

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

第五节

(Unit 31; 第 395 页——397 页)

练习一: 词汇与搭配

1. There is an incorrect assumption among scientists and medical people that everyone agrees _____ what constitutes a benefit to an individual.
2. Let's guess_____ the height of the tree.
3. If you do' t put the cheese in the refrigerator, it may go_____.
4. Michael found it difficult to get his British jokes _____to American audiences.
5. At the head of the valley, the scouts turned left and headed _____the summit.

6. You'd better not play a joke_____Mr. Ganz. He may get angry.
7. The mother said she would let_____her son washing the dishes if he could finish his assignment before supper.
8. The supervisor didn't have time so far to go into it_____length, but he gave us an idea about his plan.
9. He would put an end to that sort of thing once and_____all.
10. The bridge was named_____the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.
11. Do you mean you have left her to do that_____her own?
12. Fruit is best and cheapest when it is_____season.
13. Tomato soup that is usually sold at twelve cents a can is now_____sale for ten cents.
14. Don't let yourself be talked _____ doing anything you don't want to do.
15. _____ my return, I learned that Professor Smith had been at the Museum and would not be back for several hours.
16. The vocabulary of any technical discussion may include words which are never used outside the subject or field _____question.

练习二：词汇辨析

1. As more and more nations put satellites into space, the risk of _____can only increase.
[A] collision
[B] discovery
[C] crash
[D] invention

2. Up to 19 witnesses were_____to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers.
[A] stated
[B] remarked
[C] said
[D] told
3. We used kerosene (煤油) to_____the damp wood.
[A] kindle
[B] inflame
[C] ignite
[D] illuminate
4. In a perfect square, the lines at the side are _____ to the lines at the bottom.
[A] straight
[B] perpendicular
[C] upright
[D] erect

练习三: 英语知识运用

1. In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons media select committee, Lord Irvine said he _____with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not offer sufficient control.
[A] sided
[B] shared
[C] complied
[D] agreed
2. When television first began to expand, very few of the people who had become famous as radio commentators were able to be equally effective on television. Some of the difficulties they experienced when they were trying to _____ themselves to the new medium were technical.
[A] experienced
[B] determined
[C] established
[D] accustomed

3. When you think of the tremendous technological progress we have made, it's amazing how little we have developed in other respects. We may speak disgustedly the ____ poor Romans because they enjoyed watching the slaughter that went on in their arenas (斗技场) .

[A] for

[B] up

[C] out

[D] of

4. The Puritans, the religious sect that dominated the early British colonies in North America, regarded idleness as a sin and believed that life in an undeveloped country made it absolutely necessary that each member of the community perform an ____function.

[A] political

[B] economic

[C] institutional

[D] economical

5. Sleep is divided into periods of so-called REM sleep, characterized by rapid eye movements and dreaming, and longer periods of non-REM sleep. _____ kind of sleep is at all well understood, but REM sleep is assumed to serve some restorative function of the brain.

[A] Either

[B] Neither

[C] Each

[D] Any

6. No one knows exactly when jazz was invented, or by whom. But it began to be _____in the early 1990s. Jazz is America's contribution to popular music. In contrast to classical music, which follows formal European traditions, jazz is spontaneous and free form. It bubbles with energy, expressing the moods, interests, and emotions of the people.

[A] noticed

[B] found

[C] listened

[D] heard

7. A variety of activities should be organized so that participants can remain active if they want and then go on to something else without feeling guilty and without letting participants_____.

[A] off

[B] down

[C] out

[D] alone

8. The perception of many people is that the President is all powerful and that the "presidential system" inevitably leads to the Chief Executive _____his own way. In practice the position is far more complex. A president must not only use executive authority constructively and wisely in the behalf of the United States, but also within the limits of the constitutional system.

- [A] gets
- [B] getting
- [C] to get
- [D] for getting

9. In_____with criticism of the postindustrial society thesis, however, it must also be recognized that those already in control of huge amounts of capital (i, c., major corporations) soon stepped in to take most profits in these industries based on new knowledge.

- [A] line
- [B] doubt
- [C] need
- [D] match

10. On the contrary, they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by _____for roles that are within their capabilities and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

- [A] making
- [B] standing
- [C] planning
- [D] taking

11. In New Orleans, a band often accompanied the procession. On the way to the cemetery the band played slow, solemn music suited to the occasion. But on the way home the mood changed. Spirits lifted. Death had removed one of their_____, but the living were glad to be alive.

