

# 王监龙教授

## 考研英语

复 习 精 要 指 导



晨风书系

策 划 晨 风

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王监龙 主 编

李庆明 姜维焕



西安交通大学出版社

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## 内容提要

本书是根据《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》(非英语专业)和在对历年试题分析的基础上编写而成的,全书对六个部分(词汇、语法、完形填空、阅读理解、英译汉和写作)作了全面系统的分析,并对重点和难点进行了详尽的讲解。每个部分后备有相关的练习,以供考生实践之用。

本书具有针对性、系统性和实用性,且信息量大,对考生复习、巩固和深化所学知识,提高语言综合运用能力和应试能力大有裨益。

本书可作为参加硕士研究生入学考试考生的复习材料,也可用作考研辅导班的教材。

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# 前言

本书是根据《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》(非英语专业)编写的。其目的是通过介绍考试的评价目标、测试要点和解题方法,帮助考生复习、巩固和深化所学过的知识,提高语言综合运用能力,并在考试中获得良好的成绩。

编写本书的指导思想是:以“考试大纲”为依据,以词汇和语法结构为基础,以阅读理解为重点,紧密联系完形填空、英译汉和短文写作。全书对六个部分(词汇、语法结构、完形填空、阅读理解、英译汉和短文写作)作了全面系统的分析,并对重点和难点进行了详尽的讲解,每个部分后备有相关的练习,以供考生实践之用。

作为本书的编者,我一直从事大型考研辅导班的教学工作和负责研究生入学考试英语试卷评阅工作。为了不断提高教学质量,我悉心研究“考试大纲”和历年试题,因而对考研命题规律有准确的把握,在教学中针对考生的薄弱环节有的放矢。既要给考生“鱼”,又要教他们如何“渔”。本书针对考生在考试中出现的问题,将各类题型的应试技巧及重要语言点分门别类作了详尽的说明和讲解。例如,本书词汇和语法结构部分所举例句涵盖了历年试题,这可以增强考生的实战感。同时对重要的语言知识和可能测试的语言点进行了简明扼要的讲解,使考生能举一反三,触类旁通,从而提高考生的语言综合运用能力和应试能力。阅读理解是考试的重点,也是考生的难点。考生在阅读理解方面的薄弱环节是:不善于把握篇章的大意、不善于发现和利用篇章的冗余信息(指作者传递新信息时重复的旧信息)、缺乏必要的英美文化背景知识、不熟悉英美人独特的表达方式和惯用法等。针对这些问题,本书用了大量的篇幅对阅读理解测试的内容与要点、备考策略、解题技巧作了详尽的讲解。编写阅读理解综合训练与题解的目是为了帮助考生拓宽思路,提高阅读理解能力和解题能力。总之,本书具有很强的针对性、系统性和实用性以及很大的信息量。我以严谨的治学态度、备课细致认真、讲课生动深刻;尤以丰富的教学经验针对学

生情况有的放矢,突出重点难点为特色和良好的教学效果,博得考生的信赖与爱戴。因此可以说本书是我多年辛勤耕耘的结晶。作为本书的编者,我深信考生只须精读本书和加强实践,定会收到良好的效果。

本书在编写过程中得到叶飞飞和杨习超同志的热情帮助,他们为本书做了大量的校对工作,编者在此表示感谢。

由于本人水平有限,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者不吝批评指正。

王监龙

2000年4月

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## 一. 词汇 (Vocabulary)

词汇测试的目的是了解考生运用词汇的能力。考试所涉及的词汇和短语主要限于《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》(非英语专业)(以下简称《大纲》)附录 2“词汇表”,总量为 5 300 个左右。此外,考生还应该掌握词汇表中所出现的单词加词缀构成的派生词。

硕士研究生入学考试试题的第一部分 C 节为词语填空,共 20 题(10 分)。每题为一个或两个句子,其中留有一个空白处。由于词汇测试是建立在句子层面上的,因此考生只能从一个句子的内部去判断和理解,并从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

词汇是学习英语的基础。考生的词汇量以及对词汇的掌握和运用是决定阅读理解、识别语法结构错误、完形填空、英译汉和短文写作成败的关键。考生应从以下几个方面进行词汇复习。

### 1. 容易混用的词

#### 1) alone lonely

**alone** (a.) 独自的,单独(without others);(ad.) 仅仅,只(only)

(1) You *alone* can do it. (= you are the only person who can do it)

(2) In the small town *alone*, more than 200 houses and buildings are heated by solar energy, not to mention the big cities in the region.

