

新东方名师英语系列丛书

医学 考博英语

速成胜经

考博英语命题研究委员会 编

中国石化出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是专门为报考博士研究生的读者而编写的复习资料,参照了《最新全国医学博士英语统一考试指南》以及历年真题而精心编著。全书共分为三部分:第一部分为考博英语政策解读,对考博英语的性质、难度及试卷结构等进行介绍;第二部分是复习指南与真题解析,对考博英语各部分试题的测试形式、命题特点、复习方法等进行分析,同时对近年考博真题进行解析;第三部分为全真模拟试题。本书对医学考博英语主要题型进行了命题分析和解题方法的介绍,对考点进行了强化训练。因此,本书是值得考生信赖并作为检验复习效果的理想辅导用书。

本书特别适合报考医学博士研究生的考生,对于参加医学博士研究生英语学位课程考试的考生而言也具有很好的参考价值。

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前 言

随着医学博士生招收人数的不断增加以及中国学生学历情节的爆发,每年的医学博士生入学考试也显得异常激烈。本书是专门为报考博士研究生的读者而编写的复习资料,参照了《最新全国医学博士英语统一考试指南》以及历年真题而精心编著。在复习过程中,如何达到最佳复习效率是每个考生在复习时最关心的问题。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,了解各高等院校考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度,我们根据多年的教学实践经验,深刻分析了历年医学博士生入学考试英语试题的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后,倾情奉献了《医学考博英语速成胜经》这本考博复习秘籍。这本书特点如下:

(一)精研历年真题

研究真题是新东方指导学生考试成功的重要法宝。“知己知彼,百战不殆”,研究真题是明智之举。真题的效力不言而喻,它既能给你一定的心理安慰,又能助你确定复习计划和练习重点。同时也分析了其他院校的一些考博真题,毕竟“他山之石,可以攻玉”。本书分析了医学考博英语的命题规律和出题动态,并且提出了一整套应试对策。

(二)注重学习方法

掌握好的学习方法,可以达到事半功倍的效果。在复习中,我们可以通过一项练习达到多重效果,如:通过阅读来培养英汉互译能力、扩大单词量。另外,合理利用时间也可提高复习效率,如单词的复习就可以利用零星时间来完成。本书综合考察了医学考博英语试题,对一些共性的知识点和考查对象进行了深入细致的分析和阐述,考生完全可以按照本书来获取考试的精华,把握考试重点、疑点和难点。

请考生注意:听力材料下载网址是(www.koolearn.com/subject/2009_0708/)

总之,医学博士生入学考试中的英语考试是重头戏,成功把握听力理解、词汇、阅读理解、完型填空和写作等题型,达到理想的效果是我们编写这本书的初衷。预祝广大考生顺利通过博士生英语考试。

编 者

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第一部分 词汇

第一章 考博词汇选择填空题制胜攻略

一、六种常考题型

词汇题主要测试考生对考博大纲词汇和短语的词义、用法、搭配的辨认与运用能力。其考试的重点是短语动词搭配、近义词辨析、近形异义词辨析、同根词辨析、单词辨析和固定搭配辨析。

(一) 以动词为中心与其他词搭配

【例 1】Eating too much fat can _____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.

- A. contribute to B. attribute to C. attend to D. devote to

答案:A

【例 2】I would never have _____ a court of law if I hadn't been so desperate.

- A. sought to B. accounted for C. turned up D. resorted to

答案:D

(二) 近义词辨析

【例 1】The Persian Gulf is _____ in petroleum deposits and that's part of the reasons why it is a trouble place.

- A. abundant B. enough C. plentiful D. adequate

答案:A

【例 2】On New Year's Eve, New York City holds an outdoor _____ which attracts a crowd of a million or more people.

- A. affair B. incident C. case D. event

答案:D

(三) 近形异义词

【例 1】It is our _____ policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.

- A. consistent B. continuous C. considerate D. continual

答案:A

【例 2】It is quite necessary for a qualified teacher to have good manners and _____ knowledge.

