



# Vocabulary

**最新**

**题解**

# 考研英语 词汇

杨廷君 李跃平 © 主编

- ★ 全真试题
- ↓
- ★ 详细解析
- ↓
- ★ 真题衔接
- ↓
- ★ 诊断测试



外文出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

# 最新题解考研英语词汇

总主编 范 谊

主 编 杨廷君 李跃平

副主编 宫 丽 熊 艳

编 委 (以拼音为序)

邓金莲 宫 丽 李梦莉 李跃平

邬蔚群 熊 艳 杨廷君

外 文 出 版 社

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

最新题解考研英语词汇/杨廷君, 李跃平主编. —北京: 外文出版社, 2005  
ISBN 7-119-04015-4

I. 最… II. ①杨… ②李… III. 英语—词汇—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 037943 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

[info@flp.com.cn](mailto:info@flp.com.cn)

[sales@flp.com.cn](mailto:sales@flp.com.cn)

**最新题解考研英语词汇**

主 编 杨廷君 李跃平

责任编辑 王 蕊

封面设计 吴 涛

印刷监制 冯 浩

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010) 68995963 (编辑部)  
(010) 68329514/68327211 (推广发行部)

印 刷 北京蓝空印刷厂

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 大 32 开 字 数 120 千字

印 数 5001—10000 册 印 张 6.25

版 次 2006 年 1 月第 1 版第 2 次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-04015-4

定 价 12.00 元

---

版权所有 侵权必究

# 前言

《最新题解考研英语词汇》以新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(词汇表)》“较高要求”为依据,以全真的硕士研究生入学考试词汇题为素材,以词性分类的形式进行全方位的透视和解析,并配以更多的例句及练习,旨在帮助欲参加硕士研究生入学考试的人员全面了解试题的命题原则和规律,熟悉题型特征及考点,做到触类旁通,提高应试技巧。

本书定名为《最新题解考研英语词汇》,它的内容既不同于传统意义上的各类研究生英语词汇书籍,也不同于流行于市的各类历年硕士研究生入学考试题解。编者根据多年大学英语教学和硕士研究生入学考试的复习辅导的经验,按照教育部2004年6月颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(词汇表)》“更高要求”的规定,通过对历年的全真硕士研究生入学考试的词汇题透彻分析,对硕士研究生入学考试中的词汇题进行了精心的归纳、分类和详尽的解析。

本书的题解内容由【全真试题】、【题解】、【答案】、【真题衔接】和【诊断测试】等内容构成;按照词组、名词、动词、介词、形容词、连词和副词分类编排。

本书的特点在于:

选材典型,可信度高。硕士研究生入学考试的全真试题最能够体现《大学英语课程教学要求(词汇表)》“更高要求”和《大学英语考试大纲》的精神和要求,可信度是不容置疑的,在语言难度、题型设置和答案选项设计等诸方面都较为准确、全面,并能够充分地体现和反映出《教学要求》和《考试大纲》所规定的内容。

题解详实,针对性强。该书选材全面,覆盖面广,对各项词类考点分类明细,解析详尽,浅显易懂,易于掌握,实用性强。

经验总结,指导性强。编者均为从事大学英语教学十多年的

一线骨干教师,具有丰富的教学及指导硕士研究生入学复习考试的经验,既熟悉《教学要求》和《考试大纲》和硕士研究生入学考试的重点和难点,又了解学生学习英语的薄弱环节,题解注重理论联系实际,举一反三,因而极具针对性和启发性。

本书由杨廷君、李跃平主编并负责统稿;官丽、熊艳任副主编。具体编写分工如下:词组部分由官丽编写、名词部分由邓金莲编写、动词与介词部分由邬蔚群和熊艳编写、形容词部分由李梦莉编写、连词和副词部分由杨廷君和李跃平编写;全书由杨廷君审校;外文出版社王蕊老师为本书的付梓付出了辛勤的劳动,在此表示衷心的感谢!

由于编者水平的局限,难免有错漏和不当之处,热忱欢迎广大专家、学者和读者批评指正。

编 者

# 目 录

## 前 言

第一部分 词组 .....	1
题解 1—30 .....	1
诊断测试 1—30 .....	24
题解 31—54 .....	28
诊断测试 31—54 .....	45
第二部分 名词 .....	49
题解 1—33 .....	49
诊断测试 1—33 .....	70
第三部分 动词 .....	75
题解 1—30 .....	75
诊断测试 1—30 .....	97
题解 31—57 .....	102
诊断测试 31—57 .....	125
第四部分 介词 .....	129
题解 1—16 .....	129
诊断测试 1—16 .....	137
第五部分 形容词 .....	139
题解 1—31 .....	139