(3) She reads a lot when she's *alone*.

**lonely** (a.) 孤独的,寂寞的 (alone and unhappy; away from other people)

(1) When his wife died, he was very *lonely*.

(2) He felt *lonely* and without friends.

比较下列句中“*alone*”和“*lonely*”的词义:

(1) You can be *alone* without being *lonely*.

(2) Though I was *alone*, I was not *lonely*.

(3) He is used to collective life and feels *lonely* when he is left *alone*.

#### 2) alternate alternative

**alternate** (a.): 每两者之一的(one of every two; every second);交替的,轮流的 ([of two things] happening by turns); (v.) (使)交替; (使)轮流 (to [cause to] follow by turns);

**alternately** (ad.)

- (1) He works on *alternate* days.
- (2) His life *alternated* between work and sleep.
- (3) The hiker *alternately* walked and jogged.

**alternative** (a.) 两者择一的;可替换的 ([of two things] that may be used, had, done, etc., instead of another); (n.) 二中挑一;取舍;抉择 (something, esp. a course of action, that may be taken or had instead of one or more others); **alternatively** (ad.)

- (1) We returned by an *alternative* road.
- (2) There are several *alternatives* to your plan.
- (3) You should go by ship or *alternatively* by rail.

### 3) asleep sleepy

**asleep** (a.) 睡着的,熟睡的 (sleeping)

- (1) I'm surprised to see you awake — ten minutes ago you were fast /sound *asleep*.
- (2) I was so tired that I fell *asleep* (= I went to sleep) during the lecture.

**sleepy** (a.) 困乏欲睡的,想睡的 (tired and ready for sleep)

- (1) He feels very *sleepy*.
- (2) I had two glasses of wine at lunch and it's made me feel really *sleepy*.

### 4) awake awaken wake waken

**awake** (vi.); **awaken** (vt.) 唤醒,(使)醒来 (to [cause to] stop sleeping; **wake** [亦作 **awaken**]); (用于比喻) 认识到,意识到,觉醒到; **awake** (a.) 醒着的 (not asleep; having woken)

- (1) The noise *awoke* me.
- (2) People must be *awakened* to the danger of these weapons.
- (3) The children are still wide *awake* (= not at all asleep).
- (4) I slowly *awoke* to the danger that threatened me.
- (5) The smell of her perfume *awakened* the gipsy's desire.

**wake** (v.) **waken** (v.) 醒,醒来;唤醒,弄醒 (to [cause to] cease to sleep; to [cause to] wake); (“wake up”用于比喻) 觉悟到,意识到

- (1) I *woke* (*up*) at eight o'clock.
- (2) Could you *wake* me (*up*) at about eight?
- (3) We were *wakened* by a loud noise.
- (4) The prince *wakened* her with a kiss on the forehead.
- (5) The company has only just *woken up* to computers.

注:“waken, awake”和“awaken”都可用于及物动词和不及物动词的句型中,但“awake”通常用作不及物动词,而“waken / awaken”则常用作及物动词。然而,“wake (up)”在两种句型中都是最常用和非正式的动词。

### 5) classic classical

**classic** (a.) 最优秀的;一流的 (having the highest quality; of the first or highest class or rank); (n.) 杰作;名著;经典著作;文豪;大艺术家 (a piece of literature or art, a writer, or an artist of the first rank and of lasting importance)

(1) Homer's Iliad is a *classic* piece of work.

(2) Homer's Iliad is a *classic*.

**classical** (a.): (文学, 艺术上) 古典(派), 希腊, 罗马型的 (in accordance with ancient Greek or Roman models in literature or art)

(1) Many of the Rolling Stones' records have become rock *classical*.

(2) Bach and Beethoven wrote *classical* music.

(3) I love the *classical* lines of his dress design.

