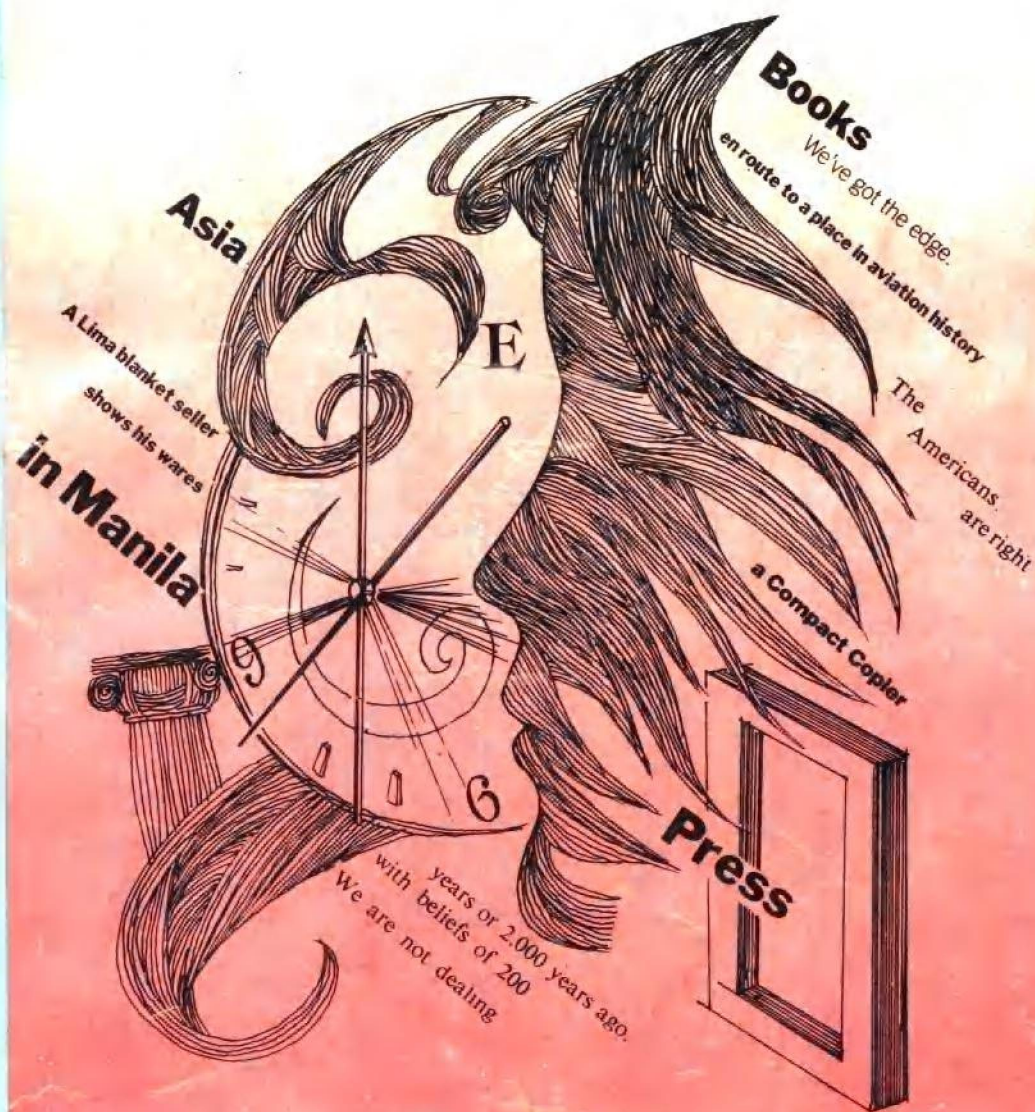


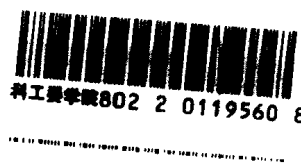
胡开宝 编

考研英语词汇突击



西安交通大学出版社

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内容简介

本书在分析近几年考研英语词汇测试趋势的基础上,根据最新考研英语考试大纲,对考研英语大纲重点词汇,从词根、派生词、同义词比较、形近词和相关词比较以及短语用法等方面作了详尽的分析,并配有大量例题,将词汇讲解和例题分析、习题注解融于一体,帮助读者巩固消化考研词汇。另外,本书还精心汇编了500道词汇试题,可供读者复习迎考。本书具有词典和练习题集的双重功能,针对性强,实用价值大。本书可供考研考生,亦可供大学英语四、六级考生,英语专业四级考生及中等英语水平的读者使用。

