

# 红宝书

考研英语词汇 (必考词+基础词+超纲词)

## 练习题及答案详解

### 必考词

#### 第一节

(Unit 1——Unit 7; 第 1 页——49 页)

#### 练习一: 词汇与搭配

1. Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and abide \_\_\_\_\_ the same federal laws.
2. Apart from blue eyes, blonde hair is also characteristic \_\_\_\_\_ Swedish people.
3. A bridge can be defined \_\_\_\_\_ a structure getting over an obstacle, such as a river, a road or railways.
4. Prejudice sometimes hampered a person \_\_\_\_\_ doing the right thing.
5. People who walk on the grass are liable \_\_\_\_\_ a fine of \$ 5.
6. You can take the books with you and read them \_\_\_\_\_ your leisure.

7. He was running\_\_\_\_\_the pace he had learnt from the natives.
8. To protect his new invention, he took out a patent\_\_\_\_\_it.
9. I could scarcely keep pace\_\_\_\_\_the new discoveries in biology.
10. When I was about twelve, I suddenly developed a great passion\_\_\_\_\_writing poetry.
11. She was so unhappy that she was \_\_\_\_\_ the verge of committing suicide.
12. Monica was urgent \_\_\_\_\_ me for further particulars.
13. Try our delicious three-course meal, offering you superb value \_\_\_\_\_ money.
14. Susan put a value of a thousand dollars \_\_\_\_\_ the necklace.

## 练习二: 词汇辨析

1. Their \_\_\_\_ request is refused.  
[A] abrupt  
[B] absurd  
[C] acute  
[D] apt
2. He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] future  
[B] possibility  
[C] ability  
[D] opportunity
3. The \_\_\_\_ of the speech contest is made up of four professors and a famous broadcaster.  
[A] committee  
[B] board  
[C] panel  
[D] leadership

4. We have \_\_\_\_ the system of exploitation of man by man.  
[A] cancelled  
[B] abolished  
[C] refused  
[D] rejected
5. A child has \_\_\_\_ trust in its mother.  
[A] complete  
[B] perfect  
[C] absolute  
[D] thorough
6. The storage vessel has a \_\_\_\_ of 10,000 liters.  
[A] capacity  
[B] capability  
[C] ability  
[D] faculty
7. I sometimes have \_\_\_\_ to visit Birmingham on business.  
[A] opportunity  
[B] occasion  
[C] chance  
[D] possibility
8. That sound doesn't \_\_\_\_ in his language so it's difficult for him to pronounce.  
[A] happen  
[B] take place  
[C] occur  
[D] run
9. Getting up is an everyday \_\_\_\_.  
[A] happening  
[B] occurrence  
[C] incident  
[D] event
10. Because of financial difficulties, the project was \_\_\_\_.  
[A] abandoned  
[B] deserted  
[C] discarded  
[D] excluded

11. All the streets were \_\_\_\_\_ with flags to welcome the Chinese delegation.  
[A] furnished  
[B] decorated  
[C] supplied  
[D] ornamented
12. The English language is the result of the fusion of many different \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] particles  
[B] ingredients  
[C] elements  
[D] principles
13. Although this child is only sixteen years old, he is so \_\_\_\_\_ that he has one hundred dollars.  
[A] thrifty  
[B] economical  
[C] financial  
[D] economic
14. Beside him sat a rich lady \_\_\_\_\_ with jewels.  
[A] glittering  
[B] flickering  
[C] flashing  
[D] glistening
15. I caught a \_\_\_\_\_ of the car before it disappeared around the bend.  
[A] glance  
[B] glimpse  
[C] glare  
[D] stare
16. The TOEFL is divided into three \_\_\_\_\_, namely, listening, structure and reading.  
[A] sections  
[B] fragments  
[C] fractions  
[D] portions
17. She worked hard at her task before she felt sure that the results would \_\_\_\_\_ her long effort.  
[A] justify  
[B] testify  
[C] rectify  
[D] verify

