

高中英语 词汇

刷
词汇

徐志江
编著

考试指南



200篇精选短文

选自《经济学人》《时代周刊》

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2000个精选词汇

网罗历年高考高频词

系统、科学的记忆方法



复旦大学出版社

高中英语 词汇 考试指导

徐志江 编著

贵州师范学院内部使用

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前言



Foreword

高考英语上海卷的某些题型几经改变,词汇题的题型始终稳定。此题型要求考生阅读一篇隐去若干词汇的短文,然后从所给的选项中选择正确的词汇填空使短文复原,有效地考查了考生词汇知识和在语境中正确运用词汇的能力。要正确地做好此题型,高中阶段的词汇学习不能孤立地背诵单词,应把词汇放在段落和篇章里通过上下文来理解,并努力掌握词和短语的多义性和搭配关系。有英语专家指出,近年来英语高考命题题源中,来自英美严肃期刊的选文比例一直在上升。这使得英语试卷中语篇的难度加大,词汇题也随之起变化:不完整短文的难度和长度逐年增加,方框内供选择的词汇层级也逐年提高,并出现了根据常用构词法衍生的词汇。把握了英语高考词汇题的难度,本书编者就有了标准尺度:编写的词汇题中,50%的难度与近年来高考词汇题的难度相当或略高一些;另外50%的难度则低于高考词汇题。本书适用于整个高中阶段的学生。英语高考命题题源的变化为本书编者选用短文材料划定范围:尽可能多地从全球发行的英文期刊中筛选材料,经过改写或缩写,编制成适合高中学生阅读、做题的短文。

本书由两大部分组成。第一部分为词汇考试指导和词汇样题以及答案分析。样题答案分析采用英语教师在课堂里经常使用的、学生非常熟悉的方法:先将填入空格的选用词汇从词法和语法的角度进行分析解释,然后把有关句子译成中文,选用词汇的对应中文用粗体字标出。学生边阅读、做题,边查看答案分析,定会有所收获。第二部分是精选的200篇短文编制而成的词汇题。短文材料主要选自《经济学人》《时代周刊》《新闻周刊》《美国国家地理》等著名的英文期刊,内容涉及政治、经济、文化、教育、历史、地理、天文、考古、航天、探险、战争、反恐、医疗保健、心理学、社会学、环境保护、气候变化、自然灾害、人口问题,甚至还有人物、励志、社会热点、风土人情等。取材趋向国际化,视野趋向全球化。编者在改写短文的过程中保留了许多英文杂志文章中常用的句式、习惯用法以及使用频率

高的词汇。短文的语言纯正、鲜活、流畅、地道、准确、精彩。研读本书能够帮助学生增加阅读量,扩大词汇量,拓展知识面,提高英语综合语言运用能力,获取高考英语最佳成绩。

使用本书的学生每次可做一套词汇练习题(5篇短文),做题速度不宜快,要把选词正确放在首位,欲速则不达。随着英语水平的提高,做题自然会正确快捷起来。本书许多篇短文附有材料来源,帮助想接触原版英文期刊的学生“按图索骥”找到原文。本书的短文大多是英文杂志文章的节选或摘要,“窥一斑而知全豹”,有助于学生进一步阅读杂志原文。本书既定位于高考指导用书,又能够为开发英语阅读潜能搭建供学生攀爬的“脚手架”,那么,编者投入双倍努力就会幸运地收到双重回报。

编 者

2019年1月

目 录



Contents

第一部分 词汇考试指导和词汇样题以及答案分析

一、词汇考试指导	1
二、词汇样题以及答案分析	2

第二部分 词汇练习题

词汇练习 1	12
词汇练习 2	17
词汇练习 3	22
词汇练习 4	28
词汇练习 5	34
词汇练习 6	39
词汇练习 7	44
词汇练习 8	49
词汇练习 9	55
词汇练习 10	60
词汇练习 11	66
词汇练习 12	71
词汇练习 13	77
词汇练习 14	82
词汇练习 15	87
词汇练习 16	93
词汇练习 17	98
词汇练习 18	103

