

根据教育部最新考试大纲调整范围编写

COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND SIX

大学英语六级考试

高分突破

(词 汇)



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总策划 胡东华



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内 容 简 介

本教程是严格依据最新《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》推出的系列丛书。它不仅能够直接帮助和指导应试,通过大学英语四、六级考试,也可作为 TOEFL、GRE、EPT 和研究生入学考试等应试参考书。

修改后的《教学大纲》提高了对六级的阅读速度,听力速度,英译汉、汉译英的译速及短文写作的速度的要求。本教程将帮助考生在最短的时间内达到标准。

本书共分三部分:预备练习(Warming-up Exercises)及答案,旨在训练学生的英文的感觉;测试(Test)及答案,将形近、意近及固定搭配的词汇进行强化练习,促进词汇记忆,大幅度地增加词汇量;测试部分的详解,旨在使考生彻底明白题意,并在语言环境中,理解所考查词汇的用法。

在编写过程中,北京外国语大学张稳桥同志及本书策划胡东华同志做了大量的组织联络及策划工作,特此致谢!

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我们的所有努力,都是为了使您增长知识和才干。

Knowledge is a wild thing and must be hunted before it can be tamed.

——Proverb

知识如猎物；欲驯之，必先得之。

Warming-up Exercises

Directions:

In the following questions, each sentence has an underlined word or phrase. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

- i He tramped across the cream-colored carpet, leaving a trail of mud behind him.

A. walked heavily	B. skipped
C. walked unsteadily	D. limped
- ii The tunnel was so dark and clammy that we became frightened.

A. long corridor	B. underground passageway
C. center aisle	D. open ditch
- iii My supply of confidence slowly dwindles as the deadline approaches.

A. shifts	B. grows	C. emerges	D. diminishes
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- iv Can this be a duplicate of the document?

A. a summary	B. a revision	C. an outline	D. a copy
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- v The gunfire was sporadic.

A. intermittent	B. frequent	C. continuous	D. distant
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Keys: A B D D A

Explanations:

The following are explanations of these questions. In this section, the correct answers are placed first. So that they can be used to help to explain the other choices.

- I A. CORRECT: *Walked heavily* and tramped are synonyms here.
- B. *Skipped* means "moved with a jump or a spring."
- C. *Walked unsteadily* means "walked in an uneven or irregular way."
- D. *Limped* suggests that one's foot or leg has been injured. It means "walked with a labored, jerky movement; having a lame gait."
- II B. CORRECT: An *underground passageway* is a tunnel.
- A. A long *corridor* is "a long passageway connecting parts of a building."
- C. A *center aisle* is "a center passageway connecting parts of a building."
- D. An *open ditch* is "an open hollow made in the earth by digging."
- III D. CORRECT: Both *diminishes* and dwindles means "to grow less."
- A. *Shifts* means "changes."
- B. *Grows* means "increases," the opposite of "diminishes."
- C. *Emerges* in this sentence would mean "to come forth; to come into view."
- IV D. CORRECT: Copy and duplicate both mean an "identical" document.
- A. A summary is "a short version of a longer work," or "a brief statement of main points."
- B. A revision is "an amended or altered version" of a work.
- C. An outline, like a summary, is "a general sketch indicating only the main features."

- V A. **CORRECT**: Intermittent and sporadic both describe an activity that is "interrupted by pauses; not continuous."
- B. Frequent means "constant; habitual; regular."
- C. Continuous means "without break or interruption," the opposite of sporadic.
- D. Distant here means "far away." Intermittent gunfire might be nearby or distant.

Test

- People had been conscious of the problem before, but the new book made them aware of its _____.
A. manuscript B. multitude C. masterpiece D. magnitude
- Tom's _____ habits soon exhausted all the money he had inherited.
A. significant B. extravagant C. exquisite D. fantastic
- His story was _____; it was completely untrue.
A. facilitated B. fascinated C. fabricated D. formulated
- The mother tried to _____ her son's interest in music by taking him to concerts when he was young.
A. exile B. expire C. expel D. foster
- The accused man couldn't produce _____ to prove himself innocent.
A. accusation B. testimony C. execution D. excuse
- The manufacturers _____ that all the washing machines they supply are properly tested.
A. warrant B. conceal C. debate D. retort
- Scepticism, to those who have faith, is the most _____ thing that exists.
A. absurd B. foolish C. irrational D. ridiculous
- In many schools, students don't have sufficient _____ to the library.
A. access B. admittance C. approach D. reach
- The hotel under this building has _____ for only forty people; it is far from enough for us.
A. premises B. lodging C. board D. accommodation
- The books have _____ on the floor in this room for five years since her fa-

ther's death.