18. The crowd suddenly burst into \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] laugh
  - [B] laughters
  - [C] laughing
  - [D] laughter
19. I had to stand in a \_\_\_\_\_ for hours to get tickets for the film.
- [A] row
  - [B] procession
  - [C] tail
  - [D] queue
20. Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes.
- [A] considering
  - [B] ignoring
  - [C] highlighting
  - [D] discarding
21. I should think it over before I \_\_\_\_\_ on such a hazardous project.
- [A] commence
  - [B] start
  - [C] begin
  - [D] embark
22. That problem is beyond the \_\_\_\_\_ of this article, so I'll not discuss it here.
- [A] scale
  - [B] extent
  - [C] scope
  - [D] range
23. The concert \_\_\_\_\_ with a solo by the leading tenor.
- [A] finished
  - [B] terminated
  - [C] ceased
  - [D] stopped
24. He is the only person who can \_\_\_\_\_ in this case, because the other witnesses were killed mysteriously.
- [A] testify
  - [B] charge
  - [C] accuse
  - [D] rectify

25. He thought I was lying. \_\_\_\_\_ I was telling the truth.  
[A] wherever  
[B] whereby  
[C] whereas  
[D] whereupon
26. In the advanced course students must take performance tests at monthly \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] gaps  
[B] intervals  
[C] length  
[D] distance
27. The neighborhood boys like to play basketball on that\_\_\_\_\_ lot.  
[A] vague  
[B] vacant  
[C] vain  
[D] valid

### 练习三: 英语知识运用

1. Estimates \_\_\_\_ anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. Although the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is increasing, one of the federal government's studies predicts that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

- [A] cover  
[B] change  
[C] range  
[D] differ

2. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the admission of some kind of organization with a supportive adult \_\_\_\_\_ visible in the background.

- [A] particularly  
[B] barely  
[C] definitely  
[D] rarely

3. The canal must be wide enough to permit two of the largest boats using it to pass each other easily. It must be deep enough to leave about two feet of water \_\_\_\_\_ the keel of the largest boat using the canal. When the planet Mars was first observed through a telescope, people saw that the round disk of the planet was criss-crossed by a few of strange blue-green lines.

- [A] down
- [B] below
- [C] beneath
- [D] off

4. The key to the industrialization of space is the U.S. space shuttle. With it, t astronauts will acquire a workhouse vehicle \_\_\_\_\_ of flying into space and returning many times. Powered by reusable rockets that can lift a load of 65,000 pounds, the shuttle will carry devices for scientific inquiry, as well as a variety of military hardware.

- [A] capable
- [B] suitable
- [C] efficient
- [D] fi

5. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as institutional. With display becoming sharper and storage \_\_\_\_\_ increasing.

- [A] ability
- [B] capability
- [C] capacity
- [D] faculty

6. Though the ideal cure for noise is to stop it at its source, this may in many \_\_\_\_\_ be impossible. The next remedy is to absorb it on its way to the ear. Domestic noises may by controlled by forethought and courtesy and industrial noises by good planning and technical improvement.

- [A] cases
- [B] conditions
- [C] presentations
- [D] circumstances

7. In trying to accumulate knowledge about the universe and to find common factors which underline and account for the facts that he knows, the scientist often chooses the method of the "controlled experiment." If he wants to find out the effect of light \_\_\_\_\_ growing plants, he takes many plants, as alike as possible.

- [A] on
- [B] of
- [C] by
- [D] to

8. For example in the desert areas of the southwestern United States, the Indians cooked their food by beating it on a flat stone in the hot sun. They cooked pieces of meat and thin cakes of corn meal in this \_\_\_\_\_. We can surmise that the earliest kitchen utensil was a stick to which a piece of meat could be attached and held over a fire.

- [A] zone
- [B] sector
- [C] method
- [D] fashion

9. The method works best cases where total deafness is due to malfunctioning of the ear's sensory cells. There must be sufficient functioning nerve fibers available to transmit the message to the brain; \_\_\_\_\_, there are generally no more than 10 percent remaining in most cases, since they tend to atrophy with disuse.

- [A] fortunately
- [B] spontaneously
- [C] basically
- [D] unfortunately

10. Another way to divide the study of geography is to distinguish between physical geography and cultural geography. The former focuses on the natural world; the \_\_\_\_\_ starts with human beings and studies how human beings and their environment act upon each other.

- [A] second
- [B] next
- [C] later
- [D] latter



11. But more significantly, it will\_\_\_\_\_ materials and machines into space for industrial purposes unimagined two decades ago when “sputik” (artificial satellite) was added to the vocabulary. In short, the ultimate importance of the shuttle lies in its promise as an economic tool.

