

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试

辅导教程

理工类

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第一章 词汇部分

第一节 词汇出题思路及考察重点

1. The doctor said that I had to eliminate alcohol.

(A) cut out (B) cut on (C) cut in d. cut up

医生让我停止喝酒。

[解析]答案为(A), cut out“停止”, cut out sth. “停止做某事”。cut on“超车抢道,很快地向前”;cut in“插嘴”;cut sb. up“抨击某人”。

2. The class of mammals embraces nearly all warm-blooded animals except the birds.

(A) takes on (B) takes over (C) takes in (D) takes up

哺乳动物这门课几乎涵盖了除鸟类以外的所有热血动物。

[解析]答案为(D), take up“占据空间或时间”。take on“穿上”;take over“控制,接管”;take in“欺骗,愚弄”。

3. Since the 1950's literary critics have attempted to answer the question, when did children's literature first(emerge), as a distinct literary genre?

(A) appear (B) conform to (C) improve as (D) respond to

自从20世纪50年代,文学评论家就试图回答这个问题:儿童文学是从什么时候开始作为一种独立的文学类型出现的呢?

[解析]答案为(A), appear“出现”。conform to“符合,与……一致”;improve as“提高为”;respond to“对……作出回应”。

4. The farmer encountered his fortune; his crops were destroyed by a storm.

(A) befall (B) dwelt on (C) suffered (D) fell among

这个农夫遭遇了不幸,他的庄稼被暴风雨给毁了。

[解析]答案为(C), suffer“经历或遭受(不愉快的事)”。befall“某事降临在某人身上”, sth. befalls sb.; dwell on“细想某事,详述某事”;fall among“掉在……中间”。

5. Though friends for many years, the two lawyers ended up as enemies.

(A) turned out (B) gave in to (C) got rid of (D) put an end at

尽管做了多年朋友,这两位律师最终成了敌人。

[解析]答案为(A), turn out“结果成为”。give in to“让步,屈服了”;get rid of“除掉”;put an end at“把结尾旋转在”。

6. He endured all kinds of hardships in his solo sailing around the world.

(A) suffered (B) experienced (C) last (D) overcome

他在独自航行世界的过程中忍受了各种困难。

[解析]答案为(A), suffer“因遭受而忍受痛苦”。experience“经历”;last“持续”;overcome“克服困难”。

7. Peter was an energetic and athletic youth.

- (A) alert (B) awkward (C) active (D) skillful

彼得是个精力旺盛, 身体强壮的青年人。

[解析] 答案为(C), active“积极的, 好动的”。alert“警惕的”; awkward“笨拙的”; skillful“熟练的, 掌握技巧的”。

8. A variety of jobs and high pay may enhance productivity.

- (A) confirm (B) improve (C) determine (D) supplement

工作的多样性和高薪可以提高劳动生产率。

[解析] 答案为(B), improve“改进, 提高”。confirm“证实, 使确定”; determine“决定”; supplement“补充, 增补”。

9. What can you do to ensure that you will stay healthy?

- (A) be assured (B) insist (C) prove (D) secure

你做什么才能确保你保持健康?

[解析] 答案为(A), assure“保证, 担保”。insist“坚持”; prove“证明, 证实”; secure“使安全”。

10. His novel was adapted for the stage in 1949 as a musical play entitled as St. Louis woman.

- (A) chosen for (B) included (C) starred (D) named

他的小说于1949年改编为《圣路易丝的女人》音乐剧并公演。

[解析] 答案为(D), name“为……命名, 名为”。choose for“被选作”; include“包括”; star“使成名”。

11. The project for developing local industries was evaluated for its usefulness, feasibility and easiness of execution.

- (A) assess (B) compare (C) measure (D) weigh

发展地方工业的计划要根据操作的有效性、可行性与简易性来进行评估。

[解析] 答案为(A), assess“评估(资产, 价值等)”。compare“比较两者(特点, 优势, 异同)”; measure“衡量”; weigh“量重; 权衡(利弊)等”。

