

大学英语6级考试与辅导

细化单项要点

精选典型例题

梳理常考题型

突破重点难点

功

力

卷

► 词汇·完形填空·综合改错

定制训练方案

导引学习路径

H310.42
.73

出版社

GUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

124

A-1310-42
673

大学英语六级考试与辅导

功力卷：词汇·完形填空·综合改错

主 审 谌 馨 荪
总 主 编 康 成 翠 王 著 定
本 册 主 编 刘 启 升
编 者 刘 启 升 康 成 翠 白 洁 王 建 华

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试与辅导·功力卷:词汇·完形填空·综合改错/康成翠,王著定总主编;刘启升本册主编. -北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2001

ISBN 7-5600-2284-7

I. 大… II. ①康… ②王… ③刘… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料
IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 034852 号

大学英语六级考试与辅导

功力卷:词汇·完形填空·综合改错

总主编:康成翠 王著定

本册主编:刘启升

* * *

责任编辑:吴 静

执行编辑:杨 帆

出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

社 址:北京市西三环北路 19 号(100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷:北京师范大学印刷厂

开 本:787×1092 1/16

印 张:8.75

字 数:207 千字

版 次:2001 年 11 月第 1 版 2002 年 1 月第 2 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-5600-2284-7/G·1037

定 价:8.90 元

* * *

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总 前 言

为了推动我国英语教学改革,有效地督促和检查全国高校落实和实施大学英语教学大纲,原国家教委(现教育部)组织并实施了大学英语四级(始于1987年9月)和六级(始于1989年1月)考试,至今已有十多年了。大学英语四、六级考试可以说是全国范围内大规模的标准化考试,参加的考生已多达二百多万。现在的大形势则又是,目前反对应试教育的呼声越来越响。我们应该清醒地看到,无论何时,测试也是职业外语教师的必要职责,是教学工作中的一部分。关键是如何使测试与教学更好地结合。何况,1999年9月出版的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的第五部分“测试”作了重要的、令人感到意外的新规定:“考试形式可以是学校自行命题、试题库测试和全国统一考试等。”它表明,修改过的大纲鼓励自行命题,即各校自行设计试题,这是一个积极的措施,它有利于调动教师教学和学生学习的积极性。因此,本丛书结合统一考试,但又不仅仅局限于此。它依据大学英语考试的共核内容,在系统复习、巩固大学英语基础知识和提高技能的同时,针对六级标准化试题的题型特点与考核内容,为教师和考生提供了一些很有实用价值的分析和解答各种试题的思路与技巧。无论是自行命题、采用试题库测试,还是参加统一考试的学校,均可使用本套丛书进行考前辅导。

本丛书编写的目的就是帮助广大考生进行全面、系统的复习,巩固语言知识,掌握解题方法与技巧,以进一步提高应试能力,从而顺利通过六级考试。为了做到“有的放矢”,在编写过程中,我们在一定程度上分析了以往统考曝光题的题型特点及出题规律,并进行了归纳分类。而且,为了做到真正意义上的“有的放矢,讲练结合”,我们力求把大学英语教学大纲规定的相关内容按六级统考的要求凝炼为精讲要点、实例分析和练习检测,以便既概括出内容重点又解决考生难点。

全套丛书分功力卷和冲刺卷两部分,共四册。功力卷由《听力·口语》、《词汇·完形填空·综合改错》、《阅读理解·简答·写作》三册组成,系统讲解有关大学英语考试的各种题型及其所涉及的语言基本功,通过实例分析与练习提供与各种解题思路相关的分析方法;冲刺卷《综合训练》一册涉及出题趋势与综合解题技巧,突出实战演练。

本丛书由北京市一向从事大学外语教学、经验丰富的教师编写。《功力卷:听力·口语》分册与《冲刺卷:综合训练》分册由对外经济贸易大学英语学院孟丽萍主编,何曾楣教授主审。《功力卷:词汇·完形填空·综合改错》分册由中国人民大学外语学院刘启升主编,《功力卷:阅读理解·简答·写作》分册由中国人民大学外语学院李丽颖主编,中国人民大学外语学院康成翠与王著定为总主编,湛馨荪教授主审。

