



# 全国硕士研究生入学 英语考试精讲精练

## ——完形填空·词汇

北京市研究生英语教学研究会 组编  
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考研经典

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# 前 言

全国硕士研究生入学英语考试,是为我国高等学校和科研机构招收非英语专业硕士研究生而设置的,以选拔为目的的常模参照性水平考试。其目的就是为了测量考生是否具备完成其研究生阶段的学习任务和研究任务所必需的英语语言知识和语言应用能力。由于招考制度的需要,英语考试的选拔功能不断得到强化,英语考试成绩直接关系到考生是否能被录取。

为了帮助广大考生掌握英语学习中的重点和难点,提高英语水平,在考试中取得好成绩,由北京市研究生英语教学研究会组织了北京市十余所著名高校的权威专家编写了本系列考研辅导书。

本系列考研辅导书由权威专家在总结十多年命题和阅卷的经验及考研辅导心得的基础上,梳理考研大纲和考题的变化,对考试中的各类题型及其重点和难点予以了全面系统地阐释。各分册,由权威专家通过解析历年真题,归纳出各单项常考知识点,并精心设计了单项训练方案。既有全面系统阐释,又有重点讲解。考生不仅可以全面系统掌握各知识点,同时通过真题解析、做题演练达到举一反三、触类旁通的效果。

本系列考研辅导书分为:《听力》、《阅读理解》、《完形填空·词汇》、《英译汉·写作》、《口试》,以及《全题型全真模拟实战训练》共六册。

《听力》分册在对考研题型进行分析的基础上,归纳出了听力部分的考试重点,并设计了各专项练习和十套听力模拟题,专家还对练习和模拟题进行了分析。《阅读理解》分册详细分析了阅读考题的题型,提出了相应的解题技巧。专家将阅读文章按题材分类,并附有各类文章的大量练习。《完形填空·词汇》分册将对考题的分析贯穿于大量的完形填空练习之中,使考生在做题过程中全面掌握各类题型和考试重点。尽管考研试题中没有词汇的专项考试,但实际上,对考生掌握词汇的检验融入了试题的各个部分,如阅读理解、完形填空、翻译等。为此,本分册从记忆技巧,词汇辨析,构词法等方面帮助考生扩大词汇量。《英译汉·写作》分册在翻译部分,系统讲授了翻译的最基本方法,并结合历年考题,重点讲解了如何把握文章的主旨大意,如何从上下文的篇章关系,准确地翻译出句子。写作部分分析了历年考题的体裁、题材、文章结构,专家给考生从词语到篇章各阶段的写作技巧和常用词语及句式,并对不同体裁的文章分类介绍,给考生提供了大量的样文。《口试》分册提供了多种口试题型及英语面试的答题策略使学生有备而来,此外《口试》分册也可作为组织复试单位提供借鉴。《全题型全真模拟实战训练》给考生提供了八套与真题难度相当的试题,考生可以通过做题对自己的考试有一个较准确的了解,为考试做好充分的心理准备。

本系列考研辅导书旨在帮助广大考生在提高语言水平的同时,对考试的基本规律有一种具体的、真实的了解,充分掌握考试重点与难点。这对参加研究生入学考试的考生来说都是非常重要的。只有知己知彼、准备充分,才能临场不乱、稳操胜券。祝考生在全国硕士研究生入学英语考试中取得成功。

编委会  
2003年3月

# 目 录

第一部分 完形填空.....	(1)
一、完形填空考点知识说明 .....	(1)
二、全真模拟试题及答案与解析 .....	(5)
第二部分 词汇.....	(129)
第一节 记词汇的技巧.....	(129)
第二节 形近词与近义词的辨析.....	(135)
第三节 构词法.....	(156)
第四节 一词多义.....	(169)

# 第一部分 完形填空

## 一、完形填空考点知识说明

### 完形填空部分的大纲要求

研究生入学英语考试的完形填空为一篇 200 字左右的短文,其中有题空。要求考生在全面理解短文内容的基础上,在短文下面的相应题号内的选项中,选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构完整、合理。2001 年硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲对试卷结构作了新的调整,将完形填空题空数目由 10 个增至 20 个,每小题 0.5 分,共 10 分。这是一种在语篇水平上测试词汇能力的项目。

