

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

第二节

(Unit 8——Unit 14; 第 50 页——98 页)

练习一: 词汇与搭配

1. Ms. Green has been living in town for only year, yet she seems to be acquainted _____ everyone who comes to the store.
2. Your fluency in English gives you an advantage _____ the other candidates for the job.
3. He has been charged _____ murdering his wife.
4. His efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the two parties came _____.
5. People who refuse to comply _____ the law will be punished.
6. Language, culture, and personality may be considered independently _____ each other in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.

7. Paul strongly denied that he was guilty_____cheating innocent customers.
8. The travelers sought shelter_____the rain and happened to find a roadside to find a roadside inn.
9. If you persist_____causing troubles, the company will have to dismiss you.
10. Really, she seemed embarrassed when her partner made a spectacle _____himself on the dance floor last night.
11. The monument was erected_____memory of the people who devoted their lives to the cause of Communism.

练习二：词汇辨析

1. Under the _____ confronting them it was impossible to continue the strike any longer.
[A] surroundings
[B] settings
[C] circumstances
[D] environments
2. The picture _____ my school days to my mind.
[A] recalled
[B] reminded
[C] remembered
[D] recollected
3. The two oil companies _____ to cut costs.
[A] mixed
[B] mingled
[C] merged
[D] messed
4. The black clouds _____rain.
[A] indicated
[B] hinted
[C] suggested
[D] meant

5. Farming demands _____ forecasts of the weather.
[A] precise
[B] correct
[C] accurate
[D] exact
6. American companies are evolving from mass-production manufacturing to _____ enterprises.
[A] moveable
[B] changing
[C] flexible
[D] varying
7. He _____ having been frightened.
[A] acknowledged
[B] confessed
[C] recognized
[D] admitted
8. My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.
[A] adapted
[B] adjusted
[C] adopted
[D] remedied
9. Please _____ me on that subject.
[A] enlighten
[B] acquaint
[C] inform
[D] instruct
10. With all its advantages, the computer is by no means without its _____.
[A] boundaries
[B] limitations
[C] confinements
[D] restraints
11. A _____ translation is not always the closest to the original meaning.
[A] literal
[B] liberal
[C] literate
[D] literary

12. The new hotel built a few months ago is large enough to_____over two hundred people.
[A] contain
[B] hold
[C] provide
[D] accommodate
13. Do you like this_____of coffee?
[A] trademark
[B] sign
[C] mark
[D] brand
14. With the introduction of_____technology, information flows faster than it ever did.
[A] involved
[B] complicated
[C] sophisticated
[D] complex
15. _____energy must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.
[A] Gathered
[B] Collected
[C] Accumulated
[D] Assembled
16. Having failed in the mathematics examination, Tom feels very_____.
[A] oppressed
[B] suppressed
[C] depressed
[D] compressed
17. The description of what happens in learning process is sometimes too_____.
[A] complex to understand
[B] difficult to be understood
[C] complicated to understand
[D] complicated enough to understand
18. This is a picture of my house. In the_____you can see the mountains.
[A] residence
[B] setting
[C] environment
[D] sightseeing

19. With prices _____ so much, it's hard for the company to plan a budget.
[A] fluctuating
[B] waving
[C] swinging
[D] vibrating
20. If your knowledge can be in some way _____ with my experiences, we are sure to succeed.
[A] joined
[B] united
[C] connected
[D] combined

练习三: 英语知识运用

1. When television first began to expand, very few of the people who had become commentators were able to be equally effective on television. Some of the experienced when they were trying to _____ themselves to the new medium were technical.
[A] turn
[B] adapt
[C] alter
[D] modify
2. The first man who cooked his food, instead of eating it raw, lived so long ago that we have no idea who he was or where he lived. We do know, however, that for thousands of years, food was always eaten cold and _____.
[A] raw
[B] crude
[C] dry
[D] fresh
3. Who talks more, women or men? The seemingly contradictory evidence is _____ by the difference what I call public and private speaking. More men feel comfortable doing "public speaking," while more women feel comfortable doing "private" speaking. Another way of capturing these differences is by using the terms report-talk and rapport(协调关系)-talk.
[A] compromised
[B] reckoned

[C] reinforced

[D] reconciled

4. There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety pays off. The fewer the injury _____, the better the workman's insurance rate. This may mean the difference between operating at a profit or at a loss.