词汇练习 19	109
词汇练习 20	113
词汇练习 21	117
词汇练习 22	121
词汇练习 23	125
词汇练习 24	130
词汇练习 25	135
词汇练习 26	140
词汇练习 27	145
词汇练习 28	149
词汇练习 29	153
词汇练习 30	157
词汇练习 31	161
词汇练习 32	165
词汇练习 33	169
词汇练习 34	173
词汇练习 35	177
词汇练习 36	182
词汇练习 37	187
词汇练习 38	191
词汇练习 39	196
词汇练习 40	201

参考答案

第二部分 词汇练习题参考答案	206
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第一部分

词汇考试指导和词汇样题以及答案分析

一、词汇考试指导

学习英语要求掌握足够的英语词汇,学习过程中积累的词汇可分为三类:积极词汇(active vocabulary)、接受词汇(receptive vocabulary)和可暂时遗忘词汇(throwaway vocabulary)。积极词汇是学习者掌握其基本词义和用法,能够在写和说中使用的词汇;接受词汇是学习者知道其词义,在听和读中理解的词汇。这两类词汇之间并没有一条明确的界线。学习(主要是阅读)过程中,一个单词重复出现在不同的语境中,学习者注意到并且掌握这个单词的词义和用法,那么,接受词汇就转化为积极词汇。可暂时遗忘词汇是指在不熟悉的阅读材料中偶尔出现的词汇,比如专业术语和生僻的地名等。只具备有限词汇的学习者没有必要立即掌握这些词汇。还有一些阅读过程中出现频率低的词汇,认识之后很长时间不再出现而被遗忘,所以不妨暂时将它们遗忘。高考英语基本词汇有4 000左右的单词,这些词汇中的大部分是学生的积极词汇,熟读《高考英语词汇手册》很有必要。积累词汇最有效的途径是通过广泛的阅读。只有通过阅读才能加深对词汇的理解,逐步掌握、巩固、建立 a working vocabulary。

如何通过阅读积累词汇呢?首先,在熟记高考英语基本词汇的同时,要学习英语常用构词法,掌握英语前缀、后缀的屈折变化和含义,在阅读中掌握根据构词法推导出来的词汇的词义和用法。例如:基本词汇名词 proportion(比例),衍生出形容词 proportional(成比例的),副词 proportionally(成比例地),以及名词 disproportion(不成比例)等。基本词汇动词 predict(预见),衍生出形容词 predictable(可预见的),副词 predictably(可预见地),名词 predictability(预见),以及形容词 unpredictable(不可预测的),名词 unpredictability(不可预测)等。基本词汇动词 diagnose(诊断),衍生出形容词 diagnostic(诊断的),名词 diagnosis(诊断),以及动词 misdiagnose(误诊),名词 misdiagnosis(误诊)等。

其次,在语境中学习词汇,脱离语境的词汇没有生命力。要注意词汇的多义性和搭配关系。比如,掌握了基本词汇动词 check, shrink, engage, land 的基本词义,还要注意这些动词在不同语境中的其他词义。

例 1: In the current financial year, the government is determined to **check** the growth of public spending.

句子译文:本财政年度政府决心控制公共开支的增长。check 意为“抑制;控制”。

例 2: The president said that he will not **shrink** from increasing taxes if such a

move were to become necessary.

句子译文：总统说如果必须推行这项增税措施，那就推行，他决不退缩。shrink 意为“回避；退缩”。

例 3: Militiamen bravely engaged the enemy as troops advanced into their town.

句子译文：敌军行进到他们的城镇，民兵们奋起迎敌。engage 意为“攻击；与……交战”。

例 4: After graduating from university, she quickly landed an editorial job with a top fashion magazine.

句子译文：大学一毕业她很快就在一家顶级时尚杂志谋得职位当上编辑。land 意为“找到(工作)；谋得(职位)”。

词语的搭配关系也很重要。比如，掌握了基本词汇动词 take, allow 的基本用法，还要注意这些动词与介词的搭配。

例 5: As the civil war broke out, refugees took to mountains for safety.

句子译文：内战爆发，难民们跑进山里躲了起来。take to 意为“去到(某处)；逃往(某处)”。

例 6: He missed the target because the wind hadn't been allowed for.

