

2012

硕士专业学位 (GCT) 联考

英语完形填空 20天特训 强化手册



清华大学
北京大学

赵晓敏
索玉柱

张艳霜

主编



由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写，内容系统、权威

常考词汇+词义辨析+经典试题+考试技巧

荟萃专家智慧，启迪备考，提高考生综合应试能力

中国石化出版社

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前

言

PREFACE

GCT 考试试卷由四部分构成：逻辑推理能力测试、外语（语种为英语、俄语、德语和日语）运用能力测试、语言表达能力测试、数学基础能力测试。GCT 试卷满分 400 分，每部分各占 100 分。考试时间为 3 小时，每部分为 45 分钟。

外语运用能力测试部分考试所涉及的基本内容相当于四年制大学非外语专业毕业生应达到的水平，通过词汇与语法、阅读理解、完形填空等题型，着重测试考生运用外语的能力。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，顺利通过 GCT 英语考试、赢取高分，我们根据国家教育部制订的最新考试大纲，基于多年参加阅卷和辅导班的教学实践经验，以及分析了近几年考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题套路，倾力推出这本《硕士专业学位（GCT）联考英语完形填空 20 天特训强化手册》。

本书的特色如下：

一、作者阵容强大，更具权威性

本套丛书作者长期从事硕士研究生入学考试命题、阅卷与辅导，对该考试的考点非常熟悉，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，从而使本书具有极高的权威性。

二、内容全面，实用性强

本套丛书取材广泛，资料新颖，具有知识面广、指导性强等特点。将大纲要求、考试要点和实战练习等巧妙结合在一起，便于考生全面复习，重点把握。

三、讲解详细，配套练习丰富

本套丛书针对考生应掌握的基础知识进行了详细讲解，并通过对经典考题的深入分析，全面展现解题思路，从而让考生熟练掌握考试特点和解题技巧。更配有大量精选练习，在实践中提升考生知识的综合运用能力。

限于水平和时间，书中疏漏在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

本书使用说明

本书分为两大部分。第一部分为完形填空精讲精练。这部分内容综合性强，讲解透彻、全面，包括生词难词的详细分析、词义辨析、习惯用语以及经典试题。建议考生用10天时间，每天学习4篇。在做题的时候不要翻阅后面的答案。做完一篇完整的完形填空后，再对照后面的答案，看自己错在哪里。注意篇章中的生词、难词的学习和积累。重点掌握解析中关于考点的介绍、解题技巧分析以及语法知识的讲解。对于比较生疏的语法知识，考生可以查阅《硕士专业学位(GCT)联考英语语法20天特训强化手册》。

第二部分是模拟测试与提高。一共20篇模拟测试试题。考生可以用10天时间完成，每天两篇。这部分的学习有以下几个建议：

第一，考生切忌一口气把20篇模拟测试试题全部做完，这样效果并不理想，而且也达不到循序渐进的目的。

第二，严格控制答题时间。把答题时间控制在10~15分钟。

第三，建立自己的错题集，注意对做错的题的知识点进行归纳总结。切忌做完题后束之高阁，不找做错题的原因。归纳总结甚至比做题本身更重要。

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第一部分 硕士学位 (GCT) 联考

英语完形填空精讲精练

Day 1

练习 1

Culture shock might be called an 1 disease of people who have been suddenly transplanted abroad. Like most ailments, it has its own 2 and cure.

Culture shock is precipitated by the anxiety that results from losing all our familiar signs and symbols of social intercourse. Those signs or cues include the thousand and one 3 in which we orient ourselves to the situation of daily life: when to shake hands and what to say when we meet people, when and how to give tips, how to 4 purchases, when to accept and when to refuse invitations, when to take statement seriously and when not. These cues, which may be words, gestures, facial expressions, customs, or norms, are 5 by all of us in the course of growing up and are 6 much a part of our culture as the language we speak or the beliefs we accept. All of us depend for our peace of mind and our efficiency on hundreds of these cues, most of which we do not carry on the level of conscious awareness.