(陕)新登字 007 号

考研英语词汇突击

胡开宝 编

责任编辑 亢疆文

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西安交通大学出版社出版发行

(西安市咸宁西路28号 邮政编码710049)

陕西省轻工业厅印刷厂印装

陕西省新华书店经销

*

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 23 字数: 563千字

1996年3月第1版 1996年3月第1次印刷

印数: 1—5000册

ISBN7-5605-0801-4/H·82 定价: 19.50元

前 言

近几年来,研究生入学英语考试(简称考研)中词汇的比重大大增加,现在已占试题总分的20%,其中词汇选择题和完形填空题各占10%。此外,阅读理解题和英汉翻译题都与词汇有着密切的联系。为适应考研考生掌握和运用的需要,编者根据多年的考研英语强化班教学体会,在分析近几年考研英语词汇出题趋势的基础上,根据考研英语大纲,精心编写了这本书。本书不同于一般词典,也不同于练习题集,兼有词典和练习题集的双重功能。本书对考研英语大纲重点词汇,从词根、派生词、同义词比较、形近词和相关词比较以及短语用法等方面作了详尽的分析,并配有大量例题帮助读者巩固对本书内容的掌握。另外,编者还精心汇编了500道词汇习题,可供读者应试复习。本书针对性强,实用价值大,可供考研考生,大学英语四、六级考生,英语专业四级考生以及中等英语水平的读者使用。

唐传华承担了本书部分编写工作,杨珺、刘月洁、王利、葛畅、陶皖玲等同志做了许多文字工作,编者谨向他们表示感谢。

胡开宝

1995年10月于合肥

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第一章 研究生入学英语考试 趋势及应试复习对策

一、词汇测试趋势

近五年来,考研英语试题中词汇测试比重和难度都有较大幅度的增加,词汇试题数量一直占试题总数的 40%左右,词汇试题总分占试题总分的 20%~30%。此外,阅读理解、英译汉和作文都与对词汇的掌握密切相关。显然,词汇在考研应试复习中占有极其重要的位置。分析 1991~1995 年考研英语试题,可以看出考研词汇测试表现为以下趋势。

1. 短语始终是考研词汇测试的主要内容

英语短语浩瀚无穷,一个动词与不同的介词、副词搭配,便可表示不同的意义,不同形容词、名词与不同介词搭配所表示的含义也各不相同。这种现象在汉语中不存在,中国学生往往很难掌握和运用英语短语。编者曾比较英美人写的英语文章和中国人写的英语文章,发现前者使用短语远远多于后者。鉴于上述原因,英语短语作为英语教学的重点和难点,一直是考研英语测试的主要内容。1991~1995 年的考研英语词汇试题中,短语占词汇试题总数的 50%。如:

(1) 动词短语

take away, take down, take to, take in (91,24)(指 91 年考研题第 24 题,以下相同)

bring out, bring about, bring forth, bring up (91,25)

work out, put out, make out, set out (91,28)

adapt...to (91,46)

work on, work at (91,47)

add ... to, apply ... to (91,52)

make sure (91,55)

focus on, insist on (91,56)

take on, take over, take to, take after (92,4)

abide by (92,10)

assure ... of (92,14)

look up, go over, dwell on, work out (92,15)

hold up, keep on, hold on, keep up (92,18)

agree on, agree with, agree to (93,13)

make up for, add up to, come up with, put up with (93,14)

work out, work over, work at, work up (93,15)