句子译文：他没有射中靶，因为没有把风速考虑进去。allow for 意为“考虑到；估计到”。

最后，学会有效地使用词典，不必每遇到生词就查词典，先通过上下文推断生词的大概含义，随着这个生词出现次数的增加，自然而然掌握该词语的用法。有经验的学习者应具备通过上下文推断词义的能力。

例 7: A coelacanth is a kind of living fossil, first discovered when one was caught off Madagascar in 1938.

句子译文：腔棘鱼是一种活化石，这种鱼类最早于 1938 年在马达加斯加岛外捕获时发现的。

分析：a kind of living fossil，应该是一种动物。being caught off an island，应该是海里的动物。coelacanth 最有可能是一种鱼类。

例 8: Devoted birdwatchers, those prepared to travel thousands of miles for a sighting of a rare Siberia bird, are fast being joined by a new breed of follower whose interest is satiated by watching a few finches (燕雀) on a Sunday walk or putting up a bird-box in the back garden.

句子译文：准备远赴千里之外观赏西伯利亚珍稀鸟类的执着观鸟人很快有了一批新的追随者，这些人星期天散步看看燕雀或者在自家后院挂个鸟笼，兴趣就得到满足。

分析：喜欢鸟的老百姓性情单纯，养养小鸟听听鸟鸣就很开心。他们的兴趣很容易满足。satiated 意为“满足”。

二、词汇样题以及答案分析

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each

word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.



词汇样题 A

- A. account B. adjustable C. appliances D. capture E. decorations
F. direct G. experiment H. intended I. operated J. soulless
K. squeeze

Golden Rules of Good Design

What makes good design? Over the years, designers and artists have been trying to 1 the essentials of good design. They have found that some sayings can help people understand the ideas of good design. There are four as follows.

Less is more. This saying is associated with the German-born architect Mies van der Rohe. In his Modernist view, beauty lies in simplicity and elegance, and the aim of the designer is to create solutions to problems through the most efficient means. Design should avoid unnecessary 2.

More is not a bore. The American-born architect Robert Venturi concluded that if simplicity is done badly, the result is 3 design. Post-Modernist designers began to 4 with decoration and color again. Product design was heavily influenced by this view and can be seen in kitchen 5 such as ovens and kettles.

Fitness for purpose. Successful product design takes into consideration a product's function, purpose, shape, form, color, and so on. The most important result for the user is that the product does what is 6. For example, think of a(n) 7 desk lamp. It needs to be constructed from materials that will stand the heat of the lamp and regular adjustments by the user. It also needs to be stable. Most importantly, it needs to 8 light where it is needed.

Form follows emotion. This phrase is associated with the German designer Hartmut Esslinger. He believes design must take into 9 the sensory side of our nature — sight, smell, touch and taste. These are as important as *rational* (理性的) thinking. When choosing everyday products such as toothpaste, we appreciate a cool-looking device that allows us to easily 10 the toothpaste onto our brush. (2016 高考英语上海卷)

答案分析

1. 答案为 D。try to do sth, 空格应填动词原形。动词 capture 意为“捕获;把握”。句子译文:多年来,设计师和工艺师一直试图把握优秀设计的要义。

2. 答案为 E。avoid sth, 空格应填名词。名词 decorations 意为“装饰”。Less is more (简单即是美), 崇尚简约, 不事矫饰。句子译文: 设计应避免冗余的装饰。
3. 答案为 J。名词 design 前的空格应填形容词作定语。形容词 soulless 意为“毫无生气的”。句子译文: 美裔建筑师 Robert Venturi 断言, 简约处理不当, 设计效果就了无生气。
4. 答案为 G。begin to do sth, 空格应填动词原形。动词 experiment 意为“做实验; 尝试”。experiment with sth 意为“用……进行尝试”。句子译文: 后现代主义设计师再次开始尝试装饰和色彩。
5. 答案为 C。名词 kitchen 前没有限定词, kitchen 作定语修饰名词, 空格填名词。名词 appliances 意为“器具”。句子译文: 产品设计受这一观点的影响很大, 在烤箱和水壶一类的厨房器具设计上有所体现。
6. 答案为 H。动词 intend 意为“想要”。为便于理解, ... the product does what is intended 改写为 ... the product does the thing the users intend it to do (产品做到用户想要它做的事)。句子译文: 设计出用户心中想要的产品是设计最大的成果。
7. 答案为 B。形容词 adjustable 作定语修饰 desk lamp。adjustable 意为“可调节的”。句子译文: 比如这台可调节式台灯。
8. 答案为 F。need to do, 空格应填动词原形。动词 direct 意为“把……对准”。句子译文: 最重要的是, 台灯要将光线投向需要照明的地方。
9. 答案为 A。动词短语 take ... into account 意为“将……考虑进去”。空格应填名词 account。句子译文: 他认为设计必须顾及人在视觉、嗅觉、触觉、味觉等感官方面的需求。
10. 答案为 K。allow sb to do sth, 空格应填动词原形。动词 squeeze 意为“挤压”。句子译文: 挑选牙膏那样的日用品, 我们青睐外观漂亮, 同时又轻轻挤出牙膏的品牌。