诊断测试 1—31 .....	164
第六部分 连词 .....	168
题解 1—26 .....	168
诊断测试 1—20 .....	179
第七部分 副词 .....	182
题解 1—18 .....	182
诊断测试 1—15 .....	192

## 第一部分 词组

【全真试题 1】Equipment not \_\_\_\_\_ official safety standards has all been removed from the workshop. (研-01)

- A) conforming to                      B) consistent with  
C) predominant over                D) providing for

【题解】conform to 意为“遵守，顺从；符合”，如：conform to the customs of society 遵守社会习俗 // A coat must conform to the figure of the wearer. 衣服必须与身材相配。 // On the first day when a pupil enters school, he is asked to conform to the school rules. 从进校的第一天起，学校就要求学生遵守校规。

be consistent with 意为“一贯；一致的”，如：What you say is not consistent with what you do. 你言行不一。 // The testimony was consistent with the known facts. 口供与已知的事实相符合。

be predominant over 意为“占优势”，如：The English language is predominant over other languages in Canada. 在加拿大，英语与其他语音相比占主导地位。

provide... for 意为“做准备，供养，规定”，如：provide liberally for one's family 为家庭提供充足的生活费用 // It is provided for in the contract. 这是合同中所规定的。

【答案】A

【全真试题 2】As a way of \_\_\_\_\_ the mails while they were away, the Johnsons asked the cleaning lady to send little printed slips asking the senders to write again later. (研-99)

- A) picking up                        B) coping with  
C) passing out                       D) getting across

【题解】pick up 意为“拿起，整理；取(物)，用车接载(人)；获得，学会”，如：



Let's pick up the living room. 我们收拾一下卧室吧 // He picked up French very quickly. 他学法语学得快。 // She picked up some beverages on the way home. 她在回家的路上买些饮料。 // Where did you pick up your technical skill? 你的技术是哪儿学来的? // I will pick you up at your office. 我到办公室接你。

cope with 如意为“(成功地)应付,(妥善地)处理”,如:cope with difficulties 克服困难 // cope with unexpected antistrophes 应付突如其来的灾难 // He knows how to cope with a complicated situation. 他知道如何应付复杂局面。

pass out 意为“昏倒;分发”,如:This afternoon several old men pass out from heat exhaustion. 今天下午几位老人因中暑而昏倒了。 // These students are passing out free samples to people in the street. 这些学生在大街上向人们免费分发样品。

get across 意为“(使)越过,通过,被理解”,如:I have tried to get my point across. 我已尽力让我的观点清晰明了。 // How can I get across to the students? 我怎样才能让学生心服口服? // The bridge was destroyed so we couldn't get across. 桥被破坏了,我们无法过河。

### 【答案】B

**【全真试题 3】** When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay them \_\_\_\_\_. (研-97)

A) off      B) aside      C) out      D) down

**【题解】** lay off 意为“(暂时)解雇;停止做”,如:The auto plants are expected to lay off another 100,000 workers by the end of year. 到年底这些汽车工厂估计还要解雇十万人。

lay aside 如意为“把...搁置一旁;留存,储存”,如:She laid aside her knitting to rest her eyes for a moment. 她把编织物放一边,休息一下眼睛。 // You ought to lay aside some money for the future. 你该存点钱备将来之需。

lay out 意为“摆出,展开;安排;设计”,如:The gardens and grounds were laid out by an expert. 这些庭院是一位专家设计的。 // They showed us how to lay out a printed page. 他们教我怎样安排版面。 //

The shop man was laying out his window. 店主正在陈列橱窗。

lay down 意为“放下,交出;规定,制定”,如: They declared that they'd never lay down their arms. 他们宣布他们决不投降。// The school authorities have laid own some new rules. 学校当局制定了一些新的校规。// These prices have been laid down by the manufacturer. 这些价格是由生产商确定的。

【答案】A

【全真试题 4】Care should be taken to decrease the length of time that one is \_\_\_\_\_ loud continuous noise. (研-94)