- [A] number
- [B] members
- [C] body
- [D] relations

12. Those who love rock music spend about two billion dollars a year for records. They pay 150 million to see rock stars in _____. Some observers think the customers are buying more than music. According to one theory ,rock music has a special appeal because no real training is needed to produce it.

- [A] individual
- [C] person
- [B] man
- [D] people

13. Firstly, there is the question of evaluating the market, and finding out where the product _____ well. This involves examining rival products to see whether these already fill the demand or not, and considering if the proposed selling price will be competitive. The second step is to find someone in the chosen market which will buy the product.

[A] will be sold

[B] is sold

[C] will sell

[D] sell

14. The whole subject of children's thinking is a fascinating one. How do their minds work? Exactly what take _____ when they learn? By what special logic do they reach conclusions perfectly reasonable to them but illogical to us?

[A] part

[B] along

[C] place

[D] position

15. In these activities, it is important to remember that young teens have _____ attention spans.

[A] similar

[B] long

[C] different

[D] short

练习四: 语法与词汇

1. American journalists often _____ a situation to make the news more stimulating.

A. exaggerate

B. inspire

C. animate

D. misinterpret

2. If there are civilizations on other planets, they are likely to be _____ differently form ours.

- A. exactly
B. approximately
C. partially
D. radically
3. Attendance at classes has _____considerably since the bad weather started.
A. fallen back on
B. fallen behind
C. fallen off
D. fallen through
4. The cost of living in nearly every country in the world has _____ in the past ten years.
A. increased slowly
B. leveled off
C. skyrocketed
D. dilated
5. Being a _____and cautious person, you realize that the problem must be resolved.
A. humorous
B. prudent
C. decisive
D. capable
6. When at a party, be sure not to _____from the person who tries to engage you in conversation.
A. turn down
B. turn out
C. turn away
D. turn back
7. The training course was rather _____but his strong will finally pulled him through.

A. recommendatory

B. demanding

C. commanding

D. exhilarating

8. Do you think Mary is prepared to ____being a bar attendant?

A. settle in

B. settle upon

C. settle for

D. settle down

9. The earthquake in that area was a terrible ____in which a great many lives have been lost.

A. casualty

B. chagrin

C. threat

D. catastrophe

10. The threat of a general strike was ____only by prompt government action.

A. averted

B. deviated

C. subverted

D. validated

11. I sent in my application in good time, but the secretary ____it for several weeks.

A. sat for

B. sat up

C. sat on

D. sat through

12. The northeast section of the country was seeking a degree of ____from the central government.

- A. declaration
- B. reclamation
- C. autonomy
- D. depletion

答案及详解

练习一

1. agree 的搭配: (1) 要确定一件事情, 用 on / upon: Can we agree on a date for the next meeting? (2) 涉及讨论的题目, 用 about: They never agree about politics. (3) 涉及一项建议, 用 to: He's agreed to our suggestion about the holiday. (4) 涉及人\意见\想法\分析\解释等, 用 with: I completely agree with your views on Marx.
2. guess at “猜, 估计”。又如: Can you guess at her age?
3. go off“(食品)变坏,(弹药)爆炸,(疼痛)消失”。go 的其他搭配: go over“浏览, 检查, 复习”; go wrong“出错,(机器)坏了,(事情)进展不顺利”; go out“熄灭, 参加社会活动”。
4. get across“解释清楚, 使人了解”。句意: 迈克尔发现他的英国笑话很难在美国听众中引起共鸣。get 的其他搭配: get around“走动, 旅行; 传开”; get over“克服,(从病中)恢复过来”; get down“从……下来; 写下”。
5. head for 表示“朝……方向走去”, 类似的搭配有 leave for, make for, be bound for 等。
6. play a joke on sb. 为固定搭配, 表示“戏弄某人”。
7. let off “不惩罚, 饶恕”。句意: 这位母亲说, 如果她儿子能在晚饭之前完成作业, 她就可以不让他洗碗。let 的其他搭配: let down“使……失望”; let alone“更不用说”; let out“泄露”。