hang on, count on, hold on, come on (93,29)

call forth, call on, call at, call off (94,22)

get off, pull down, break away, drop off (94,26)
owe ... to, contribute to, attribute ... to (94,28)
put on, put out, put in, put forward (94,34)
pass out, take away, back up, stir up (94,44)
make provision for (95,23)
be entitled to, be involved in, be associated with, be assigned to (95,25)
answer for, run into, abide by, step into (95,30)
adapt for (95,33)
let down, let alone, let off, let out (95,34)
pay attention to, catch sight of, lay emphasis on, cast light on (95,48)
divert attention from, lie with (95,71)
depend upon (95,72)
compensate for (95,74)

(2) 介词短语

in detail, in brief, in short, in all (91,4)
in spite of, but for, because of, as for (91,16)
above all, in all, for all (91,50)
in debt to (92,6)
in view, in question, in case, in effect (92,11)
in the way, by the way, off the way, on the way (92,17)
in turn, in return, by chance, by turns (92,25)
in the mood for (92,27)
above all, in all, at all, after all (93,12)
in addition (93,60)
because of, in spite of, in view of (94,5)
in no time, by all means, in no way, on any account (94,31)
at stake (95,26)
at fault (95,28)
at hand, in turn, in conclusion, at length (95,38)
in the light of, by virtue of, with the exception of, for the purpose of (95,45)

2. 同义词和近义词的测试在考研试题中比重相当大,且有逐渐增加的趋势

英语历史悠久,不断借用法语、拉丁语及其它国家的语汇,丰富英语词汇,并存在大量的同义、近义现象,这给中国学生用英语交流时造成很大的障碍,他们常常不能正确区分同义词和近义词。因而,同义、近义词一直作为考研英语测试重点,且比重逐渐增大。91年考研题中,同义和近义词试题有12道题,92年有11道题,93年有15道,94年有14道,95年有13道题。仔细分析这些试题,不难发现同义和近义词试题的测试内容主要是:

(1) 测试词义内涵的区别

如: admit, acknowledge, absorb, consider (91,5)
gloomy, dull, awkward, tedious (91,8)

command, conviction, consent, compromise (91,9)
 element, spot, sense, point (91,13)
 assume, accomplish, attain, assemble (91,15)
 powerful, influential, monstrous, vigorous (91,23)
 exhibit, demonstrate, expose, interpret (91,57)
 purpose, goal, value, intention (91,59)
 operative, valid, efficient, effective (92,26)
 unexpectedly, deliberately, reluctantly, subsequently (92,29)
 supply, introduce, deliver, transfer (92,51)
 venture, mission, commission, responsibility (92,58)
 concise, clear, precise, elaborate (93,8)
 fluctuate, wave, swing, vibrate (93,9)
 preserve, stay, maintain, reserve (93,10)
 manageable, controllable, tolerable, perceivable (93,11)
 fulfilment, achievement, establishment, accomplishment (93,17)
 incidentally, accidentally, occasionally, subsequently (93,23)
 raise, grow, develop, cultivate (93,25)
 process, practice, procedure, programme (93,28)
 rarity, scarcity, invalidity, variety (93,30)
 consist, contain, compose, comprise (93,46)
 amused, interested, shocked, frightened (93,51)
 correct, proper, right, suitable (93,53)
 care, concern, attention, intention (93,54)
 circumstance, environment, surroundings, space (93,55)
 paint, cover, ornament, decorate (93,58)
 disclosure, exhibition, contact, exposure (94,23)
 dim, blank, faint, vain (94,24)
 relieve, release, dismiss, discard (94,30)
 dimension, volume, magnitude, scope (94,37)
 classification, variety, density, diversion (94,40)
 speech, sense, message, meaning (94,48)
 case, means, method, way (94,50)
 admired, regarded, expected, worshipped (95,21)
 shorthand, scheme, schedule, sketch (95,22)
 fatigued, tired, exhausted, bored (95,27)
 exceedingly, excessively, extensively, exclusively (95,29)
 urgent, hasty, instant, prompt (95,35)
 missing, losing, dropping, leaking (95,36)
 engaging, devoting, registering, pursuing (95,37)

