

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

基础词

第二节

(Unit 8——Unit 14; 第 232 页——280 页)

练习一: 词汇与搭配

1. It snowed heavily for three days _____ end and we were isolated from the outside world.
2. — “Car 17 won the race.”
— “Yes, but its driver came close _____ being killed”
3. He often acts _____ impulse.
4. It is not always reliable to argue _____ analogy.
5. The party’s reduced vote was indicative _____ lack of support for its policies.

6. There is a problem even for people _____ employment.
7. _____ shape, the house is like the letter S.
8. Once he's set his heart _____ a thing he won't rest till he gets it.
9. This is much inferior _____ the one I bought last week.
10. When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay them _____.
11. This may mean the difference between operation _____ a profit or at a loss.
12. Today's weather is an improvement _____ yesterday's.
13. The animal with the biggest head in relation _____ its body is the ant.
14. She was so angry that she slapped him _____ the face.
15. I don't think it's wise of you to show _____ your greater knowledge in front of the director, for it may offend him.

练习二: 词汇辨析

1. By turning this knob to the right you can _____ the sound from this radio.
[A] amplify
[B] enlarge
[C] magnify
[D] reinforce
2. She is a British _____, but lives in India.
[A] inhabitant
[B] resident
[C] civil
[D] citizen

3. In most cases politicians are ____ as they seldom tell the truth.
[A] credible
[B] credulous
[C] incredulous
[D] incredible
4. Britain has the highest_____of road traffic in the world—over 60 cars for every mile of road.
[A] density
[B] intensity
[C] popularity
[D] prosperity
5. An energy tax would curb ordinary air pollution, limit oil imports and cut the budget_____.
[A] disposition
[B] discrepancy
[C] defect
[D] deficit
6. My brother is an _____ engineer.
[A] electric
[B] electrical
[C] electricity
[D] electronic
7. I can't _____ what has happened to the vegetables, for they were freshly picked this morning.
[A] figure out
[B] draw out
[C] look out
[D] work out
8. Before the arrival of the white, Australia was _____ solely by Aborigines.
[A] lived
[B] resided
[C] dwelled
[D]inhabited

9. The doctor tried to _____ the patient's suffering.
[A] diminish
[B] reduce
[C] decrease
[D] alleviate
10. Scientists are searching for the oldest tree _____ because it can teach them a great deal about many matters.
[A] live
[B] lively
[C] living
[D] alive
11. Do you think that the end justifies the _____?
[A] way
[B] means
[C] method
[D] manner
12. The writer's choice of words is simply a matter of _____ style.
[A] personal
[B] private
[C] personnel
[D] individual
13. I must find someone to act as a (n) _____ for me during my absence.
[A] delegate
[B] deputy
[C] representative
[D] agent
14. The plane was _____ for two hours because of the heavy fog.
[A] delayed
[B] canceled
[C] postponed
[D] dismissed
15. The _____ of blood always makes him feel sick.
[A] sight
[B] view
[C] look
[D] form

16. The artist and the author both tried to _____ the splendor of the sunset.
[A] depict
[B] narrate
[C] describe
[D] tell
17. The eldest son was the _____ to his large fortune.
[A] descendant
[B] successor
[C] heir
[D] follower
18. He seized the leg of a broken chair as a(n) _____ to defend himself.
[A] arms
[B] tool
[C] weapon
[D] medium

练习三: 英语知识运用

1. According to a recent survey, Americans also change their eating patterns to meet the needs of different situations. They have certain ideas about which foods will make them _____ for business meetings, or put them in the mood for romance.
[A] attentive
[B] shrewd
[C] acute
[D] alert
2. _____ some aspects of language are undeniably innate, language does not develop automatically in a vacuum. Children who have been isolated from other human beings do not possess language. This demonstrates that interaction with other human beings is necessary for proper language development.
[A] Because
[B] In case
[C] Although
[D] Whether

3. The antiwar movement in the 1960s, the _____ Rights Movement that emerged strongly in the 1950s, and the antiabortion movement of the 1980s are all examples of social movement in America that have involved both legal and illegal activities to achieve their goals.

- [A] Civil
- [B] Liberty
- [C] Humanity
- [D] privacy

4. Around the world young people are spending unbelievable sums of money to listen to rock music. Forbes magazine claims that at least fifty rock stars have _____ of between two million and six million dollars per year.

