

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

第三节

(Unit 15——Unit 21; 第 281 页——329 页)

练习一: 词汇与搭配

1. _____ arrival at the Town Hall, the Queen was welcomed by the Lord Mayor.
2. The Weather Bureau has repeatedly advised the people to take every precaution _____ the coming typhoon.
3. The weather was blamed _____ the exceptionally poor harvest.
4. Christmas is a Christian holy day usually celebrated on December 25th _____ honor of the birth of Jesus Christ
5. Before the students set off, they spent much time setting a limit _____ the expenses of the trip.

6. They were lost at sea, _____the mercy of wind and weather.
7. The doctor told the patient that he was definitely_____the mend and could get up soon.
8. The story you have just told brings_____mind a strange thing that once happened to me.
9. Canned foods are popular_____housewives because it takes so little time to cook them.
10. Her problem is representative_____teenagers.
11. This theory results_____the work of certain early 20th century scientists.
12. Oxford Street is_____repair. Let's take Lincoln Street.
13. The police raided the night club early this morning and placed everybody _____arrest.

练习二：词汇辨析

1. She _____ in not packing a raincoat for her trip to England.
[A] blundered
[B] errored
[C] mistook
[D] misjudged
2. They had planned to _____ the bridge but their bombs failed to _____.
[A] blow up...explode
[B] explode...blow up
[C] blow up...erupt
[D] explode...burst

3. The doctor is caught in a _____ because he does not know whether he should tell his patient the truth.
[A] predicament
[B] dilemma
[C] puzzle
[D] bewilderment
4. High in the sky a _____ of wild geese were flying southward.
[A] flock
[B] swarm
[C] pack
[D] herd
5. He runs three miles every morning; that's why he's so _____.
[A] well
[B] healthy
[C] sound
[D] fit
6. Space scientists believe that the black hole is _____, and would draw everything, even light, toward its center.
[A] hollow
[B] vacant
[C] empty
[D] blank
7. At the end of the match the _____ went wild with excitement.
[A] audience
[B] viewers
[C] listeners
[D] spectators
8. The toy maker produces a _____ copy of the space station, exact in every detail.
[A] minimal
[B] minimum
[C] miniature
[D] minor

9. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as_____ sicknesses.
[A] normal
[B] regular
[C] average
[D] ordinary
10. _____of newspaper are piled along the wall on both sides of the corridor, leaving only a narrow path for one to walk through.
[A] Stacks
[B] Heaps
[C] Loaves
[D] Rolls
11. Several guests were waiting in the_____for the front door to open.
[A] porch
[B] vent
[C] inlet
[D] entry
12. The neighbors do not consider him quite_____as most evenings he awakens them with his drunken singing.
[A] respectful
[B] respected
[C] respectable
[D] respective
13. The city_____at the mouth of the Newcastle River.
[A] locates
[B] situates
[C] remains
[D] lies
14. Although a Democrat, he often _____ the party line.
[A] deviates away
[B] deviates from
[C] strays away
[D] strays from

练习三: 英语知识运用

1. As was discussed before, it was not until the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the_____ of the periodical.

[A] process

[B] company

[C] light

[D] form

2. These were called “canals” because they looked the same as canals on earth that are viewed from an airplane. However, scientists are now certain that the Martian phenomena are really not canals. The photographs taken from space-ships have helped us to_____the truth about the Martia “canals”.

[A] find

[B] expose

[C] uncover

[D] discover

3. As knowledge engineer Holly Welling put it, “It’ll be like having a roomful of experts, all at your command.” Welling, together with Gene E. Clerc, an expert from Production Planning, is_____the Expert Machine Selector System.

[A] developing

[B] employing

[C] appreciating

[D] adopting

4. Proprietors encouraged this, “for the pleasure of the customers and for the benefit of their digestion”! Afternoon “tango teas”_____everywhere. Even in private houses, Latin America music was played for the tango, as more and more people owned gramophones.

[A] sprang out

[B] sprang forth

[C] sprang up

[D] sprang back

5. It is generally recognized, however, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century,_____ by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, although its impact on the media was not immediately apparent.

[A] brought

[B] followed

[C] stimulated

[D] characterized

6. The wartime economy meant that few new schools were built between 1940 and 1945. Moreover, during the war and in the boom times that_____, large numbers of teachers left their profession for better-paying jobs elsewhere in the economy.