[A] claims

[B] reports

[C] declarations

[D] proclamations

5. To Edward Hall the principal difference between cultures is whether they are monochronic or polychronic. In monochronic cultures (United States, Northern Europe) people do things one by one. They follow schedules because time can be squandered or saved. Promptness is essential, and one who is late has _____ a grave offense.

[A] made

[B] committed

[C] done

[D] taken

6. The purpose of non-REM sleep is even more mysterious. The new experiments, such as those _____ for the first time at a recent meeting of the Society for Sleep Research in Minneapolis, suggest fascinating explanations for the purpose of non-REM sleep.

[A] maintained

[B] described

[C] settled

[D] afforded

7. It is not only in affluent societies that people are obsessed with the idea of making more money. Consumer goods are _____ everywhere and modern industry deliberately sets out to create new markets. Gone are the days when industrial goods are made to last forever. The wheels of industry must be kept turning.

[A] desirable

[B] desirous

[C] desired

[D] desiring

8. Changes in the social structure may indirectly _____ juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that lead to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.

[A] affect

[B] reduce

[C] check

[D] reflect

9. Consequently, there has been a growing interest in natural foods: foods which do not contain additives and which have not been _____ by chemical fertilizers widely used in farming today.

[A] effected

[B] interfered

[C] disturbed

[D] affected

10. Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements—usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sometimes nitrogen. They are different in that their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin been _____ one or more specific functions in the body.

[A] undertakes

[B] holds

[C] plays

[D] performs

11. 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. We spend the whole of our lives keeping up with our neighbors, the Joneses. If we buy a new television set, Jones is _____ to buy a bigger and better one.

[A] bound

[B] destined

[C] doomed

[D] determined

12. The United States Department of Agriculture and the food industry _____ sales statistics and keep accurate records. This information tells us what people are eating and their changes in attitudes and tastes.

[A] gather

[B] accumulate

[C] compile

[D] compare

13. Finding ways to assist this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. Even when homeless individuals manage to find a _____ that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day wandering the street.

- [A] lodging
- [B] shelter
- [C] dwelling
- [D] house

14. Once man began to raise his own animals, he did not have to go out and hunt for his meat. And, since he did not have to move from one place to another hunting for food, man was able to _____ down and live in one place.

- [A] calm
- [B] get
- [C] come
- [D] settle

15. Another important factor is the technical efficiency of a country's people. Old countries that have numerous _____ craftsmen are better placed to produce wealth than countries whose workers are largely unskilled. Furthermore, wealth also produces wealth.

- [A] skillful
- [B] skilled
- [C] capable
- [D] shrewd

16. A new computer system has been designed to stop ships sinking. The greater danger to holed vessel is that flooding of its compartments will make the ship unstable enough to capsize. It is estimated that nearly half the ships lost during the second world war capsized because of loss of stability. Pacer Systems of Burlington, Massachusetts, has now refined a system _____ by a reserve US Navy officer, Stephen Drabvowski, which effectively second guesses the ship.

- [A] owned
- [B] searched
- [C] captured
- [D] devised

练习四: 语法与词汇

1. There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently _____ what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic.
A. giving
B. gave
C. to give
D. given
2. Today, _____ major new products without conducting elaborate market research.
A. corporations hardly introduce ever
B. corporations hardly ever introduce
C. hardly corporations introduce ever
D. hardly corporations ever introduce
3. If I correct someone, I'll do it with as much good humor and self-restraint as if I were the one _____.
A. to correct
B. correcting
C. having corrected
D. being corrected
4. A Dream of the Red Chamber is said _____ into dozens of languages in the last decade.
A. to have been translated
B. to be translated
C. to translate
D. to have translated
5. _____, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.
A. Other things to be equal
B. Were other things equal
C. To be equal to other things
D. Other things being equal