- A. extensive B. expansive C. intensive D. expensive

答案:A

(四) 同根词辨析

【例 1】The football game comes to you _____ from New York.

- A. lively B. alive C. live D. living

答案:C

【例 2】_____ his sister, Jack is quiet and does not easily make friends with others.

- A. Dislike B. Unlike C. Alike D. Liking

答案:B

(五) 单词辨析

【例 1】The teacher spoke highly of such _____ as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his students.

- A. virtues
- B. features
- C. properties
- D. characteristics

答案:A

【例 2】Professor Taylor's talk has indicated that science has a very strong _____ on the everyday life of non-scientists as well as scientists.

- A. motivation
- B. perspective
- C. impression
- D. impact

答案:D

(六) 固定搭配辨析

【例 1】In the experiment we kept a watchful eye _____ the developments and recorded every detail.

- A. in
- B. at
- C. for
- D. on

答案:D

【例 2】These two areas are similar _____ they both have a high rainfall during this season.

- A. to that
- B. besides that
- C. in that
- D. except that

答案:C

二、词汇应试法宝——七大推导法

只有将词汇的含义和用法联系起来,才能对词汇有准确的把握。编者通过对往年真题的研究,总结出一套词汇答题的推导法。在记忆词汇的基础上,了解做题的技巧,是考生能抓住考题的要点,任何难题都能迎刃而解。

(一) 词义推导法

利用题干中一部分词对另一部分词汇意思的解释。

【例】The manager spoke highly of _____ such as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees.

- A. virtues
- B. features
- C. properties
- D. characteristics

答案:A

(二) 因果推导法

利用题干中的分句之间存在的因果关系,进行选择。

【例】The poetry of Ezra Pound is sometimes difficult to understand because it contains so many _____ references.

- A. obscure
- B. acute
- C. notable
- D. objective

答案:A

(三) 转折推导法

利用题干中存在的转折关系,通过转折词来确定选项,或通过句中词来确定选项中的转折词。

【例】Most nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____.

- A. scarcity
- B. minority
- C. minimum
- D. shortage

答案:B

(四)对比推导法

利用句中的转折词、反义词或对比词来确定选项。

- 【例】Mr. Morgan can be very sad _____, though in public he is extremely cheerful.
- A. by himself B. in person C. in private D. as individual

答案:C

(五)语境推导法

利用题干的上下文来确定选项,主要是通过句意和四个选项的意义来确定正确选项。

- 【例 1】The new appointment of our president _____ from the very beginning of next semester.
- A. takes effect B. takes part C. takes place D. takes turns

答案:A

有时候,某些词会常常出现在同一个语义场中,这就成了我们答题的依据。

- 【例 2】A _____ to this problem is expected to be found before long.
- A. result B. response C. settlement D. solution

答案:D

(六)固定搭配推导法

- 【例 1】It is useful to be able to predict _____ the extent which a price change will affect supply and demand.
- A. from B. with C. to D. for

答案:C

有时,也可以利用动词词组中的介词或副词确定正确选项。

- 【例 2】Having decided to rent a flat, we _____ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.
- A. set about B. set down C. set out D. set up

答案:A

同样,也可以利用动词词组中的动词确定选项,如下例:

- 【例 3】If you _____ the bottle and cigarettes, you'll be much healthier.
- A. take off B. keep off C. get off D. set off

答案:B

(七)常识推导法

有时根据一个常识性知识,就可以解决词汇题。

- 【例】A person's calorie requirements vary _____ his life.
- A. across B. throughout C. over D. within

答案:B

三、词汇题难点剖析

(一)词或词组辨析题

很多对英语学习有抵触情绪的考生发现英语单词和语法规则太多,更为苦恼的是,单词不止一个意思,加上不同的介词或副词等的词构成词组又产生新一连串意思;语法也有许多例外的情形,记住这条又漏了那条,难免“挂一漏万”,因此对英语学习失去了信心。试想,咿呀学语的孩子有没有抱怨单词太多,语法太繁?他们就顺理成章地接受了一门新的语言,并以能效仿和创造为自豪。单词不是孤立的字母堆砌,由核心词加前缀、后缀组合,又衍生出成倍的单词;几个典型的例题例句犹如制冰块的方格,可以让学习者一目了然。