[A] is following

[B] is followed

[C] followed

[D] following

7. This may also explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be. We are not aware of the usual smell of our own house, but we_____new smells when we visit someone else's.

[A] tolerate

[B] repel

[C] neglect

[D] notice

8. Once limited_____several hundred addicts centred in London. Heroin use has now become so common in school yards and neighborhoods throughout Britain that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has warned that it threatens to "undermine a whole generation".

[A] to

[B] for

[C] among

[D] on

9. "It's such a problem to_____on the right, isn't it?" my wife said. "Yes, if only I had had a few lessons for practice," I replied. "You had better go carefully on the way home," my wife said. "You'd be sorry if you had an accident on the first day, wouldn't you?"

[A] remind to drive

[B] remind driving

[C] remember to drive

[D] remember driving

10. In the beginning people believed that because meteorites fell from the heavens, they were either gods themselves or _____ from the gods. Thus the more civilized of early men carefully kept the meteorites, draping them in costly linens and anointing them with oil.

[A] messengers

[B] passengers

[C] messages

[D] passages

11. He has written (in French) over twenty-five books and 150 articles that are a gold _____ of ideas about the development of a child's intellect. About half the books and a few of the articles have been translated into English, but his style of writing and the highly technical vocabulary make him a very difficult author to read in any language.

[A] pole

[B] miner

[C] pillar

[D] mine

12. Natural foods are vegetables, fruit and grain which have been grown in soil that is rich in organic matter. In simple terms, this means that the soil has been _____ by unused vegetable matter, which provides it with vitamins and minerals. This in itself is a natural process compared with the use of chemicals and fertilizers, the main purpose of which is to increase the amount, but not the quality of foods grown in commercial farming areas.

[A] flourished

[B] nourished

[C] furnished

[D] thrived

13. When an airline equipped itself with jets, for example, its costs and therefore airfares would go up, but the new planes meant such an improvement that the higher cost was justified. A new car or wireless, washing machine, electric kettle made life so much more comfortable than the old one that the high cost of replacement was amply _____.

[A] resign

[B] replace

[C] regain

[D] repay

14. Rangoon and Mandalay, the only large cities, boast not a single skyscraper, and in the entire country there are just a handful of elevators and one escalator, which is boarded up. For 27 years, Burma has _____ isolated in the world, ruled by a government with fairly conservative views of the world. People feel their closest connections at home, or in setting where they feel at home—with one or a few people they feel close with and comfortable about—in other words, during private speaking.

- [A] set
- [B] stood
- [C] kept
- [D] maintained

15. The only difference between ourselves and the Romans is that _____ they were honest enough to admit that they enjoyed watching hungry lions tearing people apart and eating them alive, we find all sorts of sophisticated arguments to defend sports which should have been banned long ago.

- [A] while
- [B] despite
- [C] when
- [D] since

练习四：语法与词汇

1. The Mayor and Corporation of Hamelin were _____ for some way of ridding the town of rats.

- A. at their wit's end
- B. at their wits end
- C. in their wit's end
- D. for their wits end

2. He seems to be _____ enough to climb to the mountain top in an hour.

- A. radiant
- B. conscientious
- C. conspicuous
- D. energetic

3. On this cloudless summer morning every leaf and blade of grass was sparking with____.
- A. spray
 - B. raindrops
 - C. frost
 - D. dew
4. The company decided to _____ computerization.
- A. put in for
 - B. go in for
 - C. take in
 - D. put in
5. You'll find that job very difficult. You'll _____some very tricky problems.
- A. run up against
 - B. run over
 - C. run through
 - D. run out of
6. They always _____a large supply of tinned food in winter in case they are snowed up.
- A. lay in
 - B. lay off
 - C. lay down
 - D. lay out
7. There has been a strong advertising _____to try and get people to give up smoking.
- A. activity
 - B. event
 - C. campaign
 - D. occasion

8. It is true that _____ a wild plant into a major food crop such as wheat requires much research time.
- A. multiplying
 - B. breeding
 - C. budget
 - D. entopic
9. The Hudson River School was the name of the first group of American artists to develop a characteristic style of _____ painting.
- A. territory
 - B. landscape
 - C. groundwork
 - D. region
10. Many tourists were _____ by the city's complicated traffic system.
- A. degraded
 - B. bewildered
 - C. evoked
 - D. diverted
11. In order to maintain physical well-being, a person should eat _____ food and get sufficient exercise.
- A. fresh
 - B. wholesome
 - C. well-cooked
 - D. delicious

