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大学英语疑难详解

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武 汉 大 学 出 版 社

前　言

　　大学生在学习英语时常常会被一些疑难问题所困惑，譬如同义词的辨异，某些短语、惯用语，代词、动词不定式、动名词、分词、连词及从句、比较、虚拟语气的用法，主谓一致、倒装等，而学习者又一时难以找到一本合适的参考书帮助解答。为了给广大英语学习者排难解惑，我们在从事多年教学实践的基础上，编写了本书。

　　本书共收有494个条目，其中词汇（包括短语）301条，语法结构193条，所涉及的内容以大学英语四、六级为主，并适当超出大学英语的范围。条目针对性强、题目明确、**解释准确而简练**；例句典型、语言规范，且大多数条目后配有形式多样的习题，以供练习。本书的另一特点是实用性强。书中所收集的疑、难点均为在教学实践中常见的语言现象，且侧重分析其意义、搭配关系和用法上的细微差异，这对提高学习者的语言运用能力、英语水平和四、六级考试成绩无疑均大有裨益。

　　本书适合大学生、研究生、广大英语自学者及教师使用。

　　参加本书的编写人员有：陈金兰、刘四平（同义词），傅晓玲（形容词短语），程维华（短语动词），郭赛君（代词、动词不定式、动名词、分词），邓鹏鸣（连词、从句、比较、虚拟语气），彭玲娟（主谓一致、名词的数、倒装）。

　　全书由王大铭、韩玮主持编写，王大铭审定。

　　本书在策划、编写、修改及出版的整个过程中，得到武汉大学出版社王春阁副编审的大力帮助与支持，在此深表谢意。

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由于我们的水平有限，缺点错误在所难免，如蒙专家和读者赐教，将不胜感激。

<div align="right">

编　者

1997 年 10 月

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目　录

第一章 同 义 词

1. accuse, condemn, sentence, punish, blame, charge, denounce, sue

这一组词都有"指控，谴责"的意思(charge[a person etc.] with a fault or crime)。

accuse 指直接指控某人的不正当行为，常与 of 连用。例如：

They accused Tom of theft.(他们告汤姆犯了盗窃罪。)

charge 和 sue 也有"指控"的意思，但 charge 后面常接介词 with。例如：

They charged her with cheating.(他们告她欺诈。)

sue 后常接 for，这个词常用主动语态。例如：

The company sued him for the breach of the contract.(公司告他不履行契约。)

condemn 和 **sentence** 是"判刑，判决"的意思，前者可用主动语态或被动语态，而后者多用被动语态。例如：

Tom was condemned to death.(汤姆被判死刑。)

They condemned Tom to death.

The criminal was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment.(罪犯被判处 30 年徒刑。)

denounce 告发，告密：

His neighbours denounced him to the police.(他的邻居们向警察告发了他。)

blame 责怪。这个词的语气要缓和一些，指责备错误而不是指

控犯罪。例如：

I don't blame you for doing that.（我不怪你那件事做得不对。）

punish 处罚，惩罚：

The teacher punished him for his being late.（因为迟到老师罚了他。）

填空：

1. They _____ him of refusing to take any responsibilities.

2. It is obviously not fair to _____ him for not winning the gold medal.

3. I was always _____ with making inflammatory speeches.

4. The judge _____ the criminal to ten years in jail.

5. He was _____ to 15 years in prison.

6. If you don't pay me the money, I'll _____ you.

7. The parent _____ his own son as a thief.

8. The student was _____ for being late three times.

2. achieve, accomplish, complete, fulfil, finish, attain

这一组词都可表示"完成"。

achieve, accomplish 和 **fulfil** 都可指"成功地完成"某项工作，而 achieve 强调过程，accomplish 和 fulfil 强调结果。fulfil 多指完成抽象的事物，如"打算，希望，许诺，雄心，职责，义务"等。例如：

The soldiers achieved great victory.（战士们获得了伟大的胜利。）

He fulfilled his parents' expectations.（他实现了父母的期

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望。）

The medical team has accomplished its mission.（医疗队完成了使命。）

complete 多表示完成一项工程建设等。例如：

You can't complete the project in one day.（你不能在一天之内完成这个项目。）

finish 是普通用语，指短期内完成。例如：

I was asked to finish the book within this week.（我得在一周内看完这本书。）

attain 指经过努力获得成功，强调过程。例如：

He attained his aims by hard work.（他经过努力后达到了目的。）

填空：

1. The engineer has _____ the most difficult piece of work in the project.

2. The bell rang before I _____ explaining the last part of the text.

3. The Jing-jiu Railway has been _____ ahead of schedule.

4. The Chinese sports team has _____ great fame in the 26th Olympic Games.

5. Don't be lazy, or you'll never _____ your ambition to be a painter.

3. accident, incident, event

这一组词都可指"事件"。

accident 意外事故,意外伤害(an event that is without apparent cause, or is unexpected)。可作可数名词或不可数名词。例如：

I met with an accident on my way home.（回家的路上我遇到

了一场意外事故。)

incident 任何不重要的事件，也可指政治事件、事端、不愉快的事情；指战争时是 battle 的委婉语(a hostile clash, esp. of troops of countries at war)。例如：

There were many incidents in the environmental compain. (在保护环境活动中出现了许多小插曲。)

event 大事，重大事件。作可数名词。例如：

He spoke on the chief events of last year.(在会上他讲了去年主要大事件。)

填空：

1. The girl repeated her story of the _____ .
2. The important _____ of the summer was the big flood.
3. The demonstration passed off without _____ .