- [A] supply
- [B] introduce
- [C] deliver
- [D] transfer

12. We live in a materialistic society and are trained from our earliest years to be acquisitive(贪婪的). Our possessions, “mine” and “yours”, are clearly\_\_\_\_\_from early childhood. When we grow older enough to earn a living, it does not surprise us to discover that success is measured in terms of the money we earn.

- [A] signed
- [B] noted
- [C] impressed
- [D] labeled

13. What makes the space shuttle \_\_\_\_\_is that it takes off like a rocket but lands like an airplane. Thus, when it has accomplished its mission, it can be ready for another trip in about two weeks.

- [A] exceptional
- [B] strange
- [C] unique
- [D] rare

14. Although there are disagreements over the definition of revolution, there is a standard view that revolutions are successful social movements on a much grander\_\_\_\_\_. That is, involving more people and much more social change. Although social movements like the U. S. Civil Rights Movement may be working to enact some law or produce some reform in the society, revolutions like the Chinese Revolution are aimed at major social change.

- [A] level
- [B] scale
- [C] degree
- [D] range

15. Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another,\_\_\_\_\_others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers.

- [A] when
- [B] since
- [C] for
- [D] whereas

16. Americans choose pasta, fruit, and vegetables, which supply them with carbohydrates, to give them strength for physical activities. For romantic dinners, however Americans choose shrimp and lobster. Americans' awareness of nutrition, along with their changing tastes and needs, leads them to consume a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of foods.

- [A] sort
- [B] variety
- [C] kind
- [D] variation

17. Wealth, in this sense is not money, for we do not live on money but on things that money can buy: "goods" such as food and clothing, and "services" such as transport and entertainment. A country's capacity to \_\_\_\_\_ wealth is influenced by many factors, most of which have an effect on one another. Wealth is dependent to a great extent upon a country's natural resources.

- [A] control
- [B] assemble
- [C] yield
- [D] benefit

#### 练习四：语法与词汇

1. \_\_\_\_\_ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not high at all.
  - A. When compared
  - B. Compare
  - C. While comparing
  - D. Comparing
2. A new technique \_\_\_\_\_, the yields as a whole increased by 20 percent.
  - A. working out
  - B. having worked out
  - C. having been worked out
  - D. to have been worked out

3. We desire that the tour leader \_\_\_\_\_ us immediately of any change in plans.
- A. inform
  - B. informs
  - C. informed
  - D. has informed
4. Having no money but \_\_\_\_\_ to know, he simply said he would go without dinner.
- A. not to want anyone
  - B. not wanting anyone
  - C. wanted no one
  - D. to want no one
5. Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I \_\_\_\_\_ your advice.
- A. follow
  - B. had followed
  - C. would follow
  - D. have followed
6. The vacuum tube, invented near the beginning of our century, gave us the use of radio waves, an energy source never before \_\_\_\_\_, and later opened the road for television.
- A. was captured
  - B. captured
  - C. capturing
  - D. has been captured
7. Before the Spring Festival, the leaders of the village made house-to-house survey, \_\_\_\_\_ in each family about their needs and problems.
- A. to inquire
  - B. to be inquiring
  - C. inquiring
  - D. inquired

8. \_\_\_\_\_Adam Smith's" The Wealth of Nations" that Jim Green was fascinated by economic theory.
- A. After reading
  - B. It was reading
  - C. It was after reading
  - D. Having read
9. Humble \_\_\_\_\_it may be, there is no place like home.
- A. although
  - B. as
  - C. how
  - D. that
10. Prof. Lee's book will show you \_\_\_\_\_can be used in other contexts.
- A. that you have observed
  - B. that how you have observed
  - C. how that you have observed
  - D. how what you have observed
11. How many of us\_\_\_\_\_, say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the discussion?
- A. attended
  - B. attending
  - C. to attend
  - D. have attended