(2) 词汇前后搭配的区别

如: superior, advantageous, super, beneficial (91,14)

turn, adapt, alter, modify (91,46)

assured, guaranteed, entrusted, confirmed (92,16)

trial, attempt, action, progress (92,22)

motive, mind, mood, motion (92,27)

capable, suitable, efficient, fit (92,46)

solution, conclusion, decision, determination (93,59)

oblige, owe, contribute, attribute (94,28)

precious, worth, worthy, valuable (94,29)

connect, fasten, band, stuck (94,35)

rise, reason, suspicion, impulse (94,38)

3. 形近词和词汇第二、三种意义的测试是考研词汇测试的新趋势,并且将占越来越大的比重

形近词即形状相似的词,也就是那些有共同词根、词缀的词汇。词汇的第二、三义是词典上列在词汇本义之后的引申义。近几年来考研试题中常出现形近词,要求考生辨别形近词的差异。

如: command, conviction, consent, compromise (91,9)

force, reinforce (92,48)

mission, commission (92,57)

previously, predominantly, practically, permanently (93,5)

preserve, reserve (93,10)

fulfilment, achievement, establishment, accomplishment (93,17)

process, procedure (93,28)

incompatible, incredible, indefinite, indispensable (94,25)

attitude, latitude, multitude, altitude (94,36)

prospect, prediction, prosperity, permission (95,39)

reduction, destruction, deprivation, restriction (95,46)

此外,考研题开始测试英语词汇的第二、三种意义。中国学生习惯于根据词汇第一种意义记忆和运用词汇,忽视词汇第二及第三义,因而词汇第二及第三义是考研测试的难点。

如: 91 年考研题测试了 directly 的第二义(一…就…)和 yield 的第二义即“产量”。

92 年考研题第 48 题测试了 power 第二义即“为…提供动力”。

93 年第 22 题中,只有掌握 deny 的第二义即“拒绝给予”,方能正确做题。

94 年第 72 题, contend 所表示的意义是其第三义即“主张”, reach 在句中含义是其第二义即“范围”,第 75 题中 finance 一词应理解为其第二义“为…提供资金”。

二、应试复习对策

根据上述词汇测试趋势,笔者认为考生应试复习时应注意以下几点:

(1) 熟记动词短语和介词短语,尤其是由常用动词所构成的动词短语,应大量记忆。

(2) 在词汇记忆过程中,应辨别同义、近义词的差异。对于差异明显的同义、近义词,应掌握词义内涵的区别,对于差异不明显的同义、近义词,只需掌握这些词的语法功能及前后搭配。

(3) 掌握英语构词法知识,分析词汇的构成,按相同词根、前缀、后缀分类归纳并比较,掌握形近词的词义区别。

(4) 在掌握考研大纲词汇第一义的基础上,熟记考研大纲词汇的第二、三义。

第二章 研究生英语入学考试词汇应试指导

A

abandon [ə'bændən] v. 放弃, 抛弃

The crew abandoned their ship after a hard struggle.

经过一番苦斗后, 船员放弃了他们的船。

构词:

a	+	bandon
离开		遗弃

同义: desert, give up, foresake

反义: maintain, keep

同义辨析: desert: 强调违背誓言, 逃避责任, 背弃国家及亲人。

abandon: 永远和完全放弃具体某个事物, 可能是自愿的, 也可能是被迫的。

例 1. He ____ his wife because of her disloyalty to him.

A) fired B) dismissed C) deserted D) abandoned

例 2. The lost car of the Lees was found ____ in the woods off the highway.

A) vanished B) abandoned C) scattered D) rejected

短语: abandon oneself to 沉溺于, 放纵

be addicted to 沉溺于, 嗜好

indulge in 沉溺于, 纵情于, 尽情享受

例 3. She is ____ reading detective novels.

A) addicted in B) indulging to C) indulged in D) addicted to

abide [ə'baɪd] vi. 居住, 坚持, 遵守, 忠于

If you join the club, you must abide by its rules.

