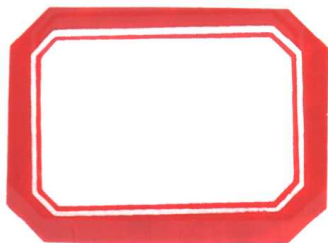


星火英语经典题解词表系列

最新

考研英语
全真典型题解
词汇手册



马德高 张兆刚 主编

W 世界图书出版公司

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前 言

本书根据最新《硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》词汇表编写而成。

考研英语复习的关键之一是扩大词汇量,而扩大词汇量的关键是记忆的方法。目前单词的记忆普遍存在两方面问题:一是纯粹的背英语词汇表,既枯燥乏味,又难记易忘;二是即使记住了也未必会用。实际上,记忆单词不应仅仅是记住单词的音、形、义,更重要的是掌握词语的用法。针对这两方面问题,我们采用了词汇表与试题相结合的形式,这样边记边练,记练结合,以练促记,以练测记,既减轻了记忆的负担,提高了记忆效率,又能通过试题及其解析掌握单词的用法。又由于这部分试题大多选自全真试题,因而考点命中率高,减少了复习备考的盲目性,从而大大提高了英语词汇的应试和应用能力。

由于作者知识水平有限,本书虽经反复修改、审校,仍可能有不妥或错漏之处,恳请读者批评指正。来信请寄/(250022)济南市玉函路10号英语星火式记忆法教研中心,来电请拨:(0531)2947406。

A

a [ei, ə]/an[ən, æn] *art.* ①—(个) ②任何一个 ③每, 每一

[试题] Birds of _____ flock together.

- A) a feather B) the feather
C) feathers D) the feathers

[答案] A)。不定冠词 a 在“be of a/an + n.”结构中表示“相同的, 同一的”。题意为: 物以类聚。再如: They are of an age. 他们同岁。

abandon [ə'bændən] *vt.* ①抛弃 ②放弃

[试题] Because of financial difficulties, the project was _____.

- A) abandoned B) deserted
C) discarded D) excluded

[答案] A)。abandon 指因外界压力 and 影响而放弃自己负有责任或感兴趣的东西。放弃一个项目, 通常用 abandon, 亦可用词组 give up; C) discard 往往是抛弃一样具体的东西, 如废纸等; B) desert 表示抛弃自己的天职或应尽的义务, 通过离开的方式而抛弃, 也就是说, 不是把物扔掉, 而是人走掉。

abide [ə'baɪd] *v.* (by) 坚持, 遵守

[试题] People who refuse to _____ with the law will be punished.

- A) comply B) abide
C) conform D) confirm

[答案] A)。comply with = abide by = conform to 遵从, 遵守; D) confirm *vt.* 确认

ability [ə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* (C, U) ①能力, 智能 ②才能, 才干, 能耐

[短语] to the best of one's ability 尽力

[试题] The cinema has a seating _____ of two thousand.

- A) ability B) capacity
C) capability D) volume

[答案] B)。capacity 可指容纳能力、容量; A) ability 指通过学习获得的做好事情的能力; C) capability 指智力方面的潜在能力; D) volume 容积, 体积。

able ['eɪbl] *a.* ①有能力的, 能干的 ②显示出才华的, 出色的。

be able to (do) 能, 会

abnormal [æb'nɔ:məl] *a.* 反常的, 不正常的

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] *prep./ad.* 在船(飞机或车)上

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ] *vt.* 废除, 取消

[试题] We have _____ the system of exploitation of man by man.

- A) cancelled B) abolished
C) refused D) rejected

[答案] B)。题意为：我们已经废除了人剥削人的制度。B) abolish 和 A) cancel 都有“取消”的意思；abolish 强调废除，如制度、做法、风俗等；cancel 多指取消已安排或决定的计划、会议等；C) refuse 拒绝（请求或提供）；D) reject 与 refuse 意思一样，但语气更强。

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* ①关于，对于 ②在…周围，在…附近 *ad.*

①大约，差不多 ②在周围，附近，到处

be about to (do) *v.* 即将

[语法] be about to 不跟表示将来的时间状语。

above [ə'baʊv] *prep.* 在…上面，超过，高于 *ad.* 在上面，以上
a. 上面的，上述的

above all 首要，尤其

[试题] I would like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet neighbourhood.

- A) all in all B) above all
C) after all D) over all

[答案] B)。above all 相当于 most importantly “首要，尤其是”，用于强调几个事物中的最后一个比其他几个更为重要。题意为：我想租一所房子，要新式的，舒适的，尤其是周围环境要安静。又如：The political, social and, above all, economic pressures are growing. 政治压力，社会压力，尤其是经济压力都在不断增加。C) after all 相当于 in spite of everything “毕竟、终究”。D) overall 作副词时应当连写，表示“大体上、总的说来”。如：Overall, imports account for half of our stock. 总的说来，进口货占我们存货的一半。A) all in all 相当于 considering everything “从各方面来说”。如：All in all, I'm not in favour of the project. 总之，我不赞成这个项目。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* ①到国外，在国外 ②传开

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] *a.* ①突然的，意外的 ②（举止，言谈等）唐突的，鲁莽的

[试题] The road is full of _____ turns.

- A) accidental B) urgent
C) abrupt D) swift

[答案] C)。abrupt 没有意料到的，意外的。题意为：这条路有很多急转弯。A) accidental 偶然的，如：an accidental meeting with a friend 偶然遇到一个朋友；B) urgent 紧急的；D) swift 迅速的，如：The river is too swift to swim in. 这条河水流太急

不能在里面游泳。

absence ['æbsəns] *n.* ① (U, C) (from) 缺席, 不在场 ② (U) 缺乏, 没有

[短语] in the absence of ①在(人)不在时 ②在(物)缺乏时

[试题] We were obliged to accept it as true in the _____ of other evidence.

A) presence

B) absence

C) lacking

D) shortage

[答案] B)。in the absence of 在缺乏(或没有)…的情况下。再如: in the ~ of air 在真空条件下/In the ~ of the director, I shall be in charge. 主任不在时, 我负责。A) in the presence of 当着…的面, 在…在场的情况下; C) lacking(形)缺乏…的; 不说 D) in the shortage of。

absent ['æbsənt] *a.* ①[表语](from)缺席, 不在场 ②[定语]漫不经心的

[试题] He has been absent _____ class for quite some time.

A) of

B) for

C) from

D) in

[答案] C)。be absent from…表示“缺席, 不在”, 为固定搭配。

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *a.* 绝对的, 完全的

absolutely ['æbsəlu:tli] *ad.* ①完全地, 极其 ②肯定地, 绝对地

[形] absolute 绝对的 \longleftrightarrow [形] relative 相对地

[副] absolutely 绝对的 \longleftrightarrow [副] relatively 相对地

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* ①吸收 ②吸引, 使专心

[搭配] be absorbed in 专心于…

absorption [əb'sɔ:pʃən] *n.* () 吸收

[试题] Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this _____ produces artificial cold surrounding it.

A) absorption

B) transition

C) consumption

D) interaction

[答案] A)。absorption 意为“吸收”, 与题中 take in(吸收)相吻合。题意为: 水由固体变为液体时, 吸收其周围所有物体的热量, 从而在其周围形成人工降温。B) transition 意为“转变, 过渡”; C) consumption 意为“消耗, 消费”; D) interaction 意为“相互作用”。

abstract $\begin{cases} [\text{'æb'strækt}] \text{ } v. \text{ 提(抽)取} \\ [\text{'æb'strækt}] \begin{cases} a. \text{ 抽象的} \\ n. (C) \text{ 摘要, 提要} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

[辨析] abstract 的易混同根词:

attract *vt.* 吸引

\leftarrow [at-(=ad-, to)]

abstract *vt.* 抽取

\leftarrow [ab-(=away)]

contract *vt.* 缩小, 缩短 ← [con- (=together)]

subtract *vt.* 减(去) ← [sub- (=away)]

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] *a.* 荒唐的

[试题] It was _____ to predict that the sun will not rise tomorrow.

A) ridiculous

B) absurd

C) irrational

D) abnormal

[答案] B)。absurd 指在常识和理性上的不合理而使人感到荒唐可笑。题意为: 预言太阳明天不会升起是荒唐可笑的。A) ridiculous 指事物不合常理令人发笑, 贬义较浓, 如: You look ridiculous in that hat! 你戴那顶帽子显得滑稽可笑! C) irrational “无理性的”, 如: change irrational rules and regulations. 改革不合理的规章制度; D) abnormal 不正常的。

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* (U) 丰富, 充裕

[短语] an abundance of 大量的, 丰富的

[试题] In the Persian Gulf area, oil is found in _____ and its production has been able to keep up with world demand.

A) elaboration

B) abundance

C) elegance

D) efficiency

[答案] B)。in abundance 意为“大量, 丰富”。题意为: 波斯湾地区石油储量丰富, 其产油量能满足世界的需求。A) elaboration 意为“详尽”; C) elegance 意为“优雅”; D) efficiency 意为“效率”; A)、C)、D) 三项一般都不与 in 连用。

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *a.* (in) 充分的, 充裕的, 丰富的

[搭配] be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{abundant} \\ \text{rich} \end{array} \right\}$ in sth. ... 丰富, 富于...

[试题] There are _____ supplies of firewood in the forest.

A) plentiful

B) abundant

C) plenty of

D) many

[答案] B)。abundant 一般指数量充足, 常用于人、动物、物产、雨量、资源等, 含有“过多”之意; A) plentiful 一般指量多, 常用于食物、收获、财产、金钱等, 不能用于时间、空间、语言、思想等方面; C) plenty of 指数量充足而多于需要, 强调富足或充裕的状况; D) many 指很多, 修饰可数名词。

abuse $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\text{'əbjʊ:z}] \text{ } v. \\ [\text{'əbjʊ:s}] \text{ } n. \end{array} \right.$ [根义] 滥用 ← use $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\text{z}] \text{ } v. \\ [\text{s}] \text{ } n. \end{array} \right.$ [根义] 用

①[根义] 滥用 ②[滥用] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{言} \rightarrow \text{谩骂 (insult)} \\ \text{行} \rightarrow \text{虐待 (mistreat)} \end{array} \right.$

academic [ækə'demik] *a.* ①学院的 ②学术的

academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* (C) 学院

△Some schools or colleges are called **academies**, especially ones

that specialize in a particular subject.

accelerate [æk'seləreit] *v.* 加速, 促进

[试题] Their political action _____ the fall of the government.

- A) promoted B) accelerated
C) hastened D) advanced

[答案] B). accelerate “加速, 促进”, 主要指动作加快, 速度提高; A) promote 指“促进”繁荣、谅解或“增进”友谊等, 含有用某种方式使事物向前发展达到一个预期结果之意; C) hasten 催促某人尽快做某事, 或使某事物尽早出现或结束; D) advance 加快进程, 大多指比较具体的事物。

acceleration [æk'selə'reiʃən] *n.* 加速(度)

accent [ˈæksent] *n.* (C) ①口音, 腔调 ②重音(符号)

[试题] He speaks with a strong southern _____, making it difficult for northerners to understand him.

- A) tone B) accent
C) language D) dialect

[答案] B). accent 是一个人讲话的口音。C) language 是一个民族、一个国家的语言; D) dialect 是一种语言之下的某种方言。如, 上海话是汉语的一种 dialect。上海人在家里大多讲上海话, 出门办事一般会讲普通话, 但仍带有上海口音 (accent)。我们还能从一个人讲话的语调 (tone) 里听出其喜怒哀乐。

accept [ək'sept] *v.* ①接受, 认可 ②同意, 承认

acceptable [ək'septəbl] *a.* 可接受的

acceptance [ək'septəns] *n.* ①(U, C) 接受, 验收 ②(U) 承认, 认可

access [ˈækses] *n.* ①(U) (to) 接近, 进入 ②(U) 通道, 入口 ③接近(或进入)的方法

[试题] Before liberation the labouring people had no _____ to education.

- A) access B) approach
C) entrance D) admission

[答案] A). access 指接近或进入的方法、机会或权力 (means of entering, means or right of reaching or obtaining); have/gain access to education 获得受教育的机会; B) approach 指接近的动作; C) entrance 指进入或加入的动作 (the act of entering or joining); the entrance of university 入学; D) admission 指允许或被允许进入或加入的动作 (allowing or being allowed to enter or join); admission to the university 被大学录取。

accessory [ək'sesəri] *n.* ①(C) 附件, 配件 ②(常 *pl.*) (妇女的) 装饰品(如手提包等) ③(C) 同谋, 包庇犯 *a.* 附属的

[试题] She often wears _____ such as a diamond bracelet, a necklace and earrings.

- A) decorations B) ornaments
C) decorate D) accessories

[答案] D)。accessories 指妇女的装饰品。题意为：她常常戴钻石手镯、项链、耳环等一类首饰。A) decorations 指使某物外观艳丽夺目或特别指节日的装饰品，如：festival decorations；B) ornaments 指一般的装饰品，如：The shelf is crowded with ornaments. 书架上摆满了装饰品；C) decorate 是 decoration 的动词。

accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* (C) ①意外的事，偶然的事 ②事故

by accident 偶然 ↔ on purpose 故意，有意

accidental ['æksɪ'dentəl] *a.* 意外的，偶然的

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* ①向…提供住处(或膳宿) ②容纳 ③供应，供给 ④使适应

[试题] The new hotel built a few months ago is large enough to _____ over two hundred people.

- A) contain B) hold
C) provide D) accommodate

[答案] D)。accommodate 指(旅馆等)能为(多少旅客)提供住处(或膳宿)，也指(交通工具)能搭载(多少乘客)。而 A) contain 和 B) hold 用于：(容器)能容纳(多少物品)；(建筑物)可容纳(多少观众、听众等)。C) provide 提供，其结构为 provide sb. with sth. 或 provide sth. for sb.

accommodation [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən] *n.* (U, C) ①住宿，留宿 ②膳宿供应

[搭配] make accommodation 提供膳宿

[试题] The new tourists hotel will have _____ for more than one thousand people.

- A) lodgings B) capacities
C) capability D) accommodations

[答案] D)。accommodation 住处，膳宿(之容纳能力)；A) lodging：① = dwelling 住处；② = putting up at sb's house/with sb. 寄宿某人处；B) capacity 容积，(交通工具、礼堂等)容纳能力：The concert hall has a seating capacity of 1,000. C) capability 能力。

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* ①陪同，陪伴 ②为…伴奏 ③伴随，和…一起发生

[试题] I'll get Bill to accompany me _____ the piano when I sing a song at the school concert.

- A) by B) with C) on D) to

[答案] C)。“用(乐器)为…伴奏”用 accompany sb. on/at the + 乐器。

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *vt.* 完成

[试题] He is one of the most _____ writers of that country.

- A) accomplished B) fulfilled
C) finished D) achieved

[答案] A)。这四个词中只有 accomplish 的过去分词可以用做形容词,表示“有成就的”。

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* (U) 一致

in accordance with 与…一致,依照

[辨异] in accordance with 可作表语、状语;according to 只作状语。在含义上,in accordance with 指依据法律、规则、惯例等,语气更重一些;依据某人、某报告、某学说等只用 according to。

according to *prep.* 按照,根据

[搭配] according to 不能与 me 和 my opinion 等连用。

[译] 以我之见,...

[误] According to me/my opinion,...

[正] In my opinion,...

记住:according to 用来引出来自他人或他处的消息。

accordingly [ə'kɔ:diŋli] *ad.* ①照着(办),相应地 ②因此,从而

[试题] You told me to lock the door and I acted _____.

- A) likewise B) correspondingly
C) responsibly D) accordingly

[答案] D)。accordingly 意为“依据…行事,照着办”;A) likewise 意为“像…一样地做,以…一样的方式做”,如:They went on foot and I did likewise. B) correspondingly 意为“相应地”,是从两者间的关系出发来说的,如:All rights carry with them corresponding responsibilities.

account [ə'kaunt] *n.* (C) ①账(目,户) ②叙述,说明 *vi.* 说明,解释(原因等)

account for 说明(原因等)

on account of 因为,由于

(a) His illness accounted for his absence from school. =

(b) He was absent from school on account of illness.

[试题] On no account _____ do anything that will benefit ourselves but harm the interest of both the state and the collective.

- A) we should B) we will
C) should we D) we may

[答案] C)。on no account = under no circumstances 决不。位于句首, 句子要求倒装。类似词组有: at no time, by no means, in no way, in no sense 等。

take into account 考虑

[试题] You should _____ that she has been ill recently. She could do better if she were well.

- A) account for B) count on
C) take into account D) count up

[答案] C)。take into account = take into consideration 考虑; A) account for 说明(原因等); B) count on = rely on 依靠, 指望; D) count up = add up 把...加起来。

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] *v.* 积累, 积蓄, 堆积

[试题] _____ energy must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.

- A) Gathered B) Collected
C) Accumulated D) Assembled

[答案] C)。accumulate 指点点滴滴长时期地积累, 其重心在积累起来的整体, 而不在一个一个个体的个体; A) gather, B) collect, D) assemble 均有一件一件收集的内涵, 但 assemble 仅能指人员, 所以中文为“召集”。

accuracy ['ækjʊrəsi] *n.* (U) 准确, 精确度

accurate ['ækjʊrɪt] *a.* 精确的, 准确的

[试题] Missiles are now more _____ than ever. It can hit a target within 20 meters.

- A) exact B) accurate
C) correct D) definite

[答案] B)。accurate 准确无误; A) exact 为一模一样的, 正好的; C) correct 仅区别对与错; D) definite 旨在区别确定与不确定。

accuse [ə'kju:z] *vt.* ①控告; ②谴责

[试题] He has been _____ with murdering his wife.

- A) accused B) blamed
C) charged D) arrested

[答案] C)。charge 控告、指控, 其用法为: charge sb. with sth. 因某事而控告某人; A) accuse 指控, 其用法为: accuse sb. of sth. 因某事而指控某人; B) blame 责备、责怪, 其用法为: blame sb. for sth. 因某事而责备某人; D) arrest 逮捕, 其用法为: arrest sb. for sth. 因某事而逮捕某人。

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* (to) 习惯的, 惯常的

[搭配] be { accustomed
used } to doing sth. 习惯于...

ache [eik] *vi.* 痛, 疼痛 *n.* (U, C) 疼痛, 酸痛

[辨析] pain 泛指“疼痛”; ache 仅指身体某一部位的持续的隐痛, 而不指一时的痛。即:

[动] to ache = suffer a continuous dull pain

[名] an ache = a continuous dull pain

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* ①完成 ②达到, 达成, 获得

[试题] He went back home without having _____ any success.

A) completed

B) achieved

C) finished

D) accomplished

[答案] B)。achieve 指完成伟大功业; A) complete 强调可使某事物完美、完善; C) finish 强调事情的终结; D) accomplish 指成功地完成预期的计划、任务等, 后面往往不接具体事物。

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* ①(C)成就, 成绩 ②(U)完成, 达到

[试题] Man's first walk on the moon was a stunning technological _____.

A) success

B) achievement

C) successive

D) accomplishment

[答案] B)。achievement 指不顾困难, 连续努力所取得的成就, 尤指科技等方面。题意为: 人类第一次在月球上行走是工业技术上一项引人注目的成就。A) success 指通过努力取得令人满意的成就; C) successive 是形容词, 意为连续性的; D) accomplishment 指按预订计划完成。

acid ['æsid] *n.* (U, C) 酸 *a.* 酸的

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* ①承认 ②对...打招呼, 理会 ③致谢

④告知(信件、礼物等)已收到

[搭配]

(1) acknowledge ... as 认为...是
admit

(2) acknowledge } (承认) + doing ← → deny (否认) + doing
confess

[试题] He _____ having been frightened.

A) acknowledged

B) confessed

C) recognized

D) admitted

[答案] A)。acknowledge 指公开承认隐瞒或否认过的事。题意为: 他承认受了惊吓。又如: He acknowledged that I was right. 他承认我是对的。B) confess 通常指自愿服罪或认错, 如: He confessed that he had stolen the money. 他承认曾偷过钱。C) recognize 指正式承认主权、权利等, 如: They refused to recognize the country's independence. 他们拒绝正式承认这个国家的独立; D) admit 则指在外界或自己良心的压力下承认,

如: The accused man admitted his guilt. 被告承认了他的罪行。

acquaint [ə'kweint] *vt.* ①使了解 ②使认识

[搭配] acquaint 搭配有二: (1) 用反身代词 oneself 作宾语; (2) 用被动形式。

〔译〕我已经了解了他们的风俗。

〔誤〕 I've acquainted their customs.

(正) I've acquainted myself with their customs.

〔正〕 I've been acquainted with their customs.

acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* ①(C) 相识, 熟人 ②(U) 认识, 了解

【搭配】make the acquaintance of sb. = make sb's acquaintance
与人结识; have a (nodding) acquaintance with sb. 与某人有
(点头)之交

[辨异] know, make one's acquaintance

〔译〕我两年前认识他的。

〔誤〕 I knew him two years ago.

(正) I made his acquaintance two years ago.

〔注〕 know 虽也可作“认识”讲,但它是持续性动词,表示“结识”的短暂动作常用 make one's acquaintance/make the acquaintance of.

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 取得, 获得; 学到

[试题] Learning a foreign language is a question of learning new skills, of _____ new knowledge.

A) attaining

B) achieving

C) obtaining

D) acquiring

[答案] D)。词根 quire 表示“问,求”,因而 acquire 多用于通过不断地“学”、“问”等慢慢地获取“学问”、技术等较抽象的东西。A) attain 较庄重,常用于一般人不易达到的目的、繁荣等;attain to power 掌握大权,B) achieve“达到、得到”,指达到既定目标或实现某种意愿,常与抽象名词 victory, aim 等连用;C) obtain“得到”,表示经过相当长的时间或经过很大的努力,获得期望已久的东西。

acquisition [ˈækwɪˈzɪʃən] *n.* ①(C) 获得物 ②(U) 获得

[试题] These books are my most recent .

A) things

B) acquisitions

C) acquisition

D) obtaining

【答案】B)。acquisitions(有价值的)获得物。题意为:这些书是我最近增添的东西。又如:He is a valuable acquisition to the team. 他是该队一个不可多得的队员。A) things 泛指东西;C) acquisition 指获得物时,常用复数形式;D) obtaining 是动词 obtain 的动名词形式。

acre ['eikə] *n.* (C) 英亩

across [ə'krɒs] *prep.* ①横越, 穿过 ②在...对面, 与...交叉 *ad.*

①横过, 穿过, 横断 ②宽, 阔

act [ækt] *vi.* ①行动, 做事 ②(机械、药物)起作用 ③表演 *n.*

(C) ①行为, 动作 ②法令, 条例 ③(一)幕[△ scene (一)场]

[试题] The policeman caught the thief in the very _____ of stealing.

A) act

B) action

C) deed

D) performance

[答案] A)。in the act of doing sth. 表示“在做...时”, 为固定搭配, 其中 act 不能换用 action 或 deed。D) performance 多指特意在众人面前作出的表演和举动。

action [ækʃən] *n.* ①(U, C)行动, 行为 ②(C)动作, 活动 ③(U)作用

[试题] He is remembered for his many good _____.

A) acts

B) deeds

C) actions

D) activities

[答案] B)。deed“行为、行动”, 指一个人做过的一件事, 尤其指一件业绩或恶行, 指行为的结果; A) act, C) action“行动、行为”, 强调的是行为过程, 而不是结果; D) activity 活动。

activate ['æktiveɪt] *v.* 使活动, 起动

active [æktiv] *a.* ①有活动力的, 活跃的, 敏捷的 ②在活动中的

activity [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* (U, C) ①活动 ②活性, 活力

actor ['æktə] *n.* (C) 男演员

actress ['æktɪs] *n.* (C) 女演员

actual [æk'tʃʊəl] *a.* 实际的, 现实的

[试题] The _____ amount of money was not known though they knew that it was large.

A) actual

B) real

C) genuine

D) apparent

[答案] A)。actual“实际的、真实的”, 指实际存在着的事实, 而非理论上存在或想像中的事情; the actual amount 确切数目; B) real“真的、真正的”, 指事物的外表符合其实际内容, 而非伪造的; C) genuine“真正的”, 强调正宗、地道而非冒牌的; D) apparent 表面上的、显然的。

acute [ə'kju:t] *a.* ①敏锐的, 尖锐的 ②(疾病)急性的 ③严重的, 激烈的 ④成锐角的

ad=advertisement *n.* 广告

adapt [ə'dæpt] *v.* (to) ①(使)适应, 适合→ ②改编, 改写

[试题] Some animals will modify their behaviour to _____ to their environment.

- A) suit B) conform
C) reconcile D) adapt

[答案] D)。adapt 意为“使适应,使配合”,常指改变以适应新的情况、需要和用途,后常接介词 to。题意为:一些动物更改他们的习性以适应环境。A) suit 表示“适合、适应”时,为及物动词,如:Does the climate suit your health? 这气候有益于你的健康吗? B) conform 意为“符合、遵守”,常指遵守一般人所接受的规则、准则,后常接介词 to。C) reconcile “(使)甘心、(使)忍受、顺从于”,常用被动语态或与反身代词连用,如:You must reconcile yourself to a life of hardship and poverty. 你必须甘心过艰苦贫穷的生活。

adaptation ['ædæpteɪʃən] *n.* (U) ① 改编 ② 适应

add [æd] *v.* ① (to) 加,增加 ② 补充说,又说

add up to 合计,总计

[试题] Although he had looked through all the reference materials on the subject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only _____ his confusion.

- A) added to B) added
C) added up D) added up to

[答案] A)。add to = increase 增加,使...更加; Her explanation only added to his confusion. 她的解释只能使他更加迷惑不解。

B) add *vt.* 加,主要用于 add A to/and B 结构中; C) add up 加起来; D) add up to = amount to 加起来总共,合计达。

addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* ① (U) (增)加,加法 ② (C) 附加(物)

in addition 另外 (= as well, 相当于连接副词)

in addition to 除...之外 (= as well as, 用做介词)

[搭配] in addition to 后接(动)名词。

[试题] Over one thousand people visited the exhibition _____ those who were present at the opening ceremony on the first day.

- A) except B) except for
C) with the exception of D) in addition to

[答案] D)。in addition to = as well as, besides 除...之外(还有); except for, with the exception of = except, 除...之外(没有)。

additional [ə'dɪʃənəl] *a.* 附加的,另外的,额外的

address [ə'dres] [根义] 致 → [多义]

v. { ① 致(函) → 写姓名、地址 → *n.* { ① 地址
② 致(词) → 向...讲话 { ② 致词

[搭配] 向大会致词 { [误] to address to a meeting
[正] to address a meeting

adequate [ˈædɪkwɪt] *a.* ① (for) 充分的, 足够的 (= only just enough) ② (to) 恰当的 (= only just good enough)

[辨析] “足够”的程度:

enough (足够) > adequate (刚够)
sufficient

[试题] I hope you will prove _____ to the job.

- A) adequate B) suitable
C) fit D) proper

[答案] A)。adequate “胜任的, 适当的”, 其搭配为 be adequate to (doing) sth.; B) suitable, C) fit 和 D) proper 意为“合适”, 其搭配为 be suitable/fit/proper for sth.

adhere [ədˈhiə] *vi.* (to) ① 胶着, 粘附 ② 坚持 ③ 追随, 支持

[试题] He _____ his decision.

- A) adhered to B) stick up
C) adhered with D) cohered with

[答案] A)。adhere to = stick to = cling to = insist on 坚持; D) cohere with 与...凝结, 与...连贯。

adjacent [əˈdʒeɪsənt] *a.* 邻近的, 毗连的

[搭配] be adjacent to 与...毗连, 邻近

adjective [ˈædʒɪktɪv] *n. / a.* (C) 形容词(的)

adjoin [əˈdʒɔɪn] *v.* 靠近, 毗连

[试题] This irrigation canal _____ up with the reservoir there.

- A) links B) connects
C) adjoins D) joins

[答案] A)。link (up) with = connect with 与...相连接; 通常“水域”用 link up with, “车辆(道路、交通)”用 B) connect with; C) adjoin (to) 与...毗连。

adjust [əˈdʒʌst] *vt.* ① 调节, 改变...以适应 ② 校正, 调整

[试题] My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.

- A) adapted B) adjusted
C) adopted D) remedied

[答案] B)。adjust 意为“调节, 调整”, adjust a camera 表示“调节照相机的速度、距离或光圈”等。题意为: 我的照相机可以进行调节, 不管阴天还是晴天都可以照相。又如: You have to adjust the TV to get a good picture. 要使图像清晰, 你得把电视机调一调。A) adapt “使适应”, 如: Can you adapt yourself to the new conditions? 你能使自己适应新的情况吗? C) adopt “采取, 采用”, 如: I thought your idea was a good one, so I adopted it. 我认为你的意见很好, 所以就采纳了。D) remedy