

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

第四节

(Unit 22——Unit 26; 第 148 页——182 页)

练习一: 词汇与搭配

1. The man told the hostess he would take his revenge _____ the hotel for dismissing him.
2. This middle school is attached _____ a normal college.
3. As a way of coping _____ the mails while they were away, the Johnsons asked the cleaning lady to send little printed slips asking the senders to write again later.
4. If you really understood the difficulties facing the government, you wouldn't be so critical _____ its spending reductions.

5. In addition, many exceptions _____ the rules of English usage make it difficult to master.
6. The roles expected _____ old people in such a setting give too few psychological satisfactions for normal happiness.
7. A stream issued _____ the bottom of the hill.
8. I can't study with that music getting _____ my nerves.
9. He rescued the child _____ the risk of his own life.
10. In the play the heroine expired _____ a broken heart.
11. Prof. White, my respected tutor, frequently reminds me to avail myself _____ every chance to improve my English.

练习二: 词汇辨析

1. Don't pour hot water into the glass or it will _____.
[A] split
[B] crack
[C] break
[D] burst
2. The detective story, as created by Poe, is something as specialized and as _____ as a chess problem.
[A] intellectual
[B] intelligent
[C] intellect
[D] intelligence
3. A variety of small clubs can provide _____ opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful group dynamics.
[A] durable
[B] excessive
[C] surplus
[D] multiple

4. The English language contains a (n) _____ of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.
[A] altitude
[B] latitude
[C] multitude
[D] attitude
5. The article appeared in the fourth _____ of the magazine.
[A] edition
[B] issue
[C] version
[D] print
6. Martin Luther King, the great Black leader in the movement against racial discrimination, was _____ the Nobel Prize for peace for his outstanding contribution to world peace.
[A] rewarded
[B] awarded
[C] conferred
[D] granted
7. The precious manuscripts were hopelessly _____ by long exposure in the cold, damp cellar.
[A] damaged
[B] destroyed
[C] harmed
[D] ruined
8. The unpleasant taste _____ in his mouth for hours.
[A] prolonged
[B] waited
[C] lingered
[D] lengthened
9. The tension _____ as the guest of honor was about to announce the winner.
[A] mounted
[B] ascended
[C] climbed
[D] raised
10. Our house is the most _____ one in the street; it's painted red.
[A] prominent
[B] distinguished

- [C] outstanding
[D] well-known
11. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell at first can suddenly become sensitive to it when _____ to it often enough.
[A] subjected
[B] left
[C] drawn
[D] exposed
12. Many people like white color as it is a _____ of purity.
[A] sign
[B] symbol
[C] signal
[D] symptom
13. Wherever there is matter. There is energy; all changes of matter _____ changes in the form of the energy.
[A] retain
[B] include
[C] involve
[D] contain
14. As an industry, biotechnology stands to _____ electronics in dollar volume and perhaps surpass it in social impact by 2020.
[A] contend
[B] contest
[C] rival
[D] strive
15. According to the American system, one rank below the full professor is the _____ professor.
[A] under
[B] associate
[C] vice
[D] deputy
16. We'd like to _____ a table for five for dinner this evening.
[A] preserve
[B] sustain
[C] retain
[D] reserve

17. The plain occupies the west, south and central parts of the continent, though considerable variations are to be found over so _____ an area.
[A] expensive
[B] expansive
[C] extensive
[D] intensive
18. If no importance is attached to collecting information, we cannot survive in such a(n) _____ competitive society, because it is the basis on which we make our decisions.
[A] intensively
[B] forcefully
[C] intensely
[D] powerfully
19. He said he liked traveling by train, but after six hours standing in the corridor, he changed his _____.
[A] sound
[B] voice
[C] tone
[D] tune
20. The pioneers _____ their journey after a short rest.
[A] assumed
[B] resumed
[C] consumed
[D] resumed
21. They were arranging the entertainment at the company's annual dealer _____.
[A] congress
[B] convention
[C] conference
[D] assembly
22. An increasing proportion of our population, unable to live without advanced medical _____ will become progressively more reliant on expensive technology.
[A] interference
[B] interruption
[C] intervention
[D] interaction

23. When two people feel the same about each other, their feelings are_____.

- [A] visible
- [B] common
- [C] joint
- [D] mutual

练习三: 英语知识运用

1. Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They admitted that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the_____man. But they insisted that its immediate results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the bulk of the English population.