#### 6) comparable comparative

**comparable** (a.) 可比较的, 比得上的 (that can be compared)

(1) Our house is not *comparable* with yours.

(2) It was a pleasant beach resort but it wasn't *comparable* with (= as good as) the one we stayed at in the Bahamas.

**comparative** (a.) 比较的; 比较而言的 (making a comparison; measured or judged by comparison)

(1) There's a *comparative* rise this year in the number of babies born (= judged by how many were born in previous year).

(2) She's carrying out a *comparative* study of health in inner cities and rural areas.

#### 7) comprehensive comprehensible

**comprehensive** (a.) 全面的, 综合的; 广泛的 (thorough; broad; including much; wide in scope or in content)

(1) The government gave a very *comprehensive* explanation of its plans for industrial development.

(2) We offer you a *comprehensive* training in all aspects of the business.

**comprehensible** (a.) 能理解的; 能被领会的 (able to be understood)

(1) It's written in clear, *comprehensible* English.

(2) One often finds a writer's books more *comprehensible* if one knows about his life.

#### 8) considerable considerate

**considerable** (a.) 相当大(多)的 (fairly large in amount, size, or degree)

(1) The losses are *considerable*.

(2) The fire caused *considerable* damage to the church.

**considerate** (a.) 考虑周到的, 体谅的 (thoughtful of the rights or feelings of others)

(1) The nurses there are most *considerate* of the patients.

(2) It wasn't very *considerate* of you to drink all the milk when you know I need some for the baby!

#### 9) continual continuous

**continual** (a.) 不断的; 频繁的 (repeated; frequent; having again and again over a long period of time, and is often used of bad things)。“continual”的含义是在一段较长的时间内多次发生, 并且常指令人不愉快或人们不希望发生的事, 如“continual interruptions”(接连不断的打扰)。

**continuous** (a.) 连续不断的; 未中断的 (continuing without interruption)。"continuous" 的含义是毫不间断地延续, 如 "six hours' continuous driving" (连续开车六小时)。

比较下列句中 "continual", "continuous"; "continually", "continuously" 的词义:

- (1) There was *continual* rain for an hour. (间断下雨一小时。)
- (2) There was *continuous* rain for an hour. (连续下雨一小时。)
- (3) The telephone has been ringing *continually* all morning. (整个早上电话铃声不断。)
- (4) The telephone rang *continuously* for five minutes. (电话铃声连续响了五分钟。)

#### 10) **decided** **decisive**

**decided** (a.) 显然的, 显而易见的 (very clear and easily seen or understood); 毫无疑问的; 果断的 (having or showing no doubt)

- (1) There was a *decided* need for a change.
- (2) He is a man of very *decided* opinions.
- (3) I wish he were more *decided*.

**decisive** (a.) 果断的, 断然的, 毅然决然的 (showing determination or firmness); 决定性的 (leading to a result)

- (1) I will take a *decisive* step.
- (2) A *decisive* person acts quickly.
- (3) It was a *decisive* battle — we won the war because of it.

比较下列句中 "decided" 和 "decisive" 的词义:

This is a *decided* victory, but whether it is a *decisive* one only time can tell.

#### 11) **desirable** **desirous**

**desirable** (a.) 称心的, 合意的 (pleasing); 吸引人的 (attractive); 值得想望的, 值得弄到手的 (worth having, doing, or desiring)

- (1) She looked very *desirable* in that dress.
- (2) It is highly *desirable* that he should attend the conference.

**desirous** (a.) 想要的, 渴望的, 想望的 (feeling or having a desire)

- (1) Everybody is *desirous* of something better and higher.
- (2) The president is strongly *desirous* that you should attend the meeting.

比较下列句中 "desirable" 和 "desirous" 的词义:

When I told him I was *desirous* of going to the seaside, he said it was not *desirable* in that cold weather.

#### 12) **dependable** **dependent**

**dependable** (a.) 可靠的, 可信赖的 (that can be depended on or trusted)

- (1) He is a *dependable* man.
- (2) I need someone *dependable* to look after the children while I'm at work.
- (3) It's important for me to have a *dependable* car.