值得一提的是,考试制度作为评估与选拔的手段(并非惟一的),古已有之。学校中增强学习能力、提高自我素质的活动很多,非只答试卷一种,竞争本无所不在。但学习和赛跑不一样,要战胜的是自己,而不是别人。如果大家能认识到这一点,借此丛书通达学路,登顶揽胜,我们便可聊以自慰了。

前 言

为了帮助广大学生更好地准备大学英语六级考试，加强广大学生的英语的实战技能训练，从而促进其语言能力的提高，我们编写了这本《功力卷：词汇·完形填空·综合改错》分册。

全书正文分为三大部分：第一部分——词汇；第二部分——完形填空；第三部分——综合改错。

第一部分词汇：通过对英语六级考试词汇部分 30 个小题分层次的模拟训练，旨在帮助学生在不同的语言环境中记忆六级大纲词汇，在备考六级词汇的同时，打好英语词汇基础，从而促进听、说、读、写等其他英语技能水平的提高。此部分内容安排在 30 天内进行，循序渐进。当然，也可根据自身情况灵活处理。

第二部分完形填空：本部分为学生提供了为期 30 天的训练内容。完型填空与综合改错均考察学生的语篇理解能力，但前者与后者相比，除选材思路一致外，短文篇幅长，题量大（20 题），因而，本部分练习强度增大。通过这一部分有针对性的训练，进一步提高学生词汇、语法的实战和实用能力。

第三部分综合改错：本部分延续了第一部分的编写体例，包括 30 篇短文，每篇 10 个题目，篇幅与题型完全符合六级考试篇章改错的基本要求。此部分旨在考察和训练学生的词汇和语法基础知识在篇章环境中的应用能力。通过此部分有针对性的练习，进一步提高学生的篇章理解能力，完善学生的综合语言技能。文章的选材丰富、新颖，难度适中，利于学生熟悉不同的语言环境。

本书的编写人员均为具有一定教学经验的一线教师。我们真诚地希望本书能给广大学生及教师提供一些帮助，使广大学生在教师的指导下，经过系统的英语语言技能训练，顺利地通过六级考试。我们特别希望本书能为改善目前大学英语教学现状略尽绵薄之力。我们也真诚地希望能收到广大使用者的反馈意见。书中难免会有一些不妥之处，敬请专家和同行们及广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 11 月

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第一单元 词 汇

掌握足够的英语词汇对考生取得较好的六级考试成绩起着举足轻重的作用。词汇测试在六级考试中共有 30 小题, 占 15%。就题量和所占的分数来看, 词汇题的答题好坏似乎无关紧要。可实际上, 词汇量的大小及词汇运用能力的高低不仅仅影响词汇部分的得分, 而且必将会影响到其他各部分的得分。因为在六级考试中, 词汇题主要测试的是考生的词汇量和句子水平上的用词能力, 而在完形填空中测试的则是考生在语篇水平上的用词能力。此外听力理解、阅读理解、简答、综合改错及写作题等都与考生的词汇量, 词汇知识和用词能力有着密切的联系。因此, 词汇是考生应试之前的复习重点。

1999 年《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的“较高要求”, 即对六级的要求: “领会式掌握 5500 单词 (其中复用式掌握的单词为 3000), 以及由这些词构成的常用词组 (中学所掌握的单词和词组包括在内), 并具有按照构词法识别生词的能力。”通过对新大纲实施以后的 1999 年 6 月及 2000 年 1 月两次六级考试词汇测试部分的试卷分析, 我们发现所有题目的选项中, 出自“大纲词汇表”中的六级词汇有 123 个, 占 51.25%; 四级词汇有 84 个, 占 35%; 中学所掌握的词有 16 个, 占 6.67%; 还有一部分为表中词的派生词及超六级词。因此, 考生除了要掌握大纲中的词汇外, 掌握一些次常用的词还是必要的。本书在编写的过程中注意了词汇量的补充, 力求对考生的词汇复习与提高有较大的帮助。只要考生能认真地一日一练, 相信一定可以分清同义词与近义词之间的细微差别, 学会解题技巧, 掌握大纲中所规定的词汇, 扩大词汇量, 取得词汇部分乃至整个统考的好成绩。

1. 命题方式

大学英语六级考试词汇项多采用多项选择填空的形式。其命题方式一般为: 1. 选项为近形异义词; 2. 选项为异形同义词或近义词; 3. 选项为异形异义词; 4. 选项为成语或短语 (含固定搭配)。