如果你加入这个俱乐部, 你必须遵守俱乐部的规则。

构词:

a	+	bide
(在……状态下)		(停留)

同义: comply, conform, insist, persist, stick

反义: violate, forsake, abandon

派生: abiding adj. 持续的

同义: eternal; constant; persistent; permanent

短语: abide by 遵守, 坚持, 忠于

insist on 坚持

comply with 遵守

persist in 坚持

conform to 遵守

stick to 坚持

例 4. Why do you ____ in interrupting me when I have repeatedly asked you to stop?

A) abide B) insist C) persist D) stick

例 5. Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and ____ by the same federal laws. (92 年考研题)

A) stand B) conform C) abide D) sustain

ability [ə'bilɪti] **n.** 能力, 才干, 才能

He has unusual ability in science. 他具有非凡的科学才能。

构词:

able	+	ity
能够, 能干		状态

同义: ability, faculty, capability, capacity, power

反义: inability, incompetence

同义辨析: ability: 指智力或体力的才能, 可能是先天的, 也可能是后天的, 后面常跟动词不定式做定语。如:

He has the ability to run like a hare. 他有跑得像兔子一样快的能力。

faculty: 先天获得的智力上或感官方面的能力, 如: the faculty of hearing 等。

capacity: 通常指接受能力或容纳能力, 如人的学习和理解能力, 事物的容量等。

后面常跟 of, for 或不定式短语。如:

My youngest son has the capacity for mathematics.

我的小儿子有数学的素质。

capability: 常用复数形式, 指潜在的能力, 尚未表现或有待发展的能力, 亦可指做某事的具体本领和能力。如:

I don't think he is a man of great capability.

我认为他不会大有作为。

power: 一般用词, 指任何身体上、心理上或道德上的能力, 不管是否运用。如:

Every normal, healthy person has power to think.

第一个正常的健康人都有思维能力。

例 6. The loss of some of his ____ did not stop him from being a useful member of society.

A) capability B) ability C) faculty D) capacity

例 7. Young students have a great ____ for picking up new words.

A) ability B) capacity C) capability D) faculty

短语: have the ability to do something: 能够做某事, 有做某事的能力

have the capacity of /for something: 有做某事的素质或能力

have great capabilities: 大有作为

within/in one's power: 在……力所能及的范围内

例 8. I will give you all the help in my ____.

A) ability B) power C) capability D) capacity

例 9. As a mortal being, he owns the capacity in learning.

A B C D

able ['eɪbl] adj. 有能力的, 能干的, 显示出才华的。

He is old but still quite able. 他虽老但还能干。

同义: capable; competent

反义: unable; incapable; incompetent

用法: **able**: 常用作表语, 接动词不定式, 即 be able to, 可以表示说话人的主观意愿要做某件事, 而且还感到需要克服外部的困难与障碍。它后面的不定式通常是表示行为、动作的动词。

can/could 只表示主观的能力, 不表示意愿。如:

He was not able to read the letter. 他想读, 而由于客观原因而没有读。

此外, be able to 用于过去完成的动作。

He could not read. 指他没有阅读能力。

He was not able to see the difference between the words.

他看不出两词之间的差异。不能理解为“他不能看出两词之间的区别”。

例 10. Although the train was late, he ____.

A) was in time for arrival at the meeting

B) could arrive at the meeting on time

C) was able to arrive at the meeting on time

D) was on time for meeting arrival

(托福考题)

例 11. He was a good swimmer, so he ____ escape from the sinking ship

A) succeeded to B) right C) could D) was able to (托福考题)

同义辨析: **able**: 指实际存在的能力或具体表现出来的能力。常跟动词不定式。

capable: 指潜在的能力或接受能力。常接 of 短语, 即: be capable of doing sth.

competent: 强调符合条件, 能够胜任, 有“合格”的意思。

例 12. He was too tired to be ____ of more exertions.

A) able B) capable C) competent D) talented

例 13. A ____ typist is not necessarily a qualified secretary.