## 答案及详解

### 练习一

1. abide 与 by 搭配表示“遵守”。句意: 加利福尼亚人和新英格兰人说同样的语言, 遵守同样的联邦法律。
2. characteristic of “是……的特点; 是……特有的”。
3. define...as 表示“把……定义为”, 为固定搭配。句意: 桥可被定义为跨越于河流、道路或铁路等之上的建筑物。
4. hamper sb. from + n. (doing) 妨碍某人做某事。句意: 偏见有时妨碍一个人做正确的事。
5. be liable to (=be subject to) “易于……的, 应受(罚)的”。
6. at one's leisure “在……有空的时候”。注意区别: at leisure (作表语) “闲着”; (作状语) “从容地”。
7. at the pace “以那种速度”, 介词 at 常用以表示速度、比率、价格等。
8. take out a patent on sth. 取得一项……的专利。另外 hold a patent on 对……拥有专项权利。句意: 为了保护他的发明, 他申请了专利。
9. keep pace with (= go forward at the same rate as) “跟……齐步前进”。
10. passion for (=strong feeling or enthusiasm) “对……的热爱, 热情”。
11. on the verge of “某事即将发生, 接近于, 濒临”。
12. be urgent with sb. for sth. 急切向某人要某物。
13. value for money 表示“货真价实”, 为固定搭配。

14. put a value...on “对……的估价”，为固定搭配。value 是指所估计东西的价值或价格。句意：苏珊对这串项链估价为 1000 美元。

## 练习二

1. 句意：他们的荒谬要求被拒绝了！根据句意，应该选择一个 **sensible**（明智的）反义词，因此，**absurd**（荒唐的，荒谬的，愚蠢的）正合要求。[A] **abrupt** “(举止言谈等)唐突的，鲁莽的；突然的”，[C] **acute** “尖锐的，敏感的；剧烈的；严重的”，[D] **apt** “恰当的，适当的，聪明的”。
2. 句意：他很快就得到了提升，因为他的上司们意识到他是一个很有才能的人。**future** 首先是不与 **considerable**（大量的）搭配，其次，一个有前途的人可译为 **a man with a future**。**possibility**（可能性）不能跟在 **of** 后面修饰人，但可以说：**He has future possibilities**。他大有前途。**opportunity**（机会）也不跟在 **of** 后面作后置定语修饰人。只有 **ability** 可以这样用。
3. **panel** 通常是负有专门使命的小组，用于本句最准确。[A] **committee** 是指一批人中推选出的管理委员会；[B] **board** 多指有控制权的人组成的委员会，如：**the board of directors**；[D] **leadership** 是抽象的领导集团。
4. 句意：我们已经废除了人剥削人的制度。[B] **abolish** 和 [A] **cancel** 都有“取消”的意思：**abolish** 强调废除，如制度、做法、风俗等；**cancel** 多指取消已安排或决定的计划、会议等，如：**The meeting has been cancelled**。[C] **refuse** “拒绝（请求或提供）”，如：**refuse an invitation, refuse a gift**；[D] **reject** 与 **refuse** 意思一样，但语气更强。
5. **absolute** 指事物完全，不掺杂别的成分，绝对真实，只做定语，语义很强；[A] **complete** 着重强调事物各部分都齐备无缺；[B] **perfect** 指人或事完美无缺，一般作褒义，如作贬义时，指事物完全不好；[D] **thorough** 指各个方面都很完美或完善，尽善尽美。
6. **capacity** 指生产能力或容纳能力。[B] **capability** 用于人指智力方面的潜在能力，用于物指可能性或适应性；[C] **ability** 指人可通过学习来获得做好事的能力；[D] **faculty** 指人在某方面的特殊能力。
7. **occasion** “时机，机会”，含有原因的意思，符合句意。[A] **opportunity** “良机，机会”，指某一特定时机，有利于做某事以实现某种抱负与愿望等；[C]