2. 试卷分析与预测

1997 年 1 月以后的六级考试试卷的第三部分由原来的 Vocabulary and Structure (词汇与语法结构) 测试改成单一的 Vocabulary (词汇) 测试。

通过对 1999 年 6 月及 2000 年 1 月最近两次考试的词汇部分的试卷分析, 我们可以看出: 目前的词汇测试全部是以考查词义辨析为主。1999 年 6 月的词汇题中适当地增加了对非常用词中作用频率较高的词的用法的考查, 对词语搭配的考查题目的量及难度都不太大。而 2000 年 1 月的词汇题主要是对动词、形容词和名词等实词词义的辨析, 其中动词词义辨析有 12 题, 占 40%。短语题仅有 2 题, 占 0.66%。据此我们可以预测: 未来六级考试中词汇部分的命题方式及测试内容将与 2000 年 1 月的基本相同。

无论面对何种命题方式的题目, 考生一定要牢记: 所选择的词要 “best completes the sentence”。这里 “best completes” 的含义就是 “最佳”, 即每个所选答案必须是最佳的。

3. 解题技巧

1) 选项为近形异义词

此类题的四个选项为拼写相近的词、同根词、同缀词及读音相近的词和谐音词等，但意思却不同。命题的特点是四个选项中至少含两个上述任何一种的词。这对词汇量不大的考生来说很具迷惑性。只有准确掌握每个词的确切含义，结合上下文，找到正确的解题信息，才能选出最佳答案。

例 1: Johnson had a science degree and _____ experience in engineering technology.

- A. varied
- B. variable
- C. various
- D. variform

答案 A。本题的四个选项为同根词，其测试点为形容词词义辨析。A. varied: of different kinds 各种各样的; not staying the same; changing 变化的。B. variable: changable 易变的。C. various: different from each other; of (many) different kinds 各式各样的; 各种不同的。D. variform: having various forms 各式各样的。从表面上看，选项 A, C 和 D 在词义上很接近。但选项 C 和 D 多修饰复数名词，而 A 既可修饰复数名词又可修饰单数名词。恰恰是这一点差异使我们找到解题信息，并可以确定 A 为本题答案。

例 2: Although the body is made up of many different tissues, these tissues are arranged in an _____ and orderly fashion.

- A. intricate
- B. initial
- C. internal
- D. incredible (2000 年 1 月考题)

答案 A。本题的四个选项在拼写上很相似，但它们既非同根词也非同缀词，词义丝毫不同，其测试点仍为形容词词义辨析。A. intricate: 复杂的; 精巧的。B. initial: 最初的; 初始的。C. internal: 内部的; 内在的。D. incredible: 令人难以置信的。选项 A 符合题意，故为正确答案。

例 3: The vast majority of people in any given culture will _____ to the established standards of that culture.

- A. confine
- B. conform
- C. confront
- D. confirm (1998 年 1 月考题)

答案 B。本题测试动词词义辨析。A. confine: 限制; 使局限; 使不外出; 禁闭。B. conform: (to, with) 遵守; 适应; 顺从; 相似; 一致; 符合。C. confront: 迎面遇到; 遭遇; 勇敢地面对; 正视; 使对质; 使当面对证。D. confirm: 证实, 肯定; 进一步确定; 确认; 批准。根据解题信息: to the established standards, 我们可以确定 B 为本题正确答案。

2) 选项为异形同义词或近义词

测试考生对同义词或近义词的辨异与运用能力的试题，在我国六级考试的词汇测试中较为多见。其特点是，四个选项中含两个或两个以上词形各异，但意思相近的词。其目的是检验考生在具体语言环境中的用词能力。英语中有不少同义词或近义词，其中文意思也往往相同或相近，但在不同的上下文中常常会出现一些微小的差别。这种差别常常表现在词的用法搭配上，即语法结构上。在解词汇题时，考生不但要了解每个词的意思，更要了解每个词的用法或搭配，以找出其差别，再通过上下文找出解题信息，确定正确答案。

例 1: Many people complain of the rapid _____ of modern life.