6. The residents, _____ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.
A. all their homes
B. all whose homes
C. all of whose homes
D. all of their homes
7. "The lecturer was a tall thin man with white hair." "Then it _____ Dr. Fird because he is short and fat. It___ Dr. Jones; he is thin."
A. can't be...must be
B. couldn't have been...might have been
C. must be...can't be
D. can't have been...must have been
8. My family _____ very interested in playing bowls, which _____ very much in fashion now.
A. is...is
B. are...are
C. is...are
D. are...is
9. One of the properties of light is _____ traveling in wave form as it goes from one place to another.
A. it
B. it's
C. its
D. their
10. The migratory birds use the same nests year after year, _____ new material each time.
A. and will add
B. to add
C. which are added
D. adding
11. The business of each day, _____ selling goods or shipping them, went quite smoothly.
A. it being
B. be it
C. was it
D. it was

答案及详解

练习一

1. be / get / become acquainted with sb./sth. “知道, 熟悉”。句意: 格林小姐虽然在这个镇子只住了一年, 然而似乎每个来店铺的人她都认识似的。
2. have an advantage over 表示“比……具有优势”, 为固定搭配。
3. charge“控告, 指控”, 其用法为: charge sb. with sth. 因某事而控告某人。
4. come off“成功, 奏效, 达到预期效果”。句意: 他试图使双方达成和解的努力奏效了。
5. comply 表示“遵从; 服从”, 后接 with。句意: 拒不遵纪守法的人终究会受到惩罚。
6. independently“独立地”, 后接 of。句意: 语言、文化、性格在思维上(思想上)可以分别给予考虑, 但在实际生活中却不是这样, 是分不开的。
7. be guilty of 犯有……罪; be guilty for 因……而内疚
8. shelter “掩蔽; 庇护”。用做动词时常说 shelter(sb.) from sth. “躲避……, 庇护……, 使免受……”。做名词时常用搭配是 seek/take shelter from “躲避(风雨、灾祸等)”, 还有一个常用的介词短语 under (the) shelter of “在…的掩护下”。用于原义时 shelter 常带定冠词, 如: under the shelter of an umbrella。用于比喻意义时一般不用定冠词, 如 under shelter of one's position。
9. persist in (with) 指坚持, 持续做某事, 常用于贬义。句意: 如果你要惹麻烦的话, 公司就只好把你开除了。
10. make a spectacle of “出洋相”。
11. in memory of “为纪念……”。

练习二

1. **circumstances** (一般用复数) 指某事或动作发生时的“情况”。常与 **under** 或 **in** 连用, 表示“在.....情况下”。[A] **surroundings** (一定用复数) 指“周围事物”, “环境”。如: **familiar surroundings** 熟悉的环境; [B] **setting** 常指“背景, 环境”。如: **Rome is the setting of the story.** 故事以罗马为背景。[D] **environment** 则表示环绕着某一特定的人或物并对其产生某种影响的“环境”。如: **Children need a happy home environment.** 孩子需要一个愉快的家庭环境。
2. **recall** “使回忆起, 回想, 想起”; [D] **recollect** “回忆, 回想”。这两个词做“回想, 回忆”解时是同义词, 如果主语是人可以互换。**recall** 还可以以事物做主语, 表示“使回忆起”, **recollect** 无此用法。[B] **remind** “使回忆起, 使记起, 提醒”, 以人做宾语, 必须说 **remind sb. of sth./to do sth.**。
3. **merge** “结合; 合并”, 强调通过合并的各部分合为一体, 融合在一起往往无法加以辨别; 也可指企业或公司的合并。[A] **mix** “混合; 搀和”; [B] **mingle** “相混; 交织”, 通常表示那些混合在一起的各个成分是可以区别开来的, 如: **She had mingled feelings of joy and sorrow.**
4. **indicate** 此处意为“通过某种迹象预示、表明”; [B] **hint** “暗示, 提示”, 指通过微妙、含蓄的方式进行的揭示; [C] **suggest** 指没有直截了当说出、但含有某种意思的“暗示”, 接近 **imply**; [D] **mean** “意思是……, 意味着……”。
5. **accurate** “准确的, 无误的”。[A] **precise** “精密的, 精确的”; [D] **exact** “精密的, 准确的”; **precise, correct, exact** 都不用来形容天气预报。
6. **flexible** “灵活的, 可变通的”, 与 **mass-production** 相对。句意: 美国公司正在从大规模生产向灵活多变的企业发展。[A] **moveable** “活动的, 可移动的”; [B] **changing** “变化的”; [D] **varying** “变化的”。
7. **acknowledge** 指公开承认隐瞒或否认过的事。句意: 他承认受了惊吓。[B] **confess** 通常指自愿服罪或认错, 如: **He confessed that he had stolen the money.** 他承认曾偷过钱。[C] **recognize** 指正式承认主权、权利等, 如: **They refused to recognize the country's independence.** 他们拒绝正式承认这个国家的独立; [D] **admit** 则指在外界或自己良心的压力下承认, 如: **The accused man admitted his guilt.** 被告承认了他的罪行。