A. amassed B. collected C. gathered D. accumulated

11. Doctor, I need some medicine to cure the _____ pain in my stomach.

A. keen B. penetrating C. acute D. sharp

12. Roads in the cities should be _____ to traffic; otherwise, traffic congestion will be inevitable.

A. available B. adequate C. enough D. sufficient

13. The president _____ to a fault.

A. admit B. acknowledge C. concede D. confess

14. The king refused to listen to his ministers' _____ and declared war.

A. suggestion B. opinion C. counsel D. advice

15. The two boys _____ the airs of great importance in the class.

A. disguised B. assumed C. affected D. pretended

16. Just before Christmas you will see special _____ of toys in the stores.

A. displays B. disorders C. disposal D. dispute

17. The melting of the snow has caused flooding by _____ rivers.

A. swollen B. swept C. swung D. swum

18. After the accident, traffic had to be _____ away from the motorway.

A. disposed B. dispersed C. distorted D. diverted

19. There was a noisy _____ at the back of the hall when the speaker began his address.

A. interruption B. interfere C. disturbance D. interaction

20. The course was attractive because the practical work had been _____ the theoretical aspects of the subject.

A. attached to B. integrated with
C. alternated with D. detached from

21. In her classic work Gone With the Wind, Margaret Mitchel _____ the South during the Civil War and Reconstruction Period.

A. denoted B. defied C. deprived D. depicted

22. The northeast section of the country was seeking a degree of _____ from the central government.

A. declaration B. reclamation C. autonomy D. dependence

23. It was obvious that John had been drinking far too much from the way he come _____ down the street.

A. limping B. staggering C. stumbling D. hobbling

24. That matter is so _____ that it must not be discussed outside the office.

A. impressive B. comprehensible
C. confidential D. indispensable

25. To say that a soldier in battle like a tiger may be descriptive _____, but it doesn't mean that he was on all fours, roaring and wagging his tail.

A. analysis B. metaphor C. analogy D. simile

Keys:	D	B	C	D	B	A	C	A	D	D
	C	B	D	C	B	A	A	D	C	B
	D	C	B	C	C					

[详 解]

1. D. magnitude 一词意为“重大,重要,重要性”,符合句意“以前人们就已经意识到了这个问题,但是这本新书使大家认识到了它的重要性”。而其它选项 A. manuscript 意为“手稿”;B. multitude 意为“许多,大量”;C. master-piece 意为“代表作”,均不符合题意。
2. B. extravagant 一词意为“铺张的,奢侈的”,符合句意“奢侈浪费的习惯使汤姆很快挥霍尽了他继承的所有的钱”。而其它选项 A. significant 意为“重要的”;C. exquisite 意为“精美的”;D. fantastic 意为“奇异的,怪诞的”,均不符合题意。
3. C. fabricate 一词意为“编造,虚构(故事,借口,谎言等)”,符合句意“这个故事是虚构的,没有一点真实的东西”。而其它选项 A. facilitate 意为“使容易,使便利”;B. fascinate 意为“使着迷,使沉醉于”,加“-ed”后也可视为形容词“着迷的”,修饰人;D. formulate 意为“制定出,明确表示”。均不符合题意。
4. D. foster 一词意为“培养,养成”,符合句意“当儿子很小时,母亲就带他去听音乐会,以培养其对音乐的兴趣”。而其它选项在意义上均相去甚远。A. exile 意为“流放”;B. expire 意为“到期,期满”;C. expel 意为“驱逐”。均不符合题意。
5. B. testimony 意为“证据”,符合句意“那个被告拿不出证明他自己无罪的证