- A. rate
- B. speed
- C. pace
- D. growth

答案 C。本题测试同义或近义词的辨析。A. rate: speed 速度; 进度。B. speed: rate of movement; distance divided by time of travel (运动或行进的) 速度; 速率。C. pace: rate or speed in walking, marching, or running, or of development, advance of a plan (行进、跑步、发展或计划的进展) 速度。D. growth: the act or rate of growing and developing (生长发育) 速度。通过辨析我们可以看出, 虽然所有选项都指速度, 但只有 C 的含义比较广, 它常用来指“生活节奏的快”。此差别正是我们的解题根据, 故选项 C 可确定为本题最佳答案。

例 2: All the soldiers were asked to give up their holidays on account of the national _____.

- A. crisis
- B. emergency
- C. urgency
- D. emergence

答案 B。本题的四个选项中 A, B, C 为同义词, D 为干扰项。A. crisis: turning point in the course of anything; uncertain time or state of affairs; movement of great danger or difficulty 危机; 危急之际; 难关。B. emergency: unexpected and dangerous happening which must be dealt with at once 紧急事件。C. urgency: 形容词 urgent 的名词形式, 意为“十分重要的; 紧迫的”。D. emergence: (正式用词) 出现; 露出。根据解题信息“soldiers...holidays”, 再联想到士兵的责任和义务, 我们可以确定选项 B 为本题正确答案。

例 3: On Christmas Eve, they had several guests, who were _____ friends of their son.

- A. almost
- B. mostly
- C. most
- D. nearly

答案 B。本题的四个选项既是近形词又是近义词。A. almost: very nearly 几乎。B. mostly: mainly; in the great number of cases 主要地; 多半地。C. most: 此词用于渲染感觉及(主观)意见的形容词或副词前, 意为“非常”, 如: most beautiful 非常漂亮; most certainly 非常肯定。但不能说 most tall 或 most quickly。D. nearly: almost; not quite or not yet completely 几乎; 近乎。根据题意及解题信息“friends of”, 选项 B 可确定为本题正确答案。

例 4: The fuel of the continental missile is supposed to be _____ by this device.

- A. ignited
- B. lighted
- C. fired
- D. inspired (1999 年 6 月考题)

答案 A。本题测试近义动词词义辨析, 其考查点与 1995 年 1 月第 67 题相同。A. ignite: 使着火; 点燃, 一般指点燃作为动力的燃料, 点燃引擎等。B. light: 点燃; 使发光, 通常指点燃蜡烛, 打开光源(如电灯)等。C. fire: 纵火; 使燃烧, 一般指点燃作为烧烤的火或干柴等。D. inspire: 激励; 鼓励; 激发情感等。根据解题信息“The fuel of...” (我们知道 fuel 是一种很容易被点燃的燃料), 我们可以确定 A 为本题正确答案。

例 5: The Space Age _____ in October 1957 when the first artificial satellite was launched by the Soviet Union.

- A. initiated
- B. originated
- C. embarked
- D. commenced (1999 年 1 月考题)

答案 D。A. initiate: start something working (及物) 开始; 创始; 发起; 使初步了解; 接纳(新成员); 让……加入。B. originate: (cause to) begin (及物) 使开始; 源自

“Her book originated in / from a short story.”。C. embark: (不及物) 上船 (或飞机; 汽车等); (on, upon) 着手; 开始工作。D. commence: begin; start (不及物) 开始: (1) Shall we let the meeting commence, gentlemen? (2) When you've finished your talking I shall commence! 根据题意及词意和用法, 可以确定 D 为本题正确答案。

3) 选项为异形近义词

此类考题在词汇测试中占的比例最大。其目的是测试考生对英语词汇的认知及运用能力。其特点是：选项中的词或短语的词类相同但形和义完全不同。解题思路为：（1）通读并读懂题句；（2）找出正确的解题信息；（3）辨析词义；（4）将欲选之词试填入题句，看其是否能“best completes the sentence”。

例 1: In our highly technological society, the number of jobs for unskilled workers is _____.

- A. shrinking B. obscuring
C. altering D. constraining (1999年1月考题)

答案 A。本题测试动词词义辨析。A. shrink: (cause to) become smaller (不及物) 此词用法: 它既可指某种材料在特定环境或条件下体积或尺寸的“收缩”, 也可指量的减少, 如, ……的数量; ……的预算; ……的费用等。B. obscure: hide; make it difficult to understand (及物) 遮蔽; 使蒙眛。C. alter: (cause to) become different (及物) 使变更; 使改变。(不及物) 变更; 改变。D. constrain: make someone to do something by force 强迫; 强制; 束缚。根据本题的解题信息: the number of, 选项 A 符合题意, 故可确定为本题正确答案。

例 2: I think that I committed a _____ in asking her because she seemed very upset by my question.