- [A] revenues
- [B] salaries
- [C] wages
- [D] incomes

5. For some years now a research team at Vienna Technical University, headed by Drs. Ingeborg and Erwin Hochmair, in cooperation with Professor Kurt Burian of the Medical Faculty of Vienna University, have pioneered the development of a hearing aid for the totally deaf in both ears. The device, which is already in production, is capable of enabling the totally deaf to achieve the level of speech understanding of those with moderately severe hearing _____—a breakthrough of considerable social and economic importance.

- [A] ability
- [B] aids
- [C] defects
- [D] organ

6. The latter may commit crimes _____lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are subject to criticism.

- [A] on
- [B] in
- [C] for
- [D] with

7. The continental ice sheet is more than two miles high at its center; thus, the air over the Antarctic is far more refrigerated than it is over the Arctic regions. This cold air cascades off the land with such _____that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and renders unlivable those regions whose counterparts at the opposite end of the globe are inhabited.

- [A] force
- [B] roughness
- [C] influence
- [D] coldness

8. But at the beginning of this century, the tango was refined, so that it lost its erotic features. It was preformed in fashionable casino ballrooms. The tango, in its sophisticated European _____, became popular in England and in the USA.

- [A] shape
- [B] form
- [C] format
- [D] contour

9. The Police are grateful _____ the good publicity and their new image, especially in cities where there are black ghettos. White policemen are now careful of how they speak and behave towards their fellow back citizens.

- [A] for
- [B] to
- [C] in
- [D] on

10. British officials, who _____ the United States as the pacesetter both in illegal drug use and the fight against it, have consulted closely with their US counterparts in planning strategy. The government has begun stationing customs officers in countries that are primary sources of heroin, like Pakistan, and it is contributing money abroad to encourage substitution of poppy crops by others.

- [A] follow
- [B] regard
- [C] accept
- [D] look

11. Other identifiable causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased availability of drugs and alcohol, and the growing _____ of child abuse and child neglect.

- [A] incidence
- [B] awareness
- [C] exposure
- [D] popularity

12. For example, changes in the economy that_____to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.

- [A] point
- [B] lead
- [C] come
- [D] amount

13. Today, most countries in the world have canals. Many countries have built canals near the coast, and parallel to the coast. Even in the twentieth century, goods can be moved more cheaply by boat than by any other_____of transport.

- [A] way
- [B] means
- [C] method
- [D] approach

14. The reindeer, in fact, _____ nearly all the needs of certain wandering tribes in the far north. The reindeer carries burdens, pulls sleds, and provides milk and meat. To many people, a domestic animal is a pet. Pets are kept for companionship and to satisfy people's desire to take care of something.

- [A] has
- [B] keeps
- [C] realizes
- [D] meets

15. In 2001, in the home, cookers will be set so that you can cook a complete meal at the touch of a switch. Television will provide information on prices at the_____shops as well as news and entertainment. Videophones will bring pictures as well as sound to telephone conversations.

- [A] near
- [B] nearby
- [C] nearly
- [D] nearer

16. The tango has probably traveled further and gone through more changes than almost any other dance. African slaves brought the tango to Haiti and Cuba in the 18th century; in Cuba, the tango was influenced by the local Cuban dance, referred to as "the Havana". From there _____took the tango to Argentina in the 19th century, where it was changed once again and became popular in the slums.

- [A] immigrants
- [B] emigrants
- [C] immigrates
- [D] emigrates

17. In mobile American society, interclass marriages are neither _____ nor shocking. Interfaith marriages are on the rise particularly between Protestants and Catholics. On the other hand, interracial marriage is still very uncommon. It can be difficult for interracial couples to find a place to live, maintain friendships, and raise a family.

- [A] rare
- [B] scarce
- [C] seared
- [D] relieved

18. The status of women in colonial North America has been well studied and described and can be briefly summarized. Throughout the colonial period there was a marked shortage _____ women, which varied with the regions and was always greatest in the frontier areas.

- [A] with
- [B] of
- [C] in
- [D] at

19. Most Asian business leaders are instinctively good at relationship building _____ direct communications. But they don't use the mass media so well. While face to face communications is while, it's not enough in today's big business.

- [A] throughout
- [B] through
- [C] thereby
- [D] during

20. How do the rock stars use their money? What do they do when the money starts pouring in like water? Most of the young stars simply throw the money _____. Many rock stars live like Grace Slick and the Jefferson Airplane.