词汇样题 B

- A. access B. alternatives C. assigned D. confirmed E. conflicting
 F. elements G. function H. innovative I. prospective J. separate
 K. supporting

Considering how much time people spend in offices, it is important that work spaces be well designed. Well-designed office spaces help create a corporation's image. They motivate workers, and they make an impression on people who visit and might be potential, or 1, customers. They make businesses work better, and they are a part of the corporate culture we live in.

As we move away from an industrial-based economy to a knowledge-based one, office designers have come up with 2 to the traditional work environments of the

past. The design industry has moved away from a fixed setup and created more flexible “strategic management environments”. These 3 solutions are meant to support better organizational performance.

As employee *hierarchies* (等级制度) have flattened, or decreased, office designers’ response to this change has been to move open-plan areas to more desirable locations within the office and create fewer formal private offices. The need for increased flexibility has also been 4 by changes in workstation design. Offices and work spaces often are not 5 to a given person on a permanent design. Because of changes to methods of working, new designs allow for expansion or movement of desks, storage, and equipment within the workstation. Another important design goal is communication, which designers have improved by lowering the walls that 6 workstations. Designers have also created informal gathering places, and upgraded employees’ 7 to heavily trafficked areas such as copy and coffee rooms.

Corporate and institutional office designers often struggle to resolve a number of competing and often 8 demands, including budgetary limits, employee hierarchies, and technological innovation (especially in relation to computerization). These demands must also be balanced with the need to create *interiors* (内饰) that in some way enhance, establish, or promote a company’s image and will enable employees to 9 at their best.

All these 10 of office design are related. The most successful office designs are like a good marriage — the well-designed office and the employees that occupy it are seemingly made for each other. (2015 高考英语上海卷)

答案分析

1. 答案为 I。名词 customers 前的空格应填形容词作定语。形容词 prospective 意为“可能的”，是 potential 的同义词。句子译文：它们(指精心设计的办公场地)可以调动员工的积极性，还会给到访人员留下好印象，这些人以后很有可能成为公司的客户。
2. 答案为 B。come up with sth 意为“想出；提出”。空格应填名词，作介词 with 的宾语。名词 alternatives 意为“可供选择的事物；替代物”。句子译文：在工业经济向知识型经济转变的进程中，设计人员已经构思出办公室布局来取代以往传统的工作场所。
3. 答案为 H。名词 solutions 前的空格应填形容词，作定语。形容词 innovative 意为“创新的”。句子译文：这些富有创意的设计方案旨在提升公司的组织绩效。
4. 答案为 D。have been done，现在完成时被动语态，空格应填过去分词，使谓语动词完整。动词 confirm 意为“证实”。句子译文：工作站设计的种种变化已经证实，亟需增加办公场所的灵活性。
5. 答案为 C。be done，被动语态，空格应填过去分词，使谓语动词完整。动词 assign 意为“分配”。句子译文：在永久性设计图里，往往不把办公室或工作间划配个人专用。
6. 答案为 J。关系代词 that 在定语从句中作主语，空格应填动词，作 that 的谓语动词。