A) subjected to

B) filled with

C) associated with

D) dropped off

【题解】be subject to 意为“受...支配的,取决于...的;易遭...的”,如: be subject to the law of the land 受国家法律管辖的// be subject to damage 易受损伤// The prices are subject to change. 价格可能有变动。词组 subject sth. /sb. to 表示“使顺从;使遭受”,如: subject another's will to one's own 使别人的意志服从己意。

fill... with 意为“使充满”,如: The hall soon filled with children. 大厅里不久就挤满了孩子。// The boy's words filled his mother's heart with joy. 这孩子的一席话使他母亲的心里充满了欢乐。

associate... with 意为“由...联想到...,把...联系起来”,如: What do you associate with such a heavy snow? 这样一场大雪你有什么联想? // We'd better associate this thing with that one. 我们最好把这件事与那件事联系起来。// We associate China with the Greet Wall. 我们想起中国,就联想到长城。

drop off 意为“减少;入睡;把...放下”,如: Sales dropped off in the fourth quarter. 销售量在第四个季度减少了。// Traffic has dropped off since the by-pass opened. 自从支路开通后,这条路上来往的车辆减少了。// I must have dropped off for a few minutes. 我一定是瞌睡过几分钟。// Could you drop me off at the supermarket? 你能不能在超市把我放下?

【答案】A

**【全真试题 5】**The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to \_\_\_\_\_ the investment plan within a week.  
(研-91)

A) work out    B) put out    C) make out    D) set out

**【题解】**work out 意为“计算出；产生结果；理解；想出；制定出；解决”，如：

You can work out the answer by adding the numbers. 把这些数字加起来你就可以算出答案了。// The plot is very complicated, and it'll take you a while to work it out. 故事情节非常复杂，你得花一点时间才能理出头绪来。// They worked out a new plan to attack. 他们制定出了新的进攻方案。// Things worked out in the end. 最后事情得到了解决。

put out 意为“熄灭，关(灯)；发行；伸出；生产”，如：Please put out the light before you go to bed. 上床之前请把灯关掉。// We managed to put the flame out before any real damage was caused. 我们终于将火扑灭，没有造成什么损失。// The government will put out an important statement next week. 政府下星期要发表一项重要声明。// Put your hand out, I have a surprise for you. 伸出手来，我有一样你想不到的东西给你。// The factory has put out an increased number of bicycles this month. 这家工厂本月生产了更多的自行车。

make out 意为“理解；辨认出；开列”，如：I can't make out the signature at the end of the letter. Can you make it out? 我看不清这封信后面的签名，你能看清吗？// He made out a list of books Tom was to read. 他给汤姆开了张书单，让他读。// We can't make out what he said. 我们不明白他说的话。

set out 意为“启程；开始；摆放；阐明”，如：When I really set out to take care of somebody, I usually do the job properly. 当我真要照顾某人时，我一般是会把此工作做好的。// She is going to set out from the French coast at five o'clock in the morning. 她准备早上五点钟从法国海岸出发。// He set out his main ideas in a short paper. 他在一篇短文里阐述了他的主要思想。// The goods were attractively set out on the shelf. 那些商品引人注目地摆放在架子上。

**【答案】**A

【全真试题 6】All the information we have collected in relation to that case \_\_\_\_\_ very little. (研-93)

- A) makes up for                      B) adds up to  
C) comes up with                    D) puts up with

【题解】make up for 意为“赔偿, 弥补”, 如: How can we make up to you for what you have suffered? 我们如何补偿你所遭受的损失? // make up for lost time 补回失去的时间。

add up to 意为“总计共达, 合计为; 意为某事物”, 如: These numbers add up to 2000. 这些数目合计为 2000. // These words don't really add up to very much. 这些词没有什么实际意义。

come up with 意为“提出(建议); 想出(计划、回答)”, 如: He couldn't come up with an answer. 他答不上来. // He comes up with a good solution at the meeting. 他在会议上提出一个很好的解决办法。

put up with 意为“忍受; 忍耐; 受苦”, 如: I can't put up with your hypocrisy any more. 我再也不能容忍你的虚伪态度了. // That woman, as a housewife, has a lot to put up with. 那个女人是个家庭主妇不得不忍受许多烦恼。

【答案】B

【全真试题 7】We were pleased to note that the early morning delivery didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to the traffic jam of the busy city. (研-00)

- A) aid      B) amount      C) add      D) attribute

【题解】aid to 意为“帮助, 援助”, 如: We aid to them by giving them some money. 我们给他们一些钱来帮助他们。

amount to 意为“达到; 总计, 等于”, 如: Their traveling expenses amount to seven hundred dollars. 他们的旅费共达 700 美元. // Your words amount to a refusal. 你的话等于回绝了. // In fact, your ambiguous words amount to a refusal. 实际上, 你说的那些模棱两可的话等于是拒绝。

add to 意为“增加, 加到”, 如: These books have added greatly to our knowledge of life in American. 这些书大大地增加了我们有关美国生活的知识。

attribute to 意为“归功于, 归因于”, 如: We attribute our success to their support. 我们把我们的成功归功于他们的支持。// He attributed his late to the traffic jam. 他把他的迟到归因于交通堵塞。