- chance“机会, 运气”, 指无法解释的天意或命运所安排的时机, 强调偶然性; [D] possibility“可能(性), 可能的事”。
8. occur 除“发生”的意义外, 还有“存在, 出现”的意思, 相当于英语中的 *exist, be found*, 这个词义是 *happen* 和 *take place* 所没有的。如果指“发生”, 这几个词有如下区别: [A] *happen* 指事先无计划、偶然地发生; [B] *take place* 常指事先安排、计划的事情; [C] *occur* 指发生时, 有计划无计划都行。
9. occurrence 可指意外或计划中发生的事件、事情, 也可指普通家庭中的事情。[A] *happening* 往往指偶然或未能预见而发生的事件、事情; [C] *incident* 常指附随于重要事件的小事件或不太重要的事; [D] *event* 尤其指重大事件、事情。
10. abandon 指因外界压力 and 影响而放弃自己负有责任或感兴趣的东西。放弃一个项目, 通常用 *abandon*, 亦可用词组 *give up*; [C] *discard* 往往是抛弃一样具体的东西, 如废纸等; [B] *desert* 表示抛弃自己的天职或应尽的义务, 通过离开的方式而抛弃, 也就是说, 不是把物扔掉, 而是人走掉; [D] *exclude*“排除”。
11. decorate“装饰、布置(目的在于美化或庆祝)”。句意: 所有的街道都是悬旗欢迎中国代表团。[D] *ornament* 也有“装饰”的意思, 但常指增添某物以增加原物之美。
12. element 表示“成分”, 通常指一个整体中基本的、不可缺少的或内在固有的成分。它所强调的常常是一个复杂的整体中简单的或者基本的成分。[B] *ingredient* 虽也表示“成分”, 但主要指混合在某个整体中, 没有发生变化的物质, 也指在一个有机整体中那些熔融和改变了形态的部分。
13. thrifty“节俭的, 节约的”, 只强调人在其花费上节俭。[B] *economical* 则强调精明的管理, 充分利用钱、物等而无浪费, 用法比 *thrifty* 更广。
14. glitter“闪烁、闪光”, 如珠宝、钻石等发出的闪闪冷光。[D] *glisten*“闪光”, 尤指泪珠、汗珠、露珠等发出的闪光; [B] *flicker*“(光)闪烁, 忽隐忽现, 摇曳”; (引申义)“希望”闪现; [C] *flash*“(尤指强光)闪光”, 如闪电, 汽车灯的闪光, 也可指星光或远处灯塔的闪光。
15. [A] *glance* 与[B] *glimpse* 的区别正类同于 *look* 与 *see* (名词 *sight*); *glance* 指有意识的“一瞥”; *glimpse* 指无意识“瞥见”。[D] *stare* 与[C] *glare* 的区别:

stare 表示“睁大眼睛看”; glare=stare angrily。

16. section 指通过或似乎通过切割或分离而形成的部分, 如指书、文章或城市等的某一部分。句意: 托福试题分为三部分, 即听力、结构及阅读。[B] fragment“碎片, 碎块”, 指经过破碎而与整体分离的部分, 指随便的一点点、一小片, 特别是残屑碎片中的一小片; [C] fraction“小部分, 碎片”, 亦指经过破碎而与整体分离的部分, 常表示可略去不计的微不足道的部分; [D] portion“一部分, 一份”, 指在某物中所占的份额, 比例。
17. justify“表明或证明(某人/某事)是正当的, 有理的或公正的”。句中 justify her long effort 意为证明她的长期努力是对的。[B] testify“作证”; [C] rectify“纠正, 校正”; [D] verify“证明, 证实”。
18. laugh 是可数名词, laughter 是不可数名词。另外, burst into + n.=burst out doing: burst into laughter=burst out laughing。
19. queue 通常指人、车辆等排队等候的意思。句意: 为了买票看这部电影, 我不得不排队等上几个小时。[A] row“排, 行”, 指人或物有规则地排列着; [B] procession“队伍, 行列”。
20. 前半句 Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families 和后半句 children from wealthy homes also commit crimes 有对比关系, 因此要选与 focus 相反的词语, ignoring 最贴切, 故选 [B]。
21. embark“着手; 从事”, 常与 on (upon)连用。句意: 在从事这项危险工程之前, 我得考虑考虑。[C] begin, [B] start 和[A] commence 都与“开始”之意。begin 为一般用语, commence 正式用语, 指某一正式行动之开始。start 则着重于做某件事的第一步, 三词都可跟不定式和动名词。
22. scope 指在某一范围内的回旋余地, 即本句所用的, 某一题目所涉及的范围。[A] scale 指规模之大小; [B] extent 指能延伸到的范围、程度; [D] range 指在某个限度之内的范围。
23. terminate 用法较为正式。[A] finish “结束, 完毕, 完成”, 用 finish with 时主语应为 sb., 如: He didn't finish in time. [C] cease “结束, 停止”, 一般强调某种状态、条件或存在的暂时中断、停止, 如: My joys will never cease. [D] stop “使停止, 把……停下来”, 指运动、行为或进展的暂时中断, 停止, 如:



Stop the bus. I want to get off.

