

大学英语综合水平测试系列

# 大学英语

## 二级考试全真模拟训练与详解

吴卓娅 主编

CET  
BAND TWO

2级

大学英语教学与考试命题研究工作室 组编



大连理工大学出版社

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# 大 学 英 语

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## 二级考试全真模拟训练与详解

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# 前 言

十几年来,全国大学英语四、六级考试对我国大学英语教学的发展一直起着不可替代的作用,它是贯彻执行教学大纲的重要保证之一。与此同时,耕耘在教育战线上的教师和教育工作者为参加四、六级考试的考生编著了多种备考书籍,这为广大考生提供了有利的帮助。

但是,与四、六级考试有紧密关系的适合大学英语二级考试和供大学英语一、二级学生课后自测训练的书籍,以及与此程度相当的听、说、读、写和译的书籍在市场上很难找到,这里给学生留下了一块空白。据了解,刚入校的一、二年级的大学生也曾购买过一些四级考试书,结果,由于水平不相当,产生了对四级试题反感的情绪。

为了满足广大学生的要求,保证大学英语一级到六级考试的连续性,使一、二级学生有章可循,有题可做,为四、六级考试打好坚实的基础,我们编写了本书,作为大学英语二级测试考生以及大学英语一、二级学生考前辅导及课后自测的训练材料。

本书的主要内容及特点如下:

1. 本书第一部分针对大学生在学习和复习备考时遇到的困难,介绍了大学英语二级考试各个部分的解题方法和应试技巧,让学生在掌握了基础知识和基本技能的基础之上,提高英语语言的应用能力,尤其是大学英语二级考试的应试能力。

2. 本书第二部分按照“大学英语二级考试大纲”要求,选编了12套模拟试题,内容包括听、读、词汇和语法结构、词汇构成、完形填空和汉译英翻译练习。试题内容尽量靠近教材,选材多来源于国内外最新文章。因此,模拟试题的内容新,涵括面宽,难度与“大学英语二级考试大纲”的要求相符,并且仿真性强。

3. 每套试题之后除给出参考答案外,对阅读理解、词汇和语法结构、完形填空部分中的备题都给出了详细的注释及例句,翻译部分均给出参考译文,以帮助读者迅速掌握难点,提高应试能力,听力部分配有录音磁带和原文材料。

本书既可作为大学英语二级考试应试考考前辅导材料,又可作为各大中专、自考、成教学生和同等程度的英语学习者自修自测的学习资料,也可供教师用作辅导教材。

本书的具体编写分工:吴卓娅负责全书的策划、统稿和定稿,王义静主审。吴卓娅、崔德智、冷晓萍、于风军编写第一部分、第二部分第一、二、三、四、五、八和十一套试题;李强、刘文宇、蒋立真编写第九、十和十二套试题;张管、向毕华编写第六和七套试题。此外,在搜集阅读材料的过程中得到了马红军、王波、白云、杨兴硕等的帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于水平有限,我们竭诚希望得到读者的批评和指正。

编 者

2000年6月

# 目 录

一、大学英语二级考试解题方法和技巧.....	1
(一)听力理解.....	1
(二)阅读理解.....	5
(三)词语用法和词语结构 .....	10
(四)完形填空 .....	12
(五)翻译句子 .....	14
二、大学英语二级考试模拟试题精编 .....	16
<b>Test One</b> .....	16
Keys to Test One .....	26
Notes to Test One .....	27
Transcripts for Test One .....	30
<b>Test Two</b> .....	33
Keys to Test Two .....	43
Notes to Test Two .....	43
Transcripts for Test Two .....	46
<b>Test Three</b> .....	49
Keys to Test Three .....	58
Notes to Test Three .....	59
Transcripts for Test Three .....	62
<b>Test Four</b> .....	65
Keys to Test Four .....	74
Notes to Test Four .....	75
Transcripts for Test Four .....	78
<b>Test Five</b> .....	81
Keys to Test Five .....	91

