的,专用的”,指

- 所描述的事物在质量或某些方面有别于同一类事物的意思。B. peculiar“特有的,独特的,奇怪的”,指“使人迷惑不解”的人、物、含有“独特”或“独一无二”的意思。C. particular“(过于)挑剔的,吹毛求疵的”;强调所描述的事物的“特性”或“个性”,是从众多事物中挑出来,“让人们注意”的意思。D. unusual指“不寻常的,独特的,罕见的”意思。从上下文判断 C 更接近题义,故应选 C。
24. D 这一组词都有“改变”之意。conversion 指信仰,政治观点的改变,也可指形式,状态,用途等的改变。reform 为政治、社会制度,体制的改革,或指人的“改过自新”。transformation 可指形状外貌,性质的改变,尤指彻底改变性质,性格等。change 一词较常用,外延最广。量度单位的变化,把“码”(yards)换算成“米”(metres)的变化,用 conversion 较合适。
25. B ruin(毁坏),特别指经过长时间的侵蚀而破坏。如 ruin a city/one's health. harm(损害,伤害)可指对人的情感或对事物的伤害。damage(损坏),对无生命的东西的部分损坏,而不是全部。destroy(摧毁)指彻底的毁坏,其程度较 damage 大。
26. C stripe(斑纹,条纹)尤指与底的颜色质地不同的条纹。band(带子,饰边,绶带),line(线),strip(窄条),a strip of land。
27. D roar, bark 指人愤怒时的咆哮, rattle 指喋喋不休。大声哭嚎则要用 howl。
28. C union 结合,联合,联姻;unity 统一,联合,协力;partnership 伙伴关系,合作。这三个词均有结合在一起之意,但只有 alliance 可以用来表示国家间的联盟。
29. D scenery 指某处的自然风光,是集合名词,没有复数,也不用冠词。view 指所看到的景色,尤指居高临下看到的景色。scene 与 view 相近,但常指日出,地震等特别的景色。nature(自然)强调“自然界”而非具体的景色。
30. D keep on good terms with,指“与……保持良好的关系”、“与……相处得好”。还可以: maintain good relations with..., maintain friendship with..., have association with...
31. C spur on,“鼓励”、“鞭策”;encourage,“使……鼓励”;inspire,“鼓舞”;elate,“使……欢欣鼓舞”。
32. D equip(装备,配备)指为某一特殊目的从军事上、技术上或智力上提供必要的装备和条件。install 安装设备,仪器;assemble 装配大型机器、汽车、飞机等;repair 修理。
33. D shake 可指由于各种因素引起的人或物的摇动,颤动等。本句中 shake the baby daughter 指摇动,晃动小女儿(以使其不哭)。shiver 指由于寒冷恐惧而颤抖,打哆嗦。vibrate 多指物体的振动,摆动,也指声音的颤抖和身体某一部分的抖动。wave 指(麦田)波动。(旗帜)飘扬,挥舞(手臂等)。
34. D duty 进出口货物缴纳的关税。duty-free goods/shop 免税品/商店。tax 政府税,国税,上缴给国家,如:所得税,货物税(购物所付)。rate 地方政府所征收的土地、建筑物等财产税。rent 指土地,建筑物,房舍等的租金。
35. C reward 指为工作,替寻回失去的财物,捉住罪犯等所得到的酬金、赏金。tip 给服务生等的小费、赏钱。prize 竞赛中获胜或品行好及中彩票所获得的奖品、奖金。bonus 红利或工人的奖金。
36. B profession 职业,领域,尤指接受高深教育及特殊训练的职业,如律师、医生、教师等职业或行业。medical profession 医药界。occupation 职业,永久性的,或作为嗜好的工作,并需要专门的训练。career 谋生之道,终生的职业。job 工作,长期的或临时的;job 还指须做的事,应尽的责任。
37. D not acknowledge the existence of the economy crisis,不承认经济危机的存在。acknowledge 指公开承认,往往指不情愿地承认某些令人尴尬的事。admit 认可,承认,常指由于外界压力等被迫承认。concede 指因证据确凿不得不承认。confess 坦白,承认有罪,并有忏悔之意。
38. A grant money 准许,给予,尤指政府授予(土地或金钱)。allow 给予(时间或金钱)。如: My father allows me some money for books. 我父亲给了我一些钱买书。permit 允许,许可某事。如: I'll come if my health permits. 假如健

