

· 学位考试必读 ·

# 词汇与完形填空

研究生英语实用系列教材



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## 前 言

《研究生英语实用系列教材》是根据国家教委 1992 年颁布的《研究生英语(非英语专业)教学大纲》(草案)而编写的一套系列教材。大纲规定:“研究生英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较熟练的阅读能力,一定的写、译能力和基本的听、说能力,能够以英语为工具进行本专业的学习与研究。”这套教材按照考试大纲的题型要求,分为听力理解、词汇与完形填空、阅读理解、写作与翻译和综合测试五个分册。每个分册都紧扣大纲要求,自成体系,但又相互配合,形成整体。因此,这套教材既可帮助研究生全面学习和掌握《大纲》中基础阶段所要求的各项语言技能;又可通过大量练习和实践,提高英语实际运用能力;还可检测学习效果和检验学生是否全面达到《大纲》所规定的各项要求。

本系列教材由湖南省研究生英语教学研究会组织编写,系列教材编委会负责教材的编写与审定工作。编委会由下列人员组成:

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本系列教材是湖南省长期从事研究生英语教学的教师们集体智慧与劳动的成果,并得到在中南工业大学任教的美国专家 David Martin Neubeck, Brad Lee Van Den Elzen, Katrina Heller 的大力协助,他们为本教材承担了听力理解题全部录音工作。谨此,表示衷心的感谢。由于编者水平和编写时间所限,错漏与不足之处在所难免,我们热诚地希望得到同行专家、教师们的和广大读者的批评指正。

《研究生英语实用系列教材》

编委会

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# 目 录

第一单元 词汇 .....	1
I. 概述 .....	1
II. 典型示范及考试技巧 .....	2
III. 题型训练 .....	9
IV. 注释 .....	77
第二单元 完形填空 .....	131
I. 概述 .....	131
II. 典型示范及考试技巧 .....	132
III. 题型训练 .....	148
附录 词汇与完形填空参考答案 .....	217
I. 词汇 .....	217
II. 完形填空 .....	220

## 第一单元 词 汇

### 1. 概述

词是语句的基本结构单位。它是语音、意义和语法特点三者的结合体。因此,词汇是听、说、读、写、译各项技能的基础。只有通过大量实践,掌握词的构成与变化,词的词义与搭配,扩大词汇量,提高对词汇的运用能力,才能促进语言各项技能的提高。

非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲中教学要求明确规定:“理解性掌握 5000 个左右常用单词及 500 个左右常用词组,复用性掌握其中 2000 个左右的基本词,认知 120 个左右常用词根和词缀,并能根据构词法识别派生词。”为了明确规定研究生阶段应掌握的词汇,根据《大纲》要求编制了词汇表。本书词汇结构部分,紧扣《大纲》要求,以词汇表为范围,按“硕士英语学位课程考试大纲”的题型进行有针对性的练习,以期帮助研究生通过大量实践扩大词汇量,加深对词义的理解,掌握词的正确用法,提高英语的运用能力。

在英语学位课程考试中,词汇占 10%。本部分是测试学生在上下文中掌握和运用词汇和短语的能力。测试内容是大纲的词汇表,词组表及词根,词缀所覆盖的内容。在研究生阶段所学的词汇中,以一词的多义、易混词的辨别、难词的认知、词组的掌握以及根据构词知识猜词悟意的能力为测试重点。

词汇部分共 20 题,每题 0.5 分,考试时间 10 分钟,题型分两种:

(1)Section A:每题为一英文句,句中有一词或词组下面划有横线,要求从所给的四个选择项中选出划线词或词组的最佳同义词或最佳释义。



被编目的”。D. real“真正的”，“真实的”，只有答案 D 与 tangible 同义。

语言是随着社会的发展而发展，随着社会的变化而变化的，词的词义也会发生改变。词义的扩展形成词的多义、词义的转换。词义的缩小使词从泛指转为特指。词的准确词义只有在具体的语句里和上下文中才能确定。如：

(1) 词义引伸，从单义发展到多义。

gap(墙壁) 裂缝 → 距离, 差距 → (意见)分歧, 隔阂

例如：

① We could see the house through a gap in the wall.