8. adjust“调节, 调整”, adjust a camera 表示“调节照相机的速度、距离或光圈”等。句意: 我的照相机可以进行调节, 不管阴天还是晴天都可以照相。[A] adapt“使适应”, 如: Can you adapt yourself to the new conditions? 你能使自己适应新的情况吗? [C] adopt“采取、采用”, 如: I thought your idea was a good one, so I adopted it. 我认为你的意见很好, 所以就采纳了。[D] remedy“纠正”, 如: Your faults of pronunciation can be remedied. 你的发音缺陷是可以纠正的。
9. 句意: 请帮助我弄明白那一问题。[A] enlighten 与[D] instruct 同义, 意为“指导, 教导”, 但搭配不同。enlighten sb. on sth.“教导某人某事, 使某人明白某事”; instruct sb. in sth.“教导某人某事”。[B] acquaint 用于短语 acquaint sb. with“使某人知道, 使某人熟悉”; [C] inform 用于短语 inform sb. of sth.“告知某人某事”。
10. limitation“缺点, 局限性”, 相当于 shortcoming。句意: 尽管计算机有许多优点, 但绝非没有局限性。[A] boundary“边界, 分界线”; [C] confinement“限制”, 为不可数名词; [D] restraint“限制, 限制者, 束缚物”。
11. literal“文字的, 字面的”, a literal translation 直译。句意: 直译未必最接近原义。这组词的拼写很相似, 要注意其拼写上的细微差别。[B] liberal“慷慨的, 大方的, 开明的”; [C] literate“识字的, 有文化的”; [D] literary“文学(上)的”。
12. accommodate 指(旅馆等)能为(多少旅客)提供住处(或膳宿), 也指(交通工具)能搭载(多少乘客)。[A] contain 和[B] hold 用于:(容器)能容纳(多少物品); (建筑物)可容纳(多少观众、听众等)。[C] provide“提供”, 其结构为 provide sb. with sth.或 provide sth. for sb.。
13. trademark 和 brand 用汉语来表述, 都有“商标”之意, 其实, 它们含义不同。[A] trademark 是商家选用的用来标明自己的商品的一个单词、符号、图案, 或者是这些东西的任意组合, 使自己的商品与其他人的商品区别开来。[D] brand 一般被认为指一类确定的、通常是著名的商品, 可表述为“品牌”, 如: a popular brand of beer。[C] mark 和[B] sign, 都有“标志, 标志”之意, mark 特指印刷或书写的符号、标志或标签; sign 指代表某物的符号, 如: mathematical signs, eg. +, -, ×, ÷。除此之外, sign 还有“招牌, 指示牌”的意思, 如: traffic signs, a shop-sign。