答案及详解

练习一

1. on arrival at / in 意为“在到达……时”，为固定搭配。
2. take precaution against 是习语，意为“采取预防措施”。
3. blame (sb.) for sth. “因……责备，责怪，埋怨（某人）”，还可以说 blame sth. on (sb.) “把……怪到（某人）头上”。blame 作名词用时可以说 put / lay the blame on sb. for sth. “把……怪到某人头上”。
4. in honor of “向……表示敬意，为庆祝，为纪念”，在此句中表示“为了庆祝耶稣诞生”。
5. set a limit to “对……加以限制”是固定搭配。句意：在学生们出发前，他们花了很长时间定出旅行消费的限度。limit 的其他搭配：without limit “无限地”；to the limit “到最大限度”。
6. at the mercy of (=in the power of) “任……摆布，在……支配下”。
7. on the mend (= in the process of recovering) “好转，在康复中”，如：He had been seriously ill, but he is now on the mend. 他病得很重，不过现在开始好转。
8. bring (or call) to mind (=remember) “使……回想起”，如：I cannot bring his name to mind. 我想不起他的名字了。
9. be popular with “受……欢迎，为……所喜爱”。句意：罐头食品深受家庭主妇欢迎，因为烹调所需时间很少。又如：Mickey Mouse was as popular with children as Coca-Cola. “米老鼠”同“可口可乐”一样受到孩子们的喜爱。
10. be representative of “是……的特点”。
11. result from “来自于，产生于，是……的结果”。
12. under repair “在修理中”。注意不能填 in, in repair, 意为“修好的”。
(a) This building is in repair. 这一幢楼已修好了。
(b) This building is under repair. 这一幢楼在修理中。
13. pace sb. under arrest 表示“逮捕某人”，为固定搭配。

练习二

1. blunder (因无知、疏忽、粗心等) 犯(大)错误。[B] error 为名词, 不是动词, 指判断、计算或行为上的“错误”, 也可指智力或道义上的错误。[C] mistake “误解, 误会, 低估, 弄错”, 如: You mistook when you thought I laughed at you. [D] misjudge “错误地判断或估计”, 如: He failed because he had misjudged the distance.
2. blow up 用来指人“炸毁”楼房等物体, 而 explode 用于炸弹、锅炉、油箱等“爆炸”, 或“使(炸弹等)爆炸”; burst 指血管等“爆裂”, 气球等“爆炸”; erupt 专指火山“爆发”。
3. dilemma 指处于一种进退两难的境地。[A] predicament “困境, 尴尬境地”; [C] puzzle 指由于不能理解某事而困惑不解; [D] bewilderment 不仅含有困惑不解之意, 而且更强调不知所措。
4. 虫、鸟和动物的“群”译成英语时, 要注意它们所指的类属范围:
a flock of 一群(鸟、羊)
a school of 一群(鱼)
a herd of 一群(牛、猪、象)
a pack of 一群(犬、狼)
a swarm of 一群(蜂、蚊、蚁、飞虫)
5. fit “健康的, 强健的”, 由“适合”引申而来, 指因经常锻炼而使体形适中。[A] well “健康”, 指身体一时的好转; [B] healthy “健康的”, 指身体无疾病; [C] sound 比 healthy 更强调非常健康, 没有任何疾病。
6. [B] vacant “空的, 未被占据的”, 如一份工作、火车上的厕所无人等; [C] empty “空的, 没(盛)……的”; [D] blank “空白的, 空着的”, 如: a blank sheet of paper 一张空白的纸。
7. spectator 特指观看体育运动比赛等的观众。句意: 比赛结束时, 观众们激动得发狂。[A] audience 通常指音乐会、戏剧、电影、电视等的观众、听众; [B] viewer 主要是指电视观众; [C] listener 指听者, 特别是收音机的听众。