- 据”。而其它选项 A. accusation 意为“控告”;C. execution 意为“执行”;D. excuse 意为“借口(作名词)”。均不符合题意。
6. A. warrant 意为“保证”,多用于对产品质量的保证,符合句意“厂家保证他们供应的全部洗衣机均通过了检验,为合格产品”。而其它选项 B. conceal 意为“隐藏”;C. debate 意为“争辩,辩论”;D. retort 意为“驳斥,反驳”。均不符合题意。
7. C. irrational 意为“缺乏理性的”,这个词多用于事物,少用于人;多用于理论,少用于实际行动。故符合题意“对有信仰的人来说,怀疑主义是最荒谬的”。而其它选项 A. absurd, B. foolish 以及 D. ridiculous 则既用于人又用于事物;多用于行为,少用于理论。其中 absurd 指一些较严肃的事违反我们的正常思维;ridiculous 比 absurd 严重,表示极为 absurd,所以我们常说孩子的行为 foolish,而不用 absurd 或 ridiculous。
8. A. access 意为“接近,通路;接近或进入的方法或机会;发作”。符合题意“在许多学校,学生们都没有什么机会去图书馆”。而其它选项 B. admittance 表示进入某地或进入某一组织;C. approach 表示“向……接近,靠近”之意;D. reach 作名词表示所能达到的极限,范围。均不符合题意。另外,approach 多用“快”、“慢”修饰。access 多用“难”、“易”来修饰;而 admittance 则多用“自由”或“受限制的”来修饰。如:1. This place is easy of access. 这个地方很容易进去。2. The approach of a new year is not far. 新的一年很快就要到来了。3. No admittance except on business. 非公莫入。
9. D. accommodation 意为“住处;膳宿,招待,提供便利的设备,适应,妥协”。它表示住处时可以是 a room, a flat, a house, a hotel etc. 其复数形式 accommodations 是“膳宿”之意。本题题意“这座楼下的旅店只有 40 个床位,对我们来说还差得远呢”。故此选 D, 而 A. premises 指房屋及其附属的建筑、基地等”。如 Get off these premises now or I'll send for the police. 马上从这儿滚开,否则我派人叫警察来。B. lodging 表“住所,寄宿”,而 C. board 专指“伙食,膳食”,它不包括住所,所以 board and lodging 组成词组意同 accommodations. lodgings 指出租的房间。
10. D. accumulate 意为“把东西聚集在一起使其成为一堆,即堆积起来”,多指逐渐地,一点一点地积累。符合题意“自从她父亲去世后,这些书就在这间屋子的地板上堆积着,已有 5 年了”。而 A. amass 指聚集财富、宝藏、产业等,即“聚集,积累”,多指大量地、一次性地聚积在一起。B. collect 指为了特定的目的把东西经过仔细挑选后“收集”起来。C. gather 指把东西“集中”在一起或把人“召集”在一起。gather 后面跟物时,指把四散的