严格说来,英语和汉语分属不同语系,两者之间很难找到对等的词汇。考生在认知单词或词组时仅记住中文意思显然是远远不够的。需要注意三点:①有没有除大纲意义或第一义之外相去甚远的其他意义;②汉语意思雷同的几个单词之间有什么不同用法,搭配关系如何;③词形发生变化,如变为名词、形容词或副词等,词义是否有相应的变化。

1. It does not alter the fact that he was the man _____ for the death of the little girl.
A. accounting B. guilty C. responsible D. obliged

四个选项意义不同,用法也不同。选项 A 意为“会计,结算”,其另一种形容词形式 accountable 表示“负有责任的”,具有一定的法律含义,可与 to(对人)或 for(对事)连用;选项 B 意为“负罪的,有过失的”,一般与 to 或 of 连用;选项 C 意为“对……负责任的”,可与介词 to 或 for 连用;选项 D 为过去分词,常和 to 连用,表示“强迫,迫使”,由题意“这并不能改变一个事实:他就是应对小女孩的死负责的那个人”推知,正确答案为 C。

1. Then the speaker _____ the various factors leading to the present economic crisis.
A. went after B. went into C. went for D. went on

词组“go+副词/介词”的变化形式极多,选项 A 意为“追求,设法得到”,选项 B 意为“谈论,叙述”,选项 C 意为“争取,支持”或“抨击”,选项 D 意为“进行,继续做某事”;题干“接着演讲者导致目前经济危机的多种因素”缺少表示“谈到,说到”一义的谓语动词,故选 B。

1. The relationship between employers and employees has been studied _____.
A. originally B. extremely C. violently D. intensively

四个选项均为副词,修饰动词 study(研究)。选项 A 意为“起初,原来”或“新颖地,独创地”;选项 B 意为“极其地,过分地”,选项 C 意为“猛烈地,强烈地”;选项 D 意为“强化地,集中地”或“深入地,细致地”。题意“雇主和雇员的关系被仔细地研究过”。由此判定正确答案为 D。

(二)连接成分易混题

连接成分有多种形式,凡是能起到呼应上下文,承前启后作用的词或词组我们在此统称为连接成分,包括连接代词、连接副词、连词、复合介词等等。大到文章、段落,小到意群、句子,都有起承转合的规则,出错的考生往往误解了上下文的意思,或者干脆不知道连接成分的含义。一般说来,英语中使用连词的几率比汉语中要大得多;汉语多流水句,一个小句接一个小句,无需连词而显浑然一体之美,如马致远《天净沙·秋思》中的“枯藤老树昏鸦,小桥流水人家,古道西风瘦马。夕阳西下,断肠人在天涯”。区区六个名词词组的罗列,一幅秋日苦旅图跃然纸上,全无堆砌之嫌。英语中则强调逻辑的严整性,多数情况必须使用连接成分,在此我们列举几种常见的连接成分以便记忆。

(1)连接代词(疑问代词):who, whom, whose, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever.

【例】They found what shelter they could and lived on wild plants.

(他们能找到什么地方就在什么地方住,吃的是野菜。)

It's not decided who will chair the meeting.

(还没决定谁当会议主席。)

You should wear whichever dress suits you best.

(你应穿最合身的衣服。)

(2)连接副词(包括关系副词):when, how, why, where, whenever, wherever

【例】Sunday is a holiday, when people do not go to work.

(星期天是假日,这一天人们不上班。)

Why he did it will remain a puzzle for ever.

(他为什么这样做将永远是个谜。)

Tell me how to persuade him not to smoke again.

(告诉我怎样说服他不再抽烟。)

(3)并列连词(联结平行的词、词组或分句):and, but, or, so, therefore, yet, however, nevertheless, for, hence, as well as, both... and, not only... but also, either... or, neither... nor, (and) then, not that... but that.