### 完形填空的命题原理及解题原则

完形填空是以格式塔心理学(Gestalt Psychology)和心理语言学(Psycholinguistics)为理论基础的综合性测试。格式塔心理学关于“场”的原理提到:当人们看到一幅不完整,但有规律的画面时,会下意识地在心目中将画面中的缺损部分补齐,视其为完整的画面。研究生入学英语考试的完形填空,正是利用这一心理学规律,要求考生在全面理解文章内容的基础上,对空缺的部分进行推测,在四个提供的选项中选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构完整、合理。所以,考生对语篇的全面理解及根据上下文中线索判断答案的能力是完形填空的解题关键。

### 完形填空部分的主要考点及解题线索

完形填空的主要考点可以分为四大类:逻辑关系,语法知识,词语意义及习惯搭配。这些考点也同时是考生解题的主要线索。下面以 2001 年考题为例,对这四个考点一一说明:

#### 逻辑关系考点

一个语篇中的作者要表达的逻辑思想应该是一致的,所以考生在完成空缺词语的填充时,经常需要根据上下文中的逻辑、语意、作者的语气等等逻辑线索来作出判断。值得注意的是,有时解题需要的线索可能出现在下文中,所以考生有时需要逆序做题,即先暂时搁置无法判断的题空,然后根据下文线索回来进行判断。

例 1: The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases \_\_\_\_\_ the trial of Rosemary West.

[A] as to                      [B] for instance                      [C] in particular                      [D] such as

[试题解析]根据题空前的 prominent cases(著名的案件)和题空后的 the trial of Rosemary West(Rosemary West 的审判)的逻辑关系,可知 the trial of Rosemary West 是著名案件之一,所以题空中应选择一个表示列举或举例的词组,D 符合要求,因此答案是 D。

例 2: I have no doubt that all of these people were \_\_\_\_\_ in school that the earth revolves around the sun.

[A] learned                      [B] suggested                      [C] taught                      [D] advised

[试题解析]选 C。根据题空后面的状语 in school 来判断,人们去学校肯定是受到教育,所以答案是 taught“被教导”。

例 3: A man who is a scientist is primarily interested in doing his research \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] happily                      [B] occasionally                      [C] reluctantly                      [D] accurately

[试题解析]选 D。根据句意,一个科学家主要关心的是\_\_\_\_\_做他的实验。根据一般逻辑,科学家对实验的态度都非常严谨,所以 accurately“精确地”是正确答案。

例 4: <sup>支票</sup>Checks have largely replaced money as a means of exchange, for they are widely accepted everywhere. Though this is very \_\_\_\_\_ for both buyer and seller, it should not be forgotten that checks are not real money.

[A] fashionable                      [B] convenient                      [C] spontaneous                      [D] troublesome

[试题解析]选 B。从上文中可知,这里谈到的是 check“支票”,根据逻辑,支票是给人们带来方便的,所以 convenient“方便的”是正确答案。

例 5: He told his friend that the police would arrive soon and he had better stay \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted to get into serious trouble.

[A] otherwise                      [B] if                      [C] unless                      [D] whether

[试题解析]选 C。根据句意“他告诉他的朋友警察快要来了,他最好待着别动\_\_\_\_\_他想惹麻烦”,根据逻辑意思判断,正确答案是 unless“除非”。

### 语法知识考点

完形填空部分考题要求考生根据上下文的语法结构要求来选择正确答案。常考的语法知识有复合句与特殊句式、句型、主谓一致、连词和起连接作用的副词及其短语,常用介词用法等等。考生应该熟练掌握以上列举的语法现象。

例 1: Concerns were raised \_\_\_\_\_ witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty verdicts.