8. 题意为: 那个玩具制作公司生产了一种太空站的微缩模型, 和真的完全一样。miniature 指“微缩的, 小型的”, a miniature copy 就是“微型件”。[A] minima 意为“最小的, 尽可能少的”, [B] minimum 也是“最小的, 最低的”, [D] minor 指“次要的, 较小的”。
9. 句意: 这个国家的免费治疗包括精神病和一般的疾病。[A] normal“正常的, 平常的”, 如: A normal heart beats around seventy-six times a minute 正常的心跳是每分钟 76 次。[B] regular“正常的, 常规的”, 相当于 not varying or happening every time, 如: Do you want the regular size or this big one? 你要一般尺寸 的, 还是这个大号的? [C] average“平常的, 普通的, 平均的”, 如: a sheet of paper of average thickness 一张普通厚度的纸。
10. pile, stack, heap 都指“堆”。pile 通常指把同种类的东西比较整齐地堆起来, 是一般性的用语; [A] s 是指将同种类且同样大小的东西整齐地堆在一起, 常译为“累”; heap 指不论种类, 杂乱地堆放。
11. 句意: 几位客人正在门廊里等着开前门。porch 指“门廊”, 符合题意。[B] vent 指“通风口, 出气孔”, [C] inlet 指“入口, 进口”, [D] entry 指“入口, 大门”。
12. respectable“可敬的; 值得尊敬的”, 有被动含义。句意: 由于经常醉酒唱歌吵醒人, 他的邻居并不认为他是一个可敬的人。[A] respectful“恭敬的; 尊敬人的”, 指主动性的“尊敬他人”的意思; [B] respected“受尊敬的”, 指年长的人或具有权威性; [D] respective“各自的; 各个的”。
13. lie 作不及物动词, 表示“位于”。[A] locate 和[B] situate 都是及物动词, 只用 be situated/located 这个形式表示“位于”, 如: Our university is situated/located in the suburbs. 我们大学位于郊外。[C] remain 虽为不及物动词, 但不符合句意。
14. stray 和 deviate 都可以与 from 连用表示偏离, 但是 stray 主要是指没有呆在该应该停留的地方, 指游荡或误入歧途等; 指思想偏离时, 通常指分心, 对事情不能专注。deviate 强调某人的思想、言行等由于经常变化以至于与过去的思想言行或大多数人所接受你应该持有的思想言行完全不同。句意: 尽管他是民主党人, 但仍然经常违背党的路线。

练习三

1. 此未知项与已知线索 in the wake of (the pamphlet and the book)之间由一个 and 连接, 可见 in the ____ of (the periodical)与之是同义的成分对应。只有 in the company“伴随, 一同”符合要求。
2. discover 用于抽象意义的事物, 而 find 用于实物。expose 与 uncover 则含义不符。
3. 智能工程师威林和生产设计部专家克莱克, 不是在“使用”、“欣赏”和“采用”一种“专家机器选择系统”, 而是在研制它, 故选[A]。
4. spring up“出现”, [A] spring out“突然出现(有意或无意吓人一跳)”; [B]spring forth“突然长出来”; [D]spring back“弹回”。
5. 根据时间关系推断, 20 世纪 60 年代集成电路的发明应该是在电子计算机的使用之后, 因此应该选 followed by。
6. 此题考查 follow 的用法, 在后一句中“that”引导定语从句, 修饰 boom times, 其结构本应为 the boom times followed the war, 所以用主动语态即可, 因此 [B]是错误的。[A]时态错误; [D]是一个分词, 不能独立充当从句谓语, 所以[C]是正确答案。
7. 句意: 我们对别人家中不熟悉的气味是敏感的, 也就是我们会注意到这些味道。能表达这个意思的只有[D] notice 一词, 其他各选项[A] tolerate“忍受, 容忍”, [B] repel“使……不愉快, 抵制”, [C] neglect“忽视, 疏忽”都与上下文意思不符。
8. 此处 limit 一词一般要求后面接 to, 表示限制到什么程度。如: We must limit ourselves to one cake each.我们必须限定自己一个人一块蛋糕。
9. 因为 remember doing sth. 是固定搭配, 表示“记得做过某事”。
10. 空白处前面有连词 or, 表明此处应填入一个与 gods 并列的表示人的词语, 这样排除掉[C] message 和[D] passage, 余下的两个选项中[B] passenger“乘客”, 不妥。只有[A] messenger“使者”正确。