Now when an individual 7 a strange culture, all or most of these familiar cues are removed. He or she is like a fish out of water. 8 how broad-minded or full of goodwill you may be, a series of props have been knocked from under you, followed by a feeling of frustration and anxiety. People react to the frustration in 9 the same way. First they reject the environment which causes the discomfort. "The ways of the host country are bad because they make us feel bad." When foreigners in a strange land get together to 10 about the host country and its people, you can be sure they are suffering from culture shock.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. professional | B. skillful | C. occupational | D. vocational |
| 2. A. indications | B. displays | C. exposures | D. symptoms |
| 3. A. way | B. direction | C. directions | D. ways |
| 4. A. do | B. make | C. complete | D. finish |
| 5. A. learned | B. acquired | C. acknowledged | D. received |
| 6. A. like | B. very | C. as | D. not |
| 7. A. exposes | B. enters | C. receives | D. accepts |
| 8. A. Since | B. Although | C. Whatever | D. No matter |
| 9. A. never | B. many | C. much | D. all |
| 10. A. grunt | B. gruff | C. grouse | D. grout |



词汇精要

ailment *n.* 疾病

cure *vt.* 治愈; 纠正 *n.* 治愈; 疗法

【习惯用语】

① beyond [past] cure 不可救药

② faith cure 信仰疗法; 以信仰疗法治愈疾病

③ What can't be cured must be endured. [谚] 没办法的事就得忍耐。

【词义辨析】cure, heal, remedy

cure: 指治疗或治愈疾病, 着重指病后恢复健康; 引申意义为“纠正、消除”, 指消除某种社会弊病、改掉个人恶习等。**heal**: 指治愈外伤、创伤或使伤口复原; 引申意义中一般只涉及具体的事物, 如朋友间的裂痕等。**remedy**: 纠正或治愈任何身体或思想上的不健康, 或以各种方法消除或纠正不良状态。

intercourse *n.* 性交; 交流, 交往, 交际

cue *n.* 提示; 暗示, 信号

orient *n.* 东方, 东方诸国(指地中海以东各国) *a.* 东方的, 上升的, 灿烂的 *vt.* 适应形势, 向东 *vt.* 使朝东, 使适应, 确定方向

purchase *vt.* 买, 购买 *n.* 购买; 购买的物品; (常与 with 连用)(以某种代价)换得; (经过努力)取得, 赢得

gesture *n.* 手势, 姿势; 姿态; 使用手势, 使用示意动作

norm *n.* 标准, 规范; 平均数

efficiency *n.* 效率; 功效; [物]性能; 经济性简易公寓(带小厨房和卫生设备的小套间)

conscious *a.* 有意识的; 头脑清醒的; 了解的; 察觉的

She was not conscious of his presence in the room. 她不晓得他在这房间里。

prop *n.* 支持者; 道具, 螺旋桨 *vt.* 支撑, 维持

frustration *n.* 挫败, 挫折, 受挫

discomfort *n.* 不便之处, 不适

参考答案与解析

1. 【答案】C

【解析】occupational disease 是固定搭配, 意为“职业病”。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】symptom 意为“疾病症状”, 与前面的 ailments(疾病, 身体或精神不适)相呼应。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】此处应用复数, 而四个选项中 directions 和 ways 是复数, 但 ways 更符合句意, 指“(使我们自己适应各种社会场合的)手段”, 由下文可以得出这一结论。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】make purchase 是一个词组, 即“购物”。



5. 【答案】B

【解析】此处应选 acquire, 即“获得”, 指在自然过程中不知不觉地学会。learn 是有意识学习, acknowledge“承认”, receive“收到”, 均不符合句意。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】与后面 ss 相呼应, 组成 as...as 词组, 选 C。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】expose 应接人作宾语, receives 和 accepts 不符合句意, 既然接受了新的文化, 就无所谓适不适应了, 所以选 enters。

8. 【答案】D

【解析】前后两句是让步关系, 所以用 No matter。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】根据下文, 此处不应用否定, 所以排除 never; all 虽是肯定, 但太绝对; many 后应接复数, 所以选 much, 此处意思是“几乎, 差不多”。

10. 【答案】C

【解析】grouse 意为“埋怨, 发牢骚”, 符合句意。grunt“咕哝着说”, gruff 是形容词, 意为“(说话、态度等)粗暴的, 生硬的”, grout 意为“薄泥浆, 水泥浆”。

