

1.[答案] D. considered

[注释] considered 考虑; admit 承认; absorb 吸收。

[注意] acknowledge 1) (=agree or admit the truth of; confess) 承认, 供认; A. He acknowledged his mistake. (他承认了他的错误。) B. 接动名词 He acknowledged having been beaten. (他承认被打败了。) 2) (express thanks for) 致谢; A. Mary acknowledged the gift with a pleasant letter. (玛丽致函感谢馈赠的礼物。) B. His long service with the company was acknowledged with a present. (向他赠送礼品以感谢他长期来对公司的服务。)

2.[答案] C. consent

[注释] consent 同意, 赞成, 答应。conviction 深信, 确信。compromise 妥协, 折中。command 命令, 指令; 掌握, 运用能力。

3.[答案] A. powerful

[注释] powerful (=having or producing great power) 强有力的。在这里四个形容词中, 只有 powerful (有效力的) 可与表示药物的名词搭配。influential 有影响的, 有势力的, monstrous 异常大的, vigorous 精力旺盛的, 强健有力的。

4.[答案] B. abandoned

[注释] abandoned (=give up completely) 放弃, 抛弃; 1) The scientist abandoned his research for lack of fund. 2) The sailors abandoned the burning ship

[注意] abandon 暗指某人对其所抛弃的人或物将会发生什么事情不感兴趣, 如把撞坏的汽车抛弃在路旁。vanish (=suddenly disappear; go out of existence) vi. 消失, 绝迹; 1) The airplane vanished into the clouds. 2) Many kinds of animals have vanished from the earth. (许多种类的动物以在地球上绝迹。) scatter (=send, go in different direction) 驱散, 使分散; The police scattered the crowd. (警察驱散人群。)(=throw or put in various directions) 撒, 到处放; He scattered his clothes all over the room. reject (=refuse to accept) 拒绝接受; She rejected my suggestion

5.[答案] C. comprehensive.

[注释] comprehensive 完全的无所不包的; comprehensible 能懂的, 可以理解的; understandable 可以理解的, 主要用来指人的行为。understanding 用来指人时, 表示“善于理解别人或别人问题的(人)。”注意下面的搭配: a comprehensive map (街区详图); a comprehensible remark (听得懂的话), an understandable mistake (可以理解的错误); an understanding friend (一位能理解人的朋友)。

6.[答案] D. connection

[注释] lose one's connection to 误了到.....地方去的(汽车、火车、轮船的)联运; The train was late and I missed my connection.

7.[答案] C. wrecked

[注释] wreck vt. 撞坏, 毁坏; 1) My son wrecked my car. 2) My car was completely wrecked in the accident.

sink vt. 下沉, 沉没, 该动词也可作及物动词用, 意为“使下沉”, 但按本题句意看, 用被动语态不妥。drown 溺死, 淹死: (vt.) He drowned his wife. (vi) He drowned in the river. (他在河里淹死了。) submit 1) (=put oneself under the control of another) 提交, 呈送 (to): Should a wife submit herself to her husband? (妻子应顺从他丈夫吗?) 2) (=put forward for option, discussion, decision ect.) 提出 (供评论、讨论决定等) You must submit your request to the committee. 3) (=surrender (to), give in) 屈服, 投降: After being defeated, they submitted to the enemy. (打败后, 他们向敌人投降了。)

8.[答案] B. yet

[注释] yet 常用于现在完成时的否定句中, 意为“尚, 还”。

9.[答案] B. predominantly.

[注释] predominantly (=mostly; mainly) 主要地。 previously (=coming earlier in time or order) 先前, 早先; This is better than any solution previously. (这个办法比以前提出的任何解决办法都好。) practically (=really; in a practical way) 实际上。 permanently (=going on for a long time) 永久地。

本题译文: 在美国, 华人中有三分之一居住在加利福尼亚州, 其中主要是在旧金山。

10.[答案] A. concise.