12. In spite of the development of rational medicine, religions and even magical medicine never died.

- (A) also (B) ancient (C) equal (D) good

尽管精神药物的研制有所发展, 宗教甚至魔法药物仍未消灭。

[解析] 答案为(A), also“也”。ancient“古老的”; equal“相当的”; good“好的”。

13. It was pointedly evident that the cream was from the president's cows, from the white house garden.

- (A) apparent (B) hidden (C) incredible (D) rumor

[解析] 答案为(A), apparent“明显的, 明确的”。hidden“隐蔽的”; incredible“可信的”; rumor“谣言”。

14. In spite of their differences, the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other.

- (A) despite (B) above all (C) but for (D) except all

尽管存在差别,他们还是培养了明显而又真挚的感情。

[解析]答案为(A),despite“尽管”。above all“最为重要的是”;but for“要不是”。

15. Though drinking in moderation isn't dangerous, in excess it is life-threatening.

(A) diminution (B) great quantity (C) remission (D) restraint

尽管适量饮酒没有危险,但过度饮酒却会危及生命。

[解析]答案为(B),quantity“数量”。diminution“缩减,缩小”;remission“减刑,减除”;restraint“约束,管制”。

16. You will find that the community has experienced great changes since you came here last.

(A) undergone (B) experimented (C) submitted (D) sustained

你会发现从你上次来过这个小区发生了巨大的变化。

[解析]答案为(A),undergo“经历,经受”。experiment“试验”;submit“提交,提出”;sustain“支撑,支持”。

17. A famous scientist is trying to explain his new findings.

(A) elicit (B) emulate (C) eradicate (D) elucidate

一位著名的科学家正在试图解释他的新发现。

[解析]答案为(D),elucidate“解释,阐明”。elicit“诱出,探出事实”;emulate“与……竞争”;eradicate“根除,消灭”。

18. At the conference, the speaker tried to express his feelings concerning the urgency of favorable decisions.

(A) convey (B) affect (C) impose on (D) summon

会上,发言人试图表达他对这些有利决策的紧迫性的感受。

[解析]答案为(A),convey“表达(感情,思想)”。affect“影响”;impose on“把……强加给某人”;summon“传唤,召集”。

19. The great castles of the kings were without bathing facilities.

(A) pools (B) means (C) showers (D) towel

国王的大城堡里没有洗澡设备。

[解析]答案为(B),means“方法,手段”。pool“池子,池塘”;shower“淋浴”;towel“毛巾,手巾”。

20. There is less crime now; it seems that there is a fall in the crime rate.

(A) descent (B) incline (C) decline (D) slope

现在犯罪少了,似乎犯罪率下降了。

[解析]答案为(C),decline“下跌,下降”。descent“下降,倾斜”,不可数;incline“斜面,斜坡”;slope“斜面,坡度”。

21. The town is famous for its magnificent church towers.

(A) distinguished (B) contemporary (C) specialized (D) specified

这座小城因其宏伟的教堂塔而著名。

[解析]答案为(A),distinguished“出名的,卓越的”。contemporary“同时期的,当代的”;specialize(in)“以……闻名”;specify“明确现定,详述”。