- A. blunder
C. reproach
- B. revenge
D. scandal (1999年1月考题)

答案 A。本题测试名词词义辨析。A. blunder: a very stupid or unnecessary mistake (可数) 不智之举; 愚蠢的错误; 不该错而错, 用法: make/commit a blunder。B. revenge: (不可数) 报仇, 用法: take/get/exact (one's) revenge on someone for...; in revenge for...。C. reproach: criticize (someone), esp. for not being successful or not doing what is expected 批评; 责备; 谴责, 用法: reproach someone with/for。D. scandal: action or event that causes a public feeling of shock and strong moral disapproval 耻辱; 丑闻; 丑事; 引起愤慨或反感之事。根据本题解题信息: I committed a... 用词的用法, 我们可以确定 A 为本题正确答案。

例 3: His directions confused us, we did not know which of the two roads to take.

- A. ambiguous B. complicated
C. arbitrary D. intricate (1999年6月考题)

答案 A。本题测试形容词词义辨析。A. ambiguous: having or expressing more than one possible meaning, sometimes intentionally 意思表达含糊不清的, 模棱两可的, 有时故意的, 常与 deliberately, somewhat 等连用。此词在四、六级考试中曾多次出现, 望能引起考生的注意。B. complicated: having many different parts or features that make it difficult to understand or deal with 指因组成部分太多且各异而复杂; 费解; 棘手, 常用来修饰人物的关系、机器、法规、表格、程序和问题等。C. arbitrary: (指人) 专横的; 武断的; 专制的; 任意的。D. intricate: be made of a complicated series of small parts or

details 指因组成部分精细而复杂且难以解决, 同义词为 complex。

例 4: Parents often faced the _____ between doing what they felt was good for the development of the child and what they could stand by way of undisciplined noise and destructiveness.

A. junction

B. paradox

C. premise

D. dilemma (2000 年 1 月考题)

答案 D。本题测试名词词义辨析。A. junction: 联结点; (道路等的) 会合点; 枢纽。B. paradox: a situation, fact or statement which seems impossible and / or difficult to understand because it contains two opposite facts or characteristics 矛盾的情形, 事情或说法。C. premise: (单数) 前提; 假设。D. dilemma: difficult choice to be made between 2 courses action, both undesirable (进退两难的) 窘境; 困境, 用法: be in a dilemma about...; be caught in/facing the dilemma of doing something; be faced/confronted with moral/ethical dilemma of whether to do something; resolve the... dilemma of whether... 根据解题信息 faced the... 及词的用法, 我们可以确定选项 D 为本题正确答案。

例 5: The manager tried to wave aside these issues as _____ details that would be settled later.

A. alternate

B. trivial

C. versatile

D. preliminary (2000 年 1 月考题)

答案 B。本题测试形容词词义辨析。A. alternate: 可代替的。B. trivial: of little worth or importance 琐碎的; 微不足道的。C. versatile: 多才多艺的。D. preliminary: 基础的; 基本的。选项 B 符合题意, 故为本题正确答案。

4) 选项为成语或短语及词语固定搭配

成语或短语是大纲所要求掌握并考查的, 考生在复习阶段仍不可掉以轻心。

成语或短语的构成有以下几种: (1) 动词短语: 动 + 介/副/名; 动 + 副 + 介; 动 + 名 + 介。(2) 介词短语: 名 + 介; 介 + 名; 形 + 介; 介 + 名 + 介; 副 + 介 + 名; 名 + 介 + 名等。成语或短语的意思往往离字面的意思较远, 我们决不能根据其中一词而猜整个短语的意思, 要经常分析, 经常去记忆短语自身的含义并经常使用, 才能在应试时准确无误。