- [A] plain
- [B] average
- [C] mean
- [D] normal

2. During this period American car manufacturers set about improving their products and work efficiency. As a result, the yearly income of the average family increased from 1950 to 1975 faster than the price of cars. For this reason _____a new car takes a smaller part of a family's total earnings today.

- [A] bringing
- [B] obtain
- [C] bought
- [D] purchasing

3. Theories centering on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior because they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through_____with others.

- [A] interaction
- [B] assimilation
- [C] cooperation
- [D] consultation

4. The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. Furthermore homelessness has reached such proportions that local government

can't possibly_____.

- [A] stand
- [B] cope
- [C] approve
- [D] retain

5. In a significant tightening of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a _____bill that will propose making payments to witnesses illegal and will strictly control the amount of publicity that can be given to a case before a trial begins.

- [A] sketch
- [B] rough
- [C] preliminary
- [D] draft

6. FBI men, who do not wear uniforms, have the right to cross State borders if they are pursuing a suspect. They are _____to the US Department of Justice, and have their headquarters in Washington, DC.

- [A] responsible
- [B] reasonable
- [C] reliable
- [D] respectable

7. His role, therefore, is completely different. He is there to make sure that the viewer does not miss some point of interest, to help him insist on particular things, and to _____the images on the television screen. Unlike his radio colleague, he must know the value of silence and how to use it at those moments when the pictures speak for themselves.

- [A] exhibit
- [B] demonstrate
- [C] expose
- [D] interpret

8. As Edward Blotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, puts it, "There has to be _____of programs. What we need is a package deal."

- [A] supervision
- [B] manipulation
- [C] regulation
- [D] coordination

9. These attempts are usually resisted by powerful people who _____from the status quo(社会现状), and it is often difficult for social movement participants

to use the accepted and legal means of producing social change (such as the courts and political institutions).

[A] acquire

[B] profit

[C] prohibit

[D] succeed

10. In deed more and more schools are discovering that foreign languages are best taught in the lower grades. Young children often can learn several languages by being _____ to them, while adults have a much harder time learning another language once the rules of their first language have become firmly fixed.

[A] disclosed

[B] revealed

[C] immersed

[D] exposed

11. Compare this with what happens in the mass production of poultry: there are battery farms, for example, where thousands of chickens live crowded together in one building and are fed on food which is little better than rubbish. Chicken kept in this way are not only tasteless as food; the also _____ eggs which lack important vitamins.

[A] produce

[B] manufacture

[C] generate

[D] raise

12. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors _____ for unfamiliar and emergency signals such as the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

[A] available

[B] reliable

[C] identifiable

[D] suitable

13. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in _____ to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, or as a rejection of middle-class values.

[A] return

[B] reply

[C] reference

[D] response

14. Many linguists believe that evolution is _____ for our ability to produce and use language. They claim that our highly evolved brain provides us with an innate language ability not found in lower organisms.

- [A] reliable
- [B] responsible
- [C] available
- [D] accountable

15. Asia's need for business leaders who are competent in using mass media to involve the public _____ the economic development dream has never been greater. Television and the print media have an enormous impact on the public's perception of business. Our business leaders have not yet faced an unsympathetic press.

- [A] in
- [B] into
- [C] with
- [D] within

16. Something like a caste line is emerging centered around knowledge. Individuals who fall too far behind in the _____ of knowledge at a young age will find it almost impossible to catch up later, no matter how hard they try.

- [A] control
- [B] mastery
- [C] search
- [D] pursuit

17. Unlike their western counterparts, they are not so much frightened by mass media's potential to magnify, distort, and expose. The problem lies more in the lack of professional support available to them. In most Asian companies the public affairs function either does not exist or is _____ routine chores removed from helping the CEO to communicate with wider audiences.

- [A] resigned
- [B] assigned
- [C] awarded
- [D] distributed

18. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance _____ the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to replace old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to feed the soil.