22. We were so greatly attracted by the beauty of the west lake that we decided to visit Hangzhou again the next year.

- (A) fascinated (B) disturbed (C) fooled (D) surprised

我们被西湖的美景深深吸引,于是我们决定明年再去杭州游玩。

[解析]答案为 fascinated“着迷的”。disturb“打扰”;fool“愚弄”;surprise“使惊讶”。

23. After the whole day's march, they are too fatigue to walk any more.

- (A) hungry (B) sleepy (C) thirsty (D) tired

经过整整一天的行军,他们累得一点也走不动了。

[解析]答案为(D), tired“疲劳的”。hungry“饥饿”;sleepy“困的”;thirsty“口渴的”。

24. When an organization acquires a computer system, it decides precisely what forms of input would be most favorable.

- (A) essential (B) beneficial (C) important (D) inexpensive

当一个组织获取一种计算机系统后,它就会明确地决定何种输入方式是最有利的。

[解析]答案为(B), beneficial“有利的”。essential“基本的”;important“重要的”;inexpensive“价廉的”。

25. One of my favorite sayings is: "There is no smoke without fire."

- (A) most loved (B) alike (C) favorable (D) likely

我最喜欢的谚语之一是“无风不起浪”。

[解析]答案为(A), most loved“最喜欢的”。alike“相似的”;favorable“有利的”;likely“有可能的”。

26. His plan should succeed for it seems quite feasible.

- (A) complete (B) possible (C) daring (D) decisive

他的计划应该会成功,因为它看起来非常可行。

[解析]答案为(B), possible“可能的”。complete“完整的”;daring“大胆的”;decisive“确定的,果断的”。

27. During the United States Civil war, many people in the south were forced to flee their home.

- (A) pay taxes on (B) run away from (C) rebuild (D) return to

美国内战期间,许多南方人被迫逃离家园。

[解析]答案为(B), run away from“逃离”。pay taxes on“为……缴税”;rebuild“重建”;return to“回到,返回”。

28. It is easier to adapt to new situations if one has a flexible attitude.

- (A) changeable (B) fashionable (C) moveable (D) elastic

如果一个人态度灵活,他就比较容易适应新的情况。

[解析]答案为(D), elastic“灵活的”。changeable“多变的,易变的”;fashionable“时尚的”;moveable“可移动的”。

29. The prices of vegetables fluctuate according to weather.

- (A) fall (B) raise (C) change (D) rise

蔬菜价格随着天气变化而波动。

[解析]答案为(C), change“改变,变动”。fall“下降”;raise“上升”,及物动词;rise“上升”,不及物动词。

30. He had been forced to give up much of his time to housework.

- (A) compelled (B) demanded (C) determined (D) required

他被迫放弃很多时间做家务。

[解析]答案为(A),compel“强迫”。demand“要求”;determine“决定”;require“要求”。

31. Comets are still regarded with fright by some people.

- (A) dread (B) concern (C) detachment (D) resentment

还是有些人对彗星心存余悸。

[解析]答案为(A),dread“害怕”。concern“关注,关心”;detachment“分开”;resentment“憎恨”。

32. Tom is still full of beans at 70.

- (A) courageous (B) kind (C) energetic (D) single

汤姆 70 岁了还精力充沛。

[解析]答案为(C),energetic“精力充沛的”。full of beans 为常用表达,“精力充沛的”。courageous“充满勇气的”;kind“和蔼可亲的”;single“单身的”。

33. Your father is furious about the damage you have done to the flower beds.

- (A) angry (B) anxious (C) uncertain (D) worried

你损坏了花床你爸爸很生气。

[解析]答案为(A),angry“气愤,生气”。anxious“焦虑的”;uncertain“不确定的”;worried“焦急的,焦虑的”。

34. In the United States it is customary for families to gather on Thanksgiving Day.

- (A) entertain (B) assemble (C) feast (D) worship

美国有感恩节全家聚集在一起的风俗。

[解析]答案为(B),assemble“聚集,集合”。entertain“娱乐”;feast“宴席,大餐”;worship“崇拜”。

35. The quality and number of a city's public roads offer an excellent means of gauging its prosperity.

- (A) enriching (B) creating (C) protecting (D) judging

一个城市公路的质量和数量是衡量其繁荣程度的重要标志。

[解析]答案为(D),judge“判断”。enrich“使丰富”;create“创造”;protect“保护”。

36. Can she give a good explanation for her extraordinary?

- (A) account for (B) ask for (C) call for (D) make for

她能对自己的与众不同有所交代吗?

[解析]答案为(A),account for“有满意的答复或解释”。ask for“要求,请求”;call for“邀约,请求,需要”;make for“弥补”。

37. Our classmates give a welcoming cry to the new comers.

- (A) call (B) hail (C) groan (D) grant

我班同学热烈欢迎新同学。

[解析]答案为(B),hail“欢呼,热烈欢迎”。call“喊叫,打电话”;groan“(因痛苦,疫病)呻吟”;grunt“哼哼,咕哝”,常用于猪等动物。

38. Mr. Jackson wants to give out this news as soon as possible.

- (A) announce (B) emit (C) explain (D) finish

杰克逊先生想尽快发布这条消息。

[解析]答案为(A), announce“宣布, 公布”。emit“放射, 发出(声音等)”; explain“解释”; finish“完成”。

39. The conflict gave rise to a series of problems concerning the border dispute.

(A) brought (B) led (C) caused (D) created

冲突导致了一系列边界争端的问题。

[解析]答案为(B), lead(to)“导致”。bring“带来”, 一般与具体事或消息、口信等搭配使用; cause“引起(灾难, 麻烦等)”; create“创造”, 一般指从无到有的过程, 尤指没有外界影响的条件。

40. Many people spoke at the meeting and finally the chairman gave the main points of the discussion.

(A) succeeded in (B) suffered from (C) swept over (D) summed up

许多人在会上发言, 之后主席总结了大家的讨论。

[解析]答案为(D), sum up“总结”。succeed in“在……获得成功, 成功地做了……”; suffer from“遭受痛苦, 对……感到痛苦”; sweep over“征服, 席卷”。

41. The supermarket retails and wholesales a lot of _____.

(A) commodity (B) crop (C) vegetable (D) wine

超级市场零售和批发大量的商品。

[解析]答案为(A), commodity“商品”。crop“庄稼”; vegetable“蔬菜”; wine“酒”

42. It was very hard to grasp what he actually meant.

(A) control (B) reach (C) catch on to (D) scope on

很难弄明白他到底想要什么。

[解析]答案为(C), catch on to“掌握”。control“控制”; reach“达到, 到达”; scope on 没有这样的搭配。

43. It is great decision for the young boy to have to make.

(A) weighty (B) chief (C) prominent (D) remarkable

这个男孩不得不做出这个重大决定。

[解析]答案为(A), weighty“重大的, 有份量的”。chief“主要的”; prominent“明显的, 显著的”; remarkable“卓有成就的, 令人赞叹的”。