东西收集到一起。

11. C. acute 意为“尖锐的,锐利的,敏锐的,剧烈的”。这组词都含“敏锐的,敏捷的,尖锐的”之意,其区别是 1. C. acute 和 A. keen 表示的意义基本相同,指对复杂事物或难题的理解力或敏锐的观察力,但 acute 还指感官、注意力能在短时间内集中在某一物上,表示对感官的剧烈的刺激时,用 acute,符合题意“医生,我需要治疗我胃部剧痛的药”。2. B. penetrating 与 A. keen 相比,它所指的尖锐的程度表示深入到事物的本质,而 keen 有可能只涉及到事物的表面。3. D. sharp 是最常用词,只是在本句中 acute 为最佳选项,sharp 还可指动作机警、敏捷时,后面跟介词 at。
12. B. adequate 意为“对某物特殊需求的满足,既可以指数量又可以指质量”,后面跟介词 to 或 for,表示“适当的;充分的,足够的,胜任的”。符合题意“城市道路应适合交通的发展,否则交通阻塞在所难免”。而 A. available 意为“可供应的,现有的”。C. enough 是常用词,但多指数量或程度,不用来指质量,这与 adequate 不同,enough 前不用冠词,后面可以接动词不定式或 for。另外 enough 放在它所修饰的名词之前、之后都可以,所以 enough money 或 money enough 均为规范的英语。D. sufficient 和 adequate 相同,既可表示数量上的满足,又可以表示质量上的满足,但较 enough 正式,而且 sufficient 多放在名词前使用,如 sufficient money,不能说 money sufficient。但其在后面加上一个短语,如 money sufficient for the purpose (足够所需的钱),是可以的。
13. D. confess 意为对自己所犯的错误或罪行的“供认,自白”。confess 后面不能跟不定式,但可以跟“介词 to + 名词”,符合本题语法要求及句意“他承认这一错误”。A. admit 意为“准许,准入,接纳,承认”,表示勉强承认,是一般用语,承认一个事实,或承认错误。表示这个意义时 admit 后面不能跟不定式,但可以跟名词-ing 形式或 that 从句。如: I admit having made a mistake. 我承认犯了个错误。B. acknowledge 意为公开承认,特别是那些令人感到尴尬、为难的事,含先前可能否认过或隐瞒过某事的意思。如: The little boy acknowledges himself beaten. C. concede 多指在确凿的证据面前或令人信服的论据面前不得不承认曾经不愿承认的事实或论点,含认输之意。如: That candidate conceded defeat as soon as the election results were known. 选举结果一出来那个候选人就承认失败了。
14. C. counsel 意为“建议”,其意比 advice 较正式、庄重,常指对重大事情提出正式或有权权威的看法,故此是最符合本题题意的选项。“国王拒绝听取大臣们的意见,宣布开战”。其它选项 A. suggestion 表建议,或供以参考

的意见,有时可与 proposal 或 advice 通用,但语气上 suggestion 较为委婉。如: You could change your plans and leave early; but that's only a suggestion. B. opinion 指对事物的“看法,观点”为纯个人的判断或较权威的评论,如: In my opinion, we had better cancel the meeting. 依我看,最好是取消这个会议。

15. B. assume 意为“假装”,但侧重使自己表现出或具有某种自己本身并无权拥有的东西或性质,符合本题题意“这两个男孩摆出一副在班里非常重要的架子”。而 A. disguise 侧重衣物、化妆品等使自己的相貌、形体发生变化。如: The evil magician disguised as a fortune-teller, waiting outside the palace gate until 12 o'clock. 那个邪恶的魔术师扮作一个算命先生,在皇宫门外一直等到十二点。C. affected 则侧重通过努力使自己的感情、样子、举止等与自己本来面目不一样,有娇柔造作之意,如为讨好某人而努力改变自己,或装作高兴,或装作有礼貌,等等。如: He affects the virtues which he has not in order to please that pretty lady. 为了讨好那个漂亮的小姐,他故意装出自己本身并不具有的美德。D. pretend 则常后加不定式,表通过语言、行为为达到对别人进行欺骗的目的。
16. A. display 意为“陈列”。符合题意“圣诞节前,你会见到在商店里有专门摆出的玩具”。display 作名词还可表“显露,表现”,用于抽象意义,如: a fine display of courage, 勇气的充分表现; to make a display of one's knowledge, 炫耀自己的知识。而其它选项词义与题意相去甚远。B. disorder 意为杂乱。C. disposal “丢掉,处理”。D. dispute 表“争端”,均不符合题意。
17. A. swollen 为 swell 的过去分词,表“增厚,增强;膨胀,肿起;(暴雨后,雪融化河水)上涨”之意,符合本题题意“消融的雪水使河流上涨,引起洪水”。swell 还可用于比喻用法,如: He/His heart was swelling with pride. 他骄傲自大,而其他选项 B. swept 为 sweep 的过去分词,意为“扫除;清洗,冲掉”。C. swung 为 swing 的过去式,意为“摇摆”。D. swum 为 swim 的过去分词,意为“游泳”,均不符合题意。注意这四个选项是过去分词,不是动词原形,也就当作生词记忆。swollen 在这里也可视作过去分词式的形容词“上涨的,潮涌的”。
18. divert 意为“使转向”,符合题意“事故后,车辆只好转向,下了高速公路”。而其它选项 A. dispose 意为“处理,处置”。B. disperse 意为“分散”。C. distort 为“歪曲,使变形”,distorted 也常用作形容词,表示“歪曲的,不符合真实情况或不正常”之意。
19. C. disturbance 意为“骚乱,干扰”,符合题意“当讲话人开始正式讲演时,

