



新大纲新标准

郑家顺考试捷径系列 (英语专业八级考试命题研究组 编)

Vocabulary

英语专业 八级词汇 轻松背

郑家顺 © 主编

做1200道题 = 有效记忆专八词汇

攻克“记得快，忘得更快”的难关

每天2个Test=20天轻松背诵专八词汇



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前 言

任何语言的学习首先要过词汇关。同样,掌握了词汇,学习英语就会是一件非常容易的事了。

为了帮助广大考生在新大纲出台之后能够轻松获得英语专业八级高分,我们组织编写了《英语专业八级词汇轻松背》。

一、题目:

根据新版教学大纲编写,将1200个词汇例题分为40个Test(含入门分析篇、技能实战篇、巩固提高篇、考前冲刺篇四部分)。每个Test均有30道题。

二、解释为该书最显著的特点:

对A)、B)、C)、D)四个选项做了中文解释。较容易的则略去;较难的、较重要的或频率出现较高的、较易混淆的做了比较,并给出例句。这样就给考生省去了“查字典、问教师”等不必要的麻烦。

通过做题,每天2个Test,举一反三,20天轻松背诵专业八级词汇,克服了考生记单词“记得快,忘得更快”的难关。

本书所选的例题、译句、解释和例句都是经过反复推敲、实践的,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。

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入门分析篇

Test 1

1. The Timber rattlesnake is now on the endangered species list, and is extinct in two eastern states in which it once _____.
A) thrived B) swelled C) prospered D) flourished
2. Whoever formulated the theory of the origin of the universe, it is just _____ and needs proving.
A) spontaneous B) hypothetical C) intuitive D) empirical
3. My favorite radio song is the one I first heard on a thick 1923 Edison disc I _____ at a garage sale.
A) trifled with B) scraped through
C) stumbled upon D) thirsted for
4. He is too young to be able to _____ between right and wrong.
A) discard B) discern C) disperse D) disregard
5. It was no _____ that his car was seen near the bank at the time of the robbery.
A) coincidence B) convention C) certainty D) complication
6. One of the responsibilities of the Coast Guard is to make sure that all ships _____ follow traffic rules in busy harbors.
A) cautiously B) dutifully C) faithfully D) skillfully
7. The Eskimo is perhaps one of the most trusting and considerate of all Indians but seems to be _____ the welfare of his animals.
A) critical about B) indignant at C) indifferent to D) subject to
8. The chairman of the board _____ on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.
A) compelled B) posed C) pressed D) tempted
9. However, growth in the fabricated metals industry was able to _____ some of the decline in the iron and steel industry.
A) overturn B) overtake C) offset D) oppress
10. Because of its intimacy, radio is usually more than just a medium; it is a(an) _____.
A) firm B) company C) corporation D) enterprise
11. When any non-human organ is transplanted into a person, the body immediately recognized it as _____.
A) novel B) remote C) distant D) foreign

12. It is naive to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with _____.
- A) for long B) in and out C) once for all D) by nature
13. Some day software will translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common second language could _____.
- A) descend B) decline C) deteriorate D) depress
14. Equipment not _____ official safety standards has all been removed from the workshop.
- A) conforming to B) consistent with
C) predominant over D) providing for
15. As an industry, biotechnology stands to _____ electronics in dollar volume and perhaps surpass it in social impact by 2020.
- A) contend B) contest C) rival D) strive
16. Mr. Smith had an unusual _____; he was first an office clerk, then a sailor, and ended up as a school teacher.
- A) profession B) occupation C) position D) career
17. For three quarters of its span on Earth, life evolved almost _____ as microorganisms.
- A) precisely B) instantly C) initially D) exclusively
18. The introduction of gunpowder gradually made the bow and arrow _____, particularly in Western Europe.
- A) obscure B) obsolete C) optional D) overlapping
19. Using extremely different decorating schemes in adjoining rooms may result in _____ and lack of unity in style.
- A) conflict B) confrontation
C) disturbance D) disharmony
20. The future of this company is _____; many of its talented employees are flowing into more profitable net-based businesses.
- A) at odds B) in trouble C) in vain D) at stake
21. An increasing proportion of our population, unable to live without advanced medical _____, will become progressively more reliant on expensive technology.
- A) interference B) interruption C) intervention D) interaction
22. These causes produced the great change in the country that modernized the _____ of higher education from the mid-1860's to the mid-1880's.
- A) branch B) category C) domain D) scope
23. Crisis would be the right term to describe the _____ in many animal species.
- A) minimization B) restriction C) descent D) decline
24. The city is an important railroad _____ and industrial and convention center.
- A) conjunction B) network C) junction D) link