动词 separate 意为“分隔”。句子译文：另一重要的设计目标是促进员工之间的沟通，于是设计者降低了工作场所的隔断板墙。

7. 答案为 A。employees' 名词所有格，修饰名词，空格应填名词。名词 access 意为“通道”。access to sth，通往某处。句子译文：设计人员还设计出氛围轻松的员工休息室，并且改进通往人流密集场所（如复印室和咖啡室）的走道，方便员工出入。
8. 答案为 E。名词 demands 前的空格应填形容词，作定语。形容词 conflicting 意为“冲突的”。句子译文：公司和机构办公场所的设计人员有时候要去解决一些引起争执的、甚至相互抵触的要求，如预算限额、员工等级以及科技创新（尤其与计算机有关）。
9. 答案为 G。enable sb to do，空格应填动词原形，构成动词不定式。动词 function 意为“起作用”。be balanced with sth 与……平衡；两头兼顾。句子译文：上述要求和内部装修必须兼顾，适度的装修从某种程度上能够增强、树立并提升公司形象，使员工的才干得到充分发挥。
10. 答案为 F。限定词 all these 后接名词，空格应填复数名词。名词 elements 意为“要素”。句子译文：办公场所所有的设计要素相互关联。



词汇样题 C

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| A. shape | B. encourage | C. global | D. trend | E. extreme |
| F. dramatically | G. really | H. squeeze | I. nature | J. harvest |
| K. necessarily | | | | |

The world is facing an increasing rise in the number of old people, and they will live longer than ever before. Over the next 20 years the 1 population of those aged 65 or more will almost double, from 600 million to 1.1 billion. The experience of the 20th century, when greater *longevity* (寿命) translated into more years in retirement rather than more years at work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth, while the rapidly expanding number of retirees will 2 government budgets.

But the concept of a sharp division between the working young and the idle old misses a new 3: the growing gap between the skilled and unskilled. Employment rates are falling among younger unskilled people, but older skilled folk are working longer. The divide is most 4 in America, where well-educated older people are putting off retirement while less-skilled younger people have dropped out of the workforce.

Policy is partly responsible. Many European governments have abandoned policies that used to 5 people to retire early. Rising *life expectancy* (预期寿命), combined with the shrinking *pension plans* (养老金计划), means that even the better-off people

must work longer to have a comfortable retirement. But the changing 6 of work also plays a big role. Pay has risen sharply for the highly educated, and those people continue to 7 rich rewards into old age because these days the educated elderly are more productive than their parents and grandparents. Technological change may well strengthen that shift; the skills that are mainly displayed in computers, from management to creativity, do not 8 decline with age.

This trend will benefit not just fortunate older people but also, in some ways, society as a whole. Growth will slow less 9 than expected; government budgets will be in better 10, as higher earners pay taxes for longer. Rich countries with lots of well-educated older people will find the burden of ageing easier to bear than places like India, where half of all 50-to-64-year-olds did not complete primary-school education.

答案分析

1. 答案为 C。名词 population 前的空格应填形容词,作定语。形容词 global 意为“世界的”。句子译文:未来 20 年,世界 65 岁以上的老年人口几乎要翻一番,从 6 亿增至 11 亿。
2. 答案为 H。will 加动词原形构成一般将来时,空格应填动词。动词 squeeze 意为“挤压”。句子译文:20 世纪人类的寿命延长了,从而延长了退休岁月,并不是工作年限,许多观察家认为这个变化将导致经济增速放缓,与此同时,退休人口迅速膨胀还将挤压政府预算。
3. 答案为 D。形容词 new 修饰名词,空格应填名词。名词 trend 意为“趋势”。句子译文:但是,人们的观念常常将忙碌的青年和休闲的老人作截然划分,却无视一个新趋势:拥有技能者和缺乏技能者之间日益扩大的差距。
4. 答案为 E。most 修饰形容词,构成形容词最高级,空格应填形容词。形容词 extreme 意为“极端的”。句子译文:在美国两极分化特别明显,受过良好教育的老年人一再延迟退休,缺乏技能的青壮年却早早退出职场。
5. 答案为 B。used to do sth, 空格应填动词原形,构成动词不定式。动词 encourage 意为“鼓励”。句子译文:许多欧洲国家的政府放弃了原先鼓励人们提早退休的政策。
6. 答案为 I。现在分词 changing 作定语修饰名词,空格应填名词。名词 nature 意为“性质”。句子译文:但是,不断变化的工作性质也起着很大作用。
7. 答案为 J。continue to do sth, 空格应填动词原形,构成动词不定式。动词 harvest 意为“收获”。句子译文:受过高等教育人群的薪资迅速增长,即使进入老年依然收入颇丰,因为现在受过良好教育的老年人创造的效益远高于他们的父祖辈。
8. 答案为 K。副词修饰动词 decline, 作状语,空格应填副词。副词 necessarily 意为“一定地”。句子译文:科技革新使转型更加巩固:主要在企业管理和科技创新领域得以展现的计算机能力并不一定随年纪变老而退步。
9. 答案为 F。less 修饰副词,构成副词比较级,修饰动词 slow, 空格应填副词。副词 dramatically 意为“急剧地”。句子译文:经济增长不会如预期的那样急速放缓。