【答案】C

【全真试题 8】In what \_\_\_\_\_ to a last minute stay of execution, a council announced that emergency funding would keep alive two aging satellites. (研-98)

A) applies      B) accounts      C) attaches      D) amounts

【题解】apply to 意为“运用; 运用于; 向... 询问”, 如: apply to the consul for a visa 向领事申请签证 // apply a theory to practice 把理论应用于实践 // apply a plaster to a wound 给伤口贴上膏药 // apply paint to a house 油漆房屋 // apply one's mind to 专心于... // For particulars apply to the office. 详情请问办事处。

account to 意为“答复”, 如: account to sb. for the expenditure 向某人汇报开支 // account to give 支出帐目。

attach... to 意为“附上; 连上; 喜欢; 加入; 加于... 之上”, 如: attach label to parcel 给包裹贴标签 // be attached to 认为重要 // Mary was attached to her brother. 玛丽很喜爱她的弟弟。 // I am very attached to that old picture. 我很喜欢那幅旧画。 // Prof. Smith was attached to the medical college as a guest professor for two years. 史密斯教授在医学院当了两年客座教授。 // No blame attaches to him for the accident. 这个事故他没有受到责备。 // We should attach primary importance to the development of economy. 我们要把发展经济的工作放在第一位。

amount to 意为“合计, 等于; 就是”, 如: amount to little 没有什么价值/重要 // not amount to much 没有什么价值/重要 // amount to sth. 成器, 成才, 有所成就 // The bill amounts to \$100. 帐单总计为 100 美元。 // I hope that my son amounts to something when he grows up. 我期望我的儿子长大后有出息。

【答案】D

【全真试题 9】He failed to carry out some of the provisions of the contract, and now he has to \_\_\_\_\_ the consequences. (研-95)

A) answer for     B) run into     C) abide by     D) step in

【题解】answer for 意为“对...负责, 承受...的结果”, 如: You will answer for your rude manners. 你必须为你的粗鲁举止负责。// I will answer for the truth of what he has said. 我保证他所说的话是真的。  
// All these things are to be answered for. 所有这一切都是要偿还的。  
// The bus driver should answer for the safety of the passengers. 公共汽车司机应对旅客的安全负责。

run into 意为“与...相撞; 遭到(困难等); 偶然碰见; (积累而)达到”, 如: The careless driver ran his car into a wall. 这位粗心大意的司机把车撞在了墙上。// He has run into trouble. 他遇到了麻烦。// The traveling expenses of our company ran into \$ 4000 last month. 上月我公司的差旅费达四千美元。// His new book has already run into five reprints. 他的新书已重印了 5 次。

abide by 意为“坚持, 遵守”, 如: abide by school rules and discipline 遵守学校的校规校纪 // abide by the consequences 承担后果 // You'd have to abide by the referee's decision. 你最好服从裁判的判决。

step in 意为“介入; 开始参与”, 如: Two friends were arguing and I stepped in to calm them. 两个朋友在争吵, 我上前让他们冷静下来。  
// If the dispute continues, the government will have to step in. 如果争端继续下去, 政府将不得不干预。

【答案】A

【全真试题 10】Prof. White, my respected tutor, frequently reminds me to \_\_\_\_\_ myself of every chance to improve my English. (研-99)

A) assure     B) inform     C) avail     D) notify

【题解】assure oneself of 无此搭配。常用于结构 assure sb. of sth. 和 assure sb. / oneself that 从句中, 如: They tried to assure him of their willingness to work. 他们尽力使他相信他们乐于工作。

inform oneself of 无此搭配。inform 一词常用 inform sb. of sth. /

about 的搭配形式,意为“告知某人某事,通知”,如:Walters was not properly informed of the reasons for her arrest. 没有让沃尔特斯充分了解逮捕他的原因。// Why wasn't I informed about this earlier? 为什么不早点把这件事通知我呢?

avail oneself of 意为“使用某事物,利用某事物”,如:We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude to you. 我们就此机会向你们表示衷心的感谢。// You must avail yourself of every opportunity to speak English. 你要利用一切机会说英语。

notify oneself of 无此搭配。notify 常用于结构 notify sb. (of sth.) 和 notify sth. to sb., 如:They notified the police of their loss. 他们已向警方报失。

**【答案】C**

**【全真试题 11】Tom's mother tried hard to persuade him to \_\_\_\_\_ from his intention to invest his savings in stock market. (研-99)**