8. at length(=in detail)“详细地”。句意: 主管没有时间详细叙述他的计划, 但他使我们对他的计划有所了解。
9. once and for all (=once and forever)“一劳永逸地, 永远地”。
10. name sb./sth. after“以……命名”。句意: 这座桥是以一位为人民事业而献身的英雄的名字命名的。
11. on one's own (=alone, without help)“单独, 靠自己”。
12. in season“(蔬菜、水果等)上市季节; 在旺季”。其反义词是 out of season“不当令, 在淡季”。
13. on sale 有两意: 出售, 价出售。句中是第二个意思, very cheap 可帮助选此义。现代美国英语中往往表示第二个意思, 表第一个意思时则用 for sale。
14. talk sb. into doing sth. =persuade sb. to do sth. 说服某人干某事。句意: 不要让自己被说服去做任何自己不想做的事。
15. on one's return 为固定习语, 意思是“在某人回来时”。句意: 回来时我才得知史密斯教授已经去博物馆了, 几小时后能回来。
16. in question“议论中的, 成为问题的”。句意: 任何技术讨论中所用的词汇都可能包括一些在本学科或所讨论的领域之外永远不会被使用的词。

练习二

1. collision“碰撞”, 指移动的两物体猛烈相撞。句意: 因为越来越多的国家把卫星送上太空, 卫星碰撞的危险增加了。[C] crash“碰撞”, 指事故中一移动的交通工具撞上某物被损伤或毁坏。
2. 根据题意“据说, 有 19 个证人因向报界讲述其经历而获得报酬”, 本题应选 [C] said。考生应掌握常见词的用法。

3. kindle“点燃”,指点火不太容易,需时间较长或事先要做一定的准备。句意:我们用煤油来点燃潮湿的木柴。[B] inflame 多用于文学作品中,指激起强烈的感情;[C] ignite“点燃”,指来势凶猛的燃烧,如火花、电花等点燃易燃物后所引起的燃烧;[D] illuminate“照亮,阐明”。
4. perpendicular“垂直的;成直角的”,是一几何概念,指与水平线成 90 度的线或面,或朝垂直方向延伸。句意:在一正方形内,两条边线与底边成直角。[A] straight 指平面上的“笔直,不弯曲”;[C] upright“垂直的,直立的”,指直立、笔直而并非倾斜或倒塌的,多用来形容事物的位置或人的姿态;[D] erect“竖直的,笔直的”,形容事物或身体挺拔而不倾斜、弯曲、佝偻或倒塌。

练习三

1. 本题四个选项的意义分别为: [A] side with: take part, be on the same side (with somebody in an argument or quarrel) (在辩论或争吵中) 参与;袒护;支持; [B] share with 意为“分享,分担;共同具有;共同使用”; [C] comply with 意为“遵守,照做”; [D] agree with 意为“同意,赞同”。根据词义辨析,应选[D]。
2. be/become accustomed to doing sth. 表示“习惯于做……”,为固定词组。这句话里的“on behalf of the listener”可译为“从听众的角度出发”。
3. 此题考查的是 speak 短语。speak of“谈到,讲出”。[A] speak for“代表……讲话,发言支持”; [B] speak up“大声说”; [C] speak out“把……说出来,表明”。
4. 由空前面的“an”首先可以排除[A]; [C] institutional“结构的”; [D] economical“节约的,节俭的”,均不符合原文。
5. 本文开始部分介绍睡眠分两部分,此处应选择表示两者的不定代词 either 或 neither。本句中的 at all 一般用于否定句,所以 neither 为正确选择。popularity 显然不可能。[B] awareness 意思是“意识,觉悟”; [C] exposure“曝光,揭发”,只有[A]符合题意。
6. 本句主语为 it,从上下文可看出指爵士乐,应与“听”搭配,故首先排除[A] notice 和[B] find。[C] listen 应与 to 搭配,故也可排除。正确答案[D] hear 强调听到,意思是“……但是在 20 世纪初期,便开始能听到爵士乐了……”
7. let 与四个选项搭配后的四个词组分别是 let...off“准许...暂时停止工作”; let...down“扫……的兴,使……失望,辜负”; let...out“放出,泄露”; let...alone“别管,别干涉”。
8. 此处 lead to 的宾语有逻辑上的主谓关系,但 lead to 后不能跟从句,故排除[A]。get one's own way 意为想怎么样就怎么样,在这里做 lead to 的复合宾语的第二部分,故应选 getting。