- [A] off
- [B] around
- [C] down
- [D] out

练习四: 语法与词汇

1. The gloves were too really too small, and it was only by _____ them that I managed to get them on.
A. spreading
B. squeezing
C. extending
D. stretching
2. To say that a soldier in battle is like a tiger may be a descriptive _____, but it doesn't mean that he is on all fours, roaring and wagging his tail.
A. analysis
B. metaphor
C. analogy
D. simile
3. The doctor gave me some medication to _____ my pain in the back.
A. aggravate
B. slaughter
C. alleviate
D. shatter
4. The idea of a balanced diet is hard to _____ to those who knows nothing about nutriology.
A. put across
B. put through
C. put down
D. put forward

5. It was obvious that John had been drinking far too much from the way he came _____ down the street.
- A. limping
 - B. staggering
 - C. stumbling
 - D. hobbling
6. At the party we found that shy girl _____ her mother all the time.
- A. depending on
 - B. coinciding with
 - C. adhering to
 - D. clinging to
7. As an excellent shooter, Peter practiced aiming at both _____ targets and moving targets.
- A. standing
 - B. stationary
 - C. still
 - D. stable
8. This kind of material can _____ heat and moisture.
- A. delineate
 - B. compel
 - C. constrain
 - D. repel
9. The work in the office was _____ by a constant stream of visitors.
- A. confused
 - B. hampered
 - C. reversed
 - D. perplexed

10. The captain _____ the horizon for approaching ships.
- A. scanned
 - B. scrutinized
 - C. explored
 - D. swigged
11. Over the last fifteen years, running has become a popular _____ for 30 million participants of all ages.
- A. fantasy
 - B. pastime
 - C. symposium
 - D. penalty

答案及详解

练习一

1. on end 用于表示时间的复数可数名词之后,意为“连续地”: three days on end 一连三天; end 的其它搭配: in the end 最后,终于; by the end (of) 之后跟表示时间的名词,意为“到……时间末为止”,与完成时连用; at the end 在……尽头。
2. 短语 come close to (几乎、差点)中 to 是介词,后面接动名词。
3. on impulse 凭一时冲动: act on impulse 意气用事。
4. analogy 与介词 by 连用,表示“用类推的方法”。如用介词 on,其搭配则为 on the analogy of“根据……类推”。

5. be indicative of“表示……”。句意: 该党选票数的减少表示人们对它的政策缺乏支持。
6. in employment“有工作”, 多指为得酬劳而受人雇用的工作。句意: 甚至对于有工作的人来说, 这也是一个问题。
7. in shape“在形状上, 在外形上”。
8. set one's heart on“决定要得到, 决心要做……”。
9. inferior to“(身份、阶级)下层;(品质、程度)较劣的”。其反义词是 superior to。inferior 是拉丁语形容词比较级, 习惯要求跟介词 to(等于英语的 than)引导被比较的对象, 不能用 more...than 结构。
10. lay off“解雇”, 如: In one firm alone over three hundred people were laid off during the last month. 上个月里仅一家公司就解雇了三百多人。lay 的其他搭配: lay aside“储存, 把……留待后面”; lay out“陈设, 安排, 布局”; lay down“制定; 放下”。
11. operate at a profit“营利经营”。
12. 指某方面好转或改善, 用 improve (ment) in。句意: 今天天气比昨天好。如把两件事作比较, 后发生的那一件比早先发生的好, 则可用 improve(ment) on。
13. (1) in connection/ association with=in relation to“关于, 和……有关”。如: The changes of language must be studied in relation to / in connect with the society in which it is used. 研究语言的变化不能脱离其所在的社会。(2) in relation to 还表示“与……相比”。句意: 与其身体相比, 头最大的动物是蚂蚁。
14. slap“掌击, 掴, 拍”, 常与 across 构成习惯搭配。句意: 她气得打了他一个耳光。
15. show off“炫耀; 卖弄”。show 的其他搭配: show up 显眼; 易见; 揭露真相; show sb. in/out 引领某人进入/离开某地。