练习 2

It is not often realized that women 1 a high place in southern European societies in the 10th and 11th centuries. As a wife, the woman was protected by the setting up of a dowry or decimum. 2, the purpose of this was to protect her against the risk of desertion, but in time its function in the social and family life of the time was much more important. The decimum was the wife's right to receive a tenth of all her husband's 3. The wife had the right to withhold consent, in all transactions the husband would make. And more than just a right: the documents show that she 4 a real power of decision, equal to that of her husband. In no case do the documents indicate any 5 of difference in the legal status of husband and wife.

The wife shared 6 the management of her husband's personal property, but the opposite was not always true. Women seemed 7 prepared to defend their own inheritance against husbands who tried to exceed their rights, and on 8, they showed a fine fighting spirit. A case in point is that Maria Vivas, a Catalan woman of Barcelona. Having agreed 9 her husband Miro to sell a field she had inherited for the needs of the household, she insisted on compensation. None being offered, she succeeded in dragging her husband to the scribe to have a 10 duly drawn up assigning her a piece of land from Miro personal inheritance.

1. A. realized B. stayed C. upheld D. held
2. A. Admittedly B. However C. Furthermore D. Nevertheless
3. A. wealth B. property C. belongings D. heritage
4. A. remained B. sustained C. stayed in D. enjoyed
5. A. stage B. level C. degree D. shade



6. A. at B. in C. with D. to
7. A. rarely B. perfectly C. fortunately D. happily
8. A. fact B. occasion C. time D. the contrary
9. A. at B. to C. on D. with
10. A. contract B. treaty C. bargain D. payment



词汇精要

dowry *n.* 嫁妆, 天资

receive *vt.* 收到, 接到, 接收, 遭到, 受到, 接待, 接见

transaction *n.* 交易; 办理; 处理; 执行; (*pl.*) (学术会议的) 会报, 学报

【经典试题】Throughout the empire of Kublai Khan, money made of paper was used for business _____, something unheard of in Europe.

- A. transformations B. transmissions C. transitions D. transactions

【答案】D

【解析】本题空格处是说用纸制的钱进行商业交易。transactions 的意思是“交易, 事务处理”; transformations 的意思是“人或事有巨大变化”; transmissions 的意思是“传送, 发射”; transitions 的意思是“转变, 转换”。四个选项中只有 D 项符合题意。

indicate *vt.* 指出, 表示; 表明; 表示需要; 建议;

defend *vt.* ① 防守, 防卫; 辩护

② 为……当辩护律师

③ 守卫; 防御

He's better at defending than attacking. 他的防守优于进攻。

【习惯用语】

① defend against 保卫; 抵抗

② defend from 保护, 保卫(使不受伤害)

【词义辨析】defend, guard, protect

defend: 指积极地抵抗、防御或挫败敌人的攻击和威胁, 也可指为论述或观点进行辩护, 常与介词 against 连用。guard“保卫、警卫、看守”, 常指为了保证安全而站立守卫, 通常有警惕的含义。protect“保护、保卫”, 指以某种方式, 如用遮盖来防护现实存在的或可能产生的危险、伤害或损毁, 它多指永远、长久的行为, 亦可指一定的设备防御风雨、烈日、疾病等。常与介词 against 与 from 连用。defend 和 guard 指的避开危害的成功率不如 protect 那么高, 一个人可能徒劳地 guard 或 defend 某人或某物, 但他 protect 的人或物将会很安全。

inheritance *n.* 遗传, 遗产

exceed *vt.* 超过; 胜过

compensation *n.* 补偿, 赔偿; 补偿物, 赔偿费

【习惯用语】

① in compensation for 以……为报酬[赔偿]