[注释] concise (=brief; giving much information in few words) 简明扼要的: He gave a concise report of the meeting. (他对会议作了简明扼要的报告。) clear 清楚的。 precise (=exact; correctly stated; free from error) 精确的, 明白无误的; Please tell me the precise measurements. (请告诉我精确的尺寸。) elaborate (=worked out with much care; carefully prepared) 精心制作的, 丰富的: Peter worked out an elaborate scheme for raising the money. (彼得制定了一项详尽得计划来筹集着笔款项。) 孤立地看, 似乎4个形容词均能修饰 report, 但从句子的逻辑关系看, 后半句中有 only in a few pages but with all the details, 故 concise 是最贴切的选择了。

11.[答案] C. blame.[注释] take the blame for 对.....承担责任。 Take charge of 负责管理 (照顾) 。 [注意] charge 前无冠词 the.

12.[答案] C. call off [注释] 详见 III,25,26 注释。

13.[答案] B. make out [注释] 详见 III,123 注释。

14.[答案] D. accordingly.[注释] accordingly (=for that reason, therefore) 因此, 所以。

15.[答案] D. effort.[注释] effort (作可数名词用) (=vigorous attempt) 努力的尝试: Does it require a great effort of will to give up smoking? (戒烟需要坚强的毅力吗?)

16.[答案] A. extinguish.[注释] extinguish (=put out) vt. 扑灭 (火焰等) 。 Stop the fire 虽然也可以搭配, 但按本题意用 extinguish 为最佳。

17. [答案] B. anything but.[注释] anything but (=far from being) 根本不; The boys knew they had broken the rules, and they were anything but happy when they were called to the office. (=They were unhappy and afraid.) nothing but 只不过; Don't have him for a friend; he's nothing but a criminal. (不要把他当朋友, 他只不过是个罪犯) 。 I have nothing but two dollars. (我只有2美元) 。 above all 最重要的。 rather than 而不是

18. [答案] C. written off.[注释] write off 报废, 参看 III, 200. 注释; break off 参看 III.13 注释; take off 参看 III.170 注释; pick up 参看 III.130,129. 注释。

19.[答案] B. ever so.[注释] ever so (=very) 非常; It's ever so cold. 与名词搭配时则用 ever such, 如: She's ever such a nice girl. (她是一位非常好的姑娘) 。 even so (=although that is true, nevertheless; still) 即使如此: The fire was out, but even so, the smell of smoke was strong. (=The fire was out, but the smell was still there.)

20.[答案] B. effect. [注释] take effect 生效。

21.[答案] B. accused.[注释] accuse sb. of... 控告某人犯有....., warn sb. of 警告、告诫某人有.....deprive sb. of sth. 剥夺某人某事。 charge sb. with murder (指控某人犯有杀人罪) 。

22.[答案] D. acquired.[注释] acquired (=gain for oneself by skill or ability, by one's own efforts or behavior) (由技术、能力、努力或行为) 获得; 得到: He has acquired a good command of English language. (他已精通英语) 。 achieve, vt. 取得 (胜利、成功等), 实现 (目标、目的等) 。 attain, vt. 达到 (目的等), 取得 (成就等) : 1) I hope you will attain your object. (我希望你会达到你的目的) 。 2) He attained success through hard work.

23.[答案] A. actual [注释] 本题中 actual (=existing in fact, not imaginary) 实际使用过的。 actual, read, genuine 是同义词, 有时可以互换, 如: an actual (or real) event in history, (历史上的真实事件), real (or genuine) banknotes (真钞票), 其反义词是 false (假的); original (原来的), 其反义词是 duplicate (复制的) 。 从不同的角度看, 似乎任何一个选择都说得过去, 但按题意选 A. actual 最佳, 因为题中强调的不是钢琴

的真假,而是指作曲家“实际使用过的”。本题译文:这是作曲家创作他的一些杰出作品时实际使用过的那台钢琴。

24.[答案] C. adjusted.[注释]adjust (=arrange, put in order or agreement; make suitable or convenient for use) 强调,调节,使适应; The body adjusts itself to change of temperature. (身体能自行调节以适应温度的变化。) My eyes have not been adjusted to dark yet. (我的眼睛还没有适应黑暗。) 本句中 adjust 是不及物动词。 I must adjust my watch. It's slow. (我必须调一下我的表。它走得慢了。)