11. gold mine 是固定说法,“金山,宝库”。第一句意为“皮亚杰的著作和文章是思想的宝库”。
12. 根据上下文含义可知,[B] nourish(滋养)为正确答案。[A] flourish“繁荣,兴盛”;[C] furnish“供应,装备”;[D] thrive“兴旺,繁荣”。
13. repay 表示“偿还,报答”,符合题意。[A] resign“辞职”;[B] replace“取代”,指增补或取代陈旧的、用坏了的或遗失的东西。[C] regain“重新获得,重新取得”。
14. 因为 isolated 形式上是过去分词,但起着形容词的作用,所以这里需要一个具有系动词功能的词。在这四个词中只有 stand 有此作用,故选择 stood,表示一种持续不变的状态。
15. 从句法上看这里需填入一个连词。[B] despite 是介词,后面只能跟名词性短语,不能跟句子,应排除。其余三个选项皆可做连词,但[D] since 引导的句子属因果关系,不合题意,应排除。[C] when 既能引导时间状语从句,又能引导让步状语从句,但引导时间状语从句时与原文语义不合;when 引导让步状语从句时必须放在主句后,如:She paid when she could enter free. 从句法上看,when 作此解也不合适。只有选项[A] 正确。连词 while 含对照让步之意,如:While I admit that the problems are difficult, I don't agree that they can not be solved.

练习四

1. A 选项意为“智穷技尽,不知所措”,其他选项均不符此表达法。故答案为 A。
2. A 选项为“发光的,辐射的,容光焕发的”;B 选项意为“有责任心的,本着良心的”;C 选项意为“显而易见的,引人注目的”;D 选项意为“精力充沛的,积极的”。根据题意答案为 D。
3. A 选项意为“浪花,水花”;B 选项意为“雨点”;C 选项意为“霜,结冰,失败”;D 选项意为“露水,清爽,水珠”。该句意思是:在这个晴朗的早晨,每一片树叶和早都闪着露珠。故答案为 D。

4. A 选项意为“申请, 要求”; B 选项意为“热忠于……, 参加(考试等), 赞成”; C 选项意为“接纳, 收留, 包含”; D 选项意为“任命, 插嘴, 拜访”。根据题意, 答案为 B。
5. A 项意为“遭遇”; B 项意为“复习, 浏览, 碾过”; C 项意为“大略浏览, 浪费, 普及”; D 项意为“耗尽”。根据题意答案为 A。
6. A 选项意为“贮藏, 买进”; B 选项意为“(因没工作而)暂时解雇(工人), (口语)休息”; C 选项意思为“放下, 放在地上, 舍弃(武器), 辞去(职位, 工作), 付钱, 赌注, 捐躯, 规定(原则等)”; D 选项意为“摊开, 陈列, 准备埋葬(死尸), 击倒, 击昏”。根据题意答案为 A。
7. A 选项意为“(繁忙或充满活力的)活动”; B 选项意为“(重大的)事件, 结果”; C 选项意为“(为某一社会商业或政治目的而进行的一条例的有计划的)系列的有计划的)活动, 运动, 战役”; D 选项意为“场合, 仪式, 理由”。根据题意, 答案为 C。
8. A 选项意为“繁殖, 增加, 乘”; B 选项意为“培育, 养育, 饲养”; C 选项意为“预算, 生活费”; D 选项意为“(医)异位的, 离位的”。该句意思是: 的确如此, 把一种野生植物培育成一种像小麦这样的主要粮食作物需要长时间的研究, 故答案为 B。
9. A 选项意为“领土, 版图, 区域”; B 选项意为“风景, 使美化”; C 选项意为“基础, 主要成分, (刺绣等的)底子”; D 选项意为“地域, 领域, (身体的)部位”。原句中提到画家画了一种特色画, 而在四个选项中, 只有 landscape painting 为“风景画”, 故答案为 B。
10. A 选项意为“堕落的, 卑微的”; B 选项意为“感到迷惑的, 混乱的”; C 选项意为“召唤, 勾起(将诉讼移交上级法院); D 选项意为“改道, 转向, 安慰”。该句意思是: 许多游人被这个城市复杂的交通系统弄糊涂了。故答案为 B。
11. A 选项意为“未加工保存的, 清新的, 鲜艳的”; B 选项意为“合乎卫生的, 有益健康的, 有益的”; C 选项意为“精心烹制的”; D 选项意为“美味的, 很快乐的, 心情好的”。根据题意答案为 B。

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