② make compensation for 补[赔]偿



dragging *a.* 拖曳用的, 拖延的
scribe *n.* 抄写员, 作者, 划线器 *vi.* 担任抄写员 *vt.* 用划线器划

参考答案与解析

1. 【答案】D
【解析】realize 不能与 place 搭配; stay 是不及物动词; uphold 是“支持, 赞成”, 不符合句意, 所以用 held。
2. 【答案】A
【解析】admittedly 不可否认, 符合句意; however 表示转折; furthermore 此外, 而且; nevertheless 然而, 不过。
3. 【答案】B
【解析】从四个选项看, 此处应是“财产”之意, 只有 property 最合适, heritage“遗产”, 丈夫有的并非一定都是遗产。
4. 【答案】D
【解析】enjoy power 即“享有权力”之意。
5. 【答案】C
【解析】选 degree, 指差异的程度。
6. 【答案】B
【解析】“在……方面分享”, 用 in。
7. 【答案】B
【解析】根据句意, 应选 perfectly 即妇女做好完全准备, 保卫自己的财产。
8. 【答案】B
【解析】on occasion 是一个词组, 即“偶尔”。
9. 【答案】D
【解析】同意某人用介词 with。
10. 【答案】A
【解析】contract 合同, 契约, 与后文的 draw up(草拟)意义相对应; treaty 条约(多指两个或多个国家之间的正式协定); bargain 买卖合同; payment 支付, 报偿。

练习 3

Predictions of large populations of robots in industry have yet to come true. For a decade or more, manufacturers of big robots have explained how their machines can make industry more competitive and productive. The market for 1 robots is now oversupplied, and the driving force of the robotics (机器人技术) revolution is claimed to be with makers of machines that handle a few kilos at most.

“Heavy-robot manufacturers are in some difficulty 2 finding customers. They are offering big discounts just to get in the door. There has been a 3 growth everywhere in the numbers of robots, so we have to admit we are either deceiving ourselves or that the market is slowly growing,”



said John Reekie, Chairman of Colne Robotics. "The following things must happen 4 the robotics revolution to occur. We must achieve widespread robot literacy (文化), just as there has been a computer literacy program, there must be a robot literacy campaign. We must also 5 not just a cut in, but a collapse of robot prices. Finally, some kind of artificial intelligence needs to be 6."

Colne makes educational robots and machine tools. It is small compared with companies like ASEA or Fujitsu Fanuc. But Colne with others and departments in universities such as Surrey, Manchester, and Durham possess an advantage 7 the giants. The big companies sell very expensive robots to businesses with expert knowledge in automation. The 8 companies make robots for teaching people, and now they have realized there is a need for small, low-cost robots that they can meet.

The little companies either bring their educational machines 9 an industrial standard or design from scratch (从头做起). One technique that they all adopt is to choose standard components where possible. The major cost of making 10 their models is the electronics, which will fall in price. There is less scope for reductions in mechanical costs. The use of standard parts, which are easily replaced, should give these robots a mechanical life of something in the order of five years.

1. A. small B. educational C. big D. business
2. A. to B. with C. over D. in
3. A. exciting B. encouraging C. despairing D. disappointing
4. A. to B. for C. in D. with
5. A. finish B. reach C. accomplish D. achieve
6. A. capable B. possible C. probable D. available
7. A. than B. above C. over D. from
8. A. other B. big C. little D. robot
9. A. up to B. to C. in D. about
10. A. much B. many C. both D. some



词汇精要

prediction *n.* 预言, 预见

competitive *a.* 竞争的, 比赛的

revolution *n.* ① 革命; 旋转, 转数 ② 完全改变

Air travel has caused a revolution in our way of living. 空中旅行使我们的生活方式完全变了。

【习惯用语】

① green revolution 绿色革命; 农业革命 ② institutional [cultural] revolution 文化革命

deceive *v.* 欺骗, 蒙骗

【习惯用语】

① be deceived in sb. 看错了某人, 对某人感到失望

② deceive oneself 骗自己; 误解, 想错



③ deceive sb. into doing sth. 骗某人做某事

literacy *n.* 识字, 有文化, 有读写能力

campaign *n.* 战役; 运动

collapse *vt.* ① 收, 收集 ② 倒塌, 崩溃 ③ (健康等)垮下来, 突然失败 ④ 折叠(fold up) *n.* 倒塌, 崩溃 *vi.* 聚集, 堆积

