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上海交通大学 - 曾甲

英语专业新题型

巅峰突破

8级 词汇巧学速记

本书主编连续多年命中专业8级考试真题

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前言

Preface

为了帮助广大英语专业的考生在新大纲出台之后,能够轻松获得英语专业八级考试的高分,我们特组织编专业教师写了此书。

一、题目:

根据新版教学大纲编写,并收录了历年实考的部分真题。按八级考试的形式,将近千余道例题分为 25 个 Test(分为“入门分析篇”、“学习提高篇”、“考前冲刺篇”等三章),每个 Test 均为 30 道题。

二、解释为该书最显著的特点:

1. 词汇部分:对 A、B、C、D 各项均给出中文释义。较容易的,则略去;对一些较难的、较重要的、或频率出现较高的以及较易混淆的都做了比较,并给出例句。

2. 语法结构:用较为简洁的语言解释,对易混淆或出现率较高的语法做了总结,并给出例句,这样就给考生省去了“查字典,问教师”等不必要的过程。

通过做题,每天 1 个 Test,举一反三,25 天轻松背诵专业八级 6,000 词汇,帮助考生克服了记单词“记得快,忘得更快”的难关。本书所选的例题、译句、解释和例句都是经过反复推敲、实践,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行、专家不吝指正,以便改进。

编者

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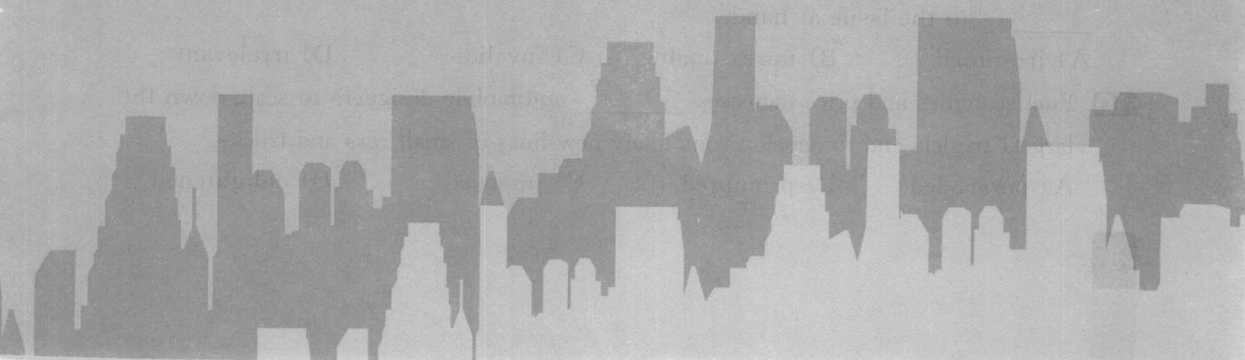
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入门分析篇



Test 1

- 1 An increasing proportion of our population, unable to live without advanced medical _____, will become progressively more reliant on expensive technology.
A) interference B) interruption C) intervention D) interaction
- 2 These causes produced the great change in the country that modernized the _____ of higher education from the mid-1860's to the mid-1880's.
A) branch B) category C) domain D) scope
- 3 Crisis would be the right term to describe the _____ in many animal species.
A) minimization B) restriction C) descent D) decline
- 4 The city is an important railroad _____ and industrial and convention center.
A) conjunction B) network C) junction D) link
- 5 Prof. White, my respected tutor, frequently reminds me to _____ myself of every chance to improve my English.
A) assure B) inform C) avail D) notify
- 6 Researchers discovered that plants infected with a virus give off a gas that _____ disease resistance in neighboring plants.
A) contracts B) activates C) maintains D) prescribes
- 7 Corporations and labor unions have _____ great benefits upon their employees and members as well as upon the general public.
A) conferred B) granted C) flung D) submitted
- 8 The movement of the moon conveniently provided the unit of month, which was _____ from one new moon to the next.
A) measured B) reckoned C) judged D) assessed
- 9 The judge ruled that the evidence was inadmissible on the grounds that it was _____ to the issue at hand.
A) irrational B) unreasonable C) invalid D) irrelevant
- 10 Fuel scarcities and price increases _____ automobile designers to scale down the largest models and to develop completely new lines of small cars and trucks.
A) persuaded B) prompted C) imposed D) enlightened