一般来说, 我国学生学习英语都是支离破碎的, 一个个单词逐一记诵, 很少注意该词 (尤其动词) 的正确用法, 而且忽略词语搭配的重要性。

所谓词语搭配是指词与词间的连用关系, 包括动词与名词的连用, 如 raise a question; 名词与介词的连用, 如 a check for \$ 800; 形容词与名词的连用, 如 heavy snow; 动词与副词的连用, 副词与形容词的连用等等。其中动词与名词的连用最为复杂而且困难, 如前面提到的“提出问题 raise a question”中的“raise”不一定, 甚至不可以与“申请 application、抗议 protest、警告 warning”等词搭配使用。“提出申请”应为“file an application”; “提出抗议”应为“raise (lodge) a protest”; “提出警告”应为“give (serve) a warning”。

我国学生作文中常犯的错误, 或是句子不够 idiomatic, 或是忽略了词语搭配的正确用法所致。考生要在六级考试中考出好成绩, 须在考前潜心研究或短语或词语固定搭配, 多做练习, 以掌握更多的词汇。

例 1: The wood was so rotten that, when we pulled, it _____ into fragments.

A. broke away

B. broke off

C. broke up

D. broke through (2000 年 1 月考题)

答案 C。本题为动词短语, 即 (同一) 动词 + (不同) 副词 + (同一) 介词的词义辨析。A. break away: 突然离开; 强行逃脱。B. break off: 中断; 突然停止。C. break

up: 打碎; 粉碎。D. break through: 突围; 冲破。C 符合题意, 故为正确答案。

例 2: The detective and his assistant have begun to _____ the mysterious murder.

- A. look into B. see to
C. make over D. come through (2000 年 1 月考题)

答案 A。本题为动词短语，即动词 + 介词的词义辨析。A. look into: 调查；观察。B. see to: 注意；照料。C. make over: (此为超纲词) 更改；(法律上) 转让。D. come through: 经历……仍活着；安然度过。A 符合题意，故为正确答案。

例 3: The goal is to make higher education available to everyone who is willing and capable
his financial situation.

- A. with respect to B. in accord with
C. regardless of D. in terms of (1999 年 1 月考题)

答案 C。本题为介词短语词义辨析。A. with respect to: 关于; 至于。B. in accord with: 与……一致; 与……相符合。C. regardless of: 不顾; 不惜。D. in terms of: 用……的话; 按照, 从……方面来说。C 符合题意, 故为正确答案。

例 4: When he tried to make a _____, he found that the hotel was completely filled with because of a convention.

- A. reservation B. chain
C. mess D. revision (1998年6月考题)

答案 A。(本题分别在 1998 年 6 月和 1999 年 1 月考过两次) 本题为动词 + 名词固定搭配词义辨析。A. reservation: = (美) booking 订位, 用法: make a reservation for...; confirm a reservation; cancel a reservation。B. claim: 要求; 权利; 声明等, 用法: consider one's claim; have a claim to something; make wild claims about doing something; make no claim to be something。C. mess: 凌乱状态, 脏乱状态; 混合的局面; 困境, 用法: make a mess; clear up a mess; be a mess of something; be in a mess; get oneself into a mess; sort out the mess; make a mess of something。D. revision: 修订; 修改; 休整; 修订本; 修订版; 复习; 温习, 用法: do revision; do no revision。通过词义辨析我们可以看出: 虽然 A、B、C 三个选项都可以与动词 make 搭配使用, 但只有 A 符合题意, 故 A 为本题正确答案。

例 5: If you want to set up a company, you must _____ with the regulations laid down by the authorities.

- A. comply B. adhere
C. confirm D. accord (1999年6月考题)

答案 A。本题为词语固定搭配词义辨析。A. comply (with): 遵从; 依从; 服从。B. adhere (to): 黏附; 附着。C. confirm: 为不及物动词, 不能与 with 连用。D. accord (with): 相符合; 相一致; 相和谐。通过词义辨析我们可以看出: A 与 D 均可与 with 连用, 但 D 与题意不符, 故 A 为本题正确答案。

4. 练习部分

词汇练习一(技巧一)

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the One that *best* completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the *Answer Sheet* with a single line through the center.