Notes to Test Five .....	92
Transcripts for Test Five .....	94
<b>Test Six</b> .....	97
Keys to Test Six .....	107
Notes to Test Six .....	107
Transcripts for Test Six .....	110
<b>Test Seven</b> .....	113
Keys to Test Seven .....	123
Notes to Test Seven .....	124
Transcripts for Test Seven .....	127
<b>Test Eight</b> .....	130
Keys to Test Eight .....	140
Notes to Test Eight .....	140
Transcripts for Test Eight .....	143
<b>Test Nine</b> .....	146
Keys to Test Nine .....	156
Notes to Test Nine .....	157
Transcripts for Test Nine .....	159
<b>Test Ten</b> .....	162
Keys to Test Ten .....	172
Notes to Test Ten .....	173
Transcripts for Test Ten .....	176
<b>Test Eleven</b> .....	179
Keys to Test Eleven .....	188
Notes to Test Eleven .....	189
Transcripts for Test Eleven .....	192
<b>Test Twelve</b> .....	195
Keys to Test Twelve .....	205
Notes to Test Twelve .....	205
Transcripts for Test Twelve .....	208

# 一、大学英语二级考试解题方法和技巧

大学英语二级考试,通常按照大学英语教学大纲的要求,依据二级教材的内容,模仿英语四级考试的题型,以期末考试的方式出现。对于低年级的学生来讲,及早地熟悉题型,掌握解题方法和技巧,会帮助考生顺利地通过期末考试,也能给考生参加各类外语考试乃至大学英语四级考试打下良好的基础。本章根据模拟试题的各项分别介绍解题方法和技巧,旨在帮助低年级学生通过各项试题的训练,提高英语语言能力和应试能力。

## (一) 听力理解

听力试题在各类考试中一般占试卷的 20%,其分量仅次于阅读理解。该题列在试卷的第一项,它的成败严重地影响着考生的考试情绪。从某种程度上讲,听力题答得好,会给考试的下几项铺平道路。听力试题一般由 Section A 10 个对话和 Section B 三篇短文 10 个问题组成。根据最新的考试形式,本书增加了填充空缺的单词和词组的听力训练,列为第一项。所以本书模拟试题第一部分包括 Section A、B、C 三项。

### 1. 填充词和词组

该项由 8 个不完整的句子组成,旨在检查学生的表达能力。

#### 【方法和技巧】

- (1) 尽量快速浏览试题,根据原题题意对空缺的词和词组有一个大概的猜测。
- (2) 在听音填词时,加快笔速,也可以“发明”自己的记录符号。例如:“English”可以写成“Engl...”,“advertisement”一定要用“ad”替代,目的是尽量不丢掉一个空缺。
- (3) 稍加修改,达到要求。

### 2. 对话

对话的出题形式为 10 组一男一女两个人的对话,然后由第三者提出问题,试卷上给出 4 个选择项,根据听到的内容选择正确的答案。该项命题通常包括以下几个方面:时间;地点;原因;方式;感觉;计算;身份;职业;相互关系;谈话人的结论、意见等。以下介绍几种主要的对话形式和解题技巧。

#### ● 地点

#### 【设题方式】

☐ Where does the conversation most likely take place?

☐ Where does sb. . . . ?

☐ Where is sb. . . . ?

**【方法和技巧】**

(1) 听音前, 首先快速浏览试题。如果选择项中含有 at, in, on 等介词, 后面跟表示地点的名词, 则该题一定是地点题。

(2) 听音时, 要抓住谈话人的身份(性别)和谈话内容的有关信息词。

(3) 着重注意第二个人的谈话内容和提问。

(4) 仔细选择, 确定答案。

**【例 1】**

M: Jane, after I finish my homework at home, I'm going to the library.

W: OK. I'm just going to stay home.

Q: Where is the woman going to stay?

选择项:

A. At home.      B. At school.      C. At the man's home.      D. In the library.

答案为 A. 。

**【例 2】**

M: I saw a duck, just then swimming through the grass.

W: Which way did it swim? I can't see it from here.

Q: Where does the conversation most likely take place?

选择项:

A. At the lake.      B. At the swimming pool.

C. At sea.      D. At an art gallery.

从谈话的内容可以确定答案是 A. 。

**● 相互关系**

**【设题方式】**

☐ What is the relationship between the two speakers?