【例】She has her weaknesses. That however, doesn't mean she is not qualified for the job.
(她有缺点,但这不等于说她不能胜任这项工作。)

The car was old, yet (nevertheless) it was in excellent condition.
(这辆车老了,可运转状态挺好。)

They worked neither for fame nor for personal gains.
(他们工作一不为名二不为利。)

I have read one of his novels as well as a few of his plays.
(我读过他的一本小说和几个剧本。)

(4)从属连词(一般引起从句):after, when, before, as, while, since, until, till, although, though, if, even if, unless, lest (以免),because, than, that whether, so that, as soon as, as long as, in order that, as if, as though, suppose (that), provided(that), in case(that), on condition (that), now that, so... that, such... that, as(so)... as, such... as.

【例】As I was coming home, I met a former schoolmate of mine.
(我回家时碰到一位老同学。)

It would be months before he was fit for work.
(要好几个月他才能适应工作。)

Now that your son is well again, you no longer have anything to worry about.
(你儿子既已痊愈,你就没什么值得烦心的事了。)

She explained again and again lest people should misunderstand her.
(她一再解释惟恐人们会误解。)

There is still much room for improvement in our work, as I see it.
(据我看我们的工作还大有改进余地。)

Provided we draw useful lessons from them, we may turn difficulties to good account.
(只要我们从吸取有益的教训,困难也可以变成好事。)

(5)一部分副词: anyhow, anyway, consequently, besides, moreover, also, too, still, then, this.

一部分词组: on the contrary, on the other hand, in that case 等。

【例】She was a bright and eager student and, consequently, did well in school.
(她聪明好学,因此学习成绩很好。)

We hope the new machine will work faster, thus reducing our costs.
(我们希望新机器工作得更快些,从而降低成本。)

"We won't support you," he says, "on the contrary, we'll fight against you."
(“我们不会支持你的”,他说道,“恰恰相反,我们要反对你”。)

第二章 考博英语词汇同义替换题制胜方略

该题型要求对单句中的一个划有下划线的词进行替换选择,即:从句后所给四项选择中,选出一个最佳替换词来。

一、同义词或近义词的辨别和选择

学习和掌握同义词、近义词不应只靠弄清词义或死记硬背这些词之间词义的差别,而应利用卡片积累这些词的用法和典型例子,根据具体上下文语境及运用场合的异同,体会其间意义的差别。

有些同义词,如 mankind—humanity; ask—interrogate; show—demonstrate; buy—purchase,其词义是接近等值的,只是前者源于英语本族语,后者源于外来语。又如 coach—bus; lift—elevator; petrol—gasoline; callbox—telephone-box 含义等同,只是前者为英国用法,后者为美国用法而已。这类题主要是测试考生对同义词或近义词之间细微差别的掌握情况。同义词或近义词虽然概念相同或相近,但在含义和用法上仍存在差别。例如:

Sample 4

Hardly a week goes by without some advance in technology that would have seemed incredible 50 years ago.

- A. hard to imagine B. hard to believe
C. hard to invent D. hard to understand

Note:

这道题属于近义词辨析题,答案为选项 B. hard to believe(难以置信)。其他选项的意思分别是:A. hard to imagine(难以想象);C. hard to invent(难以发明,创造);D. hard to understand(难以理解)。选项 A 与选项 D 的含义也多少与之相近,具有较强的干扰性。

这类题相对来说比较难,它要求考生不单单掌握每个词的含义,还要从用法、使用场合和词与词的搭配关系上进行分析,最后做出正确的判断。

二、词形相近、意义不同的易混词的辨别和替代

所谓易混词是指所提供的各个选项词形相近,但意义却大相径庭。最常见的、需要或值得辨析的易混形近词,大致如下:

1. assume(假设,设想)— presume(假设,姑且认为), consume(消费,消耗), resume(恢复,继续,重新开始)
2. insist(坚持)— persist(坚持,顶住), consist(由…组成), resist(阻止,抵抗)
3. permit(允许,许可)— admit(承认), submit(交出,屈服), commit(犯…错误,罪行等;对…做出承诺)
4. proceed(进行)— precede(先于…;在…之前), succeed(成功,继承,接着发生), exceed(超过)
5. staff(人员)— stuff(填塞), stiff(硬的,僵直的), shift(提升,转移)
6. relieve(解脱,减轻)— believe(相信), achieve(达到), survive(生存), release(释放,发行)
7. compose(组成,创作)— oppose(反对), impose(强加于), expose(揭发,使曝光)
8. remind(提醒)— remember(记住), remain(依旧,依然是), recall(回顾,回想)
9. attribute(属性)— contribute(奉献于), distribute(分配), tribute(礼物,贡金)
10. respective(各自的,分别的)— respectable(可尊敬的), respectful(尊敬的), respecting(鉴于,关于)
11. subject(课题)— object(目标,对象), inject(打针), reject(抛弃,拒绝)
12. design(设计)— assign(指定,任命), resign(辞职), sign(符号), designate(指定,指派)
13. reform(改革)— inform(通知,使得到信息), transform(转换,使…变成为), perform(表演;执行)
14. tap(开发)— top(最高点), tip(尖头,小费), trap(陷阱)
15. enquire(咨询)— inquire(打听,询问), acquire(习得;获得), require(要求)
16. apply(应用)— supply(供应), reply(回复), imply(暗示)
17. inspect(检查)— expect(期待), respect(尊重), suspect(怀疑)

18. prefer(更喜欢)—infer(推断), refer(参考;指称), offer(提供,奉献)
19. produce(生产)—reduce(减少), reproduce(复制,再生产),introduce(介绍,引进)
20. preserve(保留,保养)—conserve(保存,保守),reserve(保留),deserve(值得)
21. include(包括)—conclude(做结论),exclude(排除)
22. conceive(想出,设想)—perceive(感知),receive(收到),deceive(欺骗)
23. imaginative(富于想像力的)—imaginable(可以想象的),imaginary(想象的,虚构的),imagination(想像力)
24. favorite(心爱的,喜欢的)—favorable(有利的),favorably(有利地),favour(偏爱;赞赏)
25. clash(冲突)—crush(压碎,榨碎),crash(粉碎,坠毁),smash(粉碎;击溃)
26. economical(节约的)—economic(经济的),economy(经济),economics(经济学)
27. release(释放)—relieve(减轻),relate(把…与联系起来),retain(保存,保持)
28. intent(意图)—intention(意图),intensity(强度),intentional(有意的)
29. slip(滑,溜)—slipper(拖鞋),slippery(光滑的),slap(猛地关门;打…一巴掌),snap(突然折断,拍快照),slope(斜坡,坡度)
30. alive(活着的)—live(带电的,活的),living(活着的,现存的),lively(活泼的,有生气的)
31. alone(单独的,单独地)—lonely(孤独的),single(单个的,单身的),long(长的,漫长的),loneliness(孤独;寂寞)
32. lay(把…放到;lie的过去形式)—lie(躺;说谎),lain(lie的过去分词),laid(lay的过去分词),lying(lie的现在分词)
33. pleasure(兴趣,高兴)—treasure(宝贝),leisure(闲暇),measure(量度,措施)
34. fine(精细的,罚金)—refine(精练),define(下定义),confine(局限于)
35. lose(失去)—loose(松的),loosen(使松弛),loss(损失),lost(失去,lose的过去分词)
36. aboard(在船上)—abroad(在国外),board(船板),on board(在船上,在机上),broad(宽广的),broaden(使加宽,拓宽)
37. convict(证明有罪)—convey(传达,传送),convert(把…转换成),convince(使信服)
38. conclude(作结论)—concede(让步),exclude(把…排除在外),conduct(引导,传导),concrete(具体的,混凝土)
39. deprive(剥夺)—despise(瞧不起),divert(把…引开),deceive(欺骗)
40. effect(影响)—affect(影响),infect(使感染),defect(过失,缺点)
41. heap(堆放)—head(头),heal(治好),heave(举起)
42. immediate(马上,立即)—intimate(亲昵的),imitate(模范),initiate(发起,提倡)
43. outlet(出口)—outcome(结局),output(产量,输出),outlook(外观)
44. wear(穿,穿着)—bear(忍受;携带;生育),tear(撕碎,眼泪),hear(听见),gear(齿轮);pear(梨子)
45. amuse(逗乐,使开心)—abuse(滥用),accuse(控告),excuse(谅解)
46. arrange(安排)—appoint(任命,约定),apply(应用),appeal(呼吁),orange(橘子)
47. prescribe(处方,开药)—describe(描写),subscribe(订购,订阅),ascribe(把…归结于)
48. strip(剥夺,一条)—trip(短途旅行),strap(皮带,吊环),steep(陡峭的)
49. shelter(避难,保护)—shatter(使粉碎,使破灭),shepherd(牧羊人),shift(变换,转换),sheer(纯粹的;完全的)
50. except(除了,除外)—excerpt(摘引,选段),expect(期待),exception(除外),exceptional(特别的,特殊的)