1. I suggest we put the scheme into effect, for it is quite _____.
 A. feasible B. eligible
 C. probable D. sustainable (2000 年 1 月考题)
2. The old gentleman was a very _____ looking person, with grey hair and gold spectacle.
 A. respective B. respectable
 C. respectful D. respected (2000 年 1 月考题)
3. Under the guidance of their teacher, the pupils are building a model boat _____ by steam.
 A. towed B. tossed
 C. propelled D. pressed (2000 年 1 月考题)
4. England's team, who are now superbly fit, will be doing their best next week to _____ themselves for last year's defeat.
 A. remedy B. revive
 C. revenge D. retort (2000 年 1 月考题)
5. If you work under a car when repairing it, you often get very _____.
 A. greasy B. sticky
 C. slippery D. waxy (2000 年 1 月考题)
6. He claimed that the government had only changed the law in order to _____ their critics.
 A. appease B. apprehend
 C. appeal D. applaud
7. It is unlikely that sufficient teachers will be found unless there is _____ improvement in salaries and conditions of service.
 A. subjective B. subtle
 C. substantial D. subsidiary
8. Some girls don't sit down to proper meals nowadays, they just _____.
 A. graze B. grill
 C. grease D. grasp
9. With the Greens Tom was able to _____ his passion for the outdoors, especially swimming.
 A. induce B. indict
 C. indulge D. indicate
10. We asked the _____ to have the broken window in our apartment repaired.
 A. superior B. superintendent
 C. superiority D. superstition

词汇练习二(技巧一)

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the One that *best* completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the *Answer Sheet* with a single line through the center.

1. The damage to his car was _____; therefore, he could repair it himself.
 A. appreciable B. negligible
 C. considerable D. invisible (2000 年 1 月考题)
2. The book is about how these basic beliefs and values affect important _____ of American life.
 A. facets B. fashions

- C. frontiers
D. formats (2000 年 1 月考题)
3. Clark felt that his _____ in one of the most dramatic medical experiments of all time was worth the suffering he underwent.
A. appreciation
B. participation
C. presentation
D. apprehension (2000 年 1 月考题)
4. Sadly, the Giant Panda is one of the many species now in danger of _____.
A. migration
B. extinction
C. destruction
D. extraction (2000 年 1 月考题)
5. In _____ of the older girls, even the ten-year-olds have started wearing lipstick and make-up.
A. adoption
B. application
C. admiration
D. imitation
6. A _____ is a shop or a part of a shop in which medicines are prepared and sold.
A. pharmacy
B. phase
C. philosophy
D. phenomenon
7. Beijing's parks have _____ into colour in the last week.
A. exploded
B. extracted
C. explored
D. extinguished
8. She reached a reasonable level of _____ in her English.
A. competence
B. complement
C. competition
D. complexion
9. The footballer scored with such _____ that the goalkeeper didn't stand the chance of saving the goal.
A. velocity
B. veil
C. velvet
D. vein
10. It was my supervisor bringing me back to reality with _____.
A. jog
B. jar
C. jug
D. jolt

词汇练习三(技巧一)

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the One that *best* completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the *Answer Sheet* with a single line through the center.

1. Since the two countries couldn't _____ their differences, they decided to stop their negotiation.
A. rectify
B. oblige
C. reconcile
D. obscure (1999 年 6 月考题)
2. The kitchen was small and _____ so that the disabled could reach everything without difficulty.
A. conventional
B. compact
C. compatible
D. concise (1999 年 1 月考题)
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt argued that the depression stemmed from the American economy's _____ flaws.
A. underlining
B. vulnerable
C. vulgar
D. underlying (1999 年 6 月考题)

4. Some studies confirms that this kind of eye disease was _____ in tropical countries.
 A. prospective B. prevalent
 C. provocative D. perpetual (1999 年 6 月考题)
5. One day back to my barracks after hours on the obstacle course I found a yellow envelope on my _____.
 A. bunk B. bundle
 C. bun D. bunch
6. The girl led the way into one of the little open rooms or _____ where people sat to drink together at a table.
 A. comparisons B. compassions
 C. compartments D. compensations
7. Do you know how to play _____?
 A. device B. dice
 C. devil D. dew
8. His cheek _____ with nervousness.
 A. queried B. quivered
 C. quested D. quit
9. The woman ahead hesitated and almost _____.
 A. stumbled B. stunned
 C. stumped D. stunted
10. She shaded her eyes and _____ the room.
 A. scanned B. scarred
 C. scale D. scared

词汇练习四(技巧一)

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the One that *best* completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the *Answer Sheet* with a single line through the center.