[A] what                      [B] when                      [C] which                      [D] that

[试题解析]在本句中,witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in



court to ensure guilty verdicts 是 concerns 的同位语从句,解释 concern 的内容是什么, that 引导同位语从句符合句意,所以 D 是正确答案。

例 2: In a telephone survey of more than 2 000 adults, 21% said they believed the sun revolved around the earth. An additional 7% did not know which revolved around \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] what [B] which [C] that [D] other

[试题解析] 选 B。which 代替上文中提到的 the sun or the earth, 句意为“他们不知道哪个绕着哪个转。”其他选项均不符合语法要求。

例 3: Fortunately, my friend's handwriting was quite unlike the \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] handwriting [B] thief handwriting [C] thief's [D] thief

[试题解析] 选 C。在上下文中, thief's 省略了 handwriting, 全文应是 thief's handwriting。

例 4: A shop-keeper always runs a certain risk when he accepts a check and he is quite \_\_\_\_\_ his right if, on occasion, he refuses to do so.

[A] beyond [B] out of [C] off [D] within

[试题解析] 选 D。within 表示“在……之内”, 在这里符合句意的要求“他有权力拒绝接受一张支票”。本题考介词用法。

### 词语意义考点

近年完形填空题中经常出现这样的考点, 即四个选项是容易被考生混淆的单词, 或者发音相似, 或者是词型相近, 还可能是意思有相似之处。做好这类题要求考生熟练掌握大纲中要求的单词及词组。

例 1: The Lord Chancellor said the introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which makes the European Convention on Human Rights legally binding in Britain, laid down that everybody was \_\_\_\_\_ to privacy and the public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

[A] authorized [B] credited [C] entitled [D] qualified

[试题解析] 四个选项的意思分别是: authorized (授权于), credit (相信, 信任), entitle (常用于词组 be entitled to, 表示有权力做某事), qualify (使合格), 根据句意, entitled 在这里符合句意, 而且和 to 搭配合适, 所以 C 是正确答案。

例 2: Unless professors address \_\_\_\_\_ errors in students' personal models of the world, students are not likely to replace them with the correct ones.

[A] general [B] natural [C] similar [D] specific

[试题解析] 选 D。specific 意思是“具体的”, 符合句意要求“除非教授解决学生们的具体问题……”。其他选项 general “大体上的”; natural “自然的”; similar “相似的”, 均不符合

句意。

例 3: A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply—all of these were important \_\_\_\_\_ in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution.

[A] cases [B] occasions [C] factors [D] situations

[试题解析] 选 C。factor 意思是“因素”，符合句意要求“这些都是使英国成为工业革命中心的因素”。其他选项 cases“情况”；occasions“场合”；situations“情况”，均不符合句意要求。

例 4: He went to a famous jewelry shop which keeps a large \_\_\_\_\_ of precious stones.

[A] storage [B] store [C] merchandise [D] stock

[试题解析] 选 D。stock 意思是“存货，库存”，符合句意要求“他去了一个有很多宝石的有名的首饰店”。其他选项 storage“储藏”；store“商店”；merchandise“商品”，均不符合句意。

#### 习惯搭配考点

除了单词外，大纲还要求考生掌握一定数量的习惯搭配。这也会出现在完形填空的考点中。

例 1: Up to 19 witnesses were \_\_\_\_\_ to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers.

[A] stated [B] remarked [C] said [D] told

[试题解析] state, remark, say, tell 都有说，讲的意思，但其实意思、用法都有不同，be said to 是固定搭配，表示“据说，据称”，所以选项 C 是正确答案。

例 2: Students can learn the right answers 1 heart in class, and yet never combined them 2 their working models of the world.

1. [A] to [B] by [C] in [D] with

2. [A] with [B] into [C] to [D] along

[试题解析] 1. 选 B。to learn something by heart 是固定搭配，表示“记住”。

2. 选 A。combine with 是固定搭配，表示“结合”。

例 3: Creative individuals who could invent machines, find new \_\_\_\_\_ of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society.