artificial *a.* ① 人造的; 人工的

artificial flowers 假花

② 做作的, 不自然的

【词义辨析】artificial 和 synthetic

artificial“人造的、人工的”, 指按人的艺术观点或技能制造的模仿或类似自然物的东西, 与“自然的”相反, 有“低劣”的意思。有时也形容人的举止言行等“做作、庸俗、不自然的”, 含有贬义。synthetic“合成的”, 指工厂中自然物质经化学作用或化学处理而成的技术合成物, 多指属于某一范畴的事物。

intelligence *n.* 智力, 智慧; 情报

possess *vt.* 拥有, 占有; (恶魔)附体; (情欲)迷住, 缠住; (感觉、思想)支配, 控制, 对……影响很深

【习惯用语】

① be possessed by [with] 被(鬼怪、思想等)缠住, 迷住

② be possessed of 拥有, 占有, 具有, 享有

③ be exclusively possessed by 在……把持下

giant *n.* ① 巨人 ② 卓越的人; 能力高强的人; 伟人

Shakespeare is a giant among writers. 莎士比亚是一位文坛巨匠。

a. 巨大的

automation *n.* 自动, 自动化

scratch *vt.* 搔, 抓; 勾销, 删除 *n.* 抓, 搔; 抓伤, 擦伤

component *n.* (尤指机器或系统的)组成部分, 成分 *a.* 构成的, 组成的

【经典试题】Because alcohol is a solvent, it is a component of many liquid medicines.

A. basic ingredient in making medicines

B. combination of things of different qualities

C. one of the parts that make up a whole

D. substance that helps to cure certain diseases

【答案】C

【解析】本题中, component 的意思是“成分”。四个选项中, one of the parts that make up a whole 的意思是“组成整体的一部分”; basic ingredient in making medicines 的意思是“制药的基本成分”; combination of things of different qualities 的意思是“不同性质物品的化合物”; substance that helps to cure certain diseases 的意思是“用于治疗某一疾病的物质”。只有 C 项符合题意。



参考答案与解析

1. 【答案】C

【解析】从第一段第二句可知，大型机器人的生产使工业更具竞争性，而本题句则进一步指出“目前大型机器人的市场已经饱和”，所以根据上下文逻辑关系，应选择 C。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】“to be in difficulty in doing something”，“have difficulty in doing something”均为介词短语固定用法，意为“对做……有困难”，故 D 应为答案。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】exciting“令人激动的”；encouraging“鼓舞人心的”；despairing“绝望的”；disappointing“令人失望的”。由于“大型机器人市场已经饱和，厂家寻找用户出现困难，故只得打折降价来促销。”所以机器人在各地的销售增长应该是“令人失望的”，答案应为 D。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】此处应该填入表示“目的”的介词，四个选项中只有 B 项 for 具有这个功能。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】finish“完成，结束”；reach“达到”；accomplish“完成，实现”；achieve“取得，实现”。前面提到要使机器人技术革命发生要做到以下三件事：叙述第一件事时句中结构为“We must achieve...”；本句叙述第二件事，句中结构明显与第一句一致“We must also...”，由于使用了副词 also，所以应填入与前一句一样的动词。答案应为 D。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】capable“有能力的”；possible“可能的”；probable“很可能的”；available“可利用的”。题句意为“最后，某种人工智能需要加以利用。”其他选项均不能表达此意义，只能选 D。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】have (possess) an advantage over 为固定搭配，意为“胜过，优于”，其他介词不能与 advantage 构成搭配，故答案只能为 C。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】从上下文来看，前一句提到大公司生产销售机器人的情况，接着自然会对地谈到小公司的情况，并且本段也一直在作这两种公司的比较，故答案应为 C。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】bring...up to 意为“使……达到”；bring...to 意为“使复苏”；bring in 意为“引入”；bring about 意为“引起，造成”。题句意为“小公司或是使自己的教育机器达到一种工业标准，或是从头开始设计。”根据题意，答案应为 A。

10. 【答案】C

【解析】由于第一句提到小公司主要制造教育用机器和重新设计机型，故本句也是指这两种产品，答案明显为 C。



练习 4

Like many other aspects of the computer age, Yahoo began as an idea, 1 into a hobby and lately has turned into a full-time passion. The two developers of Yahoo, David Filo and Jerry Yang, Ph. D candidates 2 Electrical Engineering at Stanford University, started their guide in April 1994 as a way to keep track of their personal interest on the Internet. Before long they 3 that their homebrewed lists were becoming too long and unwieldy. Gradually they began to spend more and more time on Yahoo.