1. The cultures of China and Japan have shared many features, but each has used them according to its national _____.
 A. engagement B. destiny
 C. capacity D. temperament (1999 年 6 月考题)
2. I was deeply impressed by the hostess' _____ and enjoyed the dinner party very much.
 A. hostility B. indignation
 C. hospitality D. humanity (1999 年 6 月考题)
3. As you have seen, the value of a nation's currency is a _____ of its economy.
 A. reaction B. reflection
 C. response D. revelation (1999 年 6 月考题)
4. We should make a clear _____ between the two scientific terms for the purpose of our discussion.
 A. separation B. discrimination
 C. deviation D. distinction (1999 年 6 月考题)
5. The _____ of old technology has slowed the company's growth.

- A. retention
C. retort
- B. retreat
D. retrospect
6. Every parent will be dragged along to one of these entertainment _____ at least once this summer holidays.
A. establishments
C. estates
- B. esteems
D. estimates
7. He owns _____ of land in Alexandria, the Sydney industrial suburb where his headquarters and warehouses are surrounded by space to build into.
A. atmospheres
C. hemispheres
- B. hectares
D. hardwares
8. When the dress business goes soft, Discovery's coordinates _____ go into overdrive and vice-versa.
A. labels
C. laboratories
- B. labours
D. laces
9. When a Hong Kong company runs out of money, its lenders have all the _____.
A. leverage
C. levy
- B. liability
D. liberty
10. She looked up at the _____ sky and shuddered.
A. sullen
C. sudden
- B. token
D. tolerant

词汇练习五(技巧一)

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the One that *best* completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the *Answer Sheet* with a single line through the center.

1. In the past ten years skyscrapers have been developed _____ in Chicago and New York City.
A. homogeneously
C. spontaneously
- B. simultaneously
D. harmoniously (1999 年 1 月考题)
2. When he realized he had been _____ to sign the contract by intrigue, he threatened to start legal proceedings to cancel the agreement.
A. elicited
C. deduced
- B. excited
D. induced (1999 年 1 月考题)
3. An obvious change of attitude at the top towards women's status in society will _____ through the current law system in Japan.
A. permeate
C. violate
- B. probe
D. grope (1999 年 1 月考题)
4. Bill is an example of a severely disabled person who has become _____ at many survival skills.
A. proficient
C. consistent
- B. persistent
D. sufficient (1999 年 1 月考题)
5. A US attempt to _____ a target warhead in space failed on Saturday.
A. intercept
C. interrupt
- B. interfere
D. intervene

6. Texas Governor George W. Bush, the Republican residential nominee, called the test failure a "disappointment" and said he would make the new defence system a _____ if he succeeds Clinton.
 A. private B. priority
 C. privilege D. privacy
7. He tells how he was _____ in San Francisco, after his parents had met on the boat from Australia, and married in the city's Grace Cathedral.
 A. deceived B. conceded
 C. conceived D. concentrated
8. Peacock can always _____ the people he meets, whether it is Brighton Young Liberals or Asian businessmen.
 A. enact B. engage
 C. endeavor D. engrave
9. As a private citizen, he sees no obligation to open himself to further _____.
 A. scrutiny B. screech
 C. scrub D. screen
10. Political colleagues suggest that _____ was his fatal flaw.
 A. vanity B. valve
 C. variety D. vault

词汇练习六(技巧二)

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the One that *best* completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the *Answer Sheet* with a single line through the center.

1. The fire has caused great losses, but the factory tried to _____ the consequences by saying that the damage was not so serious as reported.
 A. derease B. subtract
 C. minimize D. degrade (1999 年 1 月考题)
2. If the world is to remain peaceful the utmost effort must be made by nations to limit local _____.
 A. collisions B. combats
 C. contradictions D. conflicts (1999 年 1 月考题)
3. All individuals are required to _____ to the laws made by their governments.
 A. obey B. conform
 C. concede D. observe (1999 年 1 月考题)
4. They stood gazing at the happy _____ of children playing in the park.
 A. perspective B. view
 C. landscape D. scene (1999 年 1 月考题)
5. He stood on the platform, a huge bunch of flowers in one hand and a _____ suitcase in the other.
 A. bulging B. crammed
 C. overflowing D. packed
6. Japan exported \$ 97 billion in _____ to the US in 1992.
 A. commodity B. trademark
 C. commerce D. merchandise