Sample 5

This medicine will ensure you a good night's sleep.

A. assure

B. secure

C. reassure

D. insure

Note:

这句话的原意是:这种药将保证使你能得到一个好的睡眠。ensure 意指“保证,确保”,常指确保某事能够做到或阻止其发生,后常接从句。选项 B. secure 的意思是“保证使某人得到某种所求之物”,其含义与 ensure 在此基本相同。assure somebody of something/that clause 的意思是“说服某人相信某种信息是真实可靠的”。选项 D. insure 指“给…保险,确保”,常指为防不测向保险公司付钱投保。

三、常用动词、形容词与名词、介词短语的搭配

考博英语考试所考的英语惯用搭配难度是有限的,重在掌握大纲范围内的各种常用搭配。

四、短语动词主干词与其后跟的副词小品词或介词短语的用法辨析

英语的短语动词(phrasal verbs)有三种基本类型。即:动词+副词(v. + adv.)型,如 look out(注意);动词+介词(v. + prep.)型,如 look after(照料);动词+副词+介词(v. + adv. + prep.)型,如 look forward to(盼望)等。其他一些动词的固定搭配都作为动词短语看待。对考生来说,短语动词是英语中最重要、最难掌握的部分之一,也是考生最感头疼的难点之一。

但这方面的命题难度是有限的,也就是基本不超出《大纲》词汇部分所附的动词词组表所列词汇的范围。英语短语动词中动词与其附加部分凝结为一体,获得一个新的词义,相当于单个动词的含义(当然,也有不少短语动词很难找到与其含义等同的单一形式动词,如 get with=become busy about; pay attention to 开始做;对…注意;live up to=fulfil something expected of someone 对得起某人等。),如:

1. blow up=explode 爆炸;毁掉
2. carry along = convey 传达,传送
3. carry out = realize, implement 实现
4. fill up, take up = occupy 占据,占有
5. give off = emit 发散出
6. go beyond = exceed 超出
7. give up, give in=submit, surrender 屈服,投降
8. hand in= submit 交出
9. hand out=deliver; administer 分发(会议材料等);施加(手段等)
10. rule out = eliminate 清除,排除
11. look into=examine, investigate 考察,调查
12. respond to=answer 回答,回应
13. run over=overflow, exceed 溢出,超过
14. send off=dispatch; dismiss 分发;开除
15. sell out= dispose; betray 处置;背叛
16. set up = establish, complete 建立;完成
17. shape up=evolve, develop 演化;发展
18. take in = absorb; deceive; encompass 吸收;受骗;包括
19. pull down=demolish, degrade 毁掉,拆毁;降格
20. use up = consume 用完,耗尽