A) competent B) genius C) able D) capable

例 14. Astronauts will acquire a workhouse vehicle ____ of flying into space and returning many times. (92 年研考题)

A) capable B) suitable C) efficient D) fit

形近词: **able** adj. 能干的, 能够的, 如: be able to do sth.

enable vt. 使能够, 如: enable sb. to do sth.

unable adj. 不能的, 如: be unable to do sth.

inability n. 无能, 不能够, 如: the inability to do sth.

disable vt. 使残废, 如: the disabled

例 15. He was ____ to give me a satisfactory answer.

A) unable B) enabled C) disabled D) inable

abnormal [æb'no:məl] adj. 反常的, 不正常的

Seven feet is an abnormal height for a person. 一个人七英尺高是异常的高度。

构词:

ab	+	normal
离开		正常

同义: unusual; irregular; eccentric

同义辨析: irregular: 不符合一般规则或公认标准、形式及方法, 有“不规则”之义。

abnormal: 不符合被认为正常的常态或典型。所描述的人或事物, 必在常态之上, 或常态之下或与常态毫无关系。

unusual: 不同寻常的, 不平常的, 强调与平常的、人们所预料的或普通的东西不同。

It was an unusual day for summer, damp and chilly.

extraordinary: 大大超出平常的或常见的东西, 到令人惊讶的程度, 既有贬义, 也有褒义。

例 16. He is a man of _____ strength which surprises us much.

A) irregular B) abnormal C) unusual D) extraordinary

派生: abnormality n. 异常 abnormally adv. 异常地

aboard [ə'bo:d] adv. 在(船, 飞机, 车)上, 上(船, 飞机, 车)

We must not take combustible goods aboard. 我们不可带易燃的货物上船(车)。

构词:

a	+	board
在...状态		甲板、木板

反义: ashore 在岸上

形近词: abode 住处, 住所

board 木板, 甲板

abroad 国外, 在国外

boarding 寄宿

例 17. At what time did he come on _____ ?

A) aboard B) board C) abroad D) boarding

短语: on board 上火车, 在船(车)上

go aboard the ship (train) 乘船(车)而行

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ] v. 废除, 取消, 使无效

If war could be abolished, armies and navies would be unnecessary.

如果战争可以废除的话, 就不需要陆军和海军了。

构词:

a	+	bol	+	ish
离开		丢		动词词尾

同义: eliminate; nullify(词根 nul 表示“无”之义); cancel; rescind

反义: establish; keep

同义辨析: abolish: 结束长期存在的事物,如废除法律、法规、条例、风俗、习惯等。

In my opinion, such corrupt practices should be abolished.

我认为这些陋习应当废除。

cancel: 取消已安排或决定的事,或删去、勾掉、注销某物。

If it rains, let our engagement be canceled.

如果下雨,就取消我们的约会吧。

rescind: 废除一项法令或命令。

negate: 否定某一陈述或观点。

eliminate: 除去某个事物或削减不合格人员。

例 18. They voted to _____ the office of second vice-president.

A) rescind B) cancel C) abolish D) extinguish

例 19. Because of the bad weather, the lady had to _____ her holidays.

A) abolish B) rescind C) cancel D) negate

派生: abolition [æbə'liʃən] 废除,取消

about [ə'baʊt] adv. 在周围 prep. 关于,对于…… adj. 准备

短语(1): speak about 谈起

care about 对……感兴趣,担忧

bring about 导致,引起

fumble about 摸索

come about 实现,发生

fuss about 大惊小怪

think about 思考

see about 考虑,注意

leave about 乱丢

lie about 到处散开

move about 走来走去

hear about 听说

speculate about 思考

inquire about 询问,探询

例 20. "Did you enjoy your visit to Quebec?" (托福考题)

"So much so that I am thinking _____ next summer."