在此句中 gap 指的是墙壁上的缝隙。

② There is a large gap between their political philosophies.

这里的 gap 则指思想观点上的分歧，即 difference。

(2) 有些词用于日常生活与科技中词义差异很大。

moment 瞬间 → 力距      bug 害虫 → 故障

nut 坚果 → 螺母      product 产品 → 乘积

spring 春天 → 弹簧      dog 狗 → 搭钩

例如：

① A bowl of nuts stood on the table.

此句中 nuts 指“干果”或“果仁”，而在下句中“Here is a bolt with a nut screwed on”中 nut 则指“螺母”，“螺帽”。

② If I can't control these bugs, I'll lose the whole crop.

此句中 bugs 意为“害虫”，而在下句“The test flight was to discover the bugs in the new plane”中，bugs 则表示“故障，缺陷”。

(3) 有些词词性不同，词义完全不同。

	n	v	a	n
bear	熊	忍受	fine 美好的	<u>罚款</u>
can	罐头	能够	firm 坚定的	公司
book	书	订票	fast 快的	<u>禁食</u>
park	公园	停车	right 对的	权利
sentence	句子	判决	kind 和善的	种类

例如:

① I don't feel very well I can't bear this weather. 此句中, bear 是动词,意为“忍受”,而在“Sell the skin before one has killed the bear”中, bear 是名词,意为“熊”。

② He was a fast reader. 此句中, fast 是形容词,“快的,敏捷的”。而在下句“They are going to fast for three days; during that time they won't eat anything”中, fast 是动词,意为“禁食,不吃东西”。

(4) 有些词单数与复数形式不同词义也不同。

custom	风俗习惯	→	<u>customs</u>	海关, 关税
pain	痛	→	<u>pains</u>	努力
spirit	精神	→	<u>spirits</u>	酒精
scale	规模	→	scales	磅称
term	学期	→	terms	条件
minute	分钟	→	<u>minutes</u>	记录

例如:

① She bore the pain of childbirth without complaint.

此句中 pain 是“疼痛”的意思,而在“No pains, no gains”中, pains 则表示“努力”。

② Tell them they must surrender on our terms——there will be no negotiation.



此句中 terms 表示“条件”，而在“He failed in the end — of — term examination”中 term 作为名词表示“学期”。

(5) 有些词组成词组后获得新义。

fresh water 淡水

clean proof 清样

raw tape 空白带

Milky Way 银河

## 2. 选择填空

要求从所给出的四个选择项中选出最恰当的词或词组完成句子，使之合乎逻辑，语言通顺，表达正确。这类题主要要求考生从词义、词的搭配、语法结构上判断，作出正确的选择。例如：

(1) Do you think this style \_\_\_\_\_ me?

A. fits    B. suits    ~~C. fixes~~    ~~D. comforts~~

fits 指大小尺寸“合适”，suits 指形状“合适”，fixes “使固定”，comforts “安慰”，因主语是 style，只能选 B。

(2) Motorists \_\_\_\_\_ of speeding may be banned from driving for a year.

A. convicted

B. arrested

C. charged

D. fined

> for

以上几个选择项是近义词，但能与 of 搭配的只有 A. convicted of “被指控犯了…罪”，charged 要和 with 搭配才能表达同样的意思，而 arrested 和 fined 都要与 for 搭配构成“因…而被捕”或“因…而罚款”之意，故正确答案是 A。

(3) “Can I write my essay on the back of an envelope?”

“I’d rather you \_\_\_\_\_ it on a sheet of scrap paper”.

A. write

B. wrote

C. will write

D. not write

would rather 要求后面从句的谓语形式用虚拟语气，因此只有答案 B 是正确选择。

nowhere 无论什么地方都不，到处都没有。

做选择题时,应从以下几个方面考虑,选出正确答案:

(1) 选择项词类相同,语法形式一样,应以词义合适为标准,并注意同义词与近义词的细微差别。

① Snow is a \_\_\_\_\_ of water.