**dependent** (a.) 依靠的, 依赖的 (that depends on)

- (1) He is not *dependent* on his father. (= he is independent of his father)
- (2) The success of the show is *dependent* on the weather.

### 13) **distinct** **distinctive**

**distinct** (a.) 清楚的,明显的 (clearly seen, heard, understood, etc.; noticeable); (from) 截然不同的 (different; separate)

(1) This new suggestion is a *distinct* improvement on the one I originally made.

(2) Those two ideas are quite *distinct* from each other.

**distinctive** (a.) 与众不同的,有特色的 (clearly marking a person or thing as different from others)

(1) She had a *distinctive* appearance.

(2) She's got a very *distinctive* voice (= unusual voice).

比较下列句中“*distinct*”和“*distinctive*”的词义:

(1) Beer has a very *distinctive* smell; it's quite *distinct* from the smell of wine.

(2) One of the *distinctive* features of the book is its *distinct* illustrations.

### 14) **economic** **economical**

**economic** (a.) 经济学的,经济(上)的 (of or concerning economics; concerned with trade, industry, and wealth)

(1) Many people believe that inflation leads to *economic* decline.

(2) The country has been in a very poor *economic* state ever since the decline of its two major industries.

**economical** (a.) 节约的,节省的,经济的,不浪费的 (using money, time, goods, etc., without waste)

(1) A small car is more *economical* than a large one because it uses less petrol.

(2) There's an increasing demand for cars that are more *economical* on fuel.

(3) She's very *economical* — saving money seems to come naturally to her.

(4) An efficient engine is *economical* of fuel.

比较下列句中“*economic*”和“*economical*”的词义:

The railway service to our village is no longer *economic*. (为我们村提供铁路服务已无利可图,即它赔钱。)

For most people in the village, it is more *economical* (= it costs less) to travel by car. (对村里大多数人来说,坐汽车倒省钱些。)

### 15) **electric** **electrical**

**electric** (a.) 电的;发电的,电动的 (producing or worked by electricity); 如: an *electric* light (chair, shock, clock, generator)

The *electric* chair is used in some parts of the US to kill a criminal with a current of electricity.

**electrical** (a.) 与电有关的;用电的,电气的 (concerning with or using electricity); 如: an *electrical* engineer (engineering, apparatus, fault in the system, transmission) / An *electrical* engineer is a trained specialist in *electrical* systems, esp. those which power and control machines or are involved in communication.

任何直接用电的或产生电的东西都用“*electric*”;其他场合则用“*electrical*”,它的用途更广泛,可指人、工作或事物。

16) **especially specially**

**especially** (ad.) 特别地(指程度);尤其;格外 (to a particularly great degree)

**specially** (ad.) 特别地(指目的),专门地 (for one particular purpose)

比较下列句中“*especially*”和“*specially*”的词义:

(1) Though the weather was *especially* unfavourable, they came *specially* for the meeting.

(2) He is sorry you don't like what he has done, *especially* as he did it *specially* for you.

17) **farther further**

**farther** (ad.) 更远地 (more far); (a.) 更远的 (more far)

**further** (ad.) 更远地 (more far); (a.) 更多 (more); (v.) 促进;推动(某事)(to help something; advance; help to succeed)

(1) The Festival Hall is on the *farther* side of the river.

(2) I drove ten miles *farther* /*further* than necessary.

(3) We can't go any *further* /*farther* ahead with this plan.

(4) We learnt, *further*, that he wasn't a qualified doctor.

(5) There will be a *further* performance (= another performance) of the play next week.

(6) Additional training is probably the best way to *further* your career these days.

只有在说到确切的地点和距离时才用“*further*”或“*farther*”。除此之外就该用“*further*”。

18) **favourable favourite**

**favourable** (a.) (消息,答复等)满意的,赞许的 ([of a message, answer, etc.] saying what one wants to hear); (条件)有利的 ([of conditions] advantageous)

(1) I hear *favourable* accounts of your work.

(2) The company will lend you money on *favourable* terms.

**favourite** (a.) 最受喜爱的 (being a favourite); (n.) 最受人喜欢的人或物 (something or somebody that is loved above all others)

(1) These books are my *favourities*.