9. in line with 是固定搭配, 意为“与……一致, 按照”, 其他三项的用法是: need for sth.“需要……”; beyond a/any doubt; beyond all (possible) doubt“无疑地”; in doubt“不肯定地, 不确定的”; be a match for“配上的, 可匹敌的”, be no match for“比不上, 根本不是对手”。
10. 本题中, make, stand 和 take 分别与 for 构成了固定词组, make for 表示“走向, 向……前进”; stand for 表示“代表, 象征”; take for 表示“认为, 以为, 误认为”; 但这三个词组与后面的名词 roles (角色) 均不能搭配, 语义不通顺, 因此只能选择 plan, 表示“为各自的角色做计划”。
11. 这是一个固定搭配。one of their number 指他们中的一个同类。members 是一个干扰项, 侧重于“个体”; 而 number 侧重的是“全体, 整体”, 所以最佳答案是 [A]。
12. in person 为固定搭配, 意为“亲自”。如: The winner will be there in person to collect the prize. 奖金需获奖者本人领取。
13. 英语里有一些动词常常需要用主动的形式表达近乎于被动的意思, 如 sell, wear, drive, wash, read 等, 如: This car is selling well. 这种汽车卖得好。
14. take place 是一固定搭配, 意思是“发生”, 故选[C]。
15. 句意: 在这些活动中, 重要的是要记住青少年的注意力集中的时间长度是的。根据常识, 我们知道, 在青少年以及儿童群体中, 每个人的注意力集中的时间长度不一样的。本题的线索在于 span 用于复数形式以及下面一句中的 a variety of activities。

练习四

1. A选项意为“夸张, 夸大, 使(病情等)恶化”; B选项意为“鼓舞, 激励, 示意”; C选项意为“有活力的, 鼓舞”; D选项意为“曲解, 误译”。根据题意答案为A。
2. A选项意为“正确地, 分毫不差地”; B选项意为“大概, 近乎”; C选项意为“部分地, 不公平地, 袒护地”; D选项“根本地, 完全地, 彻底地, 偏激地”。根据题意答案为D。
3. A选项意为“依靠”; B选项意为“落后, (付款等)逾期”; C选项意为“退出, 衰退”; D选项意为“不能实现, 失败”。根据题意答案为C。

4. 分选项A意为“缓慢增长”; B选项意为“弄平, 水平飞行”; C选项意为“(物价等) 猛增”; D选项意为“使扩大, 详说”。根据题意答案为C。
5. A选项意为“滑稽的, 富于幽默的”; B选项意为“细心的, 慎重的, 深思远虑的”; C选项意为“决定性的, 果断的”; D选项意为“有才能的, 雕虫小技的, 易接受的”。根据题意答案为B。
6. A选项意为“折叠, 翻倒, 拒绝(提案, 要求, 愿望等)”; B选项意为“结果是, 逐出, 倒光, 制造, 集合”; C选项意为“将脸背过去不看, 拒绝接受, 不许进入”; D选项意为“返回, 追回”。根据题意答案为C。
7. A选项意为“推荐的, 劝告的”; B选项意为“过分要求的, 吃力的, 苛刻的”; C选项意为“指挥的, 居高临下的”; D选项意为“令人兴奋的, 令人快乐的”。根据题意答案为B。
8. A选项意为“搬进, 迁入”; B选项意为“决定”; C选项意为“将就地接受, 勉强认可某事”; D选项意为“定居, 平静, 成家”。根据题意答案为C。
9. A选项意为“意外事故, 伤亡者, 伤亡人数”; B选项意为“懊恼, 遗憾”; C选项意为“胁迫, 恐吓, 恶兆”; D选项意为“(突然的) 浩劫, 大灾难, 毁灭”。根据题意答案为D。
10. A选项意为“避开, 防止, (将眼睛, 思想) 转移”; B选项意为“脱离正轨, 离题”; C选项意为“推翻, 颠覆, 使(道德等) 堕落”; D选项意为“使有效, 证实”。根据题意答案为A。
11. A选项意为“代表(某地方) 当国会议员, 参加(考试)”; B选项意为“熬夜, 坐直, (口语) 吃惊”; C选项意为“搁置, 积压, 审理(事件, 案件)”; D选项意为“坐着挨到...结束, 耐着性子看完”。根据题意答案为C。
12. A选项意为“公布, 发表, 报关”; B选项意为“矫正, 教化, 开发”; C选项意为“自治权, 自主性, 自治团体”; D选项意为“腾空, 耗尽, 减少”。该题意为: 该国家东北部地区正在谋求脱离中央政府实现一定程度的自治。故答案为C。

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