4. acquire, derive, earn, gain, obtain

这一组词都有"取得，获得"之意。

acquire 求得，获得。指经过一个过程或努力得到抽象或具体的东西。例如：

How did she acquire her skill? (她的本领是怎样得来的?)

derive 从…得来，常与介词 from 连用，为正式用语。例如：

She derives a lot of pleasure from spending money on clothes.(她大量花钱买衣服，从中得到乐趣。)

earn, gain, obtain 都指经过一番努力而获得，赚得，挣得([of a person]obtain[income]in the form of money in return for labour or services)。例如：

He earned a prize, and it is a well-earned one.(他获得了奖金，这是理所应当的。)

The boy gains 5 pounds each day for delivering newspapers in

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the neighbourhood.(那男孩每天在邻里送报纸赚 5 镑钱。)

You should obtain what you want by labour.(你应该靠劳动挣来所得。)

填空：
1. She _____ confidence after she succeeded in doing the first experiment.
2. He _____ much pleasure from his books.
3. The money they _____ by moonlighting went into saving.
4. I _____ full marks in the examination.
5. Many people go to night schools to _____ a certificate.

5. act, action, behavior, conduct, deed, manner

这一组词都表示"行动"或"行为"。

act 行动,行为。指具体的作为,短暂而简单的行动(something done),着重效果。例如：

We were moved by his heroic act.(我们为他的英雄行为所感动。)

action 行动,动作(the fact or process of doing or acting)。偏重抽象持续而复杂的行动,注意动作的过程。例如：

Action speaks louder than words.(行动胜过言辞。)

在表示行为行动时,action,act 可换用,没什么差别。例如：

It was an act(action)that he was to regret bitterly.(这种行为会令他深深地忏悔。)

behavior 行为,举止,态度。指日常行为,属普通用语。例如：

Their daughter won a prize for good behavior in school.(他们的女儿在学校获操行奖。)

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conduct 行为,品行,操行,为正式用语。例如:

These are my rules of conduct.(这是我的为人之道。)

deed 行为,行动,强调行为的结果,常含褒义,指高尚行动,例如:

Deeds are better than words.(行动胜于言辞。)

manner 态度,风度,举止,强调动作的过程。例如:

We don't like his manner toward friends.(我们不喜欢他对朋友的态度。)

填空:

1. That is one true _____ of friendship.
2. Immediate _____ is necessary in saving a drowning person.
3. A behaviorist is a person who studies human _____.
4. At the end of each term teachers often write a report of _____ to each student's parents.

6. advantage, behalf, benefit, interest, profit

这一组词都有"利益"的意思。

advantage 优势,有利条件,好处(**a beneficial feature; a favourable circumstance**)。这个词多指地位、条件的优势,有利,而非物质利益。例如:

The advantages of good education are great.(良好的教育益处很大。)

behalf 作利益讲在现代英语中已少用。这个词只用在词组 on behalf of 中,表示"代表…利益"。例如:

The lawyer spoke on behalf of his client.(律师代表当事人说话。)

benefit 利益,好处。这个词意义广泛,可指精神或物质收获,亦

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可指团体或个人利益,好处。例如:

This book is of great benefit to children.(这本书对孩子们很有好处。)

interest 作"利益"讲时多用复数。例如:

He travels a lot in Asia in the interests of a business firm.(他为一家商业公司的利益而常在亚洲旅行。)

profit 益处,收益。主要指物质利益,所赚的钱。例如:

What are the profits of this deal?(这笔生意的净利是多少?)

填空:

1. There are several _____ in making computers as small as we can.

2. They collected on _____ of charity.

3. I believe you can get much _____ from your holiday.

4. Graduates should put the _____ of the country before their own.

5. There is no _____ in worrying.

7. alone, lonely, lonesome, lone

这一组词词根相同,都有"单独,独自"的意思,但在用法和意义上有差别。

alone 单独,孤,唯一,一个人,独自。可作形容词和副词。作形容词时只能作后置定语和表语;作状语的意思是"独自地"(without other's help)。例如:

I hope I am not alone in this opinion.(希望持这种意见的人不止我一人。)

lonely 孤独的,孤单的,寂寞的。多指因缺少朋友、同情或关怀而感到孤独(companionless),可作定语,表语。例如:

He felt almost intolerably lonely when his wife and child were

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away on holiday.(在他妻子和孩子外出度假期间他感到难以忍受的**孤独**。)

lonesome 寂寞的,孤独的。和 lonely 的意义相同,但语气更强,常有"凄凉"的意思。例如:

They lived in a quiet lonesome village at that time.(当时他们居住在一个人迹稀少的村子里。)

lone 孤独的,无伴的。可以与 lonely 换用,但不及 lonely 使用普遍,多作定语。例如:

You should not play a lone hand.(你不该单独行动。)

填空:

1. Instead of feeling _____ when left _____ , she felt excited to have the house to herself.

2. She felt _____ without children when she was getting on in years.

3. She was a _____ rider on the road in the snowing night.

8. afford, buy, charge, cost, pay, spend

这一组词都有"花,买"的意思,但有一些含义、用法上的区别。

afford 花,买,经受得起。指有经济条件或时间做某事,后面常接名词,代词或不定式。例如:

A busy man cannot afford delay.(忙人耽误不起。)

buy 买,购买。这个词使用广泛,可接直接宾语和间接宾语。例如:

I'll buy my daughter a book for her birthday.(在我女儿过生日时我将买本书送她。)

charge 讨价,收费,索取。是指卖方要价或索取费用。例如:

They charge 10 yuan for a kilo of eggs.(1 公斤鸡蛋他们要

10 块钱。)

cost 值多少钱,花费。指需要付出的代价。例如:

What will the dress cost me? —350 dollars. (这衣服要花我多少钱? ——350 美元。)

pay 支付,付清,缴纳。指买方向卖方付款。例如:

It's my turn to pay the bill. (该我买单了。)

spend 花费,消费。后接 for 或 on 表示"花钱买",接 -ing 或 in 表示"花时间干…"。例如:

Students spend 100 yuan a month on books on average. (学生们平均每月花 100 元钱买书。)

填空:

1. He can't _____ 3 weeks away from work.

2. Our money _____ less than it used to do.

3. Some fishmongers _____ nothing for scaling fish for their customers.

4. He works hard because he remembers what it _____ him to get this job.

5. Don't worry, I'll _____ the taxi this time.

6. We _____ more for living expenses now.

9. alive, live, living, lively

这一组词有相同的词根,意义也相近,但用法有些不同。

alive 活的。这个词只能在句中作表语。例如:

The cat is still alive. (那只猫还活着。)

live 活的。这个词强调活生生的,非假想的,意义与 alive 相同,但 live 通常在句中作定语。例如:

The baby is afraid of the live fish. That's why it cries. (这孩子怕活鱼,所以哭了。)

living 活着的，在世的，现存的。可在句中作定语和表语。例如：

He is the greatest living poet.（他是当代最伟大的诗人。）

lively 活泼的，活跃的，快活的。这个词通常指人的情绪、性格活泼，快活；指事物活跃，灵活等。可在句中作定语和表语。例如：

The girl is as lively as a kitten.（小女孩快活得像只小猫。）

Children have a lively imagination.（孩子们有丰富的想象力。）

填空：

1. I hope the plant is still _____ after the bitter summer.

2. Look, the cat is playing with a _____ mouse.

3. Language is a _____ and continually changing thing.

4. She has a _____ sense of humour.

10. delighted, delightful

这两个词都有"高兴"之意，但是它们的后缀不同，用法也不同。

delighted 感到高兴的（pleased, happy, charmed）。通常指人对…感到高兴，因此作表语时，其主语常是人或是表示人的人称代词。例如：

I was delighted that you won the prize.（你获奖了我很高兴。）

delightful 令人高兴的（causing great delight）。常指事物，作表语时主语一般是表示事物的名词。这个词也可用来修饰表示事物的名词。例如：

The tune is delightful to me.（这乐曲使我感到愉快。）

The Spring Festival is a delightful holiday.（春节是令人高兴的节日。）

填空：

1. The wind blew _____ odors from the orchard.
2. I was both _____ and taken aback at her success.

11. amount, figure, number, quantity, sum

这一组词都与数量有关。

amount 数额，数量(a quantity, esp. the total of a thing or things in number, size, value, extent etc.)，合计，金额。用在词组 a large amount of 中时，of 后接不可数名词。例如：

What is the amount? （合计多少？）

figure 数字，数码，数值，价格。这个词侧重字面数字，数码。例如：

The child is good at figures. （这孩子数学好。）

number 数，数字。这个词除与 figure 有相同的意义外，还表示号数，号码。用在词组 a number of 中时，of 后接可数名词。例如：

You can count more quickly if you only count the even or odd numbers. （你要是只数偶数或奇数的话就数得快些。）

quantity 数量，分量。这个词强调的是"量"(the size, extent, weight, amount or number)。用在词组 a large(small)amount of 中时 of 后既可接可数名词又可接不可数名词。例如：

The library has bought a large quantity of books recently. （图书馆最近买了大量的图书。）

sum 总数，总和。这个词指的是数字或概念的和(the total amount resulting from the addition of two or more items, facts, ideas, feelings, etc.)，也可指愿望的极点、顶点。例如：

That is the sum of our experience. （那就是我们的全部经验。）