14. 这一组词均含“复杂的”之意。[C] sophisticated 的复杂,侧重点在精密、先进,也就是我们所谓的高、精、尖。[D] complex 的复杂含有使人糊涂之意; [B] complicated 理论上要比 complex 还复杂,但不包括 confusing 的内涵; [A] involved 源自其动词 involve,指因牵扯面广而引起的复杂,带有我们说的盘根错节的意味。
15. accumulate 指点点滴滴长时期地积聚,其重心在积聚起来的整体,而不在一个一个的个体。[A] gather, [B] collect 和 [D] assemble 均有一件一件收集的内涵,但 assemble 仅能指人员,所以中文为“召集”。
16. depressed “情绪低落的,忧郁的,消沉的”, feel depressed 闷闷不乐的。[A] oppressed “被压抑的,被压迫的”,如: the oppressed people 被压迫人民; [B] suppressed “被抑制的,被忍住的”,如: suppressed emotion 被压抑的情绪; [D] compressed “压缩过的,(文字)简练的”,如: compressed air 压缩空气。
17. Complex 与 complicated 区别: complex=made up of parts, difficult to understand or explain 由许多部分组成,难以理解的,复杂的,如: a complicated problem 一道难题。
18. setting “环境;背景”,用来指为了突出某个主体而存在的背景、环境。[C] environment “环境”,指我们所处的自然界的事态环境和社会环境; [A] residence “住宅,住处”; [D] sightseeing “观光”,明显都不合句意。
19. fluctuate “波动”,指无形的东西,如:水平、特性、价格等,在 with 独立结构中说明 prices “物价”,语义搭配贴切。句意:由于价格波动太厉害,公司很难计划预算。[B] wave “挥动,飘动”,指有形的东西,如“旗帜、树枝”等; [C] swing “摆动”,指从一边向另一边,或成曲线运动; [D] vibrate “振动”,指物体、弦、声音等。
20. combine “结合,联合”,常指两个或多个非物质事物相互融合,如: combine your knowledge with my experiences 把你的知识与我的经验结合起来。[A] join “连接,联合”,强调原来是分离着的东西,现在连接并合为一体; [B] unite “使(联合),(使)结合”,强调联合后形成新的整体,统一目标,统一行动; [C] connect “连接,联系”,指两个不同的、分离着的事物在某一点上相互接触,但各自仍保持原有的特性及独立性。

练习三

1. adapt to“适应”。[C] alter (改变)和[D] modify (修改)不可与 to 搭配,可排除。
[A] turn to (求助于)不符合“收音机评论员试着适应电视这一新的媒体”这句话的意思。
2. raw“生的”。[C] dry“干燥的”; [B] crude“天然的, 生的”, 指未经提炼的, 如: crude oil 原油; [D] fresh“新的, 新鲜的”。
3. reconcile“使(似有分歧的目标、说法、意见等)一致, 和谐”, 符合“这种似乎矛盾的证据与我所说的公共谈话和私下谈话的差别是一致的”。[A] compromise“妥协, 折中”; [B] reckon“认为(某人, 某事物)是……”; [C] reinforce“加强”。
4. claim“(要求保险公司赔偿的)款项: 赔偿”, 如: put in/make a claim for damages 提出损害赔偿要求。[B] report“报告”; [C] declaration“宣言, 宣告”; [D] proclamation“宣言, 声明”。
5. commit“犯错误, 干坏事”, 符合文意。最后一句意思是“做事敏捷是最重要的, 迟到的人是对别人的严重冒犯”。
6. 本题测试语义搭配。句中提到在某次会议上“讲述”的试验, 故选 described 最为贴切。[A] maintain“主张; 维持”, [C] settle“解决”和[D] afford“担负得起; 供给”, 均不符合上下文的逻辑搭配。
7. desirable“令人渴望的, 称心的”, 符合文意。[B] desirous“渴望的, 想要的”, 常用于某人想要某物。如: We are desirous of peace. 我们渴望和平。[C] desired“被渴望的”; [D] desiring“渴望的”。
8. 前文的 Changes in the social structure 对于 juvenile crime rates 自然有“影响”。
[A] affect“影响, 作用”, 符合题意。[B] reduce“减少”。[C] check“检查, 校对”也可以作“抑制, 阻止”。[D] reflect“反射, 反映”。
9. 自然食品不受当今农业生产中广泛使用的化肥的影响。所以[D] affect“影响, 产生作用”是正确答案。[A] effect“结果, 效果”; [B] interfere“干预, 妨碍”; [C] disturb“打扰”。