A) pull out      B) give up      C) draw in      D) back down

**【题解】**pull out 意为“拔出;驶离”,如:He pulled out a gun from his pocket. 他从口袋里拔出一把枪来。// The train was pulling out of the station when I arrived. 我达到时,火车正驶出车站。

give up 意为“放弃”,如:They gave up without even try. 他们连试都不试就放弃了。// give up bad habits 改掉坏习惯 // They gave up without a fight. 他们不战而降。

draw in 意为“吸引;(白天)渐渐变短”,如:The film is drawing in a large crowds every day. 这部电影每天都吸引大量的观众。// The train drew in. 火车徐徐进站。

back down (from) 意为“放弃(要求、立场等);退让,退却”,如:It's clear that he has backed down from the position he took yesterday. 很明显他放弃了昨天采取的立场。// They refused to back down. 他们不愿让步。// Since most of the people present agreed with her, I had to back down. 大多数到会的人都同意她的意见,我只好放弃原来的意见了。

**【答案】D**

【全真试题 12】More than two hundred years ago the United States \_\_\_\_\_ from the British Empire and become an independent country. (研-94)

- A) got off                      B) pulled down  
C) broke away                D) attached to

**【题解】** get off 意为“(从...)下来;动身,出发;结束(工作),下班;逃脱惩罚”,如: get off the train 下车 // They're planning to get off by midday. 他们计划中午以前出发。 // What time do you get off work? 你们什么时候下班? // The thief will never be allowed to get off lightly. 决不能让贼轻易的溜走。 // A good lawyer might be able to get you off. 一位好律师有可能使你免受追究。

pull down 意为“拆毁; 推翻”, 如: to pull down an old house 拆毁一所旧房子 // Pull down your jacket! 请镇定! 不要激动!

break away 意为“逃走;逃脱;断裂;”,如: The robbery suspect broke away from the lockup. 抢劫嫌疑犯从拘留所逃脱了。// Modern music like jazz has broken away from the old traditional rules. 现代音乐(如爵士乐)摆脱了旧的传统规则。// A large piece of ice broke away from the main block. 一大块冰从整个大冰块上断裂开来。

attach 意为“附上; 连上; 喜欢, 参加, 加于... 之上”, 如: attach label to parcel 给包裹贴标签 // Mary was attached to her brother. 玛丽很喜爱她的弟弟。 // I am very attached to that old picture. 我很喜欢那幅旧画。 // Prof. Smith was attached to the medical college as a guest professor for two years. 史密斯教授在医学院当了两年的客座教授。 // No blame attaches to him for the accident. 这个事故他没有受到责备。

【答案】C

【全真试题 13】Grace \_\_\_\_\_ tears when she heard the sad news. (研-90)

- A) broke in                      B) broke into  
C) broke off                     D) broke through

【题解】break in意为“强行进入;打断;插嘴;使(某人)熟悉工作”,如:The



burglar broke in and stole my money. 夜窃贼破门而入,偷了我的钱。

// It's her usual habit to break in with some ideas of her own. 她常常打断别人的话来发表自己的观点。// Don't break in when the adventurer is telling his own story. 冒险家讲他自己的经历时,别打断他。// Children shouldn't break in on adults' conversation. 小孩子不要打断大人人们的谈话。// The engineering doctor from abroad only broke in with us last month. 从国外回来的工程博士是上个月才开始和我们一道工作的。

break into 意为“非法闯入,强行进入;突然...起来;勉强动用”,如: break into song 突然唱起歌来 // break into one's savings 勉强动用存款 // The thieves broke into the office and stole some money. 小偷闯入办公室,偷了一些钱。// The bandits broke into the jewelry and stole near all the valuable necklaces. 土匪们闯进了珠宝店盗走了几乎所有值钱的项链。// The car windows broke into pieces when the two cars crashed into each other. 两辆车相撞时车上的窗玻璃破裂成碎片。

break off 意为“突然停止;中断”,如: She told her story, breaking off now and then to wipe the tears from her eyes. 她述说着她的故事,不时地停下来擦着眼中的泪。// He broke off in the middle of a sentence. 他一句话说到一半就停住了。

break through 意为“突破”,如: After the storm the sun broke through the clouds. 风暴过后太阳冲破了云层。// At last, those physicians and specialists broke through in their fight against heart disease. 那些内科医生和专家们终于在同心脏病的斗争中取得了突破。// The guerrillas soon broke through. 游击队很快就突围了。

【答案】B

【全真试题 14】Difficulties and hardships have \_\_\_\_\_ the best qualities of the young geologist. (研-91)

- A) brought out                      B) brought about  
C) brought forth                  D) brought up

【题解】bring out 意为“生产;使显露;鼓励”,如: bring out a new kind of soap 生产一种新肥皂 // bring out the worst in sb. 使(某人)显露其最