24. 句意: 他是这个案子中唯一可以作证的人, 因为其他的目击证人都被神秘杀害了。testify 意为“作证, 证明”, 符合题意。[B] charge 指“指控”, [C] accuse 意为“控告, 指探”。[D] rectify 意为“纠正, 改正”。
25. whereas “而, 然而”, 相当于 but on the contrary。[A] wherever “不管……在哪里”, 相当于 no matter where, 如: Wherever he goes, I'll go and I don't care what happens. [B] whereby “靠那个, 借以”, 副词, 相当于 by which, 如: This is a way whereby you can learn quickly. [D] whereupon “因此; 于是; 随之”, 相当于 at or after which time, 如: He stopped speaking, whereupon I left the room.
26. 句意: 考生们学习高级课程必须每隔一个月参加一次考核学习情况的测试。[A] gap “缺口, 隔阂; 间隔”, 可与 at 连用, 如: generation gap 代沟; the gap between the rich and the poor countries 穷国与富国之间的差距; [C] length “长度”, at length “详尽地”, 如: He told us at length about his work and life. 他详尽地向我们谈了他的工作和生活情况。[D] distance 意为“距离”, at a distance 意为“在一定距离外”, 如: The picture looks better at a distance. 离开一点, 这幅画更好看。
27. 句意: 附近的男孩子们喜欢在那块空地上打篮球。[A] vague 意为“模糊不清的, 不明确的”, [C] vain 指“徒然的; 虚荣的”, [D] valid 指“正当的, 有效的”。这三个词都不合题意, 只有 vacant 是“空着的, 无人的”意思, a vacant lot 就是“空地”。

### 练习三

1. 本句意思是“估计数字的范围大约从60万到300万之间”, 而 range from...to... 这一句型正是表示“在...范围之内变化”的意思, 故本题选[C]。[A] cover 虽然有“包含”之意, 但 cover 表示“覆盖”的面积, 大小, 不表示范围, 故排除。[D] differ 主要强调不同, 而本句并未强调不同, 只是强调范围, 故选择 range。
2. [A] particularly 意为“特别, 尤其; 详细地, 细致地”; [B] barely 意为“almost not ;hardly” (几乎没有); [C] definitely 意为“明确地, 肯定地; 限定地”; [D] rarely 意为“not often” (很少, 难得), 是频度副词, 只能修饰动词或具有动作意味的形容词, 如 present, angry, late 等, 不修饰后缀为-ble 的表状态

- 的形容词, 本题的关键是 **in the background**。既然是幕后, 就不会在前台露出, 所以选 **barely** 一词。
3. **beneath**“在……以下(表示位置)”。[A] **down** 表示方向; [B] **below** 用于抽象概念; [D] **off** 则表示距离, 不明指高低。
  4. **capable of doing** 是固定搭配, 意为“能够做……, 有能力做……”。
  5. **capacity** 意为“容量”, 本题中的 **storage capacity** 指存储量。[A] **ability** 意为“能力, 才干”, 指人的才智而言, 强调不但聪明, 而且有受过实际锻炼的才干, 含义比 **capability** 强。[B] **capability** 意为“能力, 才能, 手腕”; [D] **faculty** 意为“才能, 天赋, 技能”, 指特殊的才能。
  6. **case** (事实, 情况) 常与介词 **in** 连用, 如: **in this case** 在这种情况下。**in many cases** 意为“在许多情况下”, 是最佳选择。[B] **condition** (情形, 状况, 条件) 要与介词 **under** 或 **on** 连用; [D] **circumstance** (情形, 环境, 状况) 要与 **under** 搭配。[C] **presentation** (展示, 描述, 介绍) 在此讲不通。
  7. **on** 表达“对……起作用或有影响”, 要用 **have an effect on** 这一固定搭配, 故应选[A], 其余选项均不正确。
  8. **in this fashion**“用这种方式”。
  9. 由于大多数病例中, 其次听神经纤维留下的一般不超过计划 10%, 均因长期不用而逐渐萎缩。对于这一事实不能说是“幸运”(fortunately), 只能说是“不幸”(unfortunately), 故选[D]。
  10. 注意句型: **the former..., the latter**“前者……, 后者……”。
  11. **deliver** 指的是航天飞机可以将材料和机械“运入”太空进行科学实验。[D]**transfer**“调动, 转移”。
  12. **label**“贴标签于”, 符合文意。后一句意思是: 在很小的时候, 我们的物品就分成“你的、“我的”, 好像上面标了标签。[A] **sign**“签名”; [B] **note**“记录”; [C] **impress**“盖印章”。
  13. 此句说明航天飞机能像火箭一样发射, 像飞机一样着陆, 这使它成为“独一无二的”, 用 **unique**“独特的”来形容最为适合。