- 大厅后面一阵骚乱,人声嘈杂”。而其它选项 A. interruption 意为“打断, 干扰”,由题意可见讲话人并未中断,尽管有骚乱干扰。B. interfere 意为“干涉,妨碍”,尤指非法参与以阻挠,以利于自己的目的达到。D. interaction 意为“相互作用”,均不符合题意。
20. B. be integrated with 意为“与……结合,使……有机结合”,符合题意“由于这门课程有机地把理论与实践结合起来,很吸引人”。而 A. attached to 意为“附属于”;C. alternated with 意为“与…交差使用,替换,交替”;D. detached from 意为“从……中分离”,均不符合题意。
21. D. depict 意为“描述,描绘叙述”,意同“describe”。符合题意“玛格丽特·米切尔在其经典名著《乱世佳人》中,描述了处于美国内战时期以及重建时期的美国南方的情况”。而其它选项 A. denote 意为“表明,表示,说明”,B. defile 意为“公开反抗”,C. deprive 意为“剥夺”,常用于 deprive ... of ... 结构,均不符合题意。
22. C. autonomy 意为“自治”,符合题意“该国家的东北地区正在谋求脱离中央政府,实现一定程度上的自治”。而其他选项 A. declaration 意为“宣布”。B. reclamation 意为“纠正,对…的重申,重新作出的归还要求”。D. dependence 为“依赖性”,均不符合题意,且语法上也不通。
23. B. stagger 意为“蹒跚,踉跄”,尤指醉汉走路摇摇晃晃的样子。符合题意“从约翰在街上摇摇晃晃走来的样子看,显然他喝酒太多了”。而其他选项 A. limp 及 D. hobble 均表“跛行”,而 C. stumble 为“绊跌,摔跟头”,显然不太符合题意。
24. C. confidential 意为“机密的,秘密的,保密的”,符合题意“这件事非常机密,千万不能在办公室以外的场合(公开)谈论”。而其他选项 A. impressive 意为“给人以深刻印象的”;B. comprehensible 意为“让人可充分理解的”,D. indispensable 意为“不可缺少的,必需的”。均不符合题意,故不选。
25. C. analogy 意为“类比,比拟”,符合题意“把战斗中的士兵说是一头猛虎可能是个非常形象的比拟,但这绝不是说他(同老虎一样)四肢着地,咆哮摆尾”。本题关键在于对这几个选项的意义或定义的理解,如 A. analysis 意为“分析”,B. metaphor 意为“暗喻”,D. simile 意为“明喻”,在语法知识上,它们含义不同。只有 C. analogy(类比)正确。

The pen is mightier than the sword.

——Proverb

文能胜武。

Warming-up Exercises

Directions:

In the following questions, each sentence has an underlined word or phrase. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

- i The stray dog was picked up by the dog-catcher because he had no collar.
A. dirty B. sick C. unfriendly D. homeless
- ii The time for discussing the problem is over; now we must act.
A. taking about B. thinking about
C. arguing about D. putting off
- iii His apparel showed him to be a successful man.
A. clothing B. confidence C. answer D. manner
- iv He agreed to the plan of his own accord.
A. enthusiastically B. voluntarily
C. unwillingly D. unhesitatingly
- v Ignoring something will not make it go away.
A. Taking an interest in B. Looking closely at
C. Paying no attention to D. Studying the causes of

Keys: D A A B C

Explanations:

The following are explanations of these questions. In this section, the correct answers are placed first. So that they can be used to help to explain the other choices.