25. Prof. White, my respected tutor, frequently reminds me to _____ myself of every chance to improve my English.
A) assure B) inform C) avail D) notify
26. Researchers discovered that plants infected with a virus give off a gas that _____ disease resistance in neighboring plants.
A) contracts B) activates C) maintains D) prescribes
27. Corporations and labor unions have _____ great benefits upon their employees and members as well as upon the general public.
A) conferred B) granted C) flung D) submitted
28. The movement of the moon conveniently provided the unit of month, which was _____ from one new moon to the next.
A) measured B) reckoned C) judged D) assessed
29. The judge ruled that the evidence was inadmissible on the grounds that it was _____ to the issue at hand.
A) irrational B) unreasonable C) invalid D) irrelevant
30. Fuel scarcities and price increases _____ automobile designers to scale down the largest models and to develop completely new lines of small cars and trucks.
A) persuaded B) prompted C) imposed D) enlightened

Keys

1—5	ABCBA	6—10	BACCB	11—15	DCBAC	16—20	DDBDD	21—25	CCDCC	26—30	BABDB
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Notes

1. **Timber** 响尾蛇现在已被列入濒危物种名单,东部的两个州过去很多,现在已经灭绝。

A) **thrive**: 兴旺,繁荣(用于有生命的事物,指由于条件好而长势好)。如:

The garden seems to thrive on the new fertilizer.

那座花园使用新型肥料,花草看起来长得茁壮葱茏。

注: thrive 偶尔也用于无生命的物体(指有生气),通过词义的引申,把无生命的看成是有生命的。如: a thriving community(兴旺的社区)。thrive 既可用于褒义也可用于贬义。

B) **swell**: 膨胀,增大,隆起。如:

① Wood often swells when wet. 木头浸湿时会膨胀。

② His face began to swell out. 他的脸肿起来了。

C) **prosper**: 繁荣,昌盛(指人或国家蓬勃发展,并获得预期目的)。如:

① prosper in business: 生意兴隆

② The country is prospering under a strong government.

该国家在一个强大的政府领导下繁荣昌盛。

D) **flourish**: 茂盛,繁荣(用于植物指枝繁叶茂,花蕾多;也用于比喻某方面发展得称心如意,一般多用于褒义)。如:

China's science and technology will certainly grow and flourish.

中国的科学技术一定会兴旺发达起来。

注: thrive, prosper, flourish 均表示“蓬勃发展”。题句说的是响尾蛇曾经很多,现在灭绝了,是指生物而

不是指植物,不用 flourish;也不是指事业,不能用 prosper。

2. **B** 不管宇宙起源的理论是谁构想出来的,它都只是一种假设,需要证明。

A) **spontaneous**: 自发的,无意识的(指某种行为不是事先计划或安排好的,而是由于需要突然出现的)。如:

I joined in the spontaneous applause. 我也和大家一起一下子鼓起掌来。

B) **hypothetical**: 假设的,假说的(指只是一种想法,不是事实)。如:

a purely hypothetical question: 纯粹假设的问题

C) **intuitive**: 直觉的(指对某事有一种感觉,觉得是真的,虽然没有证据来证明)。如:

A positive pregnancy test soon confirmed her intuitive feeling.

化验结果证实了她怀孕的直觉。

D) **empirical**: 凭经验(或观察)的,经验主义的(指以经验为依据的,来自经验的)。如:

That war brings destruction is an empirical fact.