44. He is only principal character in the novel who is not ruled by material greed.

(A) envy (B) desire (C) miser (D) resentment

他是这部小说主要人物中唯一不贪图物质财富的人。

[解析]答案为(B), desire“渴求, 渴望”。envy“嫉妒”; miser“吝啬鬼, 守财奴”; resentment“仇恨”。

45. The loss of her cat was the greatest grief the child had known.

(A) misconduct (B) tragedy (C) sorrow (D) trial

猫的丢失是这个小孩所经历过最痛苦的事。

[解析]答案为(C), sorrow“痛苦, 伤痛”。misconduct“办错, 行为不端”; tragedy“悲剧, 不幸”; trial“审判”。

46. We should hang onto the house and sell it later when the prices are higher.

- (A) grasp (B) hold on to (C) hold on (D) keep

我们留着这房子,等价格上涨再卖。

[解析]答案为(B),hold on to“握紧,保留”。grasp“抓住,抓紧”,通常与抽象名词搭配;hold on“坚持,别挂(电话)”;keep“保持(某种状态)”。

47. Icy roads and poor visibility are familiar hazards in the Midwest.

- (A) charges (B) conditions (C) weather (D) dangers

冰封路和低能见度是中西部最常见的危险。

[解析]答案为(D),danger“危险”。change“改变,变化”;condition“条件”;weather“天气”。

48. Don't hesitate to let me know if there is anything I can do for you.

- (A) pause (B) refuse (C) reject (D) wait

别犹豫,只管告诉我我可以为你做些什么。

[解析]答案为(A),pause“暂停,迟钝”。refuse“拒绝”,refuse to do sth.;reject“抛弃,拒绝”,后面直接跟某物;wait“等待”。

49. To cool itself, a rhinoceros soaks in mud of water because its thick hide has no sweat glands.

- (A) horn (B) skin (C) tongue (D) trunk

为了使自己凉下来,犀牛浸泡在泥水中,因为它厚厚的皮下没有汗腺。

[解析]答案为(B),skin“皮,皮肤”。horn“角”;tongue“舌头”;trunk“象牙”。

50. We can't decide now, but we'll see about it.

- (A) act on (B) serve (C) solve (D) attend to

现在还不能作决定,但我们会处理的。

[解析]答案为(D),attend to“处理,照看”。act on“根据某事物,奉行,对某事物有影响”;serve“为……服务,服务”;solve“解决”;see about sth./doing sth. 处理或照看某事物。

51. Once Charles started a job, he would see it through till it was finished.

- (A) realize it (B) keep on doing it
(C) send it (D) understand it

一旦查尔斯开始一项工作,他就会坚持把它干完。

[解析]答案为(B),keep on doing sth. “坚持不断地做某事”。see sth. through 把某事进行到底;realize“实现,完成”;send“送”;understand“理解”。

52. Color changes in chameleons seem to be caused by environmental temperature as well as by other external stimuli.

- (A) have (B) appear (C) ought (D) used

变色龙的颜色变化似乎由周围环境的温度和其他一些外界刺激而引起。

[解析]答案为 B,appear to“似乎”。seem to“似乎”;have to“不得不”;ought to“应该”;used to“过去(干某事)”。

53. Mary seldom buys ice-cream.

- (A) always (B) never (C) usually (D) hardly ever

玛丽很少买冰淇淋。

[解析]答案为(D), hardly ever“几乎从不”。always“总是”; never“从不”; usually“经常”。

54. He selected a birthday present for his daughter.

(A) collected (B) composed (C) chose (D) found

他为女儿挑选了一件生日礼物。

[解析]答案为(C), choose“选择”。collect“收集”; compose“写(文章), 谱(曲)”; find“找到”。

55. Some insects rely on the tiny hairs scattered over their bodies to sense sound waves.

(A) amplify (B) disguise (C) send (D) detect

一些动物依靠覆盖在身体表层的外绒毛来感觉声波。

[解析]答案为(D), detect“发现”。amplify“放大或增强(某事物)”; disguise“掩盖, 隐藏”; send“送, 传达”。

56. In the painting “The Funeral on Cane River”, Clementine Hunter’s intent was to record reality as closely and accurately as possible, avoiding any set formula.