- 11 The Timber rattlesnake is now on the endangered species list, and is extinct in two eastern states in which it once _____.
 A) thrived B) swelled C) prospered D) flourished
- 12 Whoever formulated the theory of the origin of the universe, it is just _____ and needs proving.
 A) spontaneous B) hypothetical C) intuitive D) empirical
- 13 My favorite radio song is the one I first heard on a thick 1923 Edison disc I _____ at a garage sale.
 A) trifled with B) scraped through C) stumbled upon D) thirsted for
- 14 He is too young to be able to _____ between right and wrong.
 A) discard B) discern C) disperse D) disregard
- 15 It was no _____ that his car was seen near the bank at the time of the robbery.
 A) coincidence B) convention C) certainty D) complication
- 16 One of the responsibilities of the Coast Guard is to make sure that all ships _____ follow traffic rules in busy harbors.
 A) cautiously B) dutifully C) faithfully D) skillfully
- 17 The Eskimo is perhaps one of the most trusting and considerate of all Indians but seems to be _____ the welfare of his animals.
 A) critical about B) indignant at C) indifferent to D) subject to
- 18 The chairman of the board _____ on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.
 A) compelled B) posed C) pressed D) tempted
- 19 However, growth in the fabricated metals industry was able to _____ some of the decline in the iron and steel industry.
 A) overturn B) overtake C) offset D) oppress
- 20 Because of its intimacy, radio is usually more than just a medium; it is _____.
 A) firm B) company C) corporation D) enterprise
- 21 When any non-human organ is transplanted into a person, the body immediately recognized it as _____.
 A) novel B) remote C) distant D) foreign
- 22 It is naive to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with _____.
 A) for long B) in and out C) once for all D) by nature

- 23 Some day, software will translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common second language could _____.
 A) descend B) decline C) deteriorate D) depress
- 24 Equipment not _____ official safety standards has all been removed from the workshop.
 A) conforming to B) consistent with
 C) predominant over D) providing for
- 25 As an industry, biotechnology stands to _____ electronics in dollar volume and perhaps surpass it in social impact by 2020.
 A) contend B) contest C) rival D) strive
- 26 Mr. Smith had an unusual _____: he was first an office clerk, then a sailor, and ended up as a school teacher.
 A) profession B) occupation C) position D) career
- 27 For three quarters of its span on Earth, life evolved almost _____ as micro-organisms.
 A) precisely B) instantly C) initially D) exclusively
- 28 The introduction of gunpowder gradually made the bow and arrow _____, particularly in Western Europe.
 A) obscure B) obsolete C) optional D) overlapping
- 29 Using extremely different decorating schemes in adjoining rooms may result in _____ and lack of unity in style.
 A) conflict B) confrontation C) disturbance D) disharmony
- 30 The future of this company is _____: many of its talented employees are flowing into more profitable net-based businesses.
 A) at odds B) in trouble C) in vain D) at stake

试题答案与精讲

答案

1~5	CCDCC	6~10	BABDB	11~15	ABCBA
16~20	BACCB	21~25	DCBAC	26~30	DDBDD

精讲

1 **C** 我们当中越来越多的人变得越来越离不开昂贵的医疗技术,因为他们若没有先进的医疗条件作辅助就不能生存。

A) **interference**: 干涉,妨碍,打扰

B) **interruption**: 打断,中断,阻碍(interruption of communication: 交通中断)

C) **intervention**: 干预,介入(without the intervention of an interpreter: 没有译员的介入)

D) **interaction**: 相互作用,相互影响

注:interference 和 interruption 多用于贬义。

2 **C** 这些主张给国家带来了很大变化,使 19 世纪 60 年代中期到 80 年代中期的高等教育领域得到现代化发展。

A) **branch**: 分支,(学科的)分科

①branches of knowledge/learning: 各门学科

②branches of government: 政府各部门

B) **category**: 种类,类目,范畴

①category of tax: 税目

②category of ships: (军)舰种

C) **domain**: 领域(domain of higher education: 高等教育领域)

注:表示“领域”还可以用 area, field, realm。

D) **scope**: (活动)范围,余地

①the scope of the law: 法律的范围

②scope of operations: 操作范围

3 **D** 危机是用来描述许多动物种群衰退的恰当表述。

A) **minimization**: 最小化(〈反〉maximization)

B) **restriction**: 限制, 限定, 约束(对……限制, 接介词 on, 如 restriction on water supply: 供水限制)

C) **descent**: 下降, 下倾(指从高处向低处移动或从高位降下来, 〈反〉ascent)

① the descent of mountain: 下山

② the descent of balloon/parachute: 气球/降落伞下降

③ the descent of temperature: 温度下降

D) **decline**: 下降, 衰退, 减少(在哪方面下降接介词 in, 〈反〉increase)

① the decline of one's health: 健康状况下降

② the decline of birthrate: 出生率的下降

③ the decline in the rate of foreign exchange: 外汇率下跌

④ a decline in the standard of living: 生活水平下降

4 **C** 这个城市是重要的铁路枢纽和工业及会议中心。

A) **conjunction**: 联结, 连接(〈近〉combination, union)

① the conjunction of heavy rains and high winds: 狂风暴雨交加

② the conjunction of skill and imagination: 技术与想象力的结合

注: 从构词上看 con-前缀指“together”, 应该出现两种事物才能连接。

B) **network**: 网络系统(〈近〉web system)

① an intelligence net work: 情报网

② communications network: 通讯网

③ the network of blood-vessels: 血管网络 ④ a network of railways: 铁路网

C) **junction**: 接合, 交叉点, 枢纽站(〈近〉juncture, joint)

the junction of two armies/two rivers/two highways: 两支军队会师/两条河流汇合/两条公路交叉点

D) **link**: 环节, 链环(经常用于 link between... and... 结构, 〈近〉tie, bond, connection)

① a link between the past and the future: 过去与未来的联系

② a link between smoking and lung-disease: 吸烟与肺病的联系

③ cultural links: 文化联系

5 **C** 我尊敬的导师怀特教授经常提醒我要利用一切机会提高英语水平。

A) **assure sb. of sth.**: 保证, 使确信(assure oneself that...: 确保, 确实弄清楚)

① I assure you of his honesty and competence. /我向你保证他的诚实和能力。

② Before going to bed, she assured herself that the door was locked. /她确信门锁好后才去睡觉。

B) **inform sb. of sth.**: 告诉某人某事

① Inform the post office of the change of the address. /通知邮局地址的变化。

② Inform him of the facts. /告诉他事实真相。

C) **avail oneself of...**: 利用……

① English is my major; I should avail myself of every opportunity to practice speaking English. /我是主修英语的学生,应当利用一切机会练习说英语。

② I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude to you. /我愿借此机会向你们表示感谢。

D) **notify sb. of sth.**: 通知,宣告,报告

I have been notified of your coming. /我已接到你要来的通知。

6 **B** 研究人员发现,感染上病毒的植物散发出一种气体,这种气体使得周围的植物产生抗病能力。

A) **contract**: 染上……病(<近>be infected with, catch, 虽然宾语常接 disease 一类的词,但句中 disease 是 resistant 的定语,英语中不说 contract resistance)

B) **activate**: 使活动,激活(由形容词 active 派生而来,<近>initiate, stimulate, animate)

be activated by selfish motive: 在自私动机的驱使下

C) **maintain**: 保持,维持,坚持(<近>preserve, uphold, keep)

① maintain discipline: 维持纪律

② maintain one's ground: 坚持自己的立场

D) **prescribe**: 开处方,指示,规定

① prescribe for a disease: 为某疾病开药方

② prescribe medicine to a patient: 给病人开药

7 **A** 公司和工会给予其雇员和会员以及广大公众很多福利待遇。
此题测试近义词 confer 与 grant 的用法。两个词都有“给予,授予”的意思,但用法不同。

A) **confer sth. (up) on sb.** (<近>endow)

① confer an honorary degree (a medal) on sb.: 授予某人荣誉学位(勋章)

② confer benefit (favor, gift) on a person: 给某人好处(恩惠,礼物)

注:confer 还有“磋商”的意思,名词是 conference(座谈会)。

B) **grant** (<近>give, bestow, 要求接双宾语 grant sb. sth. / grant sth. to sb.: 授予某人权利等)

The government will grant land to any one willing to farm it. /政府将土地分给任何愿意耕种的人。

C) **fling** (过去式是 flung): 抛,扔(<近>throw, hurl, toss)

① fling one's money about: 乱花钱

② fling one's clothes about: 把衣服到处乱扔

D) **submit**: 呈送, 提交, 使服从(〈近〉offer, present)

① submit a question to the commission for its consideration: 把问题提交委员会

审议 ② submit oneself to discipline: 遵守纪律 ③ submit a case to the court: 向

法院起诉

8 B 月球的运动自然地提供了月份的单位, 计算方法是 从一个新月到另一个新月即为一个月。

A) **measure**: 测量, 计量(〈近〉scale, gauge, 常用来指使用工具测量尺寸、剂量等)

① The assistant measured off a dress-length from the roll. / 售货员从整匹布中裁下一块衣料。

② Measure out a dose of medicine. / 量出一剂药。

B) **reckon**: (在题句中的含义是) 计算(〈近〉calculate, compute)

① Did you reckon in the cost of taxi? / 你把出租车的费用算进去了吗?

② She can reckon rapidly on the abacus. / 她用算盘算得很快。

C) **judge**: 判断, 评定(用于对司法、运动、艺术等方面的评定和对事物真假、正误、优劣等的判断, 常接 "...judge... by" 或 "judge... between" 或 "judge... from")

① judge between right and wrong: 判断是非

② judge people according to their taste in clothing: 根据穿着品位判断人

D) **assess**: 估价, 评价(〈近〉appraise, evaluate)

They assess his house at 15,000 yuan. / 他们给他的房子估价为 15,000 元。

注: 题干的前半部分已明确提到是月球的运动提供了月份的单位, 月份的单位是按月球的客观运动计算的。

9 D 法官做出证据无效的裁决, 理由是所提供的证据与正在审理的问题无关。

A) **irrational**: 不合理的, 无理性的, 荒谬的(〈反〉rational)

change irrational rules and regulations: 改革不合理的规章制度

B) **unreasonable**: 不讲道理的, 非理智的, 不合理的, 过度的(〈反〉reasonable)

① unreasonable conduct: 无理行为 ② unreasonable demand: 不合理的要求

C) **invalid**: (法律上) 无效的, 无效力的(〈反〉valid)

① an invalid contract: 无效的合同 ② invalid argument: 站不住脚的论点

D) **irrelevant**: 与……无关(〈反〉relevant, 接介词 to)

Your words are irrelevant to the subject. / 你的话不切题。

10 B 燃料的缺乏和价格的提高促使汽车设计者们将车型改小, 开发全新的小型轿车和卡车的生产线。

A) **persuade**: 劝告, 说服, 使相信 (<近> win over, convince)

① persuade sb. to do sth.: 说服某人做某事

② persuade sb. of doing sth.: 使某人相信某事

③ persuade sb. into doing sth.: 劝某人去做某事

④ persuade sb. out of doing sth.: 劝某人放弃做某事

B) **prompt**: 促进, 推动, 激起 (<近> urge, push)

① be prompted by sb. 's example: 受某人榜样作用的带动

② be prompted by instinct: 为本能所驱使

C) **impose**: 把……强加给…… (接介词 on 或 upon; <近> intrude, compel, force)

① Don't try to impose your wishes on us. / 休想把你的意志强加给我们。

② impose oneself upon sb.: 硬缠着某人

D) **enlighten**: 启发, 启蒙, 教导, 使明白 (<近> acquaint, educate; <反> confuse)

Can you enlighten me on this subject? / 关于这个问题你能指点我一下吗?

11 **A** **Timber** 响尾蛇现在已被列为处于濒危状态的物种, 东部的两个州过去有很多, 但现在已经灭绝了。

A) **thrive**: 兴旺, 繁荣 (用于有生命的事物, 指由于条件好而长势好)

The garden seems to thrive on the new fertilizer. / 那座花园使用新型肥料, 花草看起来长得茁壮葱茏。

注: thrive 偶尔也用于无生命的物体 (指有生气), 通过词义的引申, 把无生命看成是有生命的。如: a thriving community (兴旺的社区)。thrive 可用于褒义也可用于贬义。

B) **swell**: 膨胀, 增大, 隆起 *dwell*

① Wood often swells when wet. / 木头浸湿时会膨胀。

② His face began to swell out. / 他的脸肿起来了。

C) **prosper**: 繁荣, 昌盛 (指人或国家蓬勃发展, 并获得预期目的)

① prosper in business: 生意兴隆

② The country is prospering under a strong government. / 该国家在一个强大的政府领导下繁荣昌盛。

D) **flourish**: 茂盛, 繁荣 (用于植物, 指枝繁叶茂, 花蕾多; 也用于比喻某方面发展得称心如意, 一般多用于褒义)

China's science and technology will certainly grow and flourish. / 中国的科学技术一定会兴旺发达起来。

注: thrive, prosper, flourish 均表示“蓬勃发展”。题干说的是曾经有很多响尾蛇, 现在灭绝了, 是指生物, 而不是指植物, 不用 flourish; 也不是指事业, 不能用 pros-

per;swell 的意思就更远了,因此要选 thrive。

12 **B** 不管宇宙起源的理论是谁构想出来的,它都只是一种假设,需要证明。

A) **spontaneous**: 自发的,无意识的(指某种行为不是事先计划或安排好的,而是由于需要突然出现的)

I joined in the spontaneous applause. /我也和大家一起一下子鼓起掌来。

B) **hypothetical**: 假设的,假说的(指只是一种想法,不是事实)。

This is a purely hypothetical. /这是一个纯粹假设的问题。

C) **intuitive**: 直觉的(指对某事有一种感觉,觉得是真的,虽然没有证据来证明)

A positive pregnancy test soon confirmed her intuitive feeling. /化验结果证实了她怀孕的直觉。

D) **empirical**: 凭经验(或观察)的,经验主义的(指以经验为依据的,来自经验的)

That war brings destruction is an empirical fact. /战争具有破坏性,这是一个以经验为依据的事实。

注:题句中 formulate 一词的意思是“构想出”,即在脑子里对某事形成一种系统的想法、计划,正好和“假想的”的含义吻合。

13 **C** 我最喜欢的一首广播歌曲,是从一张 1923 年爱迪生发明的唱盘上听到的,那是我第一次听这首歌,那张唱盘是我偶然在一次闲置货物销售市场上碰到的。

A) **trifle with**: 随便对待,嬉耍

① You shouldn't trifle with your health. /你切不可轻视自己的健康。

② He sat trifling with a pen. /他坐在那儿,手里摆弄着一支钢笔。

B) **scrape through**: 擦过,勉强通过

① Scrape through a narrow opening. /勉强挤过一个狭窄的入口。

② He scraped through the examination. /他考试勉强及格。

C) **stumble upon**: 偶然发现,偶然遇到

① While in the country, she stumbled upon some fine antiques. /她在乡村的时候,偶然发现一些精美的古董。

② Stumble upon an evidence in favor of one's theory. /偶然寻到了有利于自己理论的证据。

D) **thirst for**: 渴望,渴求

thirst for knowledge/independence/vengeance: 渴望知识/独立/复仇

14 **B** 他太小了,不能区分对错。

A) **discard**: 丢弃,抛弃(近)abandon, desert, reject)

The book was discarded as unnecessary. /这本书被视为无用而被抛弃了。

B) **discern**: 辨别,识别,认出(近)detect, make out, perceive, sense, 搭配为:dis-

cern... from... 或 discern between...)

① The child could not even discern between his right hand and his left. /这孩子连左右手都分不清。

② Some people find it difficult to discern blue from green. /有些人觉得难以辨别蓝绿两种颜色。

C) **disperse**: 分散, 驱散, 解散(<近> break up, drive away, scatter, dispel)

① The smoke dispersed into the sky. /黑烟在天空中消散。

② His family members are dispersed throughout the world. /他的家庭成员分散在世界各地。

D) **disregard**: 不管, 不顾(<近> neglect, ignore, pay no attention)

① We totally disregarded the gossip and rumors. /我们对这些流言飞语毫不理会。

② He utterly disregarded my warnings and met with an accident. /他全然不听我的警告, 结果出了事故。

注: 虽然四个选项在词形上相近, 都带有前缀 dis-, 但在意思上大不相同。

15 **A** 抢劫发生时有人看见他的车在银行附近, 这绝不是巧合。

A) **coincidence**: 巧合, 巧事, 一致, 符合(<近> concurrence, agreement)

① Running into my uncle at the races was pure coincidence. /在赛场上碰到我叔叔, 纯粹是巧合。

② The coincidence of smoking and cancer suggests that the disease may be caused by the habit. /抽烟的人容易得癌症, 这说明了这一习惯可能是致病的原因。

B) **convention**: 大会, 常规, 协定(<近> congress, custom, contract)

① The convention was brought to a close with an address by the chairman. /主席发言后大会便结束了。

② Wearing a coat and tie to a good restaurant is an accepted convention. /进入高级饭店要穿外套、戴领带, 这是社会公认的惯例。

③ Under the Geneva Convention: 根据《日内瓦公约》

C) **certainty**: 肯定, 必然, 必然的事

① We can have no certainty of success. /我们对成功没有把握。

② After three days our victory became a certainty. /三天以后, 我们的胜利就成为定局了。

D) **complication**: 复杂, 纠纷, 并发症(<近> intricacy, complexity)

① Further complication would arise. /将会出现更多的复杂情况。