战争具有破坏性,这是一个以经验为依据的事实。

注:题句中 formulate 一词的意思是“构想出”,即在脑子里对某事形成一种系统的想法、计划,正好和“假想的”的含义吻合。

3. **C** 我最喜欢的一首广播歌曲,是从一张 1923 年的密纹爱迪生唱盘上听到的,那是我第一次听这首歌,那张唱盘是我偶然在一次闲置货物销售市场上碰到的。

A) **trifle with**: 随便对待,嬉耍。如:

① You shouldn't trifle with your health. 你切不可轻视自己的健康。

② He sat trifling with a pen. 他坐在那,手里摆弄着一支钢笔。

B) **scrape through**: 擦过,勉强通过。如:

① scrape through a narrow opening: 勉强挤过一个狭窄的入口

② He scraped through the examination. 他考试勉强及格。

C) **stumble upon**: 偶然发现,偶然遇到。如:

① While in the country, she stumbled upon some fine antiques.

她在乡村的时候,偶然发现一些精美的古董。

② stumble upon an evidence in favor of one's theory: 偶然寻到了有利于自己理论的证据

D) **thirst for**: 渴望,渴求。如:

thirst for knowledge/independence/vengeance: 渴望知识(独立,复仇)

4. **B** 他太小了,不能区分对错。

A) **discard**: 丢弃,抛弃[同义]abandon, desert, reject. 如:

The book was discarded as unnecessary. 这本书被视为无用而被抛弃了。

B) **discern**: 辨别,识别,认出[同义]detect, make out, perceive, sense. 搭配为:discern... from... 或 discern between... 如:

① The child could not even discern between his right hand and his left. 这孩子连左右手都分不清。

② Some people find it difficult to discern blue from green. 有些人觉得难以辨别蓝绿两种颜色。

C) **disperse**: 分散,驱散,解散[同义]break up, drive away, scatter, dispel. 如:

① The smoke dispersed into the sky. 黑烟在天空中消散。

② His family members are dispersed throughout the world. 他的家庭成员分散在世界各地。

D) **disregard**: 不管,不顾[同义]neglect, ignore, pay no attention. 如:

① We totally disregarded the gossip and rumors. 我们对这些流言蜚语毫不理会。

② He utterly disregarded my warnings and met with an accident.

他全然不听我的警告,结果出了事故。

注:虽然四个选项在词形上相近,都带有前缀 dis-,但在意思上大不相同。

5. **A** 抢劫发生时有人看见他的车在银行附近,这绝不是巧合。
- A) **coincidence**: 巧合,巧事,一致,符合[同义] concurrence, agreement。如:
- ①Running into my uncle at the races was a pure coincidence. 在赛场上碰到我叔叔,纯粹是巧合。
②The coincidence of smoking and cancer suggests that the disease may be caused by the habit.
抽烟的人容易得癌症,这说明了这一习惯可能是致病的原因。
- B) **convention**: 大会,常规,协定[同义] congress, custom, contract。如:
- ①The convention was brought to a close with an address by the chairman.
主席发言后大会便结束了。
②Wearing a coat and tie to a good restaurant is an accepted convention.
进入高级饭店要穿外套、戴领带是社会公认的惯例。
③under the *Geneva Convention*: 根据《日内瓦公约》
- C) **certainty**: 肯定,必然,必然的事。如:
- ①We can have no certainty of success. 我们对成功没有把握。
②After three days our victory became a certainty. 三天以后,我们的胜利就成为定局了。
- D) **complication**: 复杂;纠纷;并发症[同义] intricacy, complexity。如:
- ①Further complication would arise. 将会出现更多的复杂情况。
②The wound healed without dangerous complications. 伤口愈合了,没有出现危险的并发症。
③complications between two countries: 两国之间的纠纷
6. **B** 海岸卫兵的责任之一是确保所有船只在繁忙的港口严格遵守进出港规则。
- A) **cautiously**: 小心的,谨慎的[同义] careful, wary, prudent。如:
- ①He is extremely cautious in the use of words. 他用词极其谨慎。
②Be cautious of giving offence to others. 注意不得罪人。
- B) **dutifully**: 严格地按照所要求(希望的)去做……,即把做某事看成是一种 duty (do everything that is expected to be done)。如:
- The inspector dutifully recorded the date in a large red book.
检查员严格地按照要求把日期记在一个大红本子上。
- C) **faithfully**: 忠诚地,忠实地(指不改变原样)。如:
- When I adapt something I translate from one language to another as faithfully as I can.
我改写我从一种语言译成另一种语言的东西时,尽量忠实于原文。
- D) **skillfully**: 娴熟地(指做事技巧熟练)。如:
- He had a clear idea of his company's strengths and skillfully exploited them.
他非常清楚公司的强项并且熟练地加以利用。
7. **A** 爱斯基摩人也许是印第安人中最令人信任、最考虑他人的民族,但他们对动物的照顾却好像很苛刻。
- A) **critical about**: 对……持批评的、挑剔的态度(critical 更多的是接介词 of)。如:
- He could be critical about/of everything else in the world, but not about her.
他对世界上一切都会很挑剔,但唯独对她例外。
- B) **indignant at**: 对……愤慨不平(也可以接介词 about)。如:
- I was indignant at/about their mean actions. 我对他们的卑劣行径感到愤慨。
- C) **indifferent to**: 对……无所谓(漠然)。如:
- She is utterly indifferent to her appearance. 她对仪表毫不在乎。
- D) **subject to**: 受……支配的,易受……的。如:
- ①Japan is exceedingly subject to earthquakes. 日本常遭地震灾害。
②Our plan may change subject to the weather. 我们的计划可能因天气而改变。
8. **C** 董事长把这项解雇那些公司雇佣不起的但能力较强的员工的不好做的工作推到了我头上。