14. on a grand scale 即“大规模地”，是常用搭配。[A] level“水平，水准，级别”；[C] degree“等级，程度，温度”，如：by degrees 渐渐地；in no degree 一点也不；in a degree 惊人地；[D] range“范围，系列，射程”，如：a country with a wide range of temperature 一个气温变化很大的国家；people in the £ 3,000/4,000 income range 收入在三千至四千镑之间的人。
15. 本题考查的也是对空格前后的两个半句之间的逻辑关系的理解。由于上半句提到“有些人认为他们可以闻出一种花香，却闻不出另一种”，下半句提到“有些人却对两种花香都很敏感”。显然这两个半句之间构成一种对比关系，而选项[A] when 用于引导时间状语从句，[B] since 用于引导时间或原因状语从句，[C] for 用于引导原因状语从句，都不符合上下文语义关系。只有[D] whereas 可用于引导表示转折关系的并列句，符合上下文逻辑语义关系，因此，本题的正确选项是 [D]。
16. a variety of =all kinds of“各种各样的”，指多样化，而 variation 是变化的东西。
17. yield“制造，生产”，其他词与句意不符。

#### 练习四

1. 该题考查非谓语动词。其中句子主语为 the highest mountain,它与 the size of the whole earth 之间的比较应该是被动关系,所以答案为 A。该句可转换为 When the highest mountain is compared with the size of the whole earth, it does not seem high at all。
2. 该题考查独立主格结构。其中 A new technique 与 work out 之间的关系是被动关系,所以排除 A、B 选项,而 D 选项为不定式完成式的被动式,常用于 sb./sth. is said/believed to have (been)done...这样的句型中,表明其动作在谓语动词动作之前已发生,如: He is said to have written some books.或 His works is believed to have been translated into many languages。此题整个部分完全符合独立主格结构的构成公式: 主语+分词(短语)+主谓,故答案为 C。
3. 该题考查虚拟语气。其中在由 desire 引导的宾语从句当中,从句谓语动词由 (should)+V 原, 构成,故答案为 A。

4. 该题考查非谓语动词.其中“Having no money...”在句中做状语表原因,其逻辑主语就是句子主语 He.另外 but 两边为对等成分,而且分词的否定式是在分词前加 not,故答案为 B。
5. 该题考查虚拟语气。根据句意 if only...表明一种与过去相反的假设,其中在 if only 引导的句子中表示与过去相反的假设谓语动词用过去完成时,故答案为 B。
6. 该题考查独立主格结构。其中该句主干为 The vacuum tube gave us the use of...the road for television。而 energy source 与 capture 间是被动关系,排除 C 选项.另外 an energy source 是对其前 radio waves 做进一步解释,可见“an energy source never before\_\_”不是一个句子,而是一成分,故答案为 B。
7. 该题考查非谓语动词.首先排除 D 选项,因为 inquire 应是 the leaders 发出的应为主动形式。选项 A 为不定式,而不定式做状语表目的时常置于句首,置于句中时常用 in order to...形式; 选项 B 为不定式的进行式,常出现在如下句型中: He happened to (to)be directing the traffic。故答案为 C, 现在分词做状语伴随 made 这一动作。
8. 该题考查强调句型: It is/was+强调部分+that(when/who)+...判断强调句的标准是去掉 it is/was 以 that(which/who),如果剩余部分是一完整句就是强调句型,否则是由 it 做形式主语的主语从句,由此可见答案为 C, 而 A、D 两选项为分词做状语,需去掉该句当中的 that 方可选。
9. 该题考查倒装句.其中固定句型 n/a/ad + as+主谓(其中 n 前不能带不定冠词 a 或 an),可用 though 或 although 引导的让步状语从句来替换,比如该题可替换为 Although it may be humble, there is no place like home。故答案为 B。
10. 该句考查句子结构。其中 show 后接的双宾语,直接宾语常为疑问副词或疑问代词引导的宾语从句或不定式短语。该题中 how 引导一个带有主语从句 (what you have observed)的宾语从句,what you have observed 在宾语从句中做主语,故答案为 D。
11. 该题考查句子结构。其中该句主干为 How many of us would be ...discussion, say 为插入语,相当于 for example,而 us 与 attend 之间是主动关系,所以选 B 做 us 的后置定语, C 表示将来。

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