- [A] for
- [B] against
- [C] of
- [D] towards

19. When Paul Osman, the Sales Manager of Jayal Motors which makes mopeds, visited a city_____to break into a new market, finding an agent was his first job. He was fortunate to be introduced to Adam Fortesque, a well established agent, who is sufficiently impressed by the Jayal mopeds to put his assistant, Eve Sorrell, on to the job of helping Paul in his proposed expansion into the export market.

[A] in an purpose

[B] for the aim

[C] for the try

[D] in an attempt

20. Such changes show that selection and evolution can be controlled, to a certain _____, by man. In fact, changes are continually taking place in all living things, and new varieties are constantly developing.

[A] advantage

[B] purpose

[C] effect

[D] extent

21. More psychologists have found that all caregivers share a common characteristic: All caregivers believe that they are the best people for the job. In other words, they all felt that they could do the job better than anyone else. Social workers _____caregivers to find out why they took on the responsibility of caring for an elderly relative.

[A] questioned

[B] interviewed

[C] inquired

[D] interrogated

22. While a manager communicates mostly to_____information, a leader uses communications to build relationships. A manager overwhelms others with details and still leaves them cold. A leader touches their hearts by combining his vision with their aspirations in a common cause.

[A] transport

[B] carry

[C] convey

[D] express

练习四: 语法与词汇

1. Andrew, my father's younger brother, will not be at the picnic, _____to the family's disappointment.
A. much
B. more
C. too much
D. much more
2. The state of Maine generally has cooler temperatures than _____.
A. there are most other states
B. most other states which have
C. most other states have
D. having most other states
3. The columbine flower, _____to nearly all of the United States, can be raised from seed in \ almost any garden.
A. native
B. how native is
C. how native is it
D. is native
4. In the scientific station _____designed to record moonquake and meteorite impacts.
A. instruments were
B. were instruments
C. stands instruments
D. instruments stand
5. Joe's father, along with his two uncles, _____in London one more day.
A. demand that he stay
B. demands that he stays
C. demands that he stay
D. demand that he stays

6. From birth, nightjar chicks solicit food by walking to the front of an adult bird, reaching up, and _____.
A. they peck at its bill
B. peck at its bill
C. pecking at its bill
D. at its bill they peck
7. They overcame all the difficulties and fulfilled the plan three months ahead of time, _____ is something we had not expected.
A. that
B. what
C. it
D. which
8. The time for the general offensive was approaching. The commander's order soon came _____ all civilians should evacuate the village.
A. when
B. before
C. as
D. that
9. Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she _____ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often.
A. has to get
B. were to get
C. had got
D. could have got
10. Research findings show we spend about two hours dreaming every night, no matter what we _____ during the day.
A. should have done
B. would have done
C. may have done
D. must have done

11. _____ in an atmosphere of simple living was what her parents wished for.
- A. The girl was educated
 - B. The girl educated
 - C. The girl's being educated
 - D. The girl to be educated

答案及详解

练习一

1. to take one's revenge on sb. for sth.= to avenge/revenge oneself on sb. for sth.
因某事对某人采取报复。
2. be attached to“附属于，隶属于”。句意：这所中学附属于一所师范院校。
3. coping with“妥善处理，应付；对付”，本句中指“处理（邮件）”。又如：
successfully cope with the situation 成功地应对局面。
4. be critical of...“对……挑剔，对……吹毛求疵”。句意：如果你真正了解政府所面临的困境，你就不会对其削减开支那么吹毛求疵了。
5. exception（例外）与 to 连用。句意：此外，英语用法规则的许多特例使得英语用法很难掌握。
6. expect sth. of sb.意为“指望某人会做某事”。句中 expect...of 词组的过去分词形式作 roles 的定语。句意：在这样的情况下，对老年人所扮演的角色的期望，使他们几乎无法得到心理上的满足感，从而无法享受正常的幸福。
7. issue from...“从……流出；来自”。如：His difficulties issue from his lack of knowledge.他的困难来自知识的缺乏。
8. get on sb.'s nerves“使某人心烦（不安）”。句意：那吵闹的音乐扰得我心神不定。