(2) Who is your *favourite* writer?

你的“*favourite*”人或物是指你最喜爱的人或物。当条件有利的时候,就用“*favourable*”来形容;表示同意或赞成的言词,也用“*favourable*”来修饰。

19) **historic historical**

**historic** (a.) 有历史意义的;历史上有名的 (important in history); 如: *historic* spots (cities, events)

(1) More money is needed for the preservation of *historic* buildings and monuments.

(2) In a *historic* vote, the Church of England decided to allow women to become priests.

**historical** (a.) 历史的,描述历史的;历史上的 (which represents a fact / facts of history); 如: *historical* papers (novels, plays, figures); 有关历史的 (concerned with history as a study)

(1) Many important *historical* documents were destroyed when the library was bombed.

(2) She specializes in *historical* novels set in eighteenth-century England.

## 20) imaginable imaginary imaginative

**imaginable** (a.) 可以想象的 (that can be imagined)

(1) This is the only solution *imaginable*.

(2) The school offers courses in every *imaginable* subject / in every subject *imaginable* (= in all possible subjects).

(3) Using computer graphics, you can create anything *imaginable*.

**imaginary** (a.) 假想的, 虚构的; 想象的 (not real; but imagined)

(1) All the characters in this book are *imaginary*.

(2) We must consider our real options, not *imaginary* ones.

**imaginative** (a.) 运用想象力的, 富于想象力的 (using or having imagination)

(1) She is an *imaginative* child.

(2) The architects have made *imaginative* use of glass and transparent plastic.

## 21) industrial industrious

**industrial** (a.) 工业的; 从事工业的 (of industry and the people who work in it)

(1) It's an *industrial* city (= one which has a lot of industry and many factories).

(2) He has an *industrial* background (= has worked in industry).

**industrious** (a.) 勤劳的, 勤奋的 (hard-working)

(1) Every assistant is expected to be competent and *industrious*.

(2) He is a very *industrious* worker.

## 22) like alike

**like** (prep.) 像, 如, 跟……一样 (in the same way as; of the same kind as)

(1) Do it *like* this.

(2) The twin sisters are very *like* each other.

**alike** (a.) 相同的, 相像的 (like one another; the same); (ad.) in the same manner; equally

(1) The twins are so much *alike* and it is difficult to tell one from the other.

(2) The father and the son are *alike*, both being early risers.

(3) We should treat them *alike*.

(4) Great minds think *alike*.

## 23) living alive live

**living** (a.) 活的; 活着的 (alive now); (n.) 生计; 收入 (earnings with which one buys what is necessary to life)

(1) She has no *living* relatives.

(2) Is his father still *living*?

(3) The *living* are more important to us than the dead.

(4) Our style of *living* is very different from that of a hundred years ago.

**alive** (a.) 有生命的; 生存的; 活着的 (having life; not dead; living)

(1) Is his father still *alive*? (“*alive*”含有他“本有死的可能”的意味。)

(2) We saw nothing *alive*.

(3) No man *alive* will believe it.

**live** (a.) 活的 (alive, living), 有生命的; 实况转播的 ([of broadcasting] seen and / or heard as it happens)

(1) The cat was playing with a *live* mouse.

(2) It wasn't a recorded show, but it was *live*.

#### 24) **loud aloud loudly**

在非正式的谈话中, “*loud*” (副词) 可用在动词 “talk”, “speak”, “shout”, “laugh” 等之后, 以代替 “*loudly*”, 也用在 “*loud and clear*” 这一短语中; 例如: Try to sing *louder*. / Don't talk so *loud* — you'll wake the whole street. / He laughed *loud* and long. (他大声笑个不停。) “*loudly*” 和 “*loud*” 一样, 指声音的强度, 其反义词是 “*quietly*”; 例如: When they're arguing, they talk so *loudly* that the people in the next flat can hear every word.

“*aloud*” 通常与动词 “read” 和 “think” 连用; 例如: She has a very good pronunciation when she reads *aloud*. / “What did you say?” — “Oh, nothing, I was just thinking *aloud*.” (自言自语, 边想边说出) / He amused his friends by his habit of thinking *aloud*.