A) **compel**: 迫使, 强迫(用法是 *compel sb. to do sth.*)。如:

They were often compelled to work twelve or fourteen hours a day.

他们常常不得不一天工作 12 个小时或 14 个小时。

B) **pose**: 摆好姿势。如: *pose for a picture*; 摆好姿势拍照

注: 命题人设置这个选项, 是看考生是否能将 *pose* 与 *impose* 区别开来。 *impose* 的用法是 *impose sth. on sb.* (把某事强加在某人头上)。如果选项是 *impose* 就对了。

C) **press**: 压, 催促, 逼迫 (*press sth. on sb.*; 迫使……接受, 即“把……强加在……”)。如:

It was a project pressed on him by the hard-liners. 这是强硬派迫使他采取的一项计划。

D) **tempt**: 诱使。如:

① He was tempted into making a false step. 他被引诱做了一件失算的傻事。

② His ambition tempted him into politics. 他的野心诱使他投身政界。

9. **C** 然而, 金属预制行业的发展对某些钢铁生产的下降是一种补偿。

A) **overturn**: 打翻, 使翻过来, 推翻。如:

The lorry was out of control, overturned and smashed into a wall.

卡车失控, 翻了车, 撞到了墙上。

B) **overtake**: 追上, 超过, 压倒。如:

① be overtaken by surprise: 惊奇得目瞪口呆

② Japan has overtaken Germany in industrial production. 日本的工业生产已超过德国。

C) **offset**: 抵消, 补偿。如:

He offsets his small salary by living economically. 他以生活节俭来弥补低微的收入。

D) **oppress**: 压迫。如:

① oppressed by disease: 因疾病而烦恼 ② feel oppressed with heat: 热得难受

10. **B** 由于收音机的亲近性, 所以它不仅仅是一种媒体, 还起一种陪伴作用。

company: 陪伴, 同伴。如:

① keep one's company: 陪着某人

② I can not bear his company. 跟他在一起, 我受不了。

注: 表面上看, **company, corporation, firm** 在词义上相近, 都有“公司”的含义, 但结合题干便得知, 空白处并不需要填具有“公司”意义的词。“……收音机不仅仅是一种媒体, 它还是一个_____”。显然, 填“公司”在语义上不通, 收音机更不可能是 **enterprise**“企业”。这时, 考生就应该考虑其他词义及引申意义了。此题选项设置的出发点很具有误导性, 有意把考生的思路导向同义词辨析的歧途。如果考生不注意分析句意, 很可能被迷惑住。

11. **D** 任何非人体器官被植入人体时, 人体都会马上感到那是异物。

A) **novel**: 新颖的, 新奇的; 小说。如:

He is on the lookout for whatever is novel. 他追求新奇。

B) **remote**: 遥远的 C) **distant**: 远距离的(这两个词在词义上相近, 均指空间距离大。)

D) **foreign**: 外国的, 无关的, 不相干的, 外来的。如:

① Deception was foreign to his nature. 欺骗和他的本性格格不入。

② What you say is foreign to our present purpose. 你的话和我们目前的意图无关。

12. **C** 指望任何社会一劳永逸地解决其面临的所有社会问题是很幼稚的。

A) **for long**: 长久(与 *for a long time* 在意思上相近)。如:

① He will not remain for long. 他不会呆得太久。

② He was imprisoned for long. 他被关押了很久。

B) **in and out**: 彻底地, 从里到外地(相当于 *thoroughly*)。

C) **once for all**: 永远(也作 *once and for all*, 意为 *completely, finally*, 含有“一次性地最终了结某事”之意)。如:

I am going to settle this matter once for all. 我要一劳永逸地解决这个问题。

D) **by nature**: 天生, 生来, 就其本性而言。如:

He may act toughly, because his job requires it, but by nature he is a kindly person.

他可能举止粗鲁, 这是由于他干的那行非这样不行, 但他本性上是个和蔼可亲的人。

13. **B** 将来软件能很好地做文字翻译和口头翻译, 以至于对任何常用的第二语言的需求都会下降。

A) **descend**: 下来, 下降(指位置上从高往下降和身份的降低)。如:

descend from the summit of the mountain: 从山顶上下来

B) **decline**: 下降, 衰落/退(常用来指数量、需求或水平上的下降)。如:

a decline in prices/in the rate of foreign exchange/in production 物价降低(汇率下降, 生产下降)

C) **deteriorate**: (使)恶化(going from bad to worse)。如:

health/weather conditions/situation deteriorate: 健康状况越来越糟(天气情况越来越差, 局势恶化)

D) **depress**: (情绪)低落, (生意)不景气; 压抑, 降低。如:

①Business was greatly depressed after the war. 战后商业很不景气。

②He was depressed terribly. 他极为消沉。

14. **A** 没有达到官方规定的安全标准的设备已经全部撤出了车间。

A) **conform to**: 依照, 顺应, 遵守(规则、规章、指令等)(多指某一级别规定的要求或某一社会群体的行为规范)。如:

conform to local customs/the usage of the society/the fashion of the country:

入乡随俗(遵照社会习俗/适应这一国家的时尚)

B) **consistent with**: 与……相符, 一致(多指前后行为一致, 同义词为 identical with)。如:

①What you said now is not consistent with what you said last week.

你现在说的与你上星期说的不相符合。

②His behavior is consistent with his teaching. 他的行为与他的教诲是一致的。

C) **predominant over**: 占优势, 具支配地位(来自于 dominant“统治的”, 与 prevailing over 近义)。如:

In this area immigrants are predominant over the natives by almost two to one.

这个地区外来人比本地人多, 几乎是 2:1。

D) **provide for**: 为……提供。如:

Agriculture provides raw materials and market for industry. 农业为工业提供原材料和市场。

注: 句子提到 official safety standard(官方规定的标准), 因此 conform to 是最佳选择。

15. **C** 生物技术作为一种行业, 在经济上与电子技术形成了竞争, 到 2020 年也许将在社会影响上超过电子技术。

A) **contend**: 竞争, 斗争。如:

The two nations have been contending over the right to deep-sea fishing.

这两个国家一直为深海的捕鱼权而争论不休。

B) **contest**: 竞赛, 比赛(用于指比赛中的争夺)。如:

The prize was hotly contested. 对奖品的争夺很激烈。

C) **rival**: 竞争, 对抗(把……看成对手而竞争)。如:

①No other nation can rival China in this respect. 在这方面, 任何别的国家都无法与中国相比。

②The sunset rivaled the sun rise in beauty. 日落可与日出媲美。

D) **strive (for)**: (为……)努力, 奋斗(为达到某一目标而作出努力)。如:

①strive for liberty: 争取自由

②strive hard to make progress: 努力取得更大的进步

16. **D** 史密斯先生的职业生涯不一般: 他起初是一个办公室职员, 后来当水手, 最后在学校任教。

A) **profession**: (指从事脑力劳动、经过特殊的学习或培训的)职业, 如教师、律师、医生等职业

- B) **occupation**: (泛指)职业, (或一般意义上的)工作
- C) **position**: 工作地位, 职务, 职位
- D) **career**: (指以其谋生的)工作。试比较:
- ① Teaching is a **profession** that requires total commitment. 教书是一份需要全身心投入的工作。
- ② Please fill in the details of your present **occupation**. 请填写现在的工作细节。
- ③ He occupied an important **position** in the Ministry of Education. 他在教育部担任要职。
- ④ The school collaborates with parents in choosing each boy's future **career**.
学校与家长共同为学生选择未来的职业。
17. **D** 生命在地球上四分之三的时间几乎全部是(只是)作为微生物发展的。
- A) **precisely**: 准确地, 确切地。如:
That is precisely the result the system is designed to produce. 这正是设计这项系统要产生的结果。
- B) **instantly**: 立刻, 即刻[同义]immediately, at once。如:
The man was instantly killed. 这个人立刻就杀了头。
- C) **initially**: 最初的, 开头的。如:
Forecasters say the gales may not be as bad as they initially predicted.
天气预报说, 大风可能不会像最初预告的那样厉害。
- D) **exclusively**: 只是, 唯一地。如:
Instruction in these subjects in undergraduate classes is almost exclusively by lecture.
本科生这些科目的教学形式只是讲课。
18. **B** 火药问世后人们渐渐废弃了弓箭的使用, 在西欧尤其如此。
- A) **obscure**: 暗的, 朦胧的, 模糊的, 晦涩的。如:
① The room is too obscure for reading. 这房间太暗, 不能读书。
② Is the meaning still obscure to you? 你还不理解这意思吗?
- B) **obsolete**: 已废弃的, 过时的。如:
So much equipment becomes obsolete almost as soon as it's made.
许多设备几乎刚生产出来就过时了。
- C) **optional**: 可以任选的, 非强制的。如:
You don't have to install this radio in your car; it's an optional extra.
你不用非得在新车上安装收音机, 那是可选择的。
- D) **overlapping**: 互相交叠的, 相互交搭的。如:
neat overlapping circles; 正好重合的圆圈
19. **D** 在毗邻的房间采用完全不同的装修方案会导致不协调和风格上的不统一。
- A) **conflict**: 冲突, 斗争, 分歧(是由于 serious disagreement 或 hostility 而产生)。如:
① class conflict: 阶级冲突
② prevent an armed conflict between two great nations of the globe:
防止世界上两个大国之间的武装冲突
- B) **confrontation**: 对抗, 冲突。如:
The Arab-Israeli confrontation is causing our firm serious problems.
阿拉伯国家和以色列的对抗给我们公司带来严重的问题。
- C) **disturbance**: 动乱, 骚乱, 干扰;(身心的)失调。如:
① digestive disturbance: 消化不良
② The news created quite a disturbance among the crowd. 这消息在群众中引起了很大骚动。
③ You can work here without any disturbance. 在这儿你可以不受任何干扰地工作。
- D) **disharmony**: 不协调, 不一致[反义]harmony。如:

- ①the disharmony of mind and tongue: 口是心非
 ②the root cause of racial disharmony: 种族矛盾的根源
20. **D** 这个公司的前途面临危险;许多才华横溢的职员正纷纷离开,流入更多赚钱的网络公司中。
- A) **at odds**: 与……不一致,差异,争执。如:
 ①The partners have been at odds with each other over hiring a new manager.
 股东们在聘用新经理问题上产生了分歧。
 ②He is always at odds with his father over politics. 他总是因政治问题上和他父亲争吵。
- B) **in trouble**: 处于不幸(苦恼,困境中)。如:
 ①He is in deep trouble. 他深陷困境。
 ②I am in great trouble. 我碰到了大麻烦。
 ③I'm in trouble. My little brother has fallen from a ladder and hurt himself.
 我有麻烦了。我小弟弟从梯子上摔下来,受了伤。
- C) **in vain**: 徒劳,无效。如:
 ①try in vain to do sth.: 枉费心地试做某事
 ②We protested in vain. 我们抗议无效。
 ③Our efforts were not in vain. 我们的努力没有白费。
- D) **at stake**: 在危险中,利害攸关。如:
 ①The farmers were more anxious for rain than the people in the city because they had more at stake. 农民们比城里人更渴望下雨,因为雨水与他们更加利害攸关。
 ②His reputation is at stake. 他面临着身败名裂的危险。
21. **C** 我们当中越来越多的人逐渐变得越来越离不开昂贵的(医疗)技术,因为他们没有先进的医疗条件的辅助(介入)就不能生存。
- A) **interference**: 干涉,妨碍,打扰(break in upon other's affairs without invitation or right)
 B) **interruption**: 打断,中断,阻碍(break in upon other's speaking or doing sth.; break the continuity of)。如:interruption of communication; 交通中断
 C) **intervention**: 干预,介入(come between) 如:
 without the intervention of an interpreter: 没有译员的介入
 D) **interaction**: 相互作用,相互影响(act upon each other)。
- 注:interference 和 interruption 多用于贬义。
22. **C** 这些主张给国家带来了很大变化,使 19 世纪 60 年代中期到 80 年代中期的高等教育领域得到现代化发展。
- A) **branch**: 分支,(学科的)分科。如:
 ①branches of knowledge/learning: 各门学科 ②branches of government: 政府各部门
 B) **category**: 种类,类目,范畴。如:
 ①category of tax: 税目 ②category of ships: (军)舰种
 C) **domain**: 领域(domain of higher education: 高等教育领域)表示“领域”还可以用 area, field, realm 等词。
 D) **scope**: (活动)范围,余地。如:
 ①the scope of the law: 法律的范围 ②scope of operations: 作业范围
23. **D** 危机是用来描述许多动物种群衰退的恰当表述。
- A) **minimization**: 最小化[反义]maximization
 B) **restriction**: 限制,限定,约束(表示“对……限制”接介词 on)。如:
 restriction on water supply: 供水限制
 C) **descent**: 下降;世系(指从高处向低处移动或高位降下来,反义词是 ascent)。如:

- ① the descent of mountain: 下山
- ② the descent of balloon/parachute: 气球/降落伞下降
- ③ the descent of temperature: 温度下降

D) **decline**: 下降, 衰退, 减少(表示“在哪方面下降”接介词 in, 反义词为 increase)。如:

- ① the decline of one's health: 健康状况下降
- ② the decline of birthrate: 出生率的下降
- ③ the decline in the rate of foreign exchange: 外汇率下跌
- ④ a decline in the standard of living: 生活水平下降

24. **C** 这个城市是重要的铁路枢纽和工业及会议中心。

A) **conjunction**: 联结, 连接[同义] combination, union。如:

- ① the conjunction of heavy rains and high winds: 狂风暴雨交加
- ② the conjunction of skill and imagination: 技术与想像力的结合

注: 从构词上看 con-前缀指“together”, 应该出现两种事物才能连接。

B) **network**: 网络系统(组织)[同义] web system。如:

- ① an intelligence network: 情报网
- ② communications network: 通讯网
- ③ the network of blood-vessels: 血管网络
- ④ a network of railways: 铁路网

C) **junction**: 接合, 交叉点, 枢纽站[同义] juncture, joint。如:

the junction of two armies/two rivers: 两支军队会师/两条河流汇合

D) **link**: 环节, 链环(经常用于 link between... and... 结构)[同义] tie, bond, connection。如:

- ① a link between the past and the future: 过去与未来的联系
- ② a link between smoking and lung disease: 吸烟与肺病的联系
- ③ cultural links: 文化联系

25. **C** 我尊敬的导师怀特教授经常提醒我要利用一切机会提高英语水平。

A) **assure sb. of sth.**: 保证, 使确信(或 assure oneself that...: 确保, 确实弄清楚)。如:

- ① I assure you of his honesty and competence. 我向你保证他的诚实和能力。
- ② Before going to bed, she assured herself that the door was locked.
她确信门锁好后才去睡觉。

B) **inform sb. of sth.**: 告诉某人某事。如:

- ① inform the post office of the change of the address: 通知邮局地址的变化
- ② inform him of the facts: 告诉他事实真相

C) **avail oneself of...**: 利用……。如:

- ① English is my major; I should avail myself of every opportunity to practice speaking English.
我是主修英语的学生, 应当利用一切机会练习说英语。
- ② I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude to you.
我愿借此机会向你们表示感谢。

D) **notify sb. of sth.**: 通知, 宣告, 报告。如:

I have been notified of your coming. 我已接到你要来的通知。

26. **B** 研究人员发现, 感染上病毒的植物散发出一种气体, 这种气体使得周围的植物产生抗病能力。

A) **contract**: 染上……病[同义] be infected with, catch。虽然宾语常接 disease 一类的词, 但句中 disease 是 resistant 的定语, 英语不说 contract resistance。

B) **activate**: (是由形容词 active 派生而来)使活动, 激活。[同义] initiate, stimulate, animate。如:
be activated by selfish motive: 在自私动机的驱使下

C) **maintain**: 保持, 维持, 坚持[同义] preserve, uphold, keep。如:

- ①maintain discipline: 维持纪律 ②maintain one's ground: 坚持自己的立场
- D) **prescribe**: 开处方, 指示, 规定。如:
- ①prescribe for a disease: 为某疾病开药方 ②prescribe medicine to a patient: 给病人开药
27. **A** 公司和工会给予其雇员和会员以及广大公众很多福利待遇。
- 此题测试近义词 confer 与 grant 的用法。两个词都有“给予, 授予”的意思, 但用法不同。
- A) **confer** sth. (up) on sb. [同义]endow。如:
- ①confer an honorary degree (a medal) on sb.: 授予某人荣誉学位(勋章)
②confer benefit (favor, gift) on a person: 给某人好处(恩惠, 礼物)
- 注: confer 还有“磋商”的意思, 名词是 conference(座谈会)。
- B) **grant**[同义]give, bestow。要求接双宾语 grant sb. sth. 或 grant sth. to sb.: 授予某人某物等。如:
The government will grant land to any one willing to farm it. 政府将土地分给任何愿意耕种的人。
- C) **fling** (过去式是 flung): 抛, 扔[同义]throw, hurl, toss。如:
- ①fling one's money about: 乱花钱 ②fling one's clothes about: 把衣服到处乱扔
- D) **submit**: 呈送, 提交, 使服从[同义]offer, present。如:
- ①submit a question to the commission for its consideration: 把问题提交委员会审议
②submit oneself to discipline: 遵守纪律
③submit a case to the court: 向法院起诉
28. **B** 月球的运动自然地提供了月份的单位, 计算方法是从一个新月到下一个新月即一个月。
- A) **measure**: 测量, 计量[同义]scale, gauge。常用来指使用工具测量尺寸、剂量等。如:
- ①The assistant measured off a dress-length from the roll. 售货员从整匹布中裁下一块衣料。
②measure out a dose of medicine: 量出一剂药
- B) **reckon**: (在题句中的含义是)计算[同义]calculate, compute。如:
- ①Did you reckon in the cost of taxi? 你把出租车的费用算进去了吗?
②She can reckon rapidly on the abacus. 她用算盘算得很快。
- C) **judge**: 判断, 评定(用于对司法、运动、艺术等方面的评定和对事物真假、正误、优劣等的判断, 常接... judge... by 或 judge... between 或 judge... from)。如:
- ①judge between right and wrong: 判断是非
②judge people according to their taste in clothing: 根据穿着品位判断人
- D) **assess**: 估价, 评价[同义]appraise, evaluate。如:
They assess his house at 15,000 yuan. 他们给他的房子估价 15 000 元。
- 注: 题句的前半部分已明确提到是月球的运动提供了月份的单位, 月份的单位是按月球的客观运动计算的。
29. **D** 法官做出证据无效的裁决, 理由是所提供的证据与正在审理的问题无关。
- A) **irrational**: 不合理的, 无理性的, 荒谬的[反义]rational。如:
change irrational rules and regulations: 改革不合理的规章制度
- B) **unreasonable**: 不讲道理的, 非理智的, 不合理的, 过度的[反义]reasonable。如:
- ①unreasonable conduct: 无理行为 ②unreasonable demand: 不合理的要求
- C) **invalid**: (法律上)无效的, 无效力的[反义]valid。如:
- ①an invalid contract: 无效的合同 ②invalid argument: 站不住脚的论点
- D) **irrelevant(to)**: 与……无关[反义]relevant。如:
Your words are irrelevant to the subject. 你的话不切题。
30. **B** 燃料的缺乏和价格的提高促使汽车设计者们将车型改小, 开发全新的小型轿车和卡车的生产线。
- A) **persuade**: 劝告, 说服, 使相信[同义]win over, convince。用法是: