

大学英语易混词辨析手册

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前 言

学海无涯。达到知识的彼岸虽没有捷径可走，却可以采取不同的方法：辛苦劳作，有人到达终点，有人半途而废；搭上顺风车，可以轻松到达终点。因此，学习虽无捷径，但方法确有高低之分。

词汇是每个英文学习者必须突破的瓶颈。很多学习者为了掌握单词，往往随身带一本词汇手册，一有空闲就背几个单词，他们属于辛苦劳作的。问题是他们往往容易只背单词的意思，忽视词与词之间的横向联系；如果不了解词的用法，使用时往往会出错，结果则是事倍功半，英文水平没有很大提高。

基于以上的考虑，加之大学英语四、六级考试中词汇题的比例越来越大，我们编写了《大学英语易混词辨析手册》一书。书中详细辨析了四、六级考纲中的近义词，同时附了大量的四、六级真题和模拟考题，目的在于让读者明了每组词的用法，同时有机会练习，强化记忆。

我们希望本书能成为英文学习的顺风车，帮助大家养成一种学习的习惯，掌握一种学习的方法。

让 John Dryden 的话开启大家学习的兴趣：We first make our habits, then the habits make us.

编 者

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第 1 组: access assess excess

access *n.* 门路, 通路, (使用或观看的) 权利

【用法】通常用于 have access to 短语中。

【真题】There is no ____ to their house from the main road. (02.1)

A) access B) avenue C) exposure D) edge

解释: 选 A。从大路没法到他们的房子。

【真题】The people living in these apartments have free _____ to that swimming pool. (97.1)

A) access B) excess
C) excursion D) recreation

解释: 选 A。住在这些公寓的人可免费使用那个游泳池。

assess *v.* 评估, 估价, 估计

【用法】后接名词或名词性从句。

【考题】Examinations are not the only means of ____ someone's ability.

A) evaluation B) accessing
C) decision D) assessing

解释: 选 D。考试并非评价一个人能力的唯一方式。

excess *n.&a.* 超越 (的), 无节制 (的), 过量 (的)

【用法】用作形容词时一般作定语。

【考题】Because our suitcases were too heavy we had to pay _____ luggage.

A) access B) excess C) assess D) additional

解释: 选 B。因手提箱太沉, 我们只好支付额外的行李费。

【考题】An _____ of enthusiasm is not always a good thing.

A) excessive B) assess C) excess D) access

解释: 选 C。过多的热情并不总是一件好事情。

第 2 组: activate actuate alleviate

activate *vt.* 使活动起来, 开动, 触发

【考题】Treading on any part of the floor will ____ the alarm system.

A) cause B) break C) activate D) actuate

解释: 选 C。踩到地板上的任何一个地方都会触动警报。

【考题】As long as he is present, the atmosphere in our office will be ____.

A) risen B) activated C) conveyed D) densified

解释: 选 B。只要他在场, 我们办公室的气氛就会很活跃。

actuate *v.* 开动, 开启

【用法】常用作被动语态表示 (人) 受鼓励。

【考题】A great statesman is ____ by love of his motherland, not by love of money.

A) activated B) led C) actuated D) alleviated

解释: 选 C。一位伟大的政治家以他对祖国的爱而不是对金钱的爱为动力。

alleviate *vt.* 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、困难等)

【真题】The medicine ____ his pain but did not cure his illness. (02.6)

A) activated B) alleviated C) mediated D) deteriorated

解释: 选 B。这种药缓和了他的疼痛, 但没治愈他的病。

【考题】The director said, "Don't worry your head off. Surely we can ____ the current difficulty."

A) complete B) change C) activate D) alleviate

解释: 选 D。主任说: “别愁成那样。我们定能减少目前的困难。”

第3组: acute cute

acute *a.* 极端的, 剧烈的, 深刻的; 敏锐的, 灵敏的

【用法】可用作定语或表语。表示“敏锐的”时, 一般用作定语。

【真题】Even sensible men do _____ things sometimes. (02.6)

A) abrupt B) absurd C) acute D) apt

解释: 选 B。即使明智的人有时也会做荒唐的事。

【真题】Although most birds have only a negligible sense of smell they have _____ vision. (96.1)

A) vigorous B) exact C) acute D) vivid

解释: 选 C。尽管许多鸟类嗅觉很弱, 但它们的视觉非常敏锐。

【考题】Because of the _____ post-war shortage of construction materials, private buildings were severely restricted.

A) adequate B) mild C) slight D) acute

解释: 选 D。战后因建筑原料极其匮乏, 私人建筑受到了严格控制。

cute *a.* 可爱的, 伶俐的

【用法】可作表语或定语, 一般描述较小的物体或孩子。

【考题】“Bambi” is a typical Walt Disney film with _____ wide-eyed cartoon animals, which has been loved by children all over the world for years.

A) cute B) ugly

C) evil D) dull

解释: 选 A。《班比》是一部典型的迪斯尼动画片, 里面都是长着大眼睛、讨人喜欢的卡通小动物。这部电影多年来深受世界各国孩子们的喜爱。

第4组: adapt adept adopt

adapt *v.* (使) 适应, (使) 适合

【用法】常和介词 to 搭配。

【真题】I suggested he _____ himself to his new conditions. (01.1)

A) adapt B) adopt C) regulate D) suit

解释: 选 A。我建议他调整自己适应新的环境。

【真题】The newcomers found it impossible to _____ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country. (98.1)

A) suit B) adapt C) regulate D) coordinate

解释: 选 B。新到的移民发现他们无法很好地适应这个新国家的气候, 不能在那里安家落户。

adept *a.* 熟练的, 擅长的; 巧妙的

【用法】常和介词 in 或 at 连用。

【考题】He was astonishingly _____ at manipulating computers though he was not a computer major.

A) adopt B) adapt C) adept D) adequate

解释: 选 C。尽管不是计算机专业的, 他操纵计算机熟练得让人惊讶。

adopt *v.* 采取, 采纳; 承继, 收养

【用法】后直接加宾语。表示“承继、收养”时常和 as 连用。

【真题】The old couple decided to _____ a boy and a girl though they had three of their own. (97.6)

A) adapt B) bring C) receive D) adopt

解释: 选 D。尽管自己已经有了三个孩子, 老两口还是决定收养一个男孩和一个女孩。

第 5 组: adherence adhesion

adherence *n.* 坚持, 信奉

【用法】后接介词 to。动词 **adhere** 更为常用。adhere to sth. 坚持..., 遵守...。

【真题】If you want to set up a company, you must ____ with the regulations laid down by the authorities. (99.6)

- A) comply B) adhere
C) confirm D) accord

解释: 选 A。如果你想开公司, 就必须遵守负责部门设的规定。

【真题】Both parties promised to _____ the contract to be signed the following day. (98.6)

- A) keep with B) tangle with
C) adhere to D) devote to

解释: 选 C。两方都许诺要遵守次日将要签定的合同。

adhesion *n.* 粘着, 附着

【用法】主要用于物, 后接介词 of。如 the adhesion of a stamp to an envelope。

【考题】At this stage a resin should be used with a high level of ____.

- A) cohesion B) coherence
C) adhesion D) adherence

解释: 选 C。在这个阶段, 应该使用一种具有高度黏附力的树脂。

第 6 组: affect effect

affect *v.* 影响; 假装

【用法】直接加宾语。表示“假装”时, 含贬义。一般接名词性宾语, 也可接动词不定式。

【考题】The apparently minor incident has greatly ____ every aspect of her life.

- A) effected B) affected C) manipulated D) monitored

解释: 选 B。这件看上去很小的事大大影响了她生活的各个方面。

【考题】Since going away to college, she's ____ a ridiculous upper class accent.

- A) pretended B) effected C) adapted D) affected

解释: 选 D。自从去上大学之后, 她就装出了一副可笑的上流社会的腔调。

effect *n.* 效用 *v.* 使发生, 实现

【用法】常和介词或动词搭配组成常用短语, 如 be in effect, come into effect, take effect 等。做动词时为及物动词, 与 achieve 意义相近。

【真题】The new appointment of our president _____ from the very beginning of next semester. (97.1)

- A) takes effect B) takes part
C) takes place D) takes turns

解释: 选 A。新的校长任职从下学期一开始。

【考题】At the meeting, they tried to ____ a change in our attitude towards the new policy.

- A) affect B) influence C) succeed D) effect

解释: 选 D。在会上, 他们试图改变我们对新政策的态度。

第 7 组: afflict conflict inflict

afflict v. 使苦恼, 折磨

【用法】常用被动语态。be afflicted with 受着…的折磨。

【考题】Hawking is quite optimistic although he has been ____ with the terrible disease for many years.

A) conflicted B) afflicted C) inflicted D) confined

解释: 选 B。多年来, 尽管霍金倍受这种可怕疾病的折磨, 他还是很乐观。

conflict n. 斗争, 冲突, 抵触 v. 和…有矛盾, 不一致

【真题】We have planned an exciting publicity _____ with our advertisers. (03.1)

A) struggle B) campaign C) battle D) conflict

解释: 选 B。我们已经和我们的广告商计划了一场激动人心的广告宣传活动。

【真题】If the world is to remain peaceful the utmost effort must be made by nations to limit local _____. (99.1)

A) collisions B) combats
C) contradictions D) conflicts

解释: 选 D。如果要保持世界和平, 各国必须尽最大的努力限制地区冲突。

inflict v. 使遭受 (损伤、痛苦等), 使承受, 施加

【用法】inflict...on sb. 把…强加给某人。

【考题】Don't ____ your ridiculous ideas on me. I was not born yesterday.

A) afflict B) conflict C) inflict D) compose

解释: 选 C。别把你的荒谬的观点强加给我。我可不是三岁小孩。

第 8 组: aggressive progressive

aggressive a. 攻击性的, 好攻击的

【用法】可用作定语或表语。

【考题】If anyone should criticize him for his wrong doings, he gets all _____ and starts shouting.

A) impressive B) humorous
C) agitating D) aggressive

解释: 选 D。要是有人竟敢批评他做错了事, 他就变得好斗不已, 立刻大喊起来。

【真题】My brother's plans are very _____; he wants to master English, French and Spanish before he is sixteen. (02.1)

A) arbitrary B) aggressive C) ambitious D) abundant

解释: 选 C。我哥哥很有雄心。他打算在十六岁前学会英语、法语和西班牙语。

progressive a. 逐渐的, 渐进的; 进步的, 改革的, 革新的; (语法) 进行时态, 进行体

【考题】There is always a(n) _____ loss of sight for old people.

A) aggressive B) increasive C) intensive D) progressive

解释: 选 D。老年人的视力总是越来越差。

【考题】This is a(n) _____ firm that uses the most modern systems of operation in its business.

A) backward B) advancing C) progressive D) profound

解释: 选 C。这个公司进行改革, 采用最先进的操作系统。

【考题】To show an action is taking place at a specific time or is continuing, _____ tense is always used.

A) progressive B) perfect C) simple D) future

解释: 选 A。表示行为在特定时间正在持续, 用进行时态。

第9组: altar alter

altar *n.* 祭坛

【用法】可数名词。lead (a woman) to the altar 娶(某女), 与(某女)结婚。

【考题】Frank could barely sleep a wink that night as the next day was his wedding date when he could finally lead the woman he loved so dearly for years to the _____.

- A) banquet B) altar
C) party D) picnic

解释: 选 B。弗兰克几乎一夜没有合眼, 因为第二天就是他的婚礼, 他终于可以娶到那个他深爱多年的女孩了。

alter *v.* 改变, 修改

【用法】可做及物或不及物动词。与 change 相比, 这种改动常较为细微。

【真题】The hopes, goals, fears and desires _____ widely between men and women, between the rich and the poor. (00.1)

- A) alter B) shift
C) transfer D) vary

解释: 选 D。男人和女人、富人和穷人的希望、目标、恐惧和愿望有很大差别。

【考题】As something unexpected came up, we had to _____ our plans.

- A) keep B) maintain
C) alter D) stick

解释: 选 C。因为发生了一些未料到的事情, 我们需要修改计划。

第10组: amaze amuse

amaze *v.* 使惊愕, 使吃惊

【用法】使用该词时, 主语常为从句或动词不定式, 因此常常采用形式主语 it。形容词为 amazing, 表示“令人吃惊的”。

【考题】It _____ me to know that one of my high school classmates is now in charge of a big international company.

- A) amuses B) merries C) amazes D) grieves

解释: 选 C。我惊讶地得知我的一个中学同学现在已是跨国公司的主管了。

【考题】It was really _____ to see that these fierce animals could be trained to give us such a wonderful performance.

- A) amusing B) amazing
C) amused D) amazed

解释: 选 B。看见这些凶猛的动物被训练后可以进行如此精彩的表演, 真的让人惊讶不已。

amuse *v.* 逗乐, 使快乐

【考题】Kate is a very interesting girl. She likes telling jokes to _____ others.

- A) amaze B) agitate C) surprise D) amuse

解释: 选 D。凯特是个很有趣的女孩。她喜欢讲笑话逗乐别人。

【真题】The shy girl felt _____ and uncomfortable when she could not answer her teacher's questions. (98.6)

- A) amazed B) awkward
C) curious D) amused

解释: 选 B。答不出老师的问题, 害羞的小女孩感到很难为情。

第 11 组: ambiguous ambitious

ambiguous *a.* 含糊不清的, 不明确的

【真题】Fortune-tellers are good at marking _____ statements such as "Your sorrows will change." (01.6)

A) philosophical B) ambiguous C) literal D) invalid

解释: 选 B。算命的擅长说“你遗憾的事会变的”之类含糊的话。

【真题】His _____ directions confused us; we did not know which of the two roads to take. (99.6)

A) ambiguous B) complicated C) arbitrary D) intricate

解释: 选 A。他含糊的指点让我们迷惑不解。我们不知道两条路中该选哪一条。

【真题】The directions were so _____ that it was impossible to complete the assignment. (98.6)

A) ingenious B) ambitious C) notorious D) ambiguous

解释: 选 D。这些指示太含糊不清, 根本不可能完成任务。

ambitious *a.* 有抱负的, 有雄心的

【用法】名词为 ambition。

【真题】My brother's plans are very _____; he wants to master English, French and Spanish before he is sixteen. (01.6)

A) arbitrary B) aggressive C) ambitious D) abundant

解释: 选 C。我弟弟的计划很是雄心勃勃。他想在十六岁之前掌握英语、法语和西班牙语。

【真题】My sister is quite _____ and plans to get an M.A. degree within one year. (00.1)

A) aggressive B) enthusiastic C) considerate D) ambitious

解释: 选 D。我妹妹雄心勃勃地计划在一年内拿到文学硕士学位。

第 12 组: apt opt

apt *a.* 易于...的, 有...倾向的

【用法】be apt to do sth 易于作某事。

【真题】Even sensible men do _____ things sometimes. (02.6)

A) abrupt B) absurd C) acute D) apt

解释: 选 B。即便是理智的人有时也做些荒唐的事。

【真题】Shoes of this kind are _____ to slip on wet ground. (02.1)

A) feasible B) appropriate C) apt D) fitting

解释: 选 C。这种鞋在湿地面上很滑。

opt *vi.* 做出抉择, 选择

【用法】后常跟介词 between 或 for, 也可用 opt to do sth.。名词为 option。make one's option 做出选择。

【真题】The court considers a financial _____ to be an appropriate way of punishing him. (99.1)

A) option B) duty C) obligation D) penalty

解释: 选 D。法庭认为罚款是惩罚他的合适的方式。

【考题】You can _____ to receive your pension in small regular amounts or in a single lump sum.

A) apt B) opt C) pledge D) revenge

解释: 选 B。你可以选择定期地领少量养老金, 或者是一次性领一大笔。

Have Fun

Professor Laurie of Glasgow put this notice on his door: "Professor Laurie will not meet his classes today." A student, after reading the notice, rubbed out the "c". Later Professor Laurie came along, and entering into the spirit of the joke, rubbed out the "l".

第 13 组: apply comply imply

apply v. 申请; 适用; 应用, 使用, 施加

【用法】表示“申请”时, 常见用法有 apply for sth. (申请…), apply to sb./sth. (和…有关系, 对…有影响) 和 apply to sb. (适用于某人)。表示“应用”时, 为及物动词, 常与 to 介词短语连用。

【考题】We have _____ to a charity organization for a grant for the project and hopefully we can get it.

A) applied B) supplied C) donated D) contributed

解释: 选 A。我们已向一个慈善机构申请一笔项目款, 并很有可能得到它。

【考题】Now that you have learnt the theory about how to manage a plant like this, the problem is how to _____ it to real work.

A) imply B) comply C) apply D) supply

解释: 选 C。既然你已经学了如何管理此类工厂的理论, 那么现在的问题是如何将其运用于实际工作。

comply v. 依从, 服从, 遵守

【用法】及物动词。常与介词 with 搭配使用。

【真题】If you want to set up a company, you must _____ with the regulations laid down by the authorities. (99.6)

A) comply B) confirm C) adhere D) accord

解释: 选 A。如果你想成立一个公司, 就必须遵守当局制定的规章制度。

imply v. 暗示, 暗指, 必然包含

【用法】及物动词。后接名词, 名词短语, 名词从句作宾语。

【考题】It is obvious that dad's silence _____ consent.

A) denies B) implies C) meaning D) showing

解释: 选 B。很明显, 爸爸的沉默表示同意。

第 14 组: arise arouse rise rouse

arise v. 发生, 出现

【用法】及物动词, 过去时和过去分词分别为 arose, arisen。表示起源时常与 from 介词短语搭配。

【真题】A completely new situation will _____ when the examination system comes into existence. (95.6)

A) arise B) rise C) raise D) arouse

解释: 选 A。新考试系统出现后将会产生一种全新的局面。

arouse v. 引起, 激起 (情感)

【用法】作及物动词时, 宾语常为表示情感类的词。

【真题】Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent. (97.1)

A) raised B) aroused C) arose D) rose

解释: 选 D。去年广告费增加了 20%。

【考题】Our suspicion was first _____ when we heard the muffled cry.

A) aroused B) arisen C) raised D) risen

解释: 选 A。我们听到了那声沉闷的叫喊后首次起了疑心。

rise v. 增加, 升起 (过去时和过去分词分别为 rose, risen)

【用法】不及物动词。反义词为 fall。

【真题】Our hopes _____ and fell in the same instant. (01.6)

A) aroused B) arose C) raised D) rose

解释: 选 D。我们的希望在同一时刻升起又破灭了。

rouse v. 弄醒, 使振奋, 使激动

【用法】作及物动词时, 宾语常是个人或群体。

【考题】The speaker attempted to _____ the audience with a cry for action.

A) rouse B) arise C) raise D) rise

解释: 选 A。演讲者试图通过呼吁采取行动来唤醒听众。

第 15 组: ascent accent assent

ascent *n.* 攀登, 上升, 上坡路

【用法】可数或不可数名词, 常与介词 to 或 of 搭配使用。

【考题】We were exhilarated at their successful _____ of Mount Qomolangma.

A) ascend B) ascent C) assent D) accent

解释: 选 B。他们成功攀登珠穆朗玛峰的消息让我们兴奋不已。

accent *n.* 口音, 本地腔调

【考题】You can easily tell where she is from as she speaks with a strong Birmingham _____.

A) dialect B) language
C) ascend D) accent

解释: 选 D。你很容易辨出她来自何处, 因为她带着很重的伯明翰口音。

assent *v.* 同意, 赞同 *n.* 同意, 赞同

【用法】较为正式。作动词时, 常与介词 to 搭配。作名词时, 常与 give, nod 等搭配, 为动宾短语, 后可接 to 介词短语。

【考题】That the manager _____ to my proposal without any hesitation gave me great confidence.

A) accepted B) assented C) ascended D) abided

解释: 选 B。经理毫不犹豫地同意了我的计划, 给了我极大信心。

【考题】I'd appreciate it if you could give your _____ to my request.

A) agreement B) accent C) assent D) assess

解释: 选 C。要是您能同意我的请求, 我将不胜感激。

第 16 组: assume presume

assume *v.* 假定, 假设; 假装, 冒充; 担任, 呈现, 采取

【用法】及物动词, 可接名词或从句作宾语。表示“假定, 假设”时, 常用于 assume sb. to do sth. 结构中。

【真题】I didn't _____ to take a taxi but I had to as I was late. (01.1)

A) assume B) suppose C) mean D) hope

解释: 选 C。我本不想乘出租车, 可因为晚了, 只好如此。

【真题】The Car Club couldn't _____ to meet the demands of all its members. (01.6)

A) ensure B) guarantee C) assume D) confirm

解释: 选 B。该汽车俱乐部不能保证满足所有成员的需要。

【考题】During the investigation, the detectives _____ the identities of local merchants.

A) pretended B) assumed C) presumed D) accepted

解释: 选 B。在调查过程中, 侦探假扮成当地商人。

【考题】The new President is to _____ office on January 1.

A) start B) attend C) assume D) contend

解释: 选 C。新总统将于一月一号就职。

presume *v.* 假定, 推定, 认定

【用法】及物动词, 可后接宾语从句; 后接复合宾语时, 宾语补足语可以是形容词、动词不定式或分词 (常为过去分词)。

【考题】In British law, you are _____ innocent until you are proved guilty.

A) presumed B) assumed C) pronounced D) referred

解释: 选 A。在英国法律中, 除非被证明有罪, 否则你将被认为是清白的。

第 17 组: assure ensure insure

assure v. 保证, 消除疑虑, 担保

【用法】及物动词。指充满信心地告诉某人某事即将发生或为某事做出承诺。宾语后常接 of 短语或从句。

【真题】For a particular reason, he wanted the information to be treated as _____. (01.6)

- A) assured B) reserved C) intimate D) confidential

解释: 选 D。因为某种特定原因, 他希望对此信息保密。

【考题】The mechanic _____ him that he can fix the machine and it won't take too much time.

- A) ensures B) insures C) assures D) pressures

解释: 选 C。机修工向他保证修好这台机器, 且不花太长时间。

ensure v. 担保, 保证

【用法】该词为英式英语, 美式英语中用 insure。指采取措施保证某事情一定发生。作及物动词时, 宾语可为名词、名词短语或从句。

【考题】After the plane crash, the airline is taking further steps to _____ public safety.

- A) assure B) ensure C) assume D) affect

解释: 选 B。空难后, 航空公司采取进一步措施保证安全。

insure v. 同 ensure, 给...保险, 投保

【用法】常用于被动语态。根据意义不同, 常和 against, for, with 等介词搭配使用。

【考题】Passengers are recommended to _____ against possible accidents before they take flights.

- A) insure B) ensure C) assure D) guarantee

解释: 选 A。机场建议旅客登机前投保意外伤害险。

第 18 组: attack attach attract

attack v.&n. 攻击, 进攻, 袭击

【用法】作动词时, 为及物或不及物动词。作名词时为可数或不可数名词, 常与 make/launch/be under 等词搭配使用。

【真题】While crossing the mountain area, all the men carried guns lest they _____ by wild animals. (03.1)

- A) should be attacked B) had been attacked

- C) must be attacked D) would be attacked

解释: 选 A。通过山区时, 所有的人都带枪以防野兽袭击。

attach v. 接上, 附上, 装上, 贴

【用法】及物动词。常和 to 介词短语连用。attach importance to sth 重视...。反义词为 detach (常用 be detached from 搭配)。

【真题】You would be _____ a risk to let your child go to school by himself. (02.6)

- A) omitting B) attaching C) affording D) running

解释: 选 D。让孩子自己去学校会很危险的。

【考题】Modern women _____ great importance to being financially independent in a family.

- A) stick B) glue C) attach D) adhere

解释: 选 C。新时代的女性非常重视在家庭里的经济独立。

attract v. 吸引, 引诱

【用法】及物动词。一般指人、物、地方等因一些好的、正面的性质而吸引别人。名词为 attraction。

【真题】Niagara Falls is a great tourist _____, drawing millions of visitors every year. (00.1)

- A) attention B) attraction C) appointment D) arrangement

解释: 选 B。尼亚加拉瀑布是旅游胜地, 每年吸引数百万的游客。

第 19 组: attempt contempt tempt

attempt *n. & v.* 企图, 试图, 尝试

【用法】用作动词时, 常以名词或动词不定式作宾语; 用作名词时, 习惯搭配有 make an attempt at doing sth. 等短语。

【真题】Shelly had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first _____. (96.6)

A) intention B) attempt C) purpose D) desire

解释: 选 B。雪莉已为生物考试作了充分准备, 她相信一次便可通过考试。

contempt *n.* 轻视, 鄙视, 轻蔑

【用法】常见搭配有: hold sb. in contempt; treat sb. with contempt; show/have/conceal contempt for sb.。

【考题】He said he was not at all bothered by the criticisms as he held most of the critics in _____.

A) attempt B) disregard C) negligence D) contempt

解释: 选 D。他说他丝毫没有因为这些批评所烦恼, 因为他鄙视大部分批评家。

tempt *v.* 引诱, 诱惑

【用法】作及物动词时, 常见搭配有 tempt sb. to do sth. 及 tempt sb. into doing sth.。名词为 temptation。

【真题】Although he was on a diet, the food _____ him enormously. (98.1)

A) inspired B) tempted C) overcame D) encouraged

解释: 选 B。尽管在节食, 这些食品还是给了他很大诱惑。

【真题】He was _____ to steal the money when he saw it lying on the table. (97.1)

A) dragged B) tempted C) elicited D) attracted

解释: 选 B。看见钱在桌上, 他不禁想去偷。

第 20 组: attitude altitude aptitude

attitude *n.* 态度, 看法

【用法】可数或不可数名词。表示“对…的态度”时, 常用介词 to 或 towards。

【考题】The workers were annoyed by the government's indifferent _____ towards the pay cut.

A) altitude B) attitude

C) aptitude D) trend

解释: 选 B。工人们政府对对待减薪的漠然态度非常恼火。

altitude *n.* 海拔高度

【用法】latitude 纬度。

【考题】We are currently flying at a(n) _____ of 15,000 meters.

A) altitude B) attitude

C) latitude D) longitude

解释: 选 A。现在我们正飞行在海拔 15000 米的高空。

aptitude *n.* 天资, 禀赋, 才华

【用法】表示“在什么方面有才华”时, 常和 for 或 at 连用。

【考题】Mozart showed a(n) _____ for music even when he was a young child.

A) tendency B) aptitude

C) gentility D) development

解释: 选 B。莫扎特在很小时就显示出了他的音乐才能。

【考题】The mathematician was very excited as his little daughter began to show a(n) _____ at mathematics.

A) interest B) detest C) aptitude D) option

解释: 选 C。当他的女儿开始显示在数学方面的天资时, 数学家兴奋不已。

第 21 组: attribute contribute distribute

attribute *v.* 归因于, 归属于 *n.* 属性, 特征

【用法】作及物动词, 一般和介词 to 搭配。作名词时, 可数名词, 常与 for, of 等介词短语搭配; 注意重音在第一音节, 与动词不同。

【考题】We _____ our success to being in the right place at the right time.

A) attached B) contributed C) attributed D) enlisted

解释: 选 C。我们将成功归因于天时地利。

【考题】One of the main _____ of this plastic is its ability to bend without breaking.

A) shortcomings B) deficiencies C) attributes D) contributes

解释: 选 C。这种塑料的主要特征之一是可弯曲而不断裂。

contribute *v.* 奉献, 捐献; 导致

【用法】可作为及物或不及物动词, 均可以和 to 搭配。用作及物动词时表示“贡献, 捐献”; 而用作不及物动词时, 与 to 搭配, 意思与 lead to 或 cause 接近。

【真题】Eating too much fat can _____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure. (01.6)

A) contribute to B) attribute to C) attend to D) devote to

解释: 选 A。吃太多脂肪会导致心脏病和高血压。

distribute *v.* 分配, 散发, 分发

【用法】及物动词, 常和 to, between, among, throughout 等介词搭配。

【考题】Look! The test will begin since the teacher is _____ test papers to students.

A) attributing B) distributing C) contributing D) dividing

解释: 选 B。看! 老师在给学生发试卷, 考试就要开始了。

第 22 组: avenue revenue venue

avenue *n.* 林荫道, (城市中的) 大街; 途径, 手段

【真题】There is no _____ to their house from the main road. (01.1)

A) access B) avenue
C) exposure D) edge

解释: 选 A。从大路上没有去他们家的入口。

【考题】The county, which was once very poor, has found out the _____ to prosperity.

A) avenue B) revenue
C) route D) path

解释: 选 A。这个一度很贫困的国家已经找到了致富的途径。

revenue *n.* (国家的) 岁入; 税收

【用法】defraud the revenue 逃税; revenue stamp 印花税票。

【真题】The town planning commission said that their financial outlook for the next year was optimistic. They expected increased tax _____. (99.1)

A) efficiency B) revenues
C) privileges D) validity

解释: 选 B。该镇的计划委员会说他们来年的经济前景还是很乐观的。他们预计税收会有所增长。

venue *n.* 举办地点; 集合地点, 聚会地点

【考题】The hotel, _____ of this week's talks, is packed out.

A) avenue B) revenue
C) venue D) spot

解释: 选 C。这家作为这周论坛举办地的饭店全住满了。

第 23 组: avert divert

avert v. 防止, 避免; 转移 (目光、思想等)

【用法】表示“转移”时, 通常跟介词 from 搭配。

【考题】An accident was _____ by his quick thinking.

A) stopped B) prospected C) averted D) deferred

解释: 选 C。他反应快, 避免了一起事故。

【考题】She _____ her gaze from the terrible sight.

A) differed B) retreated
C) averted D) transmitted

解释: 选 C。她看到这个可怕的场面, 赶快转移了目光。

divert v. 使 (人) 分心, 转移 (对某事物的注意力等)

【真题】When the farmers visited the city the first time, they were _____ by its complicated traffic system. (01.6)

A) precludes B) bewildered C) diverted D) expires

解释: 选 B。农夫们第一次来到这个城市时, 它那复杂的交通体系让他们很困惑。

【真题】Many tourists were _____ by the city's complicated traffic system. (98.6)

A) degraded B) bewildered C) evoked D) diverted

解释: 选 B。很多游客都被该市复杂的交通体系弄得糊里糊涂。

【考题】The outbreak of fighting in the North has _____ public attention away from other national problems.

A) changed B) diverted
C) eroded D) affected

解释: 选 B。北部爆发的战斗将公众的注意力从其他的国家问题上转移过来。

第 24 组: award reward

award v. 授予, 给予 n. 奖, 奖金, 奖品

【用法】及物动词。指官方等因某人的突出贡献而决定颁发的奖金或奖品。后接单宾语或双宾语, 双宾语形式可用介词 to 改写。作可数名词。注意一些常见搭配, 如诺贝尔奖是 Nobel Prize, 而格莱美奖为 Academy Award。

【考题】The university _____ Bergin a \$5,000 scholarship for his achievements in study.

A) rewarded B) endowed C) awarded D) bequeathed

解释: 选 C。学校因柏金学习优秀授予他 5000 美元奖学金。

【考题】Who do you think should win the Academy _____ for the Best Actress this year?

A) Award B) Prize C) Reward D) Honor

解释: 选 A。你认为谁会获得今年的格莱美最佳女演员奖?

reward v. 酬谢, 报答 n. 奖赏, 奖品

【用法】表示“为…酬谢 / 报答”时, 介词用 for。表示“以…酬谢 / 报答”时, 介词用 with。作名词时, 常用于 as a reward for, in reward for 短语中。

【考题】All his hard work was _____ when his book became the best seller of that year.

A) awarded B) rewarded C) appreciated D) deserved

解释: 选 B。他的书成为了当年的最畅销图书, 这使他所有的辛勤劳动都有了回报。

【考题】She got a share of the profits in _____ for her original idea.

A) case B) reward C) compensation D) award

解释: 选 B。她因新颖的想法获得了一份利润。