9. at the risk of “冒……的危险，处于……危险中”。
10. expire of “死于……”，同 die of 意思相同。在戏中女主角因伤心而死。
11. avail oneself of sth. “使用某事物，利用某事物”，为固定搭配。如：You must avail yourself of every opportunity to speak English. 你要利用一切机会说英语。

练习二

1. crack “(使)爆裂，破裂”，指(使)硬而脆的物体“裂开缝”，如：a cracked cup 一只只有裂纹的杯子。[A] split “劈开，裂开”，常指服装、木材等(顺纹)裂开而成为两(或多)部分，如：to split a log 劈木头；[C] break 指完整的东西由于加力而断裂、破碎，如：to break a vase 打碎一只花瓶；[D] burst “(使)爆炸，爆破”，如：to burst a tyre 使轮胎爆破。
2. intellectual “智力的，用脑筋的”；[B] intelligent “理解力强的，理智的，聪明的”。
3. [A] durable 意为“耐久的”；[B] excessive 意为“过多的，过分的”；[C] surplus 表示“过剩的，剩余的”；[D] multiple 表示“多样的，多重的”。除了 multiple 外，其他三个词明显不能修饰 opportunities。
4. multitude “大批，大量”。句意：英语中包含大量的在平常会话中相对很少使用的词汇。[A] altitude “高度”；[B] latitude “纬度”；[D] attitude “态度”。
5. 句意：这篇文章刊登在这份杂志的第4期上。此处 issue 相当于 number，即刊物的“期(数)”。[A] edition 表示“版本”或“版(数)”，如：the first edition of the book 这本书的第一版；[C] version 是同一作品的不同“译本，文本”，如：the short version of the book 这本书的简写本；[D] print 指印刷的“字体”或“印刷(品)”。
6. award “颁发，授予”，后接双宾语。[A] reward “报答，报酬”。用法是 reward sb. (with money or sth. else for sth. done)；[C] confer “授予”，用法是 confer sth. on sb.，不接双宾语；[D] grant “授予(财产或拨款)”。

7. ruin“毁坏, 损坏”, 指经过长时间的侵蚀而毁坏; [A] damage 一般是部分损坏; [B] destroy 指彻底的损坏, 摧毁; [C] harm“损害”, 多指对肉体、精神方面的伤害。
8. 句意: 那种令人难受的味道在他口中持续了好几个小时。[A] prolog 延长, 拉长, 主要指某事持续一个长时间而超出正常应有的范围, 也可指空间方面变得更长; [D] lengthen 拉长, 指空间或时间方面变得更长。
9. mount“上升”, 指向上攀登或连续不断上升的过程, 可与抽象名词连用。句意: 嘉宾即将宣布获奖者时, 气氛越来越紧张。[B] ascend“攀登, 上升”, 与 mount 同义, 但不与抽象名词连用。
10. prominent“突出的, 显眼的”, 指某物突出于周围环境或背景, 用以形容突出明显的位置。句意: 我们的住宅在这条街上十分显眼, 它是红色的。[B] distinguished“卓越的, 著名的”, 指出类拔萃的人或显著的成绩; [C] outstanding“杰出的”, 指在同类人或事物中的出类拔萃者, 他们明显高于一般水平, 并给人以深刻印象。
11. 本题所在的句子是一个由 when 引导的条件句, 由主句的主语可以推断, 该从句省略了主语和谓语即 people are。同时, 从句中的 it 指代的是上文的 a certain smell, 由此可推断本句意思是: 如果人能经常闻到这种气味也能突然对它变得敏感。而四个选项中, 只有[D] expose 一词能与 to 搭配表示“使某人接触到……”, 在这里引申为闻到气味。
12. 句意: 许多人喜欢白色, 因为它是纯洁的象征。[A] sign 意为“符号, 标志, 信号”, [C] signal 意为“信号, 暗号”, [D] symptom 指“(疾病的)症状”。而 symbol 是“象征”, 正合题意。
13. involve“包含, 含有”, 必须包括; [B] include“包括”。这两个词的主要区分是: involve 表示“必然包括, 使成为必要”; include 是指整体中包括某项内容。[A] retain“保持, 保留”; [D] contain“容纳, 装有”。
14. rival“与……竞争; 与……匹敌, 比得上”, 如: No one can rival him in eloquence. 没人能在口才上与他匹敌。[A] contend“搏斗, 争夺, 竞争”, 用做不及物动词; [B] contest“争夺(地盘、阵地、席位等)”; [D] strive“努力, 奋斗”。从句义分析, 只有[C]项 rival 正确, 即 to rival electronics in dollar volume 在美元份额上与电子技术相匹敌。

15. 中文的“副”字在英杰文中通常用四个对应词, 这四个词一般来说不能互相替换。[B] **associate** 最常见于 **associate professor** 副教授; [C] **vice** 与 **president, chairman, governor** 等职务搭配; [A] **under** 见于 **under secretary** (在美国为副部长, 日本为次长); [D] **deputy** 大约相当于我们的第一副职, 即正职不在的情况下代理正职的副职。
16. 句意: 我们想预订一张今晚五人用的晚餐桌位。[A] **preserve** 指“保存, 保护”, [B] **sustain** 指“维持, 支持, 保持”, [C] **retain** 指“保持, 保存”, 这三个词都不合题意。reserve 有“预约, 预定”之意, 与 **book** 同义, 为正确答案。
17. **extensive** “广泛的, 广阔的”。[A] **expensive** “昂贵的”; [B] **expansive** “扩张的, 膨胀的”; [D] **intensive** “加强的, 集中的”。
18. **intensely** “激烈地”, **intensely competitive society** 竞争激烈的社会; [A] **intensively** “集中地”; [B] **forcefully** “强有力地”; [D] **powerfully** “强大地”。
19. 须注意区别 **tune** 和 **tone** 的引申义。[D] **tune** 的基本意思是“曲调”, 引申为“态度; 看法”等, 如: **change one's tune** 改变了态度或看法; [C] **tone** 是“声音, 声调”, 引申为“口气, 语气”等, 如: **I don't like your talking to me in a decisive tone.** 我不喜欢你用一种断然的语气跟我说话。
20. 句意: 短暂休息之后, 先锋队员们继续他们的旅程。这四个选择项都共有一个词根-**sume**, 其意思是“拿, 取”; 在词形上, 这几个词很相近, 但在意思上区别很大; [D] **resume** “继续”, 表示中断后继续进行或重新开始; [A] **assume** “承担, 假定”; [B] **presume** 擅自, 假定; 放肆, 设想; [C] **consume** “消费, 消耗”。
21. **convention** “会议, 大会, 年会”, 常指某一团体或政党为某一特殊目的所召开的会议; 也指学术团体的年会。句意: 他们正在安排在公司经销商年会上如何招待的问题。[A] **congress** “代表大会, 会议”, 指各社会团体或国家的代表的正式会议, 以交流情况和意见; [D] **assembly** “集会”, 指一个计划好的、为一共同目的而召集的会议; [C] **conference** “讨论会, 协商会”, 指两个或更多的人对某个问题交换意见的会议。
22. **intervention** “介入”, 强调“夹在中间”, 有“从中调解”之意。如: **accept outside intervention** 接受外界的调停。[A] **interference** “干涉, 妨碍”; [B] **interruption** “中断中止, 阻碍”; [D] **interaction** “相互作用; 相互影响”。

23. mutual“相互的, 共同的”, 指两人之间的相互关系, 主要强调兴趣、观点、看法、感情等的共通。[B] common“共同的, 共有的”, 指人们相互共有的东西; [C] joint“共同的”, 主要强调两人真正地拥有某物。

练习三

1. average“普通的, 一般的”, 与 ordinary 同义, 修饰 man 最恰当, 意为“普通人, 平民百姓”, 故选 [B]。[A] plain 有“平凡的”之意, 一般不用来修饰人; 如用来修饰人, 意为“不漂亮的, 不美的”。[C] mean 修饰人时, 意为“卑鄙的”; [D] normal“正常的, 常态的”。
2. purchase, 买 (正式用语)。
3. interaction 意思是“相互作用, 相互影响, 互动”。通常只有行为才能相互作用的。原文中说道青少年犯罪行为产生的方式, 显然应选[A]。
4. 这里表示第一句中提到的问题已经让地方政府无法应付了, 因此选择 cope (应付, 应对)。[A] stand 表示“容忍”, [C] approve 表示“同意”, [D] retain 表示“保留”, 均不合题意。
5. [A] sketch 指“略图, 草图; 粗样; 草稿; 速写, 素描”。[B] rough 指“粗糙的, 表面不平的; 粗暴的, 粗鲁的, 粗野的”; [C] preliminary 指“预备的; 初步的; 序言性的”; [D] draft 指“草稿, 草案, 草图”, draft bill (bill 指由立法委员会提出的法律草案) 是固定搭配。
6. 根据上下文, 这里意为“他们要向美国司法部负责”。所以选 [A]。[B] reasonable “合情合理, 通情达理”; [C] reliable “可靠的”; [D] respectable “可敬的”。
7. interpret“解释”。这句话是指电视评论员需要结合屏幕上的画面进行讲解。[B] demonstrate“演示”; [C] expose“使暴露”。
8. 从本句最后的“我们需要的是一揽子计划”可以看出, 这里作者强调的是各种计划的协同, 只有各计划协同发挥, 才能构成互相关联的综合计划, 故选[D] coordination。[A] supervision“监督, 管理”。
9. 阻碍社会变革的人是从社会现状中获得利益者, profit from 是固定搭配, 意为“从……获益”, 所以选 [B]。[A] acquire“获得, 取得”, 是及物动词; [C] prohibit“禁止”也是及物动词; [D] succeed“成功”。

10. be exposed to“接触到”，是固定搭配。符合文意：年纪小的儿童可以通过接触多种语言而学会好几种语言……。[A] disclose“揭示，泄露”；[B] reveal“显示，透露”；[C] immerse“沉浸，使陷入”。
11. produce 用途较广，侧重于制成品的数量，有生产，制造，产生，生（子女），出产等含义。句意：用这种方法喂的鸡吃起来不仅没味道，它们生出的蛋也缺乏重要的维生素。[B] manufacture 使用范围较窄，一般指用机器制造大量货物。如：manufacture cement, cookers 制造水泥、炉具；[C] generate 一般指产生热、电、动力等。
12. 空格之后出现了 for 一词，由于[B] reliable 和[C] identifiable 通常不与 for 搭配使用，因此这两个选项可以排除。而[D] suitable 一词虽然能与 for 连用，但这里讨论的并非气味接受器与不熟悉或紧急的信号之间是否适配的问题。因此，本题的正确选项是[A]。
13. in response to“响应，反应”，符合题意。题目空格前的 in 和后面的 to 表明是考搭配。前面 commit crimes 是动作，后面 their failure to...是名词性的成分。通常，对两个相对独立的成分而言，动作和名词性成分的关系不外乎原因（条件）、目的、结果。in reply(to)意思是“为答复……，作为……的答复”，in reference to 表示“关于”。
14. be responsible for 是一固定搭配，意思是“成为……的原因；应归咎或归功于某事物”。如：Smoking is responsible for many cases of lung cancer. 吸烟是许多人患肺癌的致病因素。[A] reliable“可靠的”；[C] available“可得到的，可达到的，可使用的”；[D] accountable“对……负责的”。
15. 这是一个固定搭配 involve sb. (sth.) in (doing) sth.“使某人参与某活动或陷入某种情况”，又如：Don't involve me in solving your problems. 你解决你的问题，不要把我牵扯进去。本题意为“在亚洲迫切需要能够利用大众传媒使公众参与到自己的经济发展梦想中去的商业领导者。”
16. in the pursuit of“追求，追赶”，如：in the pursuit of knowledge 即对知识的追求，符合文意。[A] in control of“控制”；[B] mastery“精通，熟练”，如：demonstrate a mastery of Arabic 显示对阿拉伯语的精通；[C] in search of“寻找”。
17. assign “委派”，符合文意。[A] resign “离职”，[C] award “颁发给”和 [D] distribute“分配”均不合文意。本题意思是“……在大多数亚洲的公司里公共

关系这个职能要么不存在, 要么委以日常的杂事……”。

18. 当名词 **insurance** 表示“保险, 保护”之意时, 后面搭配的介词为 **against**。
19. **aim** 和 **purpose** 的搭配是 **with the aim of** 和 **for the purpose of**, 所以[A]、[B]都可排除。**try** 做名词讲时经常与动词连用。**attempt**“试图, 尝试”。表示“在试图做某事时”可以说 **in one's attempt to do sth.** 但若要表示“在作某一次尝试时”一般应用介词 **on**, 如: **on the first/second attempt**, 因此选[D]。
20. **to a certain extent** 为固定词组, 意为“在某种程度上”。
21. **interview** “面谈, 面试, 访问”, 其他的词与句意不符。
22. **transport** “运输货物”, **carry** “搬运”和 **express** “表达思想或感情”都不能接 **information** 做宾语。**convey** “传达, 传递”可与 **information** 搭配。

练习四

1. 从题干看, 空格处应填一修饰“**to the family's disappointment**”的词, 首先排除 C 选项, **too much** 修饰名词, 而 D 选项中 **much more** 修饰形容词, 选项 B 为形容词不能修饰介词短语, 故答案为 A。**much** 是副词修饰介词短语, 其中副词在句中可修饰动词, 形容词, 副词, 介词短语及整个句子。
2. 该题考查句子结构。从题干及选项可以看出, 空格处要填的内容是与 **Maine** 州的气温做比较, 根据一致原则排除 A、D 选项, B 不符合定语从句构成, 故答案为 C。
3. 该题考查句子结构。该句主干为 **The columbine flower can be raised...**, 可见空格处应是一插入语做定语或同位语成分, 首先排除选项 D (不合句子结构), B、C 选项语意不通, 故答案为 A, 其中 **native** 为形容词做定语修饰其前的 **the columbine flower**, “**be native to sth.**”意为“(动植物)原产的, 天生的”。
4. 该题考查倒装结构。介词短语置于句首时其后句子要引起倒装, 首先排除 A、D 选项 (正常语序), 而选项 C 中像 **stand**, **exist** 这样的词用于倒装句中常这样表示: **There exists/stands a huge statue on a square.** 故答案为 B。

5. 该题考查主谓一致。主语后跟有 as well as, rather than, together with, along with, accompanied by, including 等引出的词语时, 其整个句子的谓语动词的单复数由主语决定。因此排除 A、D 选项, 另外在 demand 引导的宾语从句中。从句谓语动词是(should)+V 原, 故答案为 C。
6. 该题考查平行或一致关系。连词 and 前是 reaching up, 因此答案为 C, 其中“reaching up, and pecking at its bill”是分词短语做状语表示伴随。
7. 该题考查定语从句。由于两分词间无连接词, 故答案 C 排除, 关系代词 that 不能引导非限定性定语从句, what 引导主语从句常在句中做宾语成分, 故答案为 D, which 引导的非限定性定语从句, 其先行词是前面的整个句子。
8. 该题考查句子结构。本题中 all civilians should evacuate the village 与其前 order 为互相解释, 即为同位语关系, 其他选项不合题意, 故答案为 D。
9. 该题考查虚拟语气。空格中所在部分是一由 that 引导的宾语从句, 该宾语从句由一复合句构成, 从该句主从复合句的主语谓语动词判断, 这是一典型虚拟从句, 由句意可知, 这是对将来相反的假设, 所以 if 从句的谓语动词应为 were to +V 原或 should +V 原, 故答案为 B。
10. 该题考查情态动词用法。本题包含宾语从句, 从句的谓语动词为陈述句语气, 因此可将表示虚拟语气的 A、B 选项排除, must have done 表示对过去肯定推测不合题意, 故答案为 C。
11. 该题考查句子结构。从结构上看, was 前面部分的内容是: “她在一个简朴的生活环境中受到教育”。首先排除选项 A, 它缺少引导主语从句的关联词; B 选项中心词是 girl, 与句意不符; D 选项中心词也是 girl, 况且 to be educated 表示将来。故答案为 C (动名词加上其逻辑主语)

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