☐ Who is sb. ?

☐ What is the man's (woman's) occupation?

☐ To whom is the man (woman) talking /speaking?

**【方法和技巧】**

(1) 这种设题的选择项多为名词+and+名词或者名词的结构。

(2) 听音时, 主要抓住谈话者所交谈的事件。

(3) 根据事件的内容及相关词汇推断出事件的主体及人物的身份、职业等。

**【例 1】**

W: The house we bought is beautiful. We are so lucky.

M: Tell me about it.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

选择项:

- A. Friends.  
B. Newly-married couple.  
C. Husband and wife.  
D. Landlady and tenant.

上文对话所谈论的事件是关于一套买过的房子。因此,关系密切的人是不需要再了解有关房子的事了,只有朋友才能向对方打听房子的情况。故 A. 正确。

〔例 2〕

M: Copy three copies of the report.

W: Sure, anything else, sir?

Q: Who is the man?

选择项:

- A. Teacher.      B. Doctor.      C. Father.      D. Manager.

根据男子的要求和女子的回答,可以推断两者之间的关系是上级与下级、命令和服从的关系。故确定答案为 D。

## ● 数据

### 【供題方式】

- ☐ When must the man leave?
- ☐ What time does sb. /sth. start ... ?
- ☐ When will sb. do ... ?
- ☐ How much does sth. cost?
- ☐ How many sb. /sth. be there?
- ☐ What's the number?

### 【方法和技巧】

- (1) 这类题的选择项是数字。
- (2) 考生要边听边做记录,注意所给的第一数据和最后数据。
- (3) 根据提问的要求,有时需要简单的计算,选择出正确的答案。

[例]

M: What time is it? I have to go to work at half past eight.

W: You've got ten minutes.

Q: What time is it now?

选择项:

- A. 8:40.      B. 8:30.      C. 8:20.      D. 8:10.

根据所给的第一和第二个参照时间可得出答案是 C。

### ● 固定搭配

在英语的日常会话中,经常使用一些惯用的固定搭配。只有了解这些固定搭配的含义,才能选择正确的答案。因此,考生应通过大量的练习多记忆、多掌握固定的词组和搭配,进一步地提高听力的解题能力。

[例]

W: Would you like to help me with the cooking?

M: Anything but that.

Q: What does the man mean?

选择项:

A. He is eager to help.

B. He hesitates to do it.

C. He can't do it well.

D. He doesn't want to give a hand at all.

选择项 D. 符合原意。

### 3. 短文

Section C 为短文部分, 有两篇文章, 六个设题。短文包含的内容比较广泛, 涉及人文史地、故事、社会知识和科普知识。但短文本身也有一定的规律, 取材大多为浅显易懂的小故事、科普知识、简单的说明和议论文。

#### 【设题方式】

☐ What is the main idea of the passage?

☐ What (Why, How) does sb. do... ?

#### 【方法和技巧】

(1) 听音前, 切忌只等着听录音。应尽量浏览短文的设题, 掌握短文的大概内容。选项的内容和词语对理解文章有很大的帮助。由于掌握了选项, 有的细心的考生在没有听到问题前, 就很可能选出答案, 或者缩小答案的范围。

(2) 听音时, 要多注意文章的开头和结尾句, 主要人物、地点、事件、时间。抓住了这些关键信息, 就基本能够正确选择关于中心内容的试题了。

(3) 剩下的选题大多属于是非类型题, 可以从原文中直接听到答案。往往听到的信息, 就是问题的答案。

#### [例]

There is a small village on the Nile Delta in Egypt. Most of its buildings are made of mud and look quite primitive. Yet, as the village is very rich in natural resources, people there are satisfied with their life. They always wear a smile on their faces and there have never been cases of divorce in the village. It is therefore praised as a village of happiness. Every year many couples from all over the world go there especially to hold their wedding ceremony. So the village is also called the international wedding village.