(A) prescribed (B) elaborate (C) modern (D) written

在《凯恩河上的葬礼》一图中, 克里门汀·亨特意尽可能精确地记录事实画面, 力图避免陈规俗套。

[解析]答案为(A), prescribed“规定的, 指定的”。elaborate“精细的, 复杂的”; modern“现代的”; written“书面的”。

57. The host took us to an automobile show yesterday afternoon.

(A) design (B) performance (C) race (D) exhibition

主人昨天下午带我们去看了汽车展。

[解析]答案为(D), exhibition“展览会”。design“设计”; performance“表演”; race“竞赛”。

58. Why didn’t you show up at the meeting yesterday?

(A) attend (B) present (C) turn up (D) show around

你昨天为什么没在会上露面?

[解析]答案为(C), turn up“露面”。attend“出席”; present(a. 形容词)“在场的”; show around“带领……四处参观”。

59. His pronunciation is simply terrible.

(A) merely (B) only (C) completely (D) partly

他的发音非常糟糕。

[解析]答案为(C), completely“完全地”。merely“只是”; only“仅仅”; partly“部分地”。

60. Through a procedure known as time-sharing, one large computer can be employed simultaneously by lots of small users.

(A) ahead of time (B) all the time (C) at the same time (D) in time

通过时间共享过程, 这台大型计算机可以同时被许多用户使用。

[解析]答案为(C), at the same time“同时”。ahead of time“提前”; all the time“一直”; in time“及时地”。

61. He was a highly skilled flier now.

- (A) confident (B) efficient (C) proficient (D) sufficient

他现在是一个非常熟练的飞行员了。

[解析]答案为(C), proficient“熟练的,精通的”。confident“自信的”; efficient“效率高的”; sufficient“足够的,充足的”。

62. Their sole fault was a failure to recognize all the factors involved.

- (A) initial (B) maximum (C) usual (D) only

他们唯一的错误是没有认识到问题涉及的所有因素。

[解析]答案为(D), only“唯一的,单独的”。initial“首要的”; maximum“最大的”; usual“通常的”。

63. Each leader had a solemn look as he signed the peace treaty.

- (A) sincere (B) grave (C) honest (D) suspicious

当签订和平条约时,每个领导人的表情都很严肃。

[解析]答案为(B), grave“严肃的”。sincere“真诚的”; honest“老实的”; suspicious“怀疑的”。

64. It took me a whole hour to solve the problem.

- (A) work at (B) work on (C) work out (D) work over

解决这个问题花了我整整一小时时间。

[解析]答案为(C), work out“解决(难题,问题,困难)”。work at/on/over“处理(问题),做(题)”。

65. We can rely on James to carry out this mission for his judgement is always sound.

- (A) healthy (B) unmistakable (C) reliable (D) unquestionable

我们让詹姆斯去执行这次任务,因为他的判断总是很合理可靠。

[解析]答案为(C), reliable“可靠的”。healthy“健康的”; unmistakable“不会错的”; unquestionable“不可质疑的,毫无疑问的”。

66. O. J. Simpson, who ranks as one of the best runners in American football history was known for his speed and agility.

- (A) swiftness (B) size (C) stamina (D) strength

作为美国橄榄球史上最优秀的运动员之一,欧·杰·辛普森以他的速度和灵活出名。

[解析]答案为(A), swiftness“迅速”。size“尺寸,大小”; stamina“耐力”; strength“力量”。

67. The team's spirit was at the lowest point in the season.

- (A) ability to read (B) lesson (C) morale (D) talent

这个队在这个赛季士气处于最低点。

[解析]答案为(C), morale“士气,斗志”。ability to read“阅读能力”; lesson“课程”; talent“才能”。

68. I spotted my father in the crowd.

- (A) recognized (B) recalled (C) received (D) recorded

我在人群中认出了我父亲。

[解析]答案为(A), recognize“认出”。recall“回想起”; receive“收到”; record“记录”。

69. The football game started at 2:30

- (A) began (B) continued (C) ended (D) happened
足球赛 2:30 开始。

[解析]答案为(A),begin“开始”。continue“连续”;end“结束”;happen“发生”。

70. Oh, child, how you startled me—I thought you were in the garden.

- (A) cheated (B) treated (C) surprised (D) tricked

孩子,你吓了我一跳——我还以为你在花园呢。

[解析]答案为(C),surprise“使吃惊”。cheat“欺骗”;treat“对待”;trick“欺骗”。

71. Grandfather would stay up till small hours reading; he hardly seems to need any sleep now.

- (A) sit up (B) sit in (C) sit on (D) sit through

祖父熬夜看书一直到凌晨好几点,现在他似乎都不需要睡眠了。

[解析]答案为(A),sit up“晚睡”(尤指为等候某人)。sit in“静坐、示威”;sit on“做(委员会等的)成员”;sit through“一直坐到……结束”。