康允许的话,我会来的。give 给予, give sb. sth. 或 give sth. to sb. give 是最普通、常用的一个词。

39.C 本题的四个选项均有“减少、降低、缩小”之意。reduce 指人为地减少,降低,常指尺寸,数量,范围和强度而言;也可指级别,经济状况的下降及体重的减轻。decrease 逐渐地减少,常作不及物动词。diminish 尤指重要性降低而言。dwindle 强调变得越来越小以至完全没有,尤指数量上的减少。本题中采取措施,人为地减少交通事故、阻塞及空气污染等问题,故 reduce 为最佳答案。

40.C stretch 伸展,张开,尤指通过拉开而变宽、变长,变紧。stretch 还可指伸展手臂,伸长脖子。extend 指时间或空间上加长,扩大。如: extend a building 扩建一座楼。prolong 延长时间。如: prolong one's visit 延长访问时间。hold 只有和 out 搭配时,才意为伸出,伸开。如: hold out one's hands 伸出双手。

41.D backyard 后院,本句中为比喻用法,指家庭。court 庭院,field 田野, garden 花园,均不合题义。

42.D valid(理由、论点等)站得住脚的,健全的;也可指在某段时间内,某种情况下有效的。如: a train ticket valid for two days 有效期为两天的火车票。operative 有效力的,起作用的。如: an operative dose 有效剂量。operative 还可指条约,决议,计划,法律等实施中生效的。efficient 有效率的,能胜任的。effective 有效的,生效的,强调达到满意结果。

43.C linger 苟延残喘,尤指生重病卧床不起。survive 指经过(磨难、战争、痛苦)生存下来。如: survive the war 从战争中幸存下来。

44.D identical 强调完全一样。similar 同样的,相似的,尤指两个事物或人在外貌、性质、特征等方面相似。alike 类似的,同样的,强调在某一方面或某种程度上相类似。like 常和 look 一起用,look like 看起来像,后面接宾语。like 是介词,指像。

45.C punctual 准时的,守时的,尤指按规定的时间准时,不早不晚。be punctual in job 按时上班。precise 精确,准确,着重强调(时间)一分

一秒不差;还可指形式、细节、描述等准确。opportune 指时间合适的,恰好的,及时的。in time 及时或迟早的意思。准时上班工作,这样一个概念用 punctual 较合适。

46.D moral(名词)由事件、故事等引出的道德上的教训,寓意。moral(形容词)道德上的,伦理的。morals(复数)行为原则,品行。如 a businessman without morals 不讲行业道德的商人。doctrine 尤指宗教,党派,学术流派的教义、主张或学说。morality 良好行为的标准,道德,道义。virtue 美德,长处。

47.B offend 触怒,冒犯。尤指做错事使他人不快,生气。harm 损害,伤害;disgust 使人讨厌;discontent 使不满。在素食主义者(vegetarian)面前大谈吃肉,会冒犯他们的。故选 offend 较合适。

48.C evidence(不可数名词)指任何依据或迹象,证据,所有事实,实物。facts 事实,强调真实性,与想象或虚构的相对。reason 理由。proof 指有说服力的事例或不容置疑的证据。

49.D deduce 根据事实推论,推想,演绎出。infer 推断,推出。understate 未能充分地陈述。imply 暗示。

50.B intrude 闯入,未请自入。invade 入侵,尤指武力侵略。break 常与 into 连用, break into a room 强行闯入房间(带威胁等)。interrupt 打断(某人谈话等)。根据句义, intrude 较合适。

51.D challenge 挑战。横渡海峡,检测游泳者的能力,耐力,运气和勇敢,因而是一种挑战(challenge)。competition 竞争,竞赛;examination 考试;contest 竞争,均不合题义。

52.C install 安装,设置(设备、器械等)。repair 修理。equip 装备,配备,指为某种目的提供必要的装备和条件,尤指技术与军事上的装备,也可指对人体智力等方面的训练。assemble 装配汽车、飞机等。

53.C reject 拒绝接受或听取别人的建议,强调态度坚决,尤指坚决否定,不予接受。reject the mouldy seed 坚决不要发霉的种子。deny 拒绝请求,拒绝所请求或需要之物。refuse 坚决断言拒绝他人的要求,忠告,邀请,援助等,有粗鲁不礼貌之意,语气较 reject 弱。decline 指有