On August 8, 1988 more than one hundred couples from America, Europe and Africa held a collective wedding ceremony there. They selected that day, because on that day, the year, month and date happened to contain the same number and they regarded it as a symbol of good luck.

Questions:

1. Where is the village situated?

2. Why did people select August 8, 1988 as their wedding day?

3. What is the possible title of this passage?

选择项:

1. A. On the bank of the Nile.                      B. In Africa.  
C. On the Nile Delta.                              D. In America.
2. A. Because the year, month and date happened to contain the same number on that day.  
B. Because that day was the international wedding day.  
C. Because they thought those who married on that day would become rich.  
D. Because that day was an interesting day.
3. A. The Rich Village                              B. The International Wedding Village  
C. The Wedding Village                              D. The Day of Good Luck

选择项 1、2 的答案分别是 C. A., 属于是非类型题;选择项 3 的答案是 B., 是中心类型题。

总之,做听力理解题时,无论是对话还是短文,考生首先需要阅读试题,尽量从中熟悉、掌握要听的词汇和内容。其次,在听音时,对照选项,抓住关键信息,注意 but, however, yet, actually 等词后面的观点。第三,需要稍做记录。最后还需进行大量的训练。

## (二) 阅读理解

阅读理解试题在学生的期末考试、大学英语 1 至 6 级、以及各类英语考试当中都占据极其重要的位置。阅读理解分数一般占试卷总分的 40%,是考试成败的关键。目的是测试考生在规定时间内通过阅读理解获取信息的能力。要求考生做题时既要准确,又要有速度。然而,由于阅读理解题的内容涉猎甚广,题材多样,所以掌握一定的答题技巧也是相当必要的。下文将对阅读理解题的设题方式加以相应的分类,并介绍解题方式和技巧,使应试者有章可循,迅速提高阅读理解能力和解题能力。

阅读理解题题型可以大体分为两大类。其一,中心内容题;其二,细节题。

### 1. 中心内容题(约占设题的 2/5)

中心内容题主要包括:文章的中心思想;作者的观点;得出的结论。

#### 【设题方式】

- ☐ What is the main idea of the passage?
- ☐ What is the main subject of this article?
- ☐ The best title for this passage is ...
- ☐ What is the author's attitude towards the passage?
- ☐ This passage mainly shows ...
- ☐ What can you conclude from the passage?
- ☐ We may infer from the passage that ...
- ☐ What does the passage imply?

### 【方法和技巧】

解答这类题的关键是抓住文章的中心思想。

(1) 边读边归纳文章的中心。目前考试的阅读文章大多属于议论和说明文体。这种文章在文章和段落的开头、结尾设有主题句,所以比较容易找到文章的中心。

(2) 如果有的文章没有主题句,考生要善于在作者的夹叙夹议里找到作者支持和反对的观点,也就是文章要阐明的中心。

(3) 注重某些词所起的作用。转折词 *however, yet, but* 后面的句子往往是作者的观点,也就是文章的中心;*also, besides, further more* 等词后面的内容只能是前文观点的延伸;含有 *may, maybe, perhaps* 等词的句子,一般不是作者要说明的观点。

#### [例 1]

In the same way that a child must be able to move his arms and legs before he can learn to walk, the child must physiologically be capable of producing and experiencing particular emotions before these emotions can be modified through learning. Psychologists have found that there are two basic processes by which learning takes place. One kind of learning is called "classical conditioning." This occurs when...

The second kind of learning is called "operant conditioning". This occurs when an individual learns to do things that ...

Every day, we grow and have new experiences. We constantly learn by reading, watching television, interacting with other people, and so forth. This learning...

1. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teach child how to learn to produce and experience certain emotions
- B. give the general readers an account of two basic kinds of learning
- C. give parents some advice on how to modify their children's emotions through learning
- D. discuss with psychologists how positive and negative feelings are produced

该文章条理明显:第一段第一句话把抽象的“心理、情感”概括通过小孩的“举手抬脚,学习走路”的类比,说明主题“learning”。而后讲了两个过程,最后一段通过日常事例,说明了第一个过程。全文的主题是两个过程。因此,在上文选择题中,B. 项同原文第一段第二句的定义即主题句符合。

#### [例 2]

It is curious how often sympathy for the old and infirm(体弱的) takes a form which actually humiliates(使没面子) them. Their friends, or mere acquaintances, wishing to show good will, paw them, sometimes leaning forward to rearrange their neckwear, pulling at their shawl, touching their hair or patting their faces.