72. These courses, if properly conducted, will stimulate the minds of the students.

- (A) dominate (B) encourage (C) excite (D) refresh

这些课程如果教得好可以激发学生去思考。

[解析]答案为(C),excite“刺激”。dominate“主导”;encourage“鼓励”;refresh“使新鲜,生动”。

73. The boss put great stress on the workers so that they could work harder.

- (A) anger (B) control (C) pressure (D) nerve

老板给工人施加很大的压力以使他们工作更努力。

[解析]答案为(C),pressure“压力”。anger“怒气”;control“控制”;nerve“紧张,神经”。

74. Subsequent events proved the man to be right.

- (A) earlier (B) later (C) previous (D) recent

接下来发生的事证明这个人的观点是对的。

[解析]答案为(B),later“后来的”。earlier“早先的”;previous“先前的”;recent“最近的”。

75. All the people were greatly surprised by this sudden decision.

- (A) abrupt (B) rough (C) violent (D) silly

所有人都被这个突然决定震惊了。

[解析]答案为(A),abrupt“突然的”。rough“粗糙的”;violent“猛烈的”;silly“愚蠢的”。

76. Our public transportation is not sufficient for the need of the people in our major cities.

- (A) additional (B) efficient (C) excessive (D) adequate

我们的交通运输不能满足大城市里人们的需要。

[解析]答案为(D),adequate“足够的”。additional“附加的,另外的”;efficient“高效的”;excessive“过多的”。

77. John takes after his mother in character.

- (A) embarrasses (B) humiliates (C) identifies (D) resembles

约翰性格像他妈妈。

[解析]答案为(D),resemble“和……相似”。embarrass“使……尴尬”;humiliate“羞辱,

耻笑某人”; identify“辨认, 鉴别”。

78. In an effort to fight the rising costs of gasoline and public transportation, many athletic students have taken to roller skating.

(A) taken an interest in (B) taken part in
(C) taken pride in (D) taken the place of

为了抵制油价和交通运输价格上涨, 许多爱好体育的学生喜欢上了溜冰。

[解析] 答案为(A), take an interest in“对……产生兴趣”。take to“对……产生好感, 喜欢”; take part in“参加, 加入”; take pride in“为……而自豪”; take the place of“接替某人的位置”。

79. He is a good science teacher but he often gives tedious lectures.

(A) great (B) tiresome (C) lazy (D) tireless

他是个不错的理科老师, 但他的课经常令人厌倦。

[解析] 答案为(B), tiresome“令人厌烦的”。great“伟大的”; lazy“懒惰的”; tireless“精力充沛的”。

80. His success in work has tempted many to try this new method.

(A) attracted (B) called (C) implied (D) inspired

他工作上的成功使许多人尝试这种新方法。

[解析] 答案为(A), attract“吸引”。call“给某人打电话”; imply“暗示”; inspire“鼓舞”。

81. She could not endure the extreme tension and broke into tears suddenly.

(A) bravery (B) strain (C) danger (D) security

她忍受不了极度的神经紧张, 忽然哭了起来。

[解析] 答案为(B), strain“紧张, 压力”。bravery“勇敢, 勇气”; danger“危险”; security“安全”。

82. Limestone that can be highly polished is termed marble.

(A) improved by (B) similar to (C) known as (D) substituted for

可被高度磨光的石灰岩叫大理石。

[解析] 答案为(C), be known as“被称作”。be improved by“被提高”; be similar to“与……相似”; be substituted for“被……代替”。

83. Mary had sold her bike, taken a driving test and bought a car.

(A) examination (B) quiz (C) exercise (D) check

玛丽卖了自行车, 参加了驾驶考试后就买了一辆小汽车。

[解析] 答案为(A), examination“测验, 考试”。quiz“平时的小测验”; exercise“练习”; check“检验”。

84. I wonder who first conceived the idea of cutting a hole in the door.

(A) thought of (B) came on (C) gave up (D) handed out

我不知道是谁第一个想出在门上挖个洞的主意。

[解析] 答案为(A), think of“想出……的主意”。come on“上台, 上场”; give up“放弃”; hand out“分发”。

85. He has thought out the best way of saving oil for your car.

(A) considered (B) decided (C) devoted (D) devised

他已想出了为你的车省油的最好方法。

[解析]答案为(D),devise“想出,设计”。consider“考虑”;decide“决定”;devote“奉献”。

86. The New Year is coming. We decided to give our room a thorough clean.

(A) careful (B) complete (C) real (D) serious

新年就要到了,我们决定对房间进行一次大扫除。

[解析]答案为(B),complete“完全的,彻底的”。careful“仔细的”;real“真实的”;serious“严肃的”。

87. The information that we derived from our archaeological work may throw a light on the mystery of ancient trade routes.