During 1994, they 4 yahoo into a customized database designed to serve the needs of the thousands of users 5 began to use the service through the closely bound Internet community. They developed customized software to help them 6 locate, identify and edit material stored on the Internet. The name Yahoo is 7 to stand for "Yet Another Hierarchical Official Oracle", but Filo and Yang insist they selected the name because they considered themselves yahoos. Yahoo itself first 8 on Yang's workstation, "akebono", while the search engine was lodged on Filo's computer, "Konishiki".

In early 1995 Marc Andersen, co-founder of Netscape Communication in Mountain View, California, invited Filo and Yang to move their files 9 to larger computers housed at Netscape. As a result Stanford's computer network returned to 10, and both parties benefited. Today, Yahoo attains organized information on tens of thousands of computers linked to the web.

1. A. became B. grew C. turn D. intend
2. A. in B. on C. about D. for
3. A. founded B. found C. argued D. reported
4. A. exchanged B. shank C. sold D. converted
5. A. which B. that C. actually D. eagerly
6. A. fluently B. efficiently C. exactly D. actually
7. A. about B. bound C. going D. supposed
8. A. supported B. resided C. lived D. launched
9. A. over B. away C. inside D. beneath
10. A. average B. normal C. ordinary D. equal



词汇精要

hobby *n.* 嗜好, 业余爱好

candidate *n.* 报考者; 候选人

design *v.* 谋划; 设计, 制图 *n.* ① 机器零件的组合; 配置; 布局

This machine is of bad design. 这部机器设计很差。

② 目的; 企图; 图谋

They have designs on your money. 他们对你的钱有企图。

③ 图纸, 设计构想, 图案

【经典试题】The school has been _____ as the meeting place for the evening art club.



- A. designed B. designated C. diverted D. diagnosed

【答案】A

【解析】四个选项中，A 项 design 的意思是“设计；构思；绘制”，B 项 designate 的意思是“标出；表明；指定”，C 项 divert 的意思是“使转向；使改道”，D 项 diagnose 的意思是“诊断”。根据题意，A 为正确答案。

software *n.* 软件

locate *vt.* 把……设置在；使……坐落在；找出，查出

oracle *n.* [宗](古希腊)神谕，预言，神谕处，神使，哲人，圣贤美国 ORACLE 公司，主要生产数据库产品，也是主要的网络计算机的倡导者

benefit *n.* ① 利益；好处

It is said Yoga is of great benefit to human health. 据说瑜伽功对人体健康有极大好处。

② (pl.) 救济金

【习惯用语】

① for the benefit of 为了……的好处

② give sb. the benefit of the doubt 由于罪证不足而假定某人无罪

organize = (organise) *vt.* 组织，编组

参考答案与解析

1. 【答案】B

【解析】grow into something 的意思是“发展成……”，符合题意。其他三项 became something“成为……”；turn into something“转变成……(此处时态不对)”；intend something“想要，意指……”都与题意不符。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】此处考查的是固定搭配 in (the department of) Electrical Engineering，意思是“电气工程系的”。因此 A 项正确。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】此处应用 find 的过去式 found，意思是“发现”。found 本身还有“建立、创立”的意思，其过去式是 founded。argue 的意思是“争论”，report 的意思是“报道”。根据题意应选 B 项。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】四个选项中，convert A into B 的意思是“把 A 转变成 B”；exchange A for B 的意思是“把 A 换成 B”；shank 的意思是“(花等)从病梗上枯萎脱落”；sell something for some money 的意思是“把……卖钱”。根据题意应选 D 项。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】此处是一个定语从句。当定语从句中先行词是人时，引导词只能用 that 或 who/whom，先行词为事物时，引导词可用 that 或 which。因此应选 B 项。其他两项 actually“实际上”，eagerly“热心地”都不正确。

6. 【答案】B

The school has been _____ as the meeting place for the evening class.