An equally humiliating habit of many people who are quite unconscious of being rude is to talk about old people in front of them, as if they were not there, discussing their health, or making playful remarks on the lines of "Well, nurse, has she been a good girl today?"

It is now universally accepted that children should be encouraged to do as much as they can for themselves in order to develop their brains and muscles, but so few people today seem to have time to allow the elderly the same means of keeping their minds and muscles active. With what they believe to be unselfish kindness they perform innumerable services for them that they would be much better left to do, even with a struggle, for themselves.

Convenient flats, well-run homes, "motherly" visitors, or organized entertainment cannot make up for(弥补) the fundamental need which must be satisfied — the need to retain(保持) to the end of life human dignity and the respect of one's fellows.

1. According to the passage the old would very much like to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. keep themselves to themselves
  - B. live in comfortable and well-furnished flats
  - C. keep human dignity
  - D. get unselfish help from their friends and relatives
2. The author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. too much sympathy will inevitably humiliate the old
  - B. kindness and unselfish help are not necessarily what the old need
  - C. the old should be left to do all they can by themselves
  - D. to the old, the friends' and relatives' respect is at least, as important as their concern
3. It can safely be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_ is what the old values most.
  - A. retention of human dignity
  - B. sincere concern
  - C. genuine generosity
  - D. timely service

文章的第一句话和最后一句话点出了主题。所以全文的中心是批驳人们对于老年人过度的关心实际上是对老年人不尊重的现实,提出老年人同样有自尊,他们应该做自己想做的事情。以上这三道题都与主题内容有关。根据中心思想,第一题应该选择 C., 老年人更喜欢保持自尊;第二题的题干是作者的建议,也就是文章的中心。因为对于老人来说,朋友和亲属的尊敬同关怀一样重要, D. 选项正确;第三题要求总结全文,所以老人最珍重的事是 A. 项的内容。

上述举例证明篇章的中心贯穿全文的始终,同时也是文章设题的要点。因为有的细节题所涉及的段落的中心和某个观点同文章的中心有直接的联系,所以抓住中心是首要的问题。

## 2. 细节题(约占设题的 3/5)

细节题通常包括:辨别是非;猜测句子、词组的含义;根据段落和句子进行推理。

### 【设题方式】

- ☐ Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- ☐ All the following statements are right except \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ In line... paragraph..., the word "... " may mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ From the context, the phrase "... " mainly refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**【方法和技巧】**

- (1) 仔细阅读题干。  
 (2) 认真找出答案在原文中的出处。  
 (3) 根据上下文选出符合原文内容的选项。

**[例 1]**

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards, which vary from \$ 30,000 to \$ 125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

- When did the first award ceremony take place?  
 A. 1895                      B. 1962                      C. 1901                      D. 1968
- Why was the Nobel prize established?  
 A. To recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity.  
 B. To resolve political differences.  
 C. To honor the inventor of dynamite.  
 D. To spend money.
- In which area have Americans received the most awards?  
 A. Literature.              B. Economics.              C. Peace.                      D. Science.
- Which of the following statements is not true?  
 A. Awards vary in monetary value.  
 B. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.  
 C. Politics plays an important role in selecting the winners.  
 D. A few individuals have won two awards.
- In how many fields are prizes bestowed (给予)?