(A) burn out (B) catch fire (C) make light of (D) make clear

从考古工作中得到的信息使我们弄清楚了古代贸易路线的秘密。

[解析]答案为(D),make clear“搞清楚”。burn out“熄灭”;catch fire“着火”;make light of“轻视”。

88. I don't see how Jack put up with his wife.

(A) tolerate (B) accept (C) leave (D) receive

我看不出杰克是怎样容忍他妻子的。

[解析]答案为(A),tolerate“容忍”。accept“接受”;leave“离开”;receive“接受”。

89. It's tough looking for a job these days.

(A) different (B) digital (C) difficult (D) direct

最近找工作挺难。

[解析]答案为(C),difficult“困难的”。different“不同的”;digital“数字化的”;direct“直接的”。

90. The college offers courses in a variety of trades.

(A) business (B) firm (C) work (D) occupation

该学院开设多种职业课程。

[解析]答案为(D),occupation“职业”。business“生意”;firm“公司”;work“工作”(不可数)。

91. American young people find the transition into adulthood easy to face.

(A) change (B) delivery (C) transfer (D) transfusion

美国的年轻人发现到成年人的过渡容易处理。

[解析]答案为(A),change“改变”。delivery“交付,递送”;transfer“转移”;transfusion“移注,渗入”。

92. Excuse me for troubling you with such a small matter.

(A) interrupting (B) bothering (C) questioning (D) telling

不好意思为这件小事打扰您。

[解析]答案为(B),bother“打扰”。Interrupt“打断,插话”;question“疑问”;tell“告诉”。

93. When doves are about two weeks old, they are covered with gray feathers and ready to try their wings.

(A) grow (B) test (C) hide (D) wrap

当鸽子大约两周大时,它们会长满灰色的毛,并准备试试自己的翅膀了。

[解析]答案为(B), test“试验”。grow“成长”; hide“藏”; wrap“包”。

94. When he got out of the manager's office, from his facial expression we knew that his proposal must have been turned down.

(A) refused (B) accepted (C) adopted (D) denied

从经理的办公室出来后,从他脸上的表情我们可以看出他的建议肯定被拒绝了。

[解析]答案为(A), refuse“拒绝”。accept“接受”; adopt“采纳”; deny“否定”。

95. How many radios will your factory turn out this year?

(A) manufacture (B) destroy (C) export (D) import

今年你们厂将生产多少台收音机?

[解析]答案为(A), manufacture“生产”。destroy“破坏, 消灭”; export“出口”; import“进口”。

96. She undertakes to verify the true source of the rumor.

(A) tries (B) decides (C) promises (D) refuses.

她试着去找出谣言的始作俑者。

[解析]答案为(A), try“尝试”。decide“决定”; promises“答应”; refuse“拒绝”。

97. Her voice is distinct and unique. You can tell her voice immediately.

(A) common (B) species (C) specific (D) special

她的声音清晰且独特,你能够马上辨认出她的声音。

[解析]答案为(D), special“特殊的”。common“平常, 普通”; species“种类”; specific“具体的”。

98. The environmentalists advocated better protection of the earth.

(A) appeal (B) pledge (C) proclaim (D) urge

环境学家们极力主张对地球进行更好的保护。

[解析]答案为(D), urge“极力主张, 敦促”。appeal“引起兴趣, 上诉”; pledge“保证给予”; proclaim“宣布”; advocate“主张, 提倡”。