25.[答案] B. achievement.[注释]achievement (=something successfully finished or gained especially through skill and hard work) 取得,达到,成就。例如: achievement age 智力成熟年龄。 fulfilment (=the act of fulfilling or condition of being fulfilled) 履行,实行。如: He was willing to face any hardship in fulfilment of his duties. (他愿意向困难去履行他的职责。) establishment 建立,建设。 Accomplishment (顺利地) 完成: It was a great accomplishment to finish the house cleaning in two days. (两天内打扫完这栋屋子是件很了不起的事。)

26.[答案] D. available.[注释]available. (=capable of being used; that may be obtained) 可用的,有效的,可得到的。例如: 1) There are no doctors available in the remote areas. (在边远地区没有大夫。) 2) There tickets are available for on month. (这些票有效期一个月。)

acceptable 可以接受的: None of the suggestions was acceptable. advisable 明智的,可取的,适当的: I think it advisable that he be assigned to the job. (我认为指派他干这项工作是可取的。) adaptable 能适应的: He is an adaptable man and will soon learn the new work.

27.[答案] D. cut down.[注释]cut down 参阅 III,38 注释。

28.[答案] A. accepted.[注释]receive 收到,接到,指“收,接”这一动作;而 accept 是经过考虑“接受”下来,表示当事人的态度,如: I received the present, but I did not accept it. (我收到了这件礼物,但我没有接受。)

29.[答案] B. admitted.[注释]admit sb. to (=allow sb. or sth. to enter; let in) 允许某人某物进入;让……进入: 1) Children are not admitted. (儿童免进。) Only one hundred boys are admitted to the school the school every year. (这所学校每年只收 100 名男生。) admit (=acknowledge; confess) 承认,供认: 1) We have to admit that he is a highly competent man. (我们不得不承认他是一位能力很强的人。) 2) The thief admitted his crime. 3) She admitted having read the letter, 4) I admit breaking the window. 注意 admit 后可接动名词的一般式或完成式。 5) We must admit the task to be difficult. 注意 admit 也可以接复合结构。 allow 和 permit 后均可接 sb. to do sth., 故不合本题题意。 approve sth. 批准; approve of doing sth. (=think well of) 赞成,赞许: 1) I am afraid they won't approve of your going there. (恐怕他们不会赞成你去那里的。) 2) I don't approve of your way of looking at things. (我不赞同你看待事情的方法。)

30.[答案] C. comply [注释]comply with 遵守。

31.[答案] A. convicted.[注释]be convicted to 被判有……(罪): He was convicted of murder. (他被法院判有谋杀罪。)

32.[答案] D. flexible.[注释]flexible 灵活的,可变通的; We need a foreign policy that is more flexible.

33.[答案] D. in favor of.[注释]in favor of 赞成。in excess of 超过。in relation to 关系到。in contrast to 与……相对照。例如:

1) Everyone in the class voted in favor of the party. (=All of the children voted to have a party.)

2) We got \$5000 in excess of the fixed sum. (我们订定额多收入 5000 美元。) 3) This appears small in contrast to (with) that. (这个同那个对比起来显得小了。) 4) I have a lot to say in relation to that affair. (我对那件事有许多话要说。)

5) We must plan in (with) relation to the future. (我们定计划时要考虑到将来。)

本题译文:请所有赞成此项建议的人举手。

34.[答案] A. however. [注释]however 然而。

本题译文：早期的打字机打起字来又快又整齐，然而打字员不能看着机器键盘打字。

35.[答案] C. affects.[注释] affect (=have an influence or effect on) 影响：The climate affected his health. (气候影响[损害]了他的健康。)[注意] affect vt. 影响。effect n. (=influence) 影响，作用：Some films have a misleading effect on children. effect vt. (=bring about) 实行，进行，产生……后果：1) I will effect my purpose: no-one shall stop me! 2) We hope to effect an improvement. (我们希望能引起改进。)

注意两个常用的习语：1) to that effect 那个意思的(话)：She said she hated spinach, or words to that effect. (她说她不喜欢吃菠菜或那个意思的话。)

2) to the effect that... 意思时说，表示下述意思：I said a few words the effect that all he had told us was already well known. (我说了几句话，意思是说他告诉我们的一切都已众所周知。)

36.[答案] C. alternatively [注释] alternatively (=as an alternative) 作为一个替代办法：If however is used, but is not needed; or alternatively omit however. (如果使用 however, 就不需要 but; 或者作为一个替代办法省去 however。)[注意] alternately 和 alternatively 的区别：alternately (交替地)：At a Chinese dinner, the guests and the hosts sit alternately at a round table.

37.[答案] C. instincts.[注释] instinct 天生的本领。instant n. 瞬间，时刻；adj. 立即的，直接的。如：instant coffee 速溶咖啡；instant food(s) 方便食品。例如：Spaceships are stocked with a variety of instant foods. (宇宙飞船上备有各种个样的方便食品。)

38.[答案] B. awards.[注释] award sb. sth. 授予某人某物。如：They awarded John the first prize. (他们授予约翰一等奖。)[对比] reward sb with sth. 以某物酬谢某人，须加介词 with；They rewarded the boy with \$5 for bringing back the lost dog. (他们给这男孩5美元酬谢他把丢失的狗找回来。)

grant (=consent to give or allow what is asked for) 同意(给予)，答应(请求)：The firm granted him a pension. (公司同意给予他退休金。)

present sb. with sth. 赠送：Our class presented the school with a picture. (我们班给学校送了一幅画。)

present 颁发，呈递：1) The principal will present the diplomas. (校长将颁发文凭。)

2) We shall present a complete report to the Annual Conference. (我们将向年会递交一份全面的报告。)

本题句意是：大学是授予学位和进行研究的教育机构。可见，本题应选 award。

39.[答案] A. get over [注释] 参阅 III, 55 注释。

40.[答案] D. fell through, 未能实现 [注释] 参阅 III, 49 注释。

41.[答案] C. involved.[注释] be involved in 参与。Be included in 包括在……中。

42.[答案] D. invariably.[注释] invariably 总是，不变地。Virtually 事实上，实际上。unavoidably 不可避免地。

43.[答案] C. narrow. [注释] have a narrow escape 幸免遇难。

44.[答案] C. carry on. [注释] carry on 继续，参看 III, 28。

45.[答案] B. in case of.[注释] in case of 参看 III, 94 注释。In line with (=in agreement with) 与……一致，符合：His actions were not in line with his belief. 本句中 in line with... 作表语。In line with history and social evolution socialism is inevitable. 本句中 in line with 引导地短语作状语，意为“按照”。For the sake of 为了……起见。At the sake of 冒……的风险。

46.[答案] A. popular.[注释] popular 此处意为“(=liked and admired) 受爱戴的，有名声或声望的”。

47.[答案] B. position.[注释] position 此句中指“地位”(不可数，有时加不定冠词)，如：1) She was a woman of high position. 2) a high (low) position society.

48.[答案] B. outset.[注释] outset 开端，开始，from the very outset(从一开始)。outbreak 爆发，发生。outcome 结局，income 收入。output 产量。

49.[答案] D. missing.[注释] missing 缺少的；a book with some missing pages. (缺页书)。

50.[答案] B. charges.[注释] make charges for 对……收(费)；索(价)。charge 也可以用作动词，表示“收费，索价”，如：1) We don't charge anything for that. (对此我们不收费。)

2) How much do you charge for a haircut? (理个发要收多少钱?)

51.[答案] C. mess.[注释]make mess 弄得乱七八糟。Make a mess of“把……弄得乱七八糟”: He made a mess of his work. (他把他的工作搞得乱七八糟。)

52.[注释]参阅 III,42。本题译文, 他们已开过几次会议来起草明年得生产计划。

53.[答案] C. across.[注释]参阅 III,64 注释。本题译文, 我们怎样才能把这个语言点向学生讲清楚?

54.[答案] A. outline.[注释]outline 轮廓, 概要; give an outline of sth. 概要说明某事。

55.[答案] C. or else.[注释]or else (=otherwise; if not) 否则: Hurry up, or (else) you'll be late.

56.[答案] D. proceeded.[注释]proceed from (=arise from) 来自; 由……产生: 1) Clouds of smoke proceeded from the chimney. (从烟囱里升起缕缕浓烟。) 2) This proceeded from ignorance. (这是出于无知。)

[注意] proceed 的其他用法: (=go on [to do sth.]; continue) 接着 (做某事); 继续进行; 1) He proceeded to give me a vivid description of the mountainous scenery there. (他接着给我栩栩如生地描述那里的山区景色。) 2) 接介词 with; Now please proceed with your story. (现在请你接着将下去。) 3) 接介词 to: We will now proceed to the next business. (我们现在将接着干下面的一件事。) 4) 准备取得 (某种学位): He will proceed to the degree of M.A. this year. (他准备今年取得文科硕士学位。)

本题译文: 凯特想当护士的志向出自于帮助他人的愿望。

57.[答案] D. conservation.[注释]conservation 保存(自然资源等) the conservation of soil and water 水土保持; the law of conservation of energy 能量守恒定律。observation 观察; reservation (旅馆房间、戏院座位等的) 预定; 保留(意见); [美]保留地: 1) Have you make your reservations? (你预定了没有?) 2) I will accept the suggestion without reservation. (我将毫无保留地接受这项建议。) 3) The government has set apart Indian reservations. (政府已经划出印地安人保留地。) preservation 保存 We must strive for the preservation of our natural resources. (我们必须努力保护自然资源) conservation, preservation, reservation 从汉语概念出发时很容易混淆。Conservation 是动词 conserve 派生的名词, 与原来动词的意义相同, 表示“保持、保存”时, 强调“珍惜、节用”。Preservation 是动词 preserve 派生的名词, 强调“收藏、保存”使之完好无损或质里不变; 常与食品、博物馆收藏的展品等词搭配。Reservation 主要指意见、看法等的“保留”; 作“保留地”解时, 尤指美国印地安人保留地或澳大利亚土著民族保留地。本题指自然生态的保持, 用 conservation 最切题。本题译文: 这个珍禽巢居的岛已宣布为自然保护区。

58.[答案] A. take.[注释]take charge of (=to be or become responsible for sb. or sth.) 负责、掌管、看管; He took charge of the department (or the children)

59.[答案] C. piling.[注释]pile up (=lay in a pile or as if in a pile) 把……放成一堆, 堆积: pile up the books on the table (把书堆在桌子上) 。Pile up 作不及物动词用, 意为“积压; (若干汽车) 相撞”: 1) Perishable goods are piling up at the docks. (码头上易腐烂的货物堆积如山。) 2) Several cars piled up after ignoring the fog warning on the motorway. (由于无视高速公路上的大雾警告, 有好几辆汽车相撞。)

60.[答案] D. charged.

[注释]be charged with 受指控犯有……; He was charged with murder. (他受指控犯有凶杀罪。)

61.[答案] D. certain.[注释]I am sure that + 从句。He is sure to come. = He is certain to come.但在 it 作形式主语, that 引导主语从句时, 主句中表语只能用 certain, 不能用 sure.

62.[答案] A. opportunities.[注释]opportunity 常指“(难得的应抓住的) 机会”, 既可作可数名词, 也可以作不可数名词用, 如: I had few opportunities of meeting interesting people there. They had not much opportunity for hearing good music in the remote area.

63.[答案] B. risk.[注释]run a risk (in) 冒险: You are running a big risk in trusting him.

本题译文: 俱乐部成员不愿冒险把这个组织委托给一个不可靠的人管理。

64.[答案] C. cut short.[注释]cut short (=interrupt) 打断, 中断: 1) He made a suggestion, but I cut him short. (他提了个建议, 但我打断了他。) 2) He cut short his tour and returned home. (他中断旅行, 回家了。) shut off (=cut off, interrupt) 切断, 中断; 由指切断供应等, 如: The water was shut off for several hours

while the plumber repaired the pipes. Shut out (=keep out; exclude; prevent from entering) 把……关在外面, 排除, 不让入内: 1) He shut out the cat out. (他把猫关在外面。) 2) The law was designed to shut out immigrants. (这项法律旨在拒绝移民入境。) 3) They shut out the dust by having double windows. (他们用双层窗户防尘。) 4) They begin to speak French, shutting out the boy from their conversation. (他们讲起法语来, 使这个男孩无法参加他们的谈话。)

65. [答案] A. scope. [注释] 本题中 scope (=opportunity; outlet) 施展机会, 发展余地, 是不可数名词, 如: Give someone scope to show his ability. Range 意指“变动范围; 视听范围; 理解范围”, 如: the range of prices (价格变动范围)。

66. [答案] A. snatch. [注释] snatch 的原义是“攫取; 抓住; 夺得”。本题中 snatch 意指“匆忙间设法得到”, 如: He snatched an hour of sleep. (他匆匆睡了一小时觉。) snatch a quick breath (匆忙猛吸了一口气)。

67. [答案] C. particular. [注释] be particular about 对……讲究, 挑剔; She is very particular about what she wears. (她对她的穿着很讲究。) Mr. Smith was quite particular about my work. (史密斯先生对工作十分挑剔。)

68. [答案] C. proportion. [注释] in proportion to 是固定搭配, 意为“与……成比例, 与……相称”。反义词: out of proportion 不成比例, 不相称。本题称。

本题译文: 我认为该设备的大修费并不过分, 是与它的大小相称的。

69. [答案] B. raised. [注释] raise (=lift up) one's voice 提高嗓门, 高声叫喊。Raise one's voice against sth. 意为“为抗议某事而大声疾呼”, 如: As no one raised his voice against the plan, it was agreed on. (因为没有人发表反对意见, 该计划就一致通过了。) voice 的常用习语有: the public voice (舆论), under one's voice (小声地), with one voice (异口同声地, 一致地), lose one's voice (嗓子哑了, 说不出话来), have no voice with (对某事无发言权)。

70. [答案] B. out of place. [注释] out of place (=in the wrong place or at the wrong time; not suitable; improper) (作表语用) 不适宜, 不得体: 1) Joan was the only girl who wore a formal at the party, and she felt out of place. (=She felt embarrassed because her dress was not suitable for the party.) 2) It was out of place for Russell to laugh at the old lady. (=It was not proper; she should not have done it.) 此外, out of place (=not in the right usual place or position) (作状语用) 不在原来通常的地方: Helen fell and knocked one of her teeth out of place. Out of order 发生故障; 失调。Out of control 失去控制。Out of the question 不可能的。

71. [答案] D. shut out. [注释] shut out 排除。参看 IV.64。show off 炫耀; cut out 删掉; keep from; 1) 隐瞒; She kept the truth from me. (她向我隐瞒真相。) 2) 不沾, 避开; He keeps from alcohol. (他离酒不沾。) 3) 使不做某事: She kept herself from laughing. (她没有笑出来。)

72. [答案] C. stick out. [注释] stick out (=protrude, project) 伸出, 突出; 显露, 显眼: 1) The doctor asked him to stick his tongue out. 2) Spelling mistakes stick out in this composition. (这篇作文中拼写错误很显眼。) stick out (=endure to the end) 坚持到底; If you can stick out a bit longer, everything will be all right. (假如你能在坚持一下, 一切都会好起来。)

wipe out 擦去, 消灭, 参看 III.193 注释。

73. [答案] A. poured.

[注释] pour 此处意为: 涌出, 涌来, 如: People poured out to the rally. (人们踊跃参加群众大会。)

74. [答案] D. practice. [注释] practice (=way of doing sth. That is common or habitual; sth. done regularly) 做法, 惯例: It is my practice always to rise early. To give credit 让账欠: No credit is given at this shop. (这家商店概不账欠。)

75. [答案] B. print. [注释] in print 是习语, 意指“印出来, 发表出来”, 如: She finally saw her novel in print. (她终于看到他的小说出版了。) in print 的另一个意思是“在印行, 还在发行”, 如: This book is still in

print. (这本书还在发行, 可以买到) 反义词是 out of print, 意指“不在印行, 买不到了。”如: The book you speak of is out of print. (你说的那本书已不在发行了。)

76.[答案] C. sympathy.[注释] in sympathy 以示同情, come out 此处意为 (=declare oneself) 表明态度, 所以 come out in sympathy 意为“表示同情”。In return 作为报答, 如: I wanted nothing in return. (我不要什么报答。) collaboration 协作, 如: work in collaboration with sb. (与某人协力合作) 。Opposition 反对, 如: rise in opposition to (起来反对) 。readiness 准备 (状态); 待机, 如: having everything in readiness for departure (做好一切准备, 以便出发)。

77.[答案] C. tedious.[注释] tedious (=tiresome; wearying; uninteresting) “沉闷的, 厌烦的, 乏味的”。

Splendid 壮丽的, 辉煌的, 极好的。magnificent 壮丽的, 宏伟的: It was a magnificent ceremony. (这是一次盛大隆重的仪式)。

78.[答案] A. fluctuating.[注释]本句前一部分是“with+名词+现在分词短语”的独立结构, 做状语。Fluctuate (=move up and down) (指物价, 标准等的) 波动。如: Prices fluctuate from year to year. (物价年年波动) wave 飘扬, 挥舞; 招手; (庄稼的) 波动。Swing 摆动, 摇摆; vibrate 振动。可见, 根据题意, 只能选 A. fluctuating.

79.[答案] D. denies.[注释]deny (=refuse to give or allow) 拒绝给予:He denied his children nothing. (孩子们要什么他就给什么。) deprive (=take away from) 剥夺。deprive sb. of sth 剥夺某人某物: They deprived women of the right to vote. (他们剥夺了妇女的投票权。) restrict (=keep within limits) The doctor restricted him to 5 cigarettes a day. (医生限制他一天抽 5 支烟。) reject (refuse to accept) 拒绝接受, 如: She rejected my suggestion. 本题译文: 一些十几岁的孩子们往往对社会有普遍的逆反心理, 虽然他们发育成熟, 但社会拒绝给予他们同成年人一样的权利和优惠。

80.[答案] A. raised.[注释]本句中 Though raised in San Francisco 是省略的让步状语从句。Raise (=bring up) 抚养; grow 种植; cultivate 耕作; 培养 (友谊等) 。如 cultivate 后接某人, 则意为“培养与某人的感情”。如: John always tries to cultivate the people, who are useful to him professionally. (约翰一向喜欢与事业上对他有用的人来往。) 本题译文: 尽管在旧金山长大, 但戴夫米切尔总是愿意把小镇生活中平凡的事情记载下来。

81.[答案] D. worthless.[注释] worthless 无价值的, 无用的。Priceless 无价的, 贵重的, 无法估价的: a priceless treasure 无价之宝。Invaluable 无法估价的, 非常宝贵的。Unworthy 不值得的, 不配的; 无价值的。

82.[答案] B. performance.

[注释]performance (话剧的) 一场演出。

83. [答案] A. healed.

[注释] heal 1) 使痊愈, 治愈: The salve will help to heal the wound. (这种药膏能治愈你的伤。) 2) 痊愈 (多指外伤): The cut on my leg has healed. (我腿上的伤口以痊愈。) 可见, 本题是 heal 的第二种用法。cure 治疗, 治好; The drug cured my fever. (这种药使我退烧了。) This medicine should cure you of your cold. (这种药定会治好你的感冒。) recover 也可以表示“痊愈”, 意为“恢复正常”。例如: 1) I think she will recover. (我认为她会痊愈的。) 2) He almost fell ill, but quickly recovered. (他差点病倒, 但很快就痊愈了。) 也可以用 recovered 做表语表示“痊愈, 恢复正常: Are you completely recovered from your illness? (你的病是不是完全好了?) [注意] recover vi. 用作“痊愈”时, 句子主语通常是人。Improve 改善, 此词无“治疗”或“痊愈”之意。 本题译文: 过了很长时间我手上的伤口才痊愈。

84.[答案] B. make out.[注释] make out 辨别, 详见 III.123.注释。

85.[答案] B. cleared up.[注释] clear up 解释, 澄清; 解决: 1) I had some doubts, but now they are cleared up. (以前我有许多疑点, 但现在都解决了。) 2) The book has cleared up many difficulties for me. (这本书解决了我不少困难。) clear away 清除。详见 III.32.break away 和 break down 详见 III.6,7,11.注释。

86.[答案] C. out of practice.[注释] out of practice 荒废, 久不练习; out of date 过时, 老式; out of touch 失去联系; out of place 详见 III, 70 注释。

87.[答案] D. awake.[注释] awake adj.醒着的(作表语)。Awake, awaken, wake, waken 都可以作及物物和不及物动词, 但是 awake 多用作不及物动词, 其中 wake 最常用。

88.[答案] A. despair.[注释] despair of (=be in despair) 对……失望: 1) Don't despair: things will get better soon. 2) He began to despair of success. 3) He despaired of being able to repair the TV set. (他对能否修好这台电视机表示失望。) designate 指明, 指出, despise 轻视, 藐视。

89.[答案] D. determination.[注释] determination 意为“决心”, 后常接动词不定式作定语。

90.[答案] D. expedition.

[注释] expedition 远征, 探险; excursion 短途旅行, 游览; execution 实施, 执行; extraction 提取。

91.[答案] B. likelihood [注释] 句意: 概率是对事件发生的可能性的数学研究。

92.[答案] B. disastrous.[注释] disastrous 灾难性的。

93.[答案] B. disclose.[注释] disclose (=uncover; allow to be seen; make known) 透露, 使显露: 1) The lawyer disclosed the details of the case. 2) He disclosed that he had made arrangements to buy a new car. exhibit 展览, 展出, 显示, expose 暴露, discern 认出, 发现, 辨别识别。

本题译文: 警方拒绝透露他们正在调查的线索。

94. [答案] D. contrary to.[注释] (be) contrary to 与……相反, 违反(作表语): What you wish to do is contrary to the regulations. contrary to 也可以作状语: a. If you act contrary to the doctor's advice, you won't get well again. b. Contrary to what I thought, he has proved to be successful. 2) 作定语: The boy was swimming in a direction contrary to the current. (这男孩朝着逆流方向游去。)

95.[答案] C. inferior [注释] inferior 详见 III.400.注释。

本题译文: 这位商店售货员对顾客很坦率。如果货物质量不好, 他就把情况告诉顾客。

96.[答案] A. blamed.[注释] blame sb./sth. for ... 因……埋怨、责怪……: He blames you for neglect of duty. (他责怪你玩忽职守。) condemn 谴责、判刑。Accuse sb. of 控告某人犯有……。charge sb. with 控告某人犯有……。

97.[答案] A. bands.[注释] band (颜色与其余部分不同的) 条纹。Mark 痕迹, 斑点; 记号, 标记。本题是讲岩石上色彩不同的“条纹”, 故用 bands, rail (轨道), shape (形状), 均不合题意。

98.[答案] D. available.[注释] available (=capable of being used; that may be obtained) 可利用的; 可以找到的: 1) These tickets are available for one month. (这些票的有效期一个月。) 2) Is there a doctor available? (有否可以找到大夫?) 3) A limited number of seats are still available. (仍然还有少量座位。)

99.[答案] A. stuck out.

[注释] stick out 坚持。详见 III.400 注释。

100.[答案] C. attain.[注释] attain (=succeed in doing or getting) 达到(目的等), 取得(成就等): I hope you will attain your object, accomplish (顺利) 完成。assume 假定, 假设, 承担。assemble 集合; 装配。

101.[答案] D. alternate.[注释] alternate vt./vi. 轮流, 交替发生或出现: Wet days alternate with fine days. (晴雨天交替更迭。) The weather today will alternate between fine and cloudy. (今天的天气将是晴间多云。) shift 搬动, 移动(vt.); 转移到, 迁移(vi.); 改变: 1) Lend me a hand to shift the piano, will you? (请帮个忙搬一下这台钢琴。) 2) They have shifted away from this area. (他们已从这一地区迁走了。) 3) The candidate is constantly shifting his opinion about the problem. (这位竞选者在这个问题上不断改变他的观点。) exchange 交换; exchange... for ... 用……换……; alter(部分)修改。

102.[答案] C. crushed.[注释] crush 压坏, 压碎; 弄皱; 驱散; 1) Don't crush this box; there are flowers inside. (不要把这个盒子压坏了, 里面有鲜花。) 2) Her dress was crushed. (她的衣服弄皱了。) 3) The machine crushes wheat grain to make flour. (这台机器把麦粒碾成面粉。) splash 溅, 泼; split(中间)裂开; crash(向下)猛跌; (飞机)失事。



103.[答案]C. scattered.[注释]scatter(=throw or put in various directions, or here and there)散。abandon 放弃, 抛弃。desert 遗弃(而离开)。vanish 消亡, 灭亡。本题句意是将小偷在搜寻钱时的情景, 所以应选 scattered(散)。

104.[答案]B. appliances.[注释]electric appliances 电器用具, facilities 