在做短语动词词义辨析题的时候,一靠平时对所考短语动词含义的掌握情况,二要靠对句子上下文的整体理解。

为了提高短语动词的运用能力,考生必须多做题,提高语感,并将短语动词与相应单语动词的含义进行比较,以便加深印象。

第三章 词汇练习

Unit 1 (2003 厦门大学)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A Monitor/ TIPP poll last month found that young people and seniors held similar views when asked to _____ the importance of US military action to remove Saddam Hussein from power in the next months.
A. advocate B. foresee C. supervise D. gauge
2. The newspaper reported on the initiative of the organization to establish a private company to professionally _____ prisoners due to be released from prison.
A. habilitate B. rehabilitate C. preclude D. prelude
3. If all the viruses on the planet were to disappear, a global catastrophe would _____, and the natural ecosystems of the earth would collapse in a spectacular crash under burgeoning populations of insects.
A. varnish B. disperse C. contaminate D. ensue
4. The solution was simple: gas the building with a hallucinogen and put the terrorists to sleep before they could _____ the bombs in the building. And it worked.
A. detonate B. dismantle C. demolish D. desert
5. Ms. Rice, with customary class, simply expressed hope that this episode wouldn't _____ the charity in spite of the previous scandals.
A. taint B. enhance C. sprain D. sponsor
6. These examples show that openness and the ability to change brings couples a giant step closer to the marital harmony they _____.
A. request B. negotiate C. crave D. detest
7. First launched in April this year, Net My Singapore also includes efforts that _____ training, development, and the exploration of new technologies based on.
A. obliterate B. sequester C. encompass D. terminate
8. Anxiety is believed to _____ diabetes by raising levels of the stress hormone cortisol which regulates insulin and blood-sugar levels.
A. impede B. exacerbate C. inherit D. facilitate
9. Last week, the Us bishops adopted rules to take priests who _____ minors out of any ministerial activities.
A. administer B. generate C. implicate D. molest
10. There is little reason to believe that the United States will _____ from its stated goal of regime change in Iraq.
A. back down B. blow off C. pop up D. step up
11. Cox Radio, one of the nation's largest radio chains, plans to _____ its ties with independent re-

- cord promoters to distance itself from a payola-like practice that runs rampant in the music business.
- A. consolidate B. tout C. sever D. splash
12. The European Commission issued a _____ decision on Oct. 29 permitting an alliance between United Airlines, Deutsche Lufthansa and Scandinavian Airlines System that allows them to coordinate prices, schedules and routes in the transatlantic market. It turned out to be well received.
- A. automatic B. landmark C. obsolete D. outgrown
13. Now illegal copies of music CDs _____ losses of about \$ 300 million in sales annually and \$ 65 million lost government tax revenue.
- A. conflict B. inflict C. compromise D. defer
14. It is the first of several agreements United States hopes to reach as it attempts to reduce, labor costs by \$ 5.8 billion and _____ bankruptcy.
- A. dispel B. revert C. transfer D. avert
15. The United Nations Security Council established the ICTR in 1995 to try the alleged perpetrators of the 1994 _____ in Rwanda that claimed the lives of more than 800,000 people.
- A. genocide B. immigration C. discrimination D. election
16. If you work for a major corporation, or are contracted at one, sooner or later, you may be called upon to create or maintain an internal website. Here are the _____ of intranets.
- A. ins and outs B. in a pinch C. in a cleft stick D. in a breeze
17. You are exposed to obtrusive ads that _____ seemingly from nowhere even when you are disconnected from the Net, and your personal information gathered and sent off without you being aware of it.
- A. size up B. dwindle away C. conjure up D. pop up
18. As a psychotherapist with many patients in their 20's, I can _____ the fact that not only do most of them not have any health insurance, but they also do not expect it as a condition of living in this country.
- A. attest to B. contribute to C. modify D. interdict
19. If you develop a reputation for being able to keep secrets others will _____ towards you with useful news and gossip.
- A. feel constrained B. feel excluded C. propel D. gravitate
20. Early signs of _____ seen in the herbal medicine study are extremely encouraging and based upon these data, we are now planning a registration program.
- A. faculty B. reception C. deterioration D. efficacy

Unit 1 答案

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. D
15. A 16. A 17. D 18. A 19. D 20. D

Unit 2 (2004 电子科技大学)

Directions: In each item, identify one of the four choices A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence if it substitutes the underlined word or phrase. Mark your choice on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