A. 2

B. 5

C. 6

D. 10

本文讲述了诺贝尔奖金的设立及六种诺贝尔奖金的颁发。文章的五个设题都属于细节题,需要考生找到答案在原文中的出处,并根据原意和上下文选出正确答案。

第一题:答案在文章第一段最后一句话,根据这句话可以计算出 67 年前就是 1901 年。选择项 C. 是答案。第二题:根据第一段的第二句话诺贝尔奖的设立是为了奖励那些为人类做出贡献的人们,A. 正确。第三题:文章第三段最后一句话说明选项 D. 正确。第四题:A. 同第二段内容符合;C. 同第三段第二句话的内容一致;D. 同文章最后一段第二句话的内容一致;只有 B. 项与第三段第一句话不符合。第五题:从第一段中可以得知 C. 项正确。

## [例 2]

An important new industry, oil refining (炼油), grew after the Civil War. Crude oil, or petroleum—a dark, thick ooze from the earth—had been known for hundreds of years, but little use had ever been made of it. In the 1850's Samuel M. Kier, a manufacturer in western Pennsylvania, began collecting the oil and refining it into kerosene (煤油). Refining, like smelting, is a process of removing impurities from a raw material.

Kerosene was used to light lamps. It was a cheap substitute for whale oil, which was becoming harder to get. Soon there was a large demand for kerosene. People began to search for new supplies of petroleum.

The first oil well was drilled by E. L. Drake, a retired railroad conductor. In 1859 he began drilling in Titusville, Pennsylvania. The whole venture (冒险) seemed so impractical and foolish that onlookers called it "Drake's Folly". But when he had drilled down about 70 feet (21 meters), Drake struck oil. His well began to yield 20 barrels of crude oil a day.

News of Drake's success brought oil prospectors (勘探者) to the scene. By the early 1860's these wildcatters (探井者) were drilling for "black gold" all over western Pennsylvania. The boom rivaled (比得上) the California gold rush of 1848 in its excitement and Wild West atmosphere. And it brought more wealth to the prospectors than any gold rush.

1. According to the passage, many people initially thought that E. L. Drake had made a mistake by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. going on a whale expedition

B. moving to Pennsylvania

C. searching for oil

D. retiring from his job

2. According to the passage, what is "black gold"?

A. Whale oil.

B. Gold ore.

C. Stolen money.

D. Crude oil.

第一题:根据文章的第二段开采石油者受到别人的讥讽可以得出 C. 项正确。第二题:根据上下文可以推断出“黑色金子”指的是石油,故 D. 正确。

综上所述,虽然阅读理解题内容广泛,取材多样,设题不一,但只要考生经过大量阅读

题的训练,阅读时注意总结中心思想,做题时仔细认真,就一定能够提高阅读理解能力和应试能力。

### (三) 词语用法和语法结构

词语用法和语法结构题是大学英语二级考试及各类考试试卷的必备项目。该项试题占试卷的15%,题量较大,涉及大量的语言知识,目的是测试学生运用词汇、短语及其语法结构的能力。

#### 词语用法

##### 1. 同义词和近义词

###### 【方法和技巧】

同义词和近义词是词汇题中难度较大的一项。表面上看,这些词的词义大体一致,但由于这些词在搭配、用法、修辞以及语态上的不同,所以选择答案时要认真地推敲,正确地选择符合原句的词语。

###### ● 词义相近,注意搭配、用法和修辞。

[例1] I wandered through the cool \_\_\_\_\_ of the forest trees.

A. shadow B. darkness C. shade D. freshness

A. 影子 B. 黑暗;暗处 C. 阳光被遮住的荫凉处 D. 清新,根据原句,选项C. 符合题意。

[例2] He was universally \_\_\_\_\_ for the accident, though it had not in fact been his fault.

A. accused B. blamed C. condemned D. criticized

四个选择项词义相近,但程度不一。A. 控告 B. 责备 C. 谴责 D. 批评,根据原句,B. 项更合理。

###### ● 词义相近,语态不同。

[例] Our university \_\_\_\_\_ 12 departments and 2 research institutes.

A. consists of B. composes of  
C. makes up of D. makes of

这四个选择项含义相近,但只有A. 项正确。因为除了A. 项,其它各项都需要用被动语态。

##### 2. 词组搭配和短语动词

###### 【方法和技巧】

这类词组含义复杂。选择时,既要牢记原词组的含义,又要根据上下文。

[例1] I wish my son would stop \_\_\_\_\_ and do something useful.

A. hanging about B. hanging on  
C. hanging up D. hanging off