- A. shape                      B. form  
C. kind                      D. pattern

shape 是指具体的“形状”, form 是较抽象的“形式”, kind 表示“种类”, pattern 是“模型, 典范”。根据句意应选 B。

② By an unfortunate \_\_\_\_\_, the bride's sister was not invited to the wedding.

- A. insult                      B. oversight  
C. neglect                      D. disregard

insult 是“侮辱”; oversight 是“忽略, 疏忽”; neglect (通常指工作, 学习等方面的)“疏忽”, 或“没人管、没人照看的状态”; disregard 则是“不顾”“不理睬”。根据句意只能选 B。

(2) 选择项词类相同,语法形式不同,应从语法角度去考虑选择答案。

① We can't understand why he avoided \_\_\_\_\_ to us.

- A. speak                      B. having spoken  
C. speaking                      D. to have spoken

avoid 要求后面接动名词, 可选 B 或 C, 但从句意看 avoid 与 speak 是同时发生的动作, 因此只能选 C。

② I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ Jim so much. He is still very depressed.

- A. not to hurt                      B. didn't hurt  
C. would not hurt                      D. had not hurt

从句意分析, wish 后要用虚拟语气, B. didn't hurt 为现在



ents.

A. forced

B. made

C. caused

D. provided

以上四个选择项中只有 C“导致”，“引起”，与句意相符。

(5) 选择项是词组或惯用词组，从句意及逻辑关系上分析选择答案。

① I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and \_\_\_\_\_ in a quiet environment.

A. all along

B. all in all

C. after all

D. above all

all along“始终”，all in all“总共”，“总的说来”，after all“毕竟”，above all“首先”，“特别是”，从句意和逻辑关系来看，只有 D 是正确答案。

② You will soon \_\_\_\_\_ this climate and then the changes in temperature will not affect you.

A. get used to

B. get to

C. get over

D. get on

动词 get 可与不同的介词搭配组成词义不同的短语动词：get used to“习惯”，get to“到达”，get over“越过”，get on“进行”。从句意和逻辑关系来看，只有答案 A 合适。

词汇是语言构成的基本要素。它是信息的载体。正确使用词语可使信息交流畅通，准确。因此，要提高英语的听、说、读、写、译综合能力，取决于词汇量的多少，用词造句的能力。词汇部分在考题中虽只占 10%，但考题中每个部分都离不开词汇，因此，考生首先要按《大纲》要求熟记 5000 个常用单词，学会根据词根识别派生词，根据上下文猜词，根据语法结构去变化词形，用词正确造句，写出段落和篇章，才能从整体上提高英语的运用

能力。

词汇部分考试技巧只是帮助考生掌握解题的思路,快速、准确地找出正确答案,但这些技巧还要以扩大词汇量和大量实践为基础方可掌握,并达到运用自如的程度。考生还可以从自己实践中不断总结经验,在考试中发挥出最好的水平。

### II. 题型训练

#### VOCABULARY

##### Section A

Directions: Read the following sentences carefully and then choose the one word or phrase below each sentence that has the same meaning as the underlined word or phrase.

- c 1. The sergeant won the Medal of Honor for his exploit in Korea. *1. 战功, 功绩*

a. exploration

b. encouragement

✓ c. achievement

d. establishment

- d 2. The solved dissolved in mist. *溶解*

a. melted

b. slipped

c. solved

他 d. disappeared

- b 3. In 1861 it seemed inevitable that the Southern States would break away from the Union.

a. strange

✓ b. certain

c. inconsistent

d. proper

- d 4. Before you decide to count on John, you should be sure that he is trustworthy.