1. Obviously these are all factors affecting smooth operation, but the underlying problem is still to be identified.
A. operational B. fundamental C. operating D. underneath
2. If you can convince the interviewer of your special qualifications, your chance of being accepted will be greatly enhanced.
A. appreciated B. encouraged C. frustrated D. increased
3. Initially his book did not receive much attention, but two weeks after the critic's review appeared in the newspapers, it climbed to the best sellers' list.
A. At first B. First of all C. At first sight D. From the first
4. Growing economic problems were highlighted by a slowdown in oil output.
A. accounted for B. worked out C. made prominent D. taken for granted
5. The committee reported its findings after a thorough investigation.
A. things that are found B. decisions C. results of an enquiry D. files
6. The critic's assessment of the book is that it is beautifully written.
A. comprehension B. recommendation C. admiration D. judgment
7. The foreign minister would reveal nothing about his recent tour of the Middle East beyond what had already been announced at the press conference.
A. as for B. in addition to C. along with D. in relation to
8. Mr. Dane went through his daughter's essay carefully, to eliminate slang words from it.
A. reduce B. exchanged C. remove D. exhibit
9. A trip to the Antarctic is reasonably safe if you take the necessary precautions.
A. within reason B. rather C. beyond doubt D. doubly
10. With his brows knitted, the doctor contemplated the difficult operation he had to perform.
A. succeeded in B. decided against C. went on with D. thought deeply about
11. I was most favorably struck by the assurance with which the boy answered all my question.
A. insurance B. confidence C. reluctance D. independence
12. The population in last area was growing rapidly. Needless to say, the housing problem there cried out for immediate solution.
A. tried hard to find B. called loudly C. needed very much D. asked earnestly for
13. This exquisite violin was with superb workmanship.
A. rather strange B. pretty cheap C. utterly worthless D. very lovely
14. The emperor turned to alchemy to ensure immortality, but contrary to his wishes, the wrong chemistry shortened his life.
A. good fortune B. quick recovery from his illness C. never-ending life D. everlasting peace
15. Many workers felt that they were victimized by atomation.
A. make to work hard B. replaced C. caused to suffer D. relieved

- 16. How to evaluate the performance of students is still a problem that troubles many professors.
A. examine and judge B. assist in
C. enhance D. account for
- 17. Because alcohol is a solvent, it is a component of many liquid medicines.
A. basic ingredient in making medicines
B. combination of things of different qualities
C. one of the parts that make up a whole
D. substance that helps to cure certain diseases
- 18. The incidence of this disease has been greatly reduced thanks to our health care program.
A. seriousness B. frequency of occurrence
C. mortality D. cure rate
- 19. Since the energy crisis, these big cars have become a real liability. They cost too much to run.
A. lack of reliability B. substitute
C. costly means of transport D. disadvantage
- 20. Mary is by no means learned; nor is she good at any practical trade. The only asset she possesses is her beauty.
A. something valuable B. temptation
C. something pleasing to the eye D. womanly virtue
- 21. Young John showed no consistency when he did excellent work the first part of the year and very poor work after that.
A. state of keeping to the same course of action
B. right qualifications to do a job
C. ability to cope with one's work
D. great amount of accumulated experience
- 22. If the batik's statement agrees with my bank balance, it does not follow indisputably that the balance is correct.
A. indispensably B. unquestionably
C. disreputably D. consequently
- 23. Educational development is bound up with economic progress.
A. in accordance with B. consistent with
C. independent of D. closely related to
- 24. Export of handicraft products is the mainstay of the county's economy.
A. rich resources B. primary concern C. only source D. main support
- 25. The man had a rather shady occupation and made a lot of money within a short period of time.
A. profitable B. comfortable C. honorable D. dishonest
- 26. They are meticulous in work, Well aware a careless mistake will cost the company millions of pounds.
A. rather casual B. pretty slow
C. very careful D. really considerate
- 27. When the pacific War broke out, Edward was drafted by navy and served four full years on a big aircraft carrier.
A. enlisted B. mobilized C. approved D. attracted
- 28. He was interested only in the story and skipped all those passages of landscape description.