练习二

1. **amplify**“扩大, 增加”, 尤指通过增强电压或电流使声音扩大, 因此“扩音器, 放大器”为 **amplifier**。句意: 将旋钮向右转, 收音机音量就会增大。[B] **enlarge**“扩大”, 多指将照片或具体的物品扩大; [C] **magnify**“放大”, 多指用透镜或显微镜使物体看上去大一些。[D] **reinforce**“增强”, 强调增加尺寸或厚度, 如: **reinforce a bridge** 加固一座桥。
2. **citizen** 一般指具有某种国籍的公民。句意: 她是英国公民, 但住在印度。[A] **inhabitant** 指某一地方的常住居民; [B] **resident** 除指居民外, 还可指侨民、驻外使节等; [C] **civil**“市民的, 民用的。”
3. **incredible** 和 [A] **credible** 表被动意义。[B] **credulous** 和 [C] **incredulous** 表主动意义, 注意区分: **incredible**“难以(令人)相信的”; **credible**“可信的”; **credulous**“(人)轻信的, 相信的”; **incredulous**“(人)不相信的, 不轻信的”。
4. 句意: 英国是世界上公路流量最大的地方——每英里的公路上有 60 多辆汽车。**Density** 意为“密度”, **traffic density** 指“交通量”。[B] **intensity** 指“强度”, [C] **popularity** 是“大众性, 流行, 声望”; [D] **prosperity** 指“繁荣, 昌盛”。
5. 句意: 能源税可以控制一般的空气污染、限制石油进口以及减少预算赤字。**Deficit** 指“赤字, 逆差, 不足”, 正合题意。[A] **disposition** 指“处理, 支配, 安排”, [B] **discrepancy** 意为“差异, 不符合, 不一致”, [C] **defect** 指“缺点, 毛病; 欠缺”。
6. [A] **electric** 和 [B] **electrical** 均可指“电的”: **electric** 指“由电产生的或带电的”(produced by, worked by, or charged with electricity); **electrical** 指“有关电(学)方面的”[related to(the subject of) electricity]; [C] **electricity** 电; [D] **electronic** 电子的, 如: **the electronic watch** 电子表。
7. **figure out** 与 [D] **work out** 有“想出”的意思, 但 **figure out** 有“弄清, 明白”的意思。**work out**“想出(具体办法); 拟定, 算出, 解出”。句意: 我不明白这些蔬菜怎么了, 因为早上摘的时候还是新鲜的呢。[B] **draw out**“取出; 拉长”; [C] **look out**“留神, 注意”。

8. 本题所供选择的四个词虽都可表示“居住, 生活”, 但只有 **inhabit** 为及物动词, 表示“居住于(某处), ”尤用于部落种族, 不用于个人。
9. **alleviate** 指在痛苦方面的减轻, 缓和。句意: 医生尽力减轻这个病人的痛苦。
[A] **diminish** 指因不断消耗, 在数量方面慢慢减少, 也指在素质或价值上的下降; [B] **reduce** 指人为地使某物在数量或重量方面的减少或降低; [C] **decrease** 特别指数量上的减少。
10. **alive**“活着的”, 是表语形容词, 在此句中做补足语。[A] **live** 做形容词, 只做前置定语, 表示“活的, 现存的, 现场的”, 如: **live broadcast** 现场直播; [B] **lively**“活泼的, 有生气的”; [C] **living**“活着的”, 多用做定语。
11. **means**“方法, 手段”, 指采用整套的方法或使用某些工具、材料等, 常与 **end** 连用。句意: 你认为为达到目的就可以不择手段吗? [A] **way**“方法, 手段”, 既可指具体的方法, 也可指抽象的方式; 既可指一般的方法, 也可指个人独特的方式; [C] **method**“方法、办法”, 指具体的、系统的、有步骤的方法, 强调条件性及高效率; [D] **manner**“方式、方法”, 多指具体某个人的特殊行为方式, 处理问题的特殊方法。
12. **personal**“个人的”, **personal style** 个人的风格; [B] **private**“私人的, 秘密的”, **private conversation** 私人会谈; [C] **personnel**“人事的”, **the personnel department** 人事处; [D] **individual**“独立于他人的, 各个的, 个别的”。
13. **deputy**“代理人, 代表”, 指某人临时代行负责人职权。句意: 当我不在时, 我必须找一个人代理我的职务。[A] **delegate**“代表”, 指由政府或其他方面正式任命的暂时性的“代表”; [C] **representative**“代表, 代理人”, 指通过选举或委任所产生的代表, 能全权代表他人或团体处理法定范围的一切事务; [D] **agent**“代理人, 代表”, 指某人受当事人委托, 代表其进行某种活动。
14. **delay** 和 **postpone** 都有“推迟”之意。**delay** 常指因为遇到阻碍致使某事无定期地“延迟”, 常与 **for** 加一段时间连用。**postpone** 常指把某事暂时搁一边, 直至另外一件事发生、完成、获悉或得到等, 常与 **until/till** 引出的短语或从句连用。另一方面, **delay** 还可指因疏漏或松懈而耽误、拖延做某事, 而 **postpone** 没有此意。