10. 根据句意, 所选项要有“起作用”的含义。四个选项中, 只有[D] perform“执行, 履行”与 function 相搭配, 意为“起作用”。[A] undertake“着手, 承担”; [B] hold“抓住, 掌握”; [C] play 常和 part 或 role 搭配, 也可表达“起作用”之意。
11. be bound to do sth. 肯定要做某事, 符合文意, 最后一句意为“如果我们买了一台新电视机, 我们的邻居肯定会买一台更大、更好的电视机。”[B] be destined to do sth. “命中注定要做某事”, 如: They were destined to never to meet again. 他们命中注定再也无缘相遇了。[C] be doomed to sth./to do sth. “注定要做某事”, 通常用于不好的事情, 如: Are whales doomed to extinction? 鲸鱼注定是要灭绝的吗? [D] be determined to do sth. 决定要做某事。
12. compile 指搜集资料, 有时也指编辑字典。而[A] gather 只是收集起来; [B] accumulate 是积累, 积蓄。
13. 四个选项都有“住房”, “住处”的意思, 但[B] shelter 除了表示“藏身处”之外, 还有“避难所”的意思, 对于无家可归者而言, 他们能够获得的也只能是能给他们提供饮食和睡觉地方的避难所了, 因此选[B]。
14. settle down “定居下来”。
15. skilled 经过训练的, 而 skillful 是熟练的, 有技巧的; 根据上下文, 选 skilled。
16. 帕塞计算机加以改进的, 并非是德拉布斯基所拥有(own)、所调查(searched)和所获(captured)的计算机, 而是他所设计(devise)的计算机, 故选 [D]。

练习四

1. 该题考查非谓语动词。其中介词短语 by an Englishman 与定语从句 that I read recently 都做定语修饰 book。可见空格处应填一分词做定语修饰 remark, 而 what he thought...characteristic 做分词的宾语, 其中 he thought 为插入语。由此排除 B, C 选项。根据句意, remark 与 give 应是主动关系, 故排除选项 D。答案为 A。

2. 该题考查副词用法.其中否定词 **never, not only, not until, hardly, scarcely, seldom, rarely** 或否定含义的短语 **in no way, at no time, in no case, by no means, under no circumstances** 等放在句首,引起句子部分倒装,故 C、D 排除。副词 **ever** 应置于动词之前,故答案为 B。
3. 该题考查非谓语动词。根据句意及 **correct** 作为及物动词后却无宾语可知,空格处应为动词的被动形式。故答案为 D,分词短语 **being corrected** 做定语修饰代词 **one**。
4. 该题考查非谓语动词。根据句意,A Dream of the Red Chamber 与 **translate** 间应是被动关系,故排除 C、D 选项。另外,**translate** 的动作应在 **is said** 之前,所以应选不定式完成式,故排除 B(表将来), 因此答案为 A。
5. 该题考查独立主格结构.根据句意及两分词间无连词,空格处应填一状语成分表条件.首先排除选项 B (省略 **if** 的倒装句,而 **a man who expresses...is poor** 是一真实句不符合虚拟语气的构成),该句同样符合独立主格结构构成标准,故答案为 D,另外 D 选项也可替换成从句 **if Other things are equal,...**。
6. 该题考查定语从句。该句主干为 **the residents were given help by...**, 空格主应填一成分做定语修饰 **the residents**, 首先排除 A, D 选项, 而选项 B, C 中, **all** 与 **the residents** 表示所属或同位关系, 故答案为 C。
7. 该题考查情态动词用法。根据题干可排除 A, C 选项 (**must be, can't be** 分别表示现在的肯/否定推测), 而 B 选项中的 **might have been** 表示可能已经做成某事。故选 D。表示对过去的否/肯定推测。
8. 该题考查主谓一致。其中 **which** 指代其前的 **playing bowls**, 故空格二中应填单数谓语动词 (动名词做主语谓语动词为单数), 因而排除 B, C 选项。**Family** 是一集合名词, 指代整体时谓语动词为单数, 指代部分成员时为复数, 根据题意应指代家庭成员, 故答案为 D。
9. 该题考查非谓语动词。句中 **traveling** 为动名词做表语, 空格处所填内容做动名词的逻辑主语, 首先排除 B, D 选项, 能做动名词逻辑主语的词有形容词性物主代词, 名词所有格或人称代词宾格, 故答案为 C。
10. 该题考查句子结构。根据句意排除 B 选项 (不定式做状语表原因, 目的或结果), 选项 C 应为 **which are added by** 故排除, 选项 A 不符合时态一致原则.故答案为 D(分词做 **use** 伴随状语或做主语 **the migratory birds** 补足语)。

11. 该题考查倒装句。其中主干为 The business of each day went quite smoothly。根据句意, 空格处应填一表让步的词, 答案为 B。该结构为: Be+主语+...。此结构是一开放式条件从句, 表示泛指“不管是……”, 属于一特殊倒装句, 可替换为 whether...or, 如该题干可换为“..., whether it is selling goods or shipping them,...”。

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