10. 答案为 A。better, 形容词比较级, 修饰名词; be in sth, 介词 in 后接名词, 空格应填名词。名词 shape 意为“形态; 状况”。句子译文: 随着高收入者纳税年限延长, 政府预算状况将更趋良好。



词汇样题 D

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. tragic | B. heroic | C. universal | D. desire | E. sense |
| F. zones | G. end | H. means | I. conditions | J. fascination |
| K. familiar | | | | |

What is it about the wreck of the R. M. S. *Titanic*? Why, a century later, do people still spend so much brainpower and technological 1 upon this graveyard of metal more than two miles beneath the ocean surface? Why, like Pearl Harbor, ground zero, and only a few other disaster 2, does it make such a magnetic impact on our imagination?

For some *Titanic*'s destruction lies at the heart of its attraction. This has always been a sensational story: A ship so strong and so grand, sinking in water so cold and so deep. For others the *Titanic*'s 3 begins and ends with the people on board. It took two hours and 40 minutes for the *Titanic* to sink, just long enough for 2,208 4 performances to unfold, with the ship's lights flooding. One man is said to have made for the lifeboats dressed in women's clothing, but most people were honorable, many 5. The captain stayed at the bridge, the band played on, the Marconi wireless radio operators continued sending their *distress signals* (求救信号) until the very 6. How they lived their final moments is the stuff of 7 interest, a dance of death that never ends.

But something else, beyond human lives, went down with the *Titanic*: An *illusion* (幻想) of orderliness, a faith in technological progress, a(n) 8 for the future that, as Europe drifted toward full-scale war, was soon replaced by fears and worries all too 9 to our modern world. "The *titanic* disaster was the bursting of a bubble," explorer and filmmaker James Cameron said. "There was such a(n) 10 of *bounty* (慷慨赠予) in the first decade of the 20th century. Elevators! Automobiles! Airplanes! Wireless radio! Everything seemed so wondrous, on an endless upward rise. Then it all came crashing down."

(From *National Geographic*, April 2012, p. 88)

答案分析

1. 答案为 H。spend sth on/upon sth, 动词 spend 后接名词, 作宾语。形容词

technological 修饰作宾语的名词,空格应填名词。名词 means 意为“方法;手段”。句子译文:为何整整一个世纪之后人们仍然将如此巨大的智力和科技资源投入 2 英里深的海底金属坟场?

2. 答案为 F。名词 disaster 作定语修饰名词,空格应填名词。名词 zones 意为“区域”。句子译文:为何泰坦尼克号以及珍珠港、世贸大厦遗址等极少数重灾发生地对我们的想象力产生如此刻骨铭心的影响?
3. 答案为 J。the Titanic's, 名词所有格修饰名词,空格应填名词。名词 fascination 意为“魅力”;动人心魄。句子译文:对于其他人,惊心动魄的是泰坦尼克号与船上的人们同时开始同时结束的下沉过程。
4. 答案为 A。形容词修饰名词 performances, 作定语,空格应填形容词。形容词 tragic 意为“悲惨的”。符合题意。形容词 heroic 意为勇敢无畏的。并不是每个乘客和船员都有勇敢无畏的表现。此词不合题意。句子译文:2 小时 40 分钟,泰坦尼克号完全沉没,这么长一段时间足以让 2208 名乘客和船员参演的悲剧在轮船泛光灯映照下渐次展开。
5. 答案为 B。空格应填形容词,作表语。形容词 heroic 意为“勇敢无畏的”。... but most people were honorable, many heroic. 是省略句。完整的句子是:... but most people were honorable and many people were heroic. 句子译文:据说有一男子裹着女人衣服跑向救生艇,但是多数人品格高尚,许多人勇敢无畏。
6. 答案为 G。介词 until 后接名词,形容词 very 意为“正是的”,修饰名词,空格应填名词。名词 end 意为“终结”。句子译文:船长镇守驾驶舱,乐队仍在演奏,马可尼式无线电发报机的发报员不停地发出求救信号,直至那最后时刻。
7. 答案为 C。形容词作定语,修饰名词 interest, 空格应填形容词。形容词 universal 意为“普遍的”。句子译文:他们的最后时刻是一场无休止的死亡之舞,引起世人普遍关注。
8. 答案为 D。不定冠词 a 后接名词,空格应填名词。名词 desire 意为“愿望”。
9. 答案为 K。空格填形容词。形容词 familiar 意为“熟悉的”。all too = much to 意为“太”。all too familiar to our modern world 作后置定语,修饰名词 fears and worries。句子译文:随泰坦尼克号一起下沉的,除了人的生命,还有对秩序的幻想、对科技进步的信念、对未来的展望,这一切,又随欧洲滑向全面战争,很快被现代世界再熟悉不过的恐惧和焦虑情绪所取代。
10. 答案为 E。不定冠词 a 后接名词,空格应填名词。名词 sense 意为“感觉”。句子译文:20 世纪头 10 年,世人有一种万物皆备于我的感觉。



词汇样题 E

- | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. extraordinary | B. unique | C. extended | D. dotted | E. accused |
| F. natives | G. reforms | H. runs | I. seeks | J. confuses |
| K. easy | | | | |

Every city has a rhythm, a pulse that makes it move. In Shanghai, one of the fastest growing cities in the world, it's 1 to get lost in the continuous thunder of jackhammers and pile drivers, bulldozers and building cranes. The increasing skyscrapers and construction sites are part of a shocking revolution that Shanghai will show off as host of Expo 2010, which 2 from May through October. The rise of China's only truly global city, however, is driven not by machines but by an urban culture that follows its own beat — accepting the new and the foreign even as it 3 to regain its past glory.

Shanghai 4 form an urban tribe, set apart from the rest of China by language, customs, architecture, food, and attitudes. Their culture, often called *haipai* (Shanghai style), emerged from the city's 5 history as a meeting point of foreign merchants and Chinese migrants. But over the years it has become a *hybrid* (混合体) that 6 the very idea of East and West. “In foreigners’ eyes Shanghai is part of ‘mysterious China,’” says Zhou Libo, a local comedian. “In the eyes of other Chinese, Shanghai is part of the outside world.” Shen Hongfei, one of Shanghai’s leading cultural critics, also points out, “We’ve always been 7 of worshipping foreigners, but taking foreign ideas and making them our own made us the most advanced place in China.”

When China’s economic 8 began in the 1980s, Shanghai’s moment arrived. Fueled by years of growth faster than China’s as a whole — and a culture now dealing comfortably with the outside world — the city is eager to recapture the glories of the past. Twenty years ago the European buildings on *the Bund* (外滩) stared across the Huangpu River at low-lying farmland 9 by factories; today many skyscrapers have sprung up on that same land, including the 101-story World Financial Center. Altogether, the city has added more than 4,000 high-rises. For a place once dominated by bicycles, the most 10 sight may be horizontal: nearly 1,500 miles of roads in and around Shanghai that did not exist a decade ago.

答案分析

1. 答案为 K。空格填形容词 easy, 意为“容易的”。It's easy to get lost ... 形容词 easy 作 be 动词的表语。句子译文: 上海是世界上发展最快的城市之一, 人们很容易在风钻、打桩机、推土机、起重机持续不断的轰鸣声中迷路。
2. 答案为 H。关系代词 which 引导定语从句, 在从句中作主语, 后接谓语动词, 空格应填动词。动词 runs 意为“延续”。句子译文: 越来越多的摩天大楼和建筑工地是上海震惊世界的巨变的一部分, 作为从 5 月开馆至 10 月的 2010 年世博会的主办城市, 上海将向世界展示这一巨变。
3. 答案为 I。代词 it 作主语, 后接谓语动词, 空格应填动词 seeks。seek to do sth 意为“试图、设法做某事”。句子译文: 然而, 中国唯一真正的全球城市振兴的驱动力, 不是