15. 句意: 看到血他感到恶心。[A] sight, [B] view 和[C] look 都表示“看”这一意思, 但是他们的意义却不尽相同。[A] sight “见到, 看见”, 与 of 连用; [C] look “主动地、有意识地”看, 与 at 连用; [B] view 指“视野”, 如: When we reached the top of the mountain, a wide plain came into view. 当我们登上山顶, 我们眼前便出现了一片广阔的平原。
16. 句意: 那位艺术家和那位作家都曾试图描绘日落的壮美。[A] depict 和[B] narrate 以及[C] describe 都可以表示描写、描述之意。describe 和 narrate 都指通过说和写来描述。describe 是通过对人或物的外表、细节的描述来说明人、地或物的外貌, narrate 叙述, 描述, 将故事的细节加以适当的排列使听众或读者了解所发生的一切。depict 除了 describe 所表达的含义之外, 还可以指用绘画、雕刻等方式来描述, 该句主语是艺术家和作家, 故选用法更广的 depict。[D] tell “告诉, 说出”。
17. heir “继承人”, 多指对金钱、财产、头衔的合法继承人。[A] descendant “子孙、后代”, 如: He is a descendant of the early settlers. [B] successor “后继者, 继承人”, 尤指对于重要工作, 职位的继任, 如: Mr. Jones is master's successor. [D] follower “追随者, 拥护者, 随从, 侍从”, 如: the follower of the King.
18. weapon “武器”, 可数名词, 指作战用的兵器, 也可指比喻意义上的武器。句意: 他抓起一只破椅子腿当作武器自卫。[A] arms “武器、枪支”, 后跟复数谓语, 不用 many, few, an 修饰, 如: The whole nation was up in arms. 全民武装。[B] tool “工具”, 指手工操作时使用的工具; [D] medium “媒介, 方法”。

练习三

1. alert 表示思维敏锐, 思想高度集中, 能注视周围发生的一切。[A]attentive 只是集中精力; [B]shrewd“(生意人)精明的”; [C]acute“尖锐的, 锋利的”。
2. 从句“语言的某些方面毫无疑问是先天的”与主句“语言不会……自行发展”在逻辑上是矛盾的, 故应选表示转折关系的连词 Although (尽管, 虽然) [A]Because 表因果关系; [B] In case“万一, 一旦”, 引导条件从句; [D] Whether“无论是否”。

3. civil 有“公民的, 国内的”之义, the civil rights movement 即人权运动, 符合文意。[B] liberty“自由”; [C] humanity“人类, 人性”; [D] privacy“隐私”。
4. income“收入”。[A] revenue 尤指国家的税收; [B] salary 多指固定按月支付的薪水; [C] wage 常指按周计算的工钱, 多指体力劳动。
5. defect“缺陷”。句意: “……这种助听器能帮助患者达到理解中度听觉缺陷者的言语水平”。[A] ability“能力”; [B] aid“辅助”; [D] organ“器官”都不准确。
6. for 可以作为前置词, 表示原因。lack of adequate parental control (缺乏父母管教) 与前文 commit crimes 存在原因关系, 故选[C]。
7. cascade 本意指“瀑布般地流下, 泻下”, 这里就是指冷空气来势凶猛, 力量很大, 所以正确答案是 force。
8. 根据上下文辨别词意: [A] shape“外形, 形状”; [B] form“形式, 种类”; [C] format“样式”; [D] contour“轮廓, 外形”。显然, 正确的选项是[B]。
9. 这是一个搭配问题。grateful 后面只能接 for 和 to, for 接事, to 接人, 所以本题选[A]。
10. regard 一词能与后面 as 连用, 意思是“把……看做”。又如: I regard him as my brother. 我将他当成我的兄弟。
11. 前文的 the growing 说明此处应填名词, 后文的 of child abuse 说明该成分与 child abuse 是相关的抽象词。[D] popularity 显然不可能。[B] awareness 是“意识, 觉悟”; [C] exposure“曝光, 揭发”, 只有[A]符合题意。
12. 这些词都可以与 to 搭配, 但意思和用法不同。[A] point to 意思是“指向……”; [C] come 和 to 连用有两类情况: to 作介词时 come to 意思是“总计为, 达到; 结果是, 终于”; to 作副词时 come to 表示“苏醒, 复原”; [D] amount to 意思是“合计, 成为”。这三项均不符合题意, 故选[B]。
13. by means of“用……, 通过……”, 为固定搭配。mean 的其他搭配: by all means (=at all costs)“不惜一切, 想尽一切办法”; by no means“完全不, 决不”。