[A] origins [B] sources [C] bases [D] discoveries

[试题解析] 选 B。表示“能量的源泉”的习惯表达方法是 source of power，因此 B 是正确答案。

例 4: People do not know this and are shocked if their good faith is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] in doubt [B] in the question [C] in question [D] in the doubt  
[试题解析] 选 C。call something in question 是固定搭配, 表示“质疑……”, 符合句意。

考生应先熟悉上面的四种考点, 在做题时, 根据上下文, 分析考点, 抓住解题的主要线索。对解题线索的敏感性也来自于一定量的练习和训练, 所以以下提供一些练习, 供考生使用。考生在使用这些练习时, 应注意归纳错题, 总结规律, 积累考试经验。

## 二、全真模拟试题及答案与解析

### Passage 1

Here is some advice on food shopping. The 1 family spends about one-sixth of its income 2 food. Because food is expensive, it is important to spend the money wisely when you shop. A careful shopper can prepare nourishing and delicious meals 3. Here are some 4 to help you shop better.

Buy only the food you need. There are several ways to 5 buying extra food. First, make a shopping list before you go to the store. Then, when you are at the store, 6 your list carefully. 7, do not go shopping if you are hungry. When you are hungry, foods look very delicious and you want to buy more than you need. 8, to shopping 9 if you can. If you shop with young children, they often ask you to buy them unnecessary food like candy.

When you have a 10, choose the 11 expensive brand of a product. There are three points to remember when you buy a can of tomatoes, for example. First, look at the advertisements in the newspaper to see if your supermarket is 12 a “special” on canned tomatoes. In 13, when you are in the store, you should check the price 14 pound of tomatoes. Sometimes you save money if you buy the larger size can; sometimes, 15, you do not. Third, remember that a grade A product or a more expensive product is not necessarily 16 healthful than a grade B or less expensive product. Grade A tomatoes may look better, but all canned tomatoes have the same nutrients.

Shoppers seem to have special difficulties when they buy fresh fruits and vegetables. There are several things to consider when buying fresh foods. Because fresh foods 17 if they are not used, you have to buy the correct amount 18 the number of ~~people~~ you are serving. In addition, plan to use fresh foods that are in season because fresh foods are generally less expensive then. Lastly, choose fruits and vegetables that 19 a bright, fresh color. A good color is of ten a 20 that the food has a lot of vitamins.

*often*

- |                    |                   |                 |               |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. [A] average     | [B] single        | [C] plain       | [D] usual     |
| 2. [A] in          | [B] on            | [C] at          | [D] over      |
| 3. [A] low-priced  | [B] inexpensively | [C] costly      | [D] cheaply   |
| 4. [A] hints       | [B] signs         | [C] signals     | [D] marks     |
| 5. [A] prevent     | [B] avert         | [C] bypass      | [D] avoid     |
| 6. [A] follow      | [B] observe       | [C] mind        | [D] notice    |
| 7. [A] Still       | [B] And yet       | [C] Furthermore | [D] However   |
| 8. [A] At last     | [B] In the end    | [C] Eventually  | [D] Finally   |
| 9. [A] lonely      | [B] alone         | [C] only        | [D] single    |
| 10. [A] collection | [B] selection     | [C] pile        | [D] heap      |
| 11. [A] most       | [B] less          | [C] least       | [D] few       |
| 12. [A] making     | [B] offering      | [C] carrying    | [D] supplying |
| 13. [A] addition   | [B] conclusion    | [C] sum         | [D] brief     |
| 14. [A] per        | [B] each          | [C] one         | [D] every     |
| 15. [A] moreover   | [B] furthermore   | [C] however     | [D] also      |
| 16. [A] well       | [B] rather        | [C] good        | [D] more      |
| 17. [A] ruin       | [B] spoil         | [C] destroy     | [D] corrupt   |
| 18. [A] of         | [B] by            | [C] with        | [D] for       |
| 19. [A] with       | [B] have          | [C] having      | [D] has       |
| 20. [A] sign       | [B] mark          | [C] symbol      | [D] feature   |

### [答案及解析]

- 选[A]。考词语意义。average 意为“一般的,平均的”,在题句中指“一般家庭”,符合题意。usual 意为“通常的,习惯性的”;single“单一的”;plain“朴素的”,均不符合题意。
- 选[B]。考固定搭配。spend money on sth. 是固定搭配,意为“花钱于……”。
- 选[B]。考词语意义。题句中要求填入一副词,故 low-priced 可先排除。costly“昂贵的”与题句意思相反,也可排除;cheaply 一般指“便宜而质量不好”;inexpensively 含有“物美价廉”的意思,符合句意,故正确答案为 B。
- 选[A]。考词语意义。hint 意为“提示,暗示”,复数时表示“有益的意见”,在此符合题意。signs“标识,标记”;signals“信号”;marks“记号”,均不符合题意。
- 选[D]。考语法知识。四个选项的词义有相近之处,但用法不同。avoid“避免”,后接动名词或名词,符合题句要求。prevent“防止”,一般与 from 连用,prevent sb. from doing sth. 为常用句型;avert“逃避”,与 from 连用;bypass“绕过”,均不符合题句要求。
- 选[A]。考词语意义。follow 意为“按照,遵循”,与题句中“按照你所列出的购物单”相符。observe 意为“遵守”,常指遵守纪律,规定;mind 意为“介意”;notice“注意”,均不如 A 贴切题意。
- 选[C]。考逻辑关系。文中 first, then, furthermore 为常用关联词,引导表示递进的三个句子,意为“首先,然后,再者”,故选 C。
- 选[D]。考逻辑关系。参考第七题,文中使用了 first, then, furthermore 连接各句,这

里在填入 finally 构成“首先,然后,再者,最后”才完整,其他选项均不符合习惯用法。

9. 选[B]。考词语意义。alone 意为“单独地,独自地”,符合题意;lonely“孤独的”;only“只有”;single“单身的,单人的”。
10. 选[B]。考词语意义。selection 意为“挑选,选择”,符合句子表达的意义。collection“收集”;pile“堆”;heap“堆”。
11. 选[C]。考逻辑关系。the least 是 little 的最高级形式,意为“最少,最小”,符合上下文表达的逻辑意义,“选择最不贵的品牌”。most“最多的”;less“较少的”;few“几乎没有”后接可数名词。
12. 选[B]。考词语意义。offer 意为“提供,供应”,符合题意。making“制作”;carrying“载送,运输”;supplying“供给”,均不符合题意。
13. 选[A]。考固定搭配。in addition 为固定搭配,表示“另外,此外”;in conclusion“总之”;in sum“总之”;in brief“简言之”;根据上下文意思应选择 in addition。
14. 选[A]。考词语意义。per 是介词,意为“平均每……”,符合句意。
15. 选[C]。考逻辑意义。四个选项都是关联词,因此我们要根据上下文的逻辑关系,选择最合适的。题句意为“有时你买较大的罐头会省钱;然而有时你并不省钱”,很明显,however“然而”,表示转折,符合句意。moreover“况且”;furthermore“再者”;also“同样”。
16. 选[D]。考语法知识。句中形容词 healthful 的比较级前面应加 more。
17. 选[B]。考词语意义。spoil 可指“食物变坏”,符合句意;ruin“毁灭”;corrupt“堕落”;destroy“摧毁”。
18. 选[D]。考介词的词语意义。题句意为:“……为一定数量的人口购买准确数量的新鲜食品”,for 意为“为了”,符合题句意义。of“……的”;by“通过”;with“用”。
19. 选[B]。考语法知识。由于关系代词 that 在句中引导一个定语从句,并指代 fruits and vegetables,故从句中应有一复数谓语动词,只有 have 符合要求。
20. 选[A]。考词语意义。sign 意为“招牌,标识,标志”,符合题句意义,“一种好颜色通常是该食物具有维生素的标志”。mark“记号”;symbol“符号”;feature“特性”,均不准确。

## Passage 2

Today's trumpet is one of the world's oldest 1. It is the result of many centuries of development. 2 it looks nothing like its ancestors, there are many similarities. All trumpets are hollow tubes. They are all 3. And they all use the player's lips to 4 the basic sound.

The trumpet developed 5 players and makers worked to improve 6 design, size, shape, material, and method of construction. They wanted to 7 an instrument that would produce a beautiful and 8 tone, enable the 9 to play all the notes of the scale, extend the 10 higher and lower, make it possible to play more difficult music, and, in 11, be easier to play well. The remarkable way in 12 the modern trumpet achieves these goals is a measure of the success of all

those who struggled to 13 this glorious instrument.

The trumpet is actually the leading member of a(n) 14 family of related instruments. There are trumpets of several different sizes, and in several different keys. There are cornets, bugles, flugelhorn, and a number of others that are all similar to the trumpet 15 they are made and played.

The trumpet family is much more 16 a group of related instruments that can stir one with their sound, or narrow tubes of metal capable of producing a variety of musical sounds. It is a 17 to many different periods of history and to people of many cultures. 18 the use of trumpets in ancient religious 19 to the part they play in modern rock 20, the trumpet family of instruments has much to tell about civilization and its development.

- |                    |                 |                 |                  |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] tool        | [B] instrument  | [C] equipment   | [D] device       |
| 2. [A] Although    | [B] Furthermore | [C] Even if     | [D] Moreover     |
| 3. [A] plucked     | [B] blown       | [C] beaten      | [D] stricken     |
| 4. [A] match       | [B] erase       | [C] lower       | [D] produce      |
| 5. [A] with        | [B] for         | [C] as          | [D] besides      |
| 6. [A] his         | [B] its         | [C] their       | [D] her          |
| 7. [A] make up     | [B] discover    | [C] create      | [D] prove        |
| 8. [A] attracting  | [B] attraction  | [C] attract     | [D] attractive   |
| 9. [A] actor       | [B] performer   | [C] director    | [D] inventor     |
| 10. [A] range      | [B] tone        | [C] width       | [D] band         |
| 11. [A] addition   | [B] all         | [C] sum         | [D] general      |
| 12. [A] which      | [B] that        | [C] all         | [D] whom         |
| 13. [A] achieve    | [B] attain      | [C] perfect     | [D] fulfill      |
| 14. [A] complete   | [B] entire      | [C] big         | [D] extended     |
| 15. [A] in that    | [B] in which    | [C] in the ways | [D] in a way     |
| 16. [A] than       | [B] as          | [C] before      | [D] of           |
| 17. [A] comparison | [B] combination | [C] link        | [D] similarity   |
| 18. [A] From       | [B] Since       | [C] For         | [D] With         |
| 19. [A] activities | [B] ceremonies  | [C] beliefs     | [D] celebrations |
| 20. [A] groups     | [B] music       | [C] bands       | [D] choirs       |

### [答案与解析]

1. 选[B]。考词语意义。instrument意为“乐器,器具”,符合题句意思“小号是最古老的一种乐器”;tool“工具”;equipment“装备,设施”;device“仪器,设备”。
2. 选[A]。考逻辑关系。题句的意思是“\_\_\_它与它的祖先的外表很不一样,但它们还是有很多相同之处”,although“尽管”,用在这里符合句意。furthermore, moreover都是表示递进的连词,表示“除此以外”;even if表示“即使”,均不符合句意。
3. 选[B]。考词语意义。blown是blow的过去分词,表示“被吹”,因为小号是用嘴吹的,

所以 blown 是正确答案。pluck“拨动(琴弦)”；beat“打”；strike“击打”。

4. 选[D]。考词语意义。produce 意为“制造,产生”,符合句意;match“和……相配,和……相称”;erase“擦掉,擦去”;lower“降低”,均不符合题意。
5. 选[C]。考语法知识。根据题句,空格处应是一个连词,连接前后两个完整的句子,as 在这里是连词,表示“当……的时候”,符合句意。其他三个均为介词。
6. 选[B]。考语法知识。在这里代词代的是 the trumpet,单数名词,所以只能用 its。
7. 选[C]。考词语意义。create 意为“创造,制造”,符合句意;make up“编造”;discover“发现”;prove“证明”,均不合适。
8. 选[D]。考语法知识。根据题句的意思,这里应填入一个形容词,只有 attractive 是形容词,所以答案是 D。
9. 选[B]。考词语意义。根据题句,这里指的是小号的演奏者,应该是 performer;actor“演员”;director“导演”;inventor“发明者,发明家”,均不符合题意。
10. 选[A]。考词语意义。range“范围”,在这里指音域的高低范围,与后半句的 higher and lower 搭配,符合句意;tone“音调”;width“宽度”;band“带,波段”。
11. 选[D]。考固定搭配。in general 是固定搭配,表示“大体上来说,一般地”,用在这里符合句意;in addition 是表示递进的短语,意为“除此以外”;in all, in sum 都指“总之”。
12. 选[A]。考语法知识。which 在题句中是定语从句的引导词,代替先行词 the remarkable way,同时又作介词 in 的宾语,在这种情况下,只能用 which。
13. 选[C]。考词语意义。perfect 在本句中是动词,意为“使完美,完善”,符合句意;achieve“成就,达成”;attain“得到,获得”;fulfill“完成,实现”,均不符合句意。
14. 选[B]。考词语意义。entire family 是固定用法,表示“全家人”。complete 意为“完整的”,但一般不用来修饰 family;extended family 指“包括所有亲戚在内的家族”,在这里不合适。
15. 选[C]。考固定搭配及语法知识。be similar in... 表示“在……方面相似”,题句表达的意思是“在它们被制造和演奏的方法上相似”,因为是两方面的相似,所以 way 应该用复数,答案是 in the ways。
16. 选[A]。考语法知识。根据题句中表示比较级的 much more,可知句中有表示比较的结构,表示两者比较,用连词 than 连接比较的两个对象。
17. 选[C]。考词语意义。link 意为“联系”,可与接下来的介词 to 搭配,句意为“它(小号)是不同历史时期和不同文化人们之间的联系”。comparison“比较”;combination“合并,联合”;similarity“相似之处”。
18. 选[A]。考固定搭配。from... to... 是固定搭配,表示“从……到……”。
19. 选[B]。考词语意义。根据上下文,“古老的宗教仪式”应该是最合理的,ceremony“仪式”,符合要求;activity 指“活动”,意思较广;belief“信仰”;celebration“庆祝”,均不符合句意要求。
20. 选[C]。考词语意义。rock band 表示“摇滚乐队”,是常用表达。group“小组,组合”;music“音乐”;choir“合唱团”,用在这里都不合适。

### Passage 3

Television—the most pervasive and persuasive of modern technologies, marked by rapid change and growth—is moving into a new 1 of extraordinary sophistication and versatility, which promises to reshape our lives and our world. It is an electronic revolution, made possible by the 2 of television and computer technologies. The word “television”, derived 3 its Greek (tele; distant) and Latin (visio; sight) roots, can literally be 4 as sight from a distance. Very simply 5, it works in this way: through a sophisticated system of electronics, television provides the capability of 6 an image into electronic impulses, which can be sent through a wire or cable. These impulses, when 7 a receiver (television set), can then be electronically reconstituted into that same 8.

Television is more than just an electronics system, 9. It is a 10 of expression, 11 a vehicle for communication, and as such becomes a powerful tool for reaching other human beings.

The field of television can be divided into two 12 determined by its means of transmission. First, there is broadcast television, which reaches the 13 through broad-based airwave transmission of television signals. Second, there is non-broadcast television, which provides for the needs of 14 or specific interest groups through controlled transmission 15.

Traditionally, television has been a medium of the masses. We are most familiar 16 broadcast television because it has been with us for about thirty-seven years in a form similar to 17 exists today. During those years, it has been controlled, for the most part, by the broadcast networks, ABC, NBC and CBS, who have been the 18 purveyors of news, information, and entertainment. These 19 of broadcasting have actually shaped not only television but our perception of it as well. We have come to look upon the picture tube as a source of entertainment, placing our role in this dynamic medium as the 20 viewer.

- |                    |                 |                   |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] process     | [B] part        | [C] era           | [D] progress    |
| 2. [A] marriage    | [B] improvement | [C] inspiration   | [D] discoveries |
| 3. [A] in          | [B] of          | [C] with          | [D] from        |
| 4. [A] interpreted | [B] signified   | [C] rectified     | [D] determined  |
| 5. [A] put         | [B] recognized  | [C] diagnosed     | [D] described   |
| 6. [A] converting  | [B] convincing  | [C] conveying     | [D] conversing  |
| 7. [A] feed into   | [B] fed into    | [C] fitted into   | [D] fit into    |
| 8. [A] show        | [B] story       | [C] image         | [D] set         |
| 9. [A] moreover    | [B] however     | [C] therefore     | [D] yet         |
| 10. [A] meaning    | [B] mean        | [C] meant         | [D] means       |
| 11. [A] as well as | [B] with        | [C] together with | [D] to be with  |



- |                      |                  |                 |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 12. [A] causes       | [B] catalogues   | [C] categories  | [D] casualties  |
| 13. [A] people       | [B] masses       | [C] group       | [D] society     |
| 14. [A] associations | [B] individuals  | [C] specialties | [D] governments |
| 15. [A] technology   | [B] technician   | [C] technical   | [D] techniques  |
| 16. [A] of           | [B] to           | [C] with        | [D] within      |
| 17. [A] it           | [B] that         | [C] which       | [D] what        |
| 18. [A] major        | [B] majority     | [C] majoring    | [D] majored     |
| 19. [A] shapes       | [B] giants       | [C] legends     | [D] figures     |
| 20. [A] productive   | [B] concentrated | [C] interested  | [D] passive     |

### [答案与解析]

- 选[C]。考词语意义。era“时代”，本句意思是：“电视已经迈进了一个新的时代”。process“过程”；part“部分”；progress“进步；进展”，均不符合句意。
- 选[A]。考词语意义。在这里 marriage 是它的引申意，指“结合；联合”，本句意思是“电视和计算机技术的结合”。improvement“提高；进步”；inspiration“灵感；启发”；discoveries“发现”，均不符合句意。
- 选[D]。考固定搭配。derive from 意为“由……发源；由……源起”，是固定搭配。
- 选[A]。考词语意义。interpret 意为“翻译，理解”，符合句意，解释 television 一词的起源；signify“表明，预示”；rectify“纠正”；determine“下决心，决定”，均不符合句意。
- 选[A]。考固定表达方法。simply put 指“简单地说，简而言之”，是固定的表达方法。
- 选[A]。考词语意义。convert“转换，转变”，符合句意，表示“将图像转换成电子脉冲”；convince“说服”；convey“传达”；converse“交谈”。
- 选[B]。考语法知识。feed into 表示“送入，输入”，但根据句意，“电子脉冲应该是被送入一个接受器”，所以应该用 feed 的过去分词 fed。
- 选[C]。考逻辑关系。根据上文，图像(image)被转换成电子脉冲，本句提到“电子脉冲有可以被重组成(reconstituted into)同样的图像”，所以 image 是正确答案。
- 选[B]。考逻辑关系。备选四个答案都是连接词。根据上下句的逻辑关系是表示转折，可知只有表示转折的 however 和 yet 可以，排除 moreover(其次，再者)和 therefore(因此)；但 yet 不能放在句尾，用逗号与句子隔开，只有 however 可以这样使用，所以正确答案是 however。
- 选[D]。考词语意义。means 是名词，表示“方法，手段”，符合句意；meaning 也是名词“意思，意义”；mean 是动词，过去式是 meant。
- 选[A]。考固定搭配。as well as 是固定搭配，表示“还有，以及”，符合句意。
- 选[C]。考词语意义。category 表示“类别”，符合句意“电视节目可以被分为两类”；cause“原因”；catalogue“产品目录”；casualty“伤亡人数”。
- 选[B]。考词语意义。根据句中的 broad-based 这个词，这里的句意是“第一种电视节目是通过普遍的电视信号电波传输到达大众的电视节目”，the masses 指“大众”，是正确答案。the people 是特指“那些人”，不符合句意；group“组”；society“社会”。
- 选[B]。考逻辑关系。前面提到第一种电视节目是大众的，那么与之不同的第二种肯