99. We can utilize water for producing electric power.

(A) employ (B) embrace (C) emerge (D) emphasize

我们可用水力发电。

[解析]答案为(A), employ“使用, 利用”。embrace“拥抱”; emerge“出现”; emphasize“强调”。

100. Your reasons for refusing to help are quite vague.

(A) obvious (B) typical (C) unclear (D) unreasonable

你拒绝帮忙的理由很含糊。

[解析]答案为(C), unclear“不清晰的”。obvious“明显的, 显然的”; typical“典型的”; unreasonable“没道理的”。

101. The compositions vary greatly in content as well as in style because of their different writers.

(A) expand (B) interact (C) multiply (D) differ

由于作者不同, 这些文章无论在内容上还是风格上都有很大差异。

[解析]答案为(D), differ“不同, 使……有差异”。expand“膨胀, 扩大”; interact“互

动”;multiply“使……增多,加倍”。

102. The planned general strike represents a vital economic challenge to the government.

(A) quick (B) important (C) specific (D) trivial

这次有计划的总罢工是对政府重大的经济挑战。

【解析】答案为(B),important“重要的”。quick“快的”;specific“具体的”;trivial“小的,繁琐的”。

103. In many societies the person who fails to conform to conventional behavior is likely to be warded off by others.

(A) avoided (B) instructed (C) preserved (D) selected

在许多社会里,不遵循常规的人很可能会被其他人排斥。

【解析】答案为(A),avoid“排斥,避免”。instruct“教导,指导”;preserve“保存”;select“挑选”。

104. All the teachers should warn the students against being tardy.

(A) delay (B) admonish (C) determine (D) deny

所有老师都应该告诫学生不要松懈。

【解析】答案为(B),admonish“警告,训诫”。delay“耽搁”;determine“使下决心”;deny“拒绝给予”。

105. She looked weird with that make-up on her face.

(A) amusing (B) charming (C) fearful (D) odd

她脸上的妆看起来很怪异。

【解析】答案为(D),odd“奇怪的”。amusing“使人开心的”;charming“迷人的”;fearful“可怕的”。

106. Square dancing has always been well liked in the rural United States.

(A) diversified (B) perhaps (C) unfortunate (D) popular

方舞(每组四对男女共舞)在美国乡村一直都深受欢迎。

【解析】答案为(D),popular“受欢迎的”。diversified“多样的”;perhaps“也许,大概”;unfortunate“不幸的”。

107. Fruits such as apples and oranges are very wholesome, and can be eaten at any time.

(A) appropriate (B) normal (C) proper (D) healthy

苹果、橘子等水果都是非常有益健康的,而且任何时候都能吃。

【解析】答案为(D),healthy“健康的,有益的”。appropriate“合适的,适宜的”;normal“正常的”;proper“合适的,正确的”。

108. On its last flight to the moon in 1972, the Apollo space craft wound up with a record lunar stay of seventy-five hours.

(A) blew up (B) celebrated (C) turned up (D) concluded

在1972年最后一次登月飞行中,宇宙飞船阿波罗号以在月球上停留75小时的记录而结束其使命。

【解析】答案为(D),conclude“结束,完成”。blow up“爆炸”;celebrate“庆祝”;turn up“出现”。

109. All foreign troops must withdraw from the country.

- (A) retain (B) retire (C) revise (D) retreat

所有外国的部队必须撤出该国。

[解析]答案为(D), retreat“撤退”。retain“停留, 维持”; retire“退休”; revise“修改”。

110. Even before an infant is born, tiny teeth are developing within his gums.

- (A) behind (B) inside (C) in front of (D) next to

甚至在婴儿出生前, 小牙齿就在牙龈里生长了。

[解析]答案为(B), inside“在……里”。behind“在……之后”; in front of“在……之前”; next to“在……附近, 紧挨着”。

111. Francis Scott wrote the words to “The Star-Spangled Banner” after witnessing the unsuccessful attack on fort Mc Henry.

- (A) hearing (B) observing (C) participating (D) resisting

在目睹了迈克·亨利堡之战的溃败后, 弗朗西斯·斯加特定下了“星条旗”的歌词。

[解析]答案为(B), observe“看到, 观察”。hear“听见”; participate“参加”; resist“坚持”。

112. The national open policy was worked out and gradually perfected in part through the ongoing experiences of the zones.

- (A) drawn up (B) brought about (C) figured out (D) put forward

国家开放政策完成了, 并在地区实行过程中逐步完善。

[解析]答案为(A), draw up“完成”。bring about“提出”; figure out“指出, 认出”; put forward“提出”。

113. This book is a writing of radio scripts, in which we seek to explain how the words and expressions become part of our language.

- (A) publication (B) collection (C) stack (D) volume

这本书是广播稿集, 其中有我们要解释的字词表达是怎样成为我们语言的一部分。

[解析]答案为(B), collection“集, 文学作品选集”。publication“出版物, 发行物”; stack“一叠, 一堆”; volume“册, 卷”。

114. The firm has written off two thousand pounds' worth of bad debts.

- (A) conceded (B) canceled (C) hidden (D) thrown

公司取消了价值 2 千英镑的坏帐。

[解析]答案为(B), cancel“取消”。concede“承认, 让步, 退出”; hid“躲藏”; throw“扔”。

115. They have a far better yield than any other farm for miles around.

- (A) harvest (B) climate (C) expectation (D) soil

他们获得的丰收比方圆几英里之内的任何农场都大。

[解析]答案为(A), harvest“丰收”。climate“气候”; expectation“期望”; soil“土壤”。

116. Our boss ordered a survey to learn how many people read the local newspaper.

- (A) program (B) project (C) review (D) study

老板指示我们去调查多少人读地方报纸。

[解析]答案为(D), study“研究, 调查”。program“编程”; project“规划, 设计”; review“复习, 回顾”。