14. meet the need 为固定搭配。
15. near 和 nearby 都是形容词, 但前者多用做表语, 后者多用做定语。nearly 是副词, 意思是“几乎”。
16. 根据语法常识, 空白处需要一个名词做主语, -ate 是构成动词的后缀, 因而可以排除选项[C]与[D]。-ant 是名词后缀, 表示“……者”。但 immigrant 表示移入的“移民”, 只有 emigrant 表示移出的“移民”, 根据后面的动词 take, 可以判断正确选项是[B]。
17. 此题意思是: 在美国这样一个流动性很强的社会里, 跨社会阶层或群体的婚姻并不令人吃惊。按此思路, 这种婚姻当然不罕见。故选 rare“罕见的”。[B] scarce“不足的, 缺乏的”, 侧重数量, 如: Good fruit is scarce just now, and costs a lot. 好的水果现在缺货, 价格很贵。[C] seared“用烈火烧的”; [D] relieved“再体验”。
18. “缺少……”的固定短语为“a shortage of sth.”, shortage 不能和其他介词如 with, at 或 in 搭配。
19. 这里填入的词应引起一方式状语, 故选 through “通过……的方式”。[A] throughout “贯穿”; [C] thereby “因此”是一副词; [D] during “在……期间”, 通常表时间, 不表示方式。
20. 本题为固定搭配 throw one's money around 意为“乱花钱”。

练习四

1. A选项意为“扩展, 传播, 把食物摆上(桌面)”; B选项意为“压榨, 挤入, 勒索(人)”; C选项意为“空间范围”等扩大, “长度, 宽度”的延伸, “时间”的延长; D选项意为“把……拉长(直), 指由曲变直, 由短变长”。根据题意答案为D。
2. A选项意为“分析, 解析(学)”; B选项意为“暗喻”; C选项意为“类似, 相似”; D选项意为“直喻, 明喻”。该句意为: 把战斗中的士兵说成一头猛虎可能是个非常形象的比拟, 但这绝不是说他(同老虎一样)四肢着地, 咆哮摆尾。因此答案为C。

3. A选项意为“恶化,加重,激怒”;B选项意为“屠杀,杀戮”;C选项意为“减轻,缓和(痛苦,悲伤等)”;D选项意为“使粉碎,损伤,破灭”。根据题意答案为C。
4. A选项意为“圆满完成,使接受,使某人了解某事物”;B选项意为“(工作等)顺利完成,接通……的电话”;C选项意为“放下,镇压,抑制,削减(费用)”;D选项意为“提出,引人注目(put oneself forward),推举(候选人等)”。根据题意答案为A。
5. A选项意为“跛行,蹒跚”;B选项意为“蹒跚,摇晃地走,尤指醉汉走路摇摇晃晃的样子”;C选项意为“绊倒,摔跟头”;D选项意为“使……跛行”。根据题意答案为B。
6. A选项意为“依靠,依赖”;B选项意为“与……相同,符合”;C选项意为“粘附,执著”;D选项意为“依附,紧紧地附着”。根据题意:在聚会上,我们发现那个腼腆的女孩始终紧紧跟着她的母亲。故答案为D。
7. 选项A意为“常备的,长期有效的”;B选项意为“固定的,保持不动的,静止的”;它强调的是与某物相对照而言是静止的;C选项意为“不动的,静止的”;D选项意为“牢固的,稳定的”。根据题意答案为B。
8. A选项意为“描画轮廓,叙述”;B选项意为“强迫,强求”;C选项意为“强迫,束缚”;D选项意为“击退,拒绝,抵制,排斥”。该句意思是:这种材料能够防潮散热。故答案为D。
9. A选项意为“糊涂的,迷惑的”;B选项意为“阻碍的,妨碍的,牵制的”;C选项意为“颠倒的,相反的”;D选项意为“窘困的,困惑的”。根据题意答案为B。
10. A选项意为“仔细观察,仔细瞭望”;B选项意为“细看,仔细检查,仔细审阅”;C选项意为“探究,考察”;D选项意为“畅饮,豪饮”。该句意为:船长仔细瞭望海天交接的地方,寻找正在接近的船只。故答案为A。
11. A选项意为“想象,幻想”;B选项意为“消遣,娱乐”;C选项意为“(为某一专题而召开的)专题研讨会,(某一问题的)专题论文集”;D选项意为“乘法,刑法,罚款”。根据题意:过去的十五年里,跑步成为三千万不同年龄人参加的消遣活动。故答案为B。

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