A) perhaps to return B) whether I shall return C) about returning D) to return

例 21. To being some activity is to set _____ doing it. (托福考题)

A) about B) up C) over D) out

例 22. Difficulties and hardships have _____ the best qualities of the young geologist. (91 年研考题)

A) brought out B) brought about C) brought forth D) brought up

短语比较: be about to do sth.: 强调即将发生某事

be to do sth.: 强调根据计划、安排即将做某事

be going to do sth.: 既可表示打算做某事,有个人主观色彩,也表示有迹象表明即将发生某事。

will/shall do sth.: 强调将发生某事。表示纯粹的将来,也可强调个人做某事的意愿。

例 23. Great efforts to increase wheat production must be made if bread shortages ____ avoided.

(托福考题)

A) will be B) can be C) are to be D) were to be

例 24. You ____ the job now, but you haven't.

a) are going to finish B) are to finish C) are to have finished D) are about to finish

短语(1): have ... about sb. 随身携带……;手头上有……

How about ...

What about ...

be about to do sth.

be on the point of doing sth.

}怎么样?(提出问题或建议)

} 即将做某事

例 25. Do you have any dollars ____ you?

A) on B) about B) C) in D) around

above [ə'baʊv] 在……上面;超过,高于……

Eagles fly above the white clouds. 鹰飞于白云之上。

短语: above sb. 非……能力所及

above suspicion/reproach 无可怀疑(指责)

above doing sth. 不屑于做某事

mentioned above 上文所述

above all 最重要的是

例 26. As a real patriot, he is ____ profits for himself at the price of his own country.

A) about to take B) is going to C) above taking D) on taking

例 27. ____ all, he has to be able to create a continuous sequence of visual images. (91 年考研题)

A) Of B) For C) Above D) In

同义辨析: over: 表示一事物在另一事物的垂直上方,其反义词为 under;还表示一人或事物在地位,空间上直接高于另一事物。

A sergeant is over a corporal. 中士比下士军衔高一级。

above: 表示在……上方或高于……,但不在垂直上方,也不表示一事物在空间、地位上直接高于另一事物。

An admiral is above a sergeant. 海军上将比中士军衔高得多。

例 28. Situated at an altitude 7,000 feet over sea level and only 15 degrees north of equator.

A

B

Kagnew station occupied a unique position in the communications world. (托福考题)

C

D

absent [ˈæbsənt] adj. 缺席,不在场

He is absent from class today. 他今天上课缺席。

构词: 词根为 abesse,意为“离开”

反义: present; attendant

形近: presence: 出席 essence: 本质
assent: 同意 consent: 同意, 赞成
resent: 抱怨

例 29. The boy slipped out of the room and headed for the swimming pool without his parents' _____.

A) command B) conviction C) consent D) compromise

派生: absence n. 缺席, 不场

absently adv. 心不在焉的

absentee 缺席者

短语: be absent from缺席,不在 in one's absence 在.....不在场的时候
to be absent without excuse 无故缺席 absence of mind 心不在焉
in an absent way 茫然, 心不在焉 the absence from缺席
absent oneself from缺席 in the absence of 因为缺乏.....

例 30. His long absence _____ class prevented him from getting the scholarship.

A) from B) of C) in D) at

例 31. In the absence from adequate evidence, that thief was only lightly punished. (托福考题)

A

B

C

D

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] adj. 绝对的, 完全的

Absolute quiet prevailed, while he was speaking. 他说话的时候, 全场肃静。

构词:

ab	+	solu	+	te
离开		自由		形容词尾

同义: complete; full; pure

反义: incomplete; relative; imperfect

形近: absolve v. 赦免, 免除

resolute adj. 坚决的, 断然的

派生: absolutely adv. 绝对地, 断然地, 正是那样

例 32. He was _____ in deciding on the goods he wanted to buy.

A) resolute B) absolving C) absolute D) relative

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] v. 吸收, 吸到, 使专心

A blotter absorbs ink. 吸墨纸吸墨水。

构词:

ab	+	sorb
朝, 向		吸

同义: assimilate; engross; digest; engage

同义辨析: absorb: 吸引, 一般用词, 指一物为他物所吸收。

assimilate: 吸收, 消化后变成事物的组成部分, 过程较 digest 慢。