指责  
a. rebuke /rɪ'buːk/

赎回, 补偿  
b. redeem

c. strike

d. rely

5. You have to strive to succeed.

a. strike hard

b. work

c. try hard

d. chat

6. Blue-green algae grew abundantly in salt marshes.

a. primarily

b. slowly

c. on plants

d. in great numbers

7. The quest for supercomputers is intensifying.

a. investment

b. challenge

c. search

d. request

8. If there are extraterrestrial intelligence, they are likely to be radically different from the human being on the earth.

a. exactly

b. approximately

c. partially

d. basically

9. It was quite a thrill to see the president in the flesh.

a. threaten

b. fear

c. pleasure

d. excitement

10. It is said that those people with protruding eyes are more intelligent.

a. sucking in

b. sticking out

c. expanding out

d. exploring

11. The wheels of the first road vehicles were fashioned from crude stone disks.

a. hand-carved

b. roughly made

c. flat

d. heavy

12. His speech is really boring and dull.

1'dindzil 肮脏的

a. dingy

1'weonil 谨慎的

c. wary

个人的

b. tedious

d. zealous

13. After attempting to join the army in 1982, Jimmy finally yielded to his inclination to pursue an artistic career.

a. resisted

b. understood

c. gave in to

d. returned to

14. A portion of an employee's wages is withheld by the employer for income taxes.

a. borrowed

b. retained

保留. 保持

c. guaranteed

d. paid

15. Speaking the truth, he is really stubborn.

a. indignant

b. obstinate

c. ambitious

1'delikatly

d. prodigal

1'pɒdɪgəl 挥霍的. 浪费的

16. The tiny flowers are delicate. Please handle with care.

a. fragile

1'fædʒaɪl

b. sticky

1'dedɪkeɪt

c. dedicate

奉献的

d. chewy

17. Everything has to be in perfect order to please Morgan; he is very fussy.

a. fastidious

1'fæstɪdɪəs

b. fascinating

c. hardworking

d. artistic

18. We stared in awe at the president himself.

a. respect

b. agony

c. satisfaction

d. envy

19. Oliver stared blankly into the fire.

a. silently

b. entranced

c. wishfully

d. absentmindedly

20. When carbon is added to iron in the proper proportions,

remark 留意, 注意, 说到, 谈及

the result is steel.

a. container

b. sequence 连续, 一串

c. laboratories

d. amounts

C 21. Don't magnify the problems that you've having with your husband.

a. enjoy

b. attract

c. exaggerate

d. disregard

C 22. The remarks that the student made to the teacher were beside the point.

a. hear the edge

b. next to the top

c. not related

d. close to the trip

b 23. Bodies with like electric charges repel each other, and those with unlike charges attract each other.

a. replicate 复制

b. repulse 击退, 拒绝

c. repay

d. restore

C 24. From what he said, it was apparent that he was very angry with it.

a. shown

b. appeared

c. obvious

d. seeming

b 25. His intimacy with Japan makes him the likely choice as ambassador to that country.

a. inferiority 劣势, 自卑感

b. familiarity 熟悉

c. superiority 优势, 优越感

d. domesticity 家务, 家庭

26. Many prominent men in the city were present at the celebration.

a. spectacular 壮观的

b. practicable 可行的

c. notorious 臭名昭著的

d. eminent 著名的

12 /nəu'trɪəs/



- d 27. The captain decided to abandon the sinking ship.  
a. save b. tie up  
c. search d. leave
- C 28. To prevent the dog from running away, his owner restrained him.  
a. loosened b. restricted  
c. tied d. barked
- ac 29. Being well organized is an asset in many areas. 财产, 宝贵的技能  
a. small item b. serious matter  
c. valuable quality d. difficult assignment
- C 30. The owner turned down an offer of \$5000 for his house. 拒绝  
a. found b. received  
c. refused d. returned
- a 31. At the court, the innocent man refuted the accusatio.  
a. refused b. disapproved (v)  
c. fought (v) d. avoided
- C 32. That she would win him over was inevitable.  
a. probable b. impossible  
c. certain d. unexpected
- b 33. The motorist was reproached by the woman trying to cross the street.  
a. approached b. blamed  
c. regarded d. refused
- b 34. While Billie Holiday did not invent the music called "the blues", she most assuredly helped popularize it.  
a. finally b. certainly  
c. earnestly d. enthusiastically