- I D. CORRECT: In this context, *homeless* means stray.
- A. *Dirty* means "unclean, filthy." A stray dog may be dirty, but not all dirty dogs are strays.
- B. *Sick* means "unwell; ill." Sick dogs are not necessarily stray dogs.
- C. *Unfriendly* means "not disposed to friendship; hostile." Not all unfriendly dogs are strays, and not all strays are unfriendly.
- II A. CORRECT: *Talking about* a problem is the same as discussing it.
- B. *Thinking about* a problem does not involve speaking and would not be a synonym for discussing.
- C. *Arguing about* suggests that those doing the talking are disagreeing, something not implied by discussing.
- D. *Putting off* means "delaying."
- III A. CORRECT: *Clothing* and apparel are synonyms.
- B. *Confidence* means "trust or faith in oneself or in another." Whether or not a man is confident has little to do with his clothing.
- C. An *answer* is a "response", usually to a question.
- D. In this sentence, *manner* would mean "one's way of acting; a person's bearing or behavior."
- IV B. CORRECT: Both to do something of one's own accord and to do it *voluntarily* mean to do it "willingly."
- A. *Enthusiastically* means "eagerly; ardently." Many who agree to do something of their own accord do not act enthusiastically.

- A. twisted B. irregular C. distorted D. deformed
9. The hero's speech _____ the entire audience.
A. upheld B. thrilled C. touched D. stroke
10. Many historians admitted that the industrialization had greatly raised the standard of living for the _____ man, but they also insisted that it had caused great poverty and misery for the bulk of the English population.
A. plain B. average C. mean D. normal
11. When confronted with such questions, my mind goes _____, and I can hardly remember my own date of birth.
A. dim B. blank C. faint D. vain
12. In many cultures people who were thought to have the ability to _____ dreams were likely to be highly respected.
A. impart B. inherit C. intervene D. interpret
13. Most people who travel in the course of their work are given travelling _____.
A. pay B. wages C. allowances D. income
14. A friendship may be _____, casual, situational or deep and lasting.
A. critical B. superficial C. original D. identical
15. She once again went through her composition carefully to _____ all spelling mistakes from it.
A. withdraw B. eliminate C. abandon D. diminish
16. Old people and children do not like having their daily _____ upset.
A. custom B. practice C. routine D. habit
17. American are highly _____, and therefore may find it difficult to become deeply involved with others.
A. motional B. moveable C. mobile D. moving
18. The _____ driver thinks that accidents only happen to other people.
A. general B. usual C. average D. common
19. You really ought to _____; all these late nights are doing you no good.
A. pass through B. pull through
C. slow down D. bring down
20. To survive in the intense trade competition between countries, we must _____ the qualities and varieties of products we make to the world-market demand.

A. gear B. guarantee C. enhance D. improve

21. It is a great pity that in the world of light the gift of sight is used only as a mere convenience _____ as a means of adding fullness to life.

A. other than B. but rather C. rather than D. or rather

22. She is hoping to get a postgraduate degree in English literature and is writing _____ on the works of William Shakespeare.

A. a topic B. a theory C. a thesis D. a theme

23. The manager gave her his _____ that her complaint would be investigated.

A. insurance B. assurance C. conception D. consent

24. The new secretary has written a remarkably _____ report only in a few pages but with all the details.

A. elaborate B. precise C. clear D. concise

25. The interest shown by the class encouraged him to _____ his ideas into a theory.

A. fabricate B. formulate C. forge D. freshen

Keys: C C C D B	C A C C B
B D C B B	C C C C A
C C B D B	

[详 解]

1. C. fundamental 一词意为“重要的”，符合句意“准确度对于计算编程十分重要”。原句为“be ... to ...”结构，根据题意，该结构意思应为“对...十分重要”，只有 fundamental 有这种用法。而 A、B、D 项均不符合题意，故不选。
2. C. sensitive 一词意为“敏感的”，符合句意“在剧院里，演员对观众的反应十分敏感”。本题最强干扰项为 D。sensitive 和 sensible 词形相近，但其词义及用法大不相同，sensible 可觉察的，明显的，与 of 连用，be sensible of ...，而 sensitive 常与 to 连用，be sensitive to ...，故选 C。
3. C. available 一词意为“可供使用的”，“现有的”，符合句意“迈克不能做这项工作，他还有别的工作要做”。而 A 项 preferable 一词意为“受青睐的”，B 项 considerable 一词意为“相当的”，表示程度和数量，D 项 applicable 一词意为“应用的”，“行得通的”，均不符合题意，故不选。