#### 25) **partly partially**

**partly** (ad.) 部分地; 不完全地 (in some degree but not completely)

(1) What you say is *partly* true.

(2) The window was made *partly* of wood and *partly* of glass.

**partially** (ad.) 部分地; 不完全地 (not completely)

(1) The poet was *partially* blind.

(2) I am *partially* to blame for the accident.

下面的句子是错误的: The letter was written *partially* in French and *partially* in English. 应将 “*partially*” 改为 “*partly*”。

“*partially*” 是程度副词, 与 “*fully*” 相对。例如: The meat was only *partially* cooked. / You buy the bread *partially* cooked and then pop it in the oven for ten minutes. / Last year's drop in export sales was *partially* offset by a growth in the domestic market.

“*partly*” 的意思是 “部分地” (as regards as one part), 与 “*wholly*” 相对。例如: His attractiveness is *partly* due to his self-confidence. / The house is *partly* owned by her father. / I left the door *partly* open for the breeze.

#### 26) **respectful respectable respectful**

**respectful** (a.) 恭敬的, 尊敬的; 尊重的 (feeling or showing respect)

(1) “We're so pleased to meet you at last,” she said in a *respectful* tone of voice.

(2) He taught his children to be *respectful* of other cultures.

**respectable** (a.) 值得尊敬的 (showing or having standards acceptable to society)

(1) She is a *respectable* young woman from a good family.

(2) He wanted to become a writer, but his father didn't think it was a *respectable* profession.

**respective** (a.) 各自地, 分别地 (of or for each one; particular and separate)

(1) Neil came down from Sydney for the meeting and Lisa flew in from Perth, and when the



meeting had finished, they returned to their *respective* homes.

(2) My husband and I are each going to visit our *respective* mothers.

**27) rise arise**

**rise** (v.) 升起 ([of the sun, moon, or stars] to come up; appear above the horizon); 上升; 上涨; 提高; 增加 (to go up; get higher); 站起; 起立 (stand up from lying, kneeling, or sitting); 起床 (to get up; get out of bed)

(1) The sun *rises* in the east.

(2) She *rises* before it is light.

(3) The river is *rising* after the rain.

(4) The people *rose* (*up*) against the oppressor.

**arise** (v.) 出现, 发生 (to come into being); 由……引起或产生 (to arise from)

(1) Some unexpected difficulties have *arisen*.

(2) What consequences will *arise* from this?

不要将“*rise*”和“*arise*”混淆, 两者都是不及物动词, 前者意为“上升至更高位置”(to go up to a higher position)。例如: The curtain *rose* and the play began. 后者可与“*rise*”同义, 但是非常正式的用法; 通常作“出现, 产生”(to come into being)解。例如: A problem has *arisen* with the new computer.

**28) rouse arouse**

**rouse** (v.) 唤起, 唤醒 ([from, out of] to waken)

(1) He tried to *rouse* her but she was still unconscious.

(2) He's very hard to *rouse* in the morning.

**arouse** (v.) 唤醒 (to cause to wake; rouse); 激起, 引起 (to cause to become active; cause [a feeling] to exist)

(1) She *aroused* them at noon.

(2) The fiery speech *aroused* the crowd.

(3) His strange behaviour *aroused* the suspicion of the police.

**29) satisfied satisfactory**

**satisfied** (a.) 满意的 (having a feeling of contentment or pleasure; contented)

(1) He is never *satisfied* with anything for long.

(2) I'm *satisfied* (that) she's telling the truth.

**satisfactory** (a.) 令人满意的 (able to satisfy demands; good enough; pleasing)

(1) I hope this arrangement will be *satisfactory* to you.

(2) I gave him a *satisfactory* answer.

**30) sensible sensitive**

**sensible** (a.) 明智的, 通情达理的 (reasonable; having or showing good sense); 可觉察的, 明显的 (noticeable; that can be sensed)

(1) The *sensible* place to start is at the beginning.

(2) I think the *sensible* thing to do is phone before you go and ask for directions.

**sensitive** (a.) 敏感的 (quick to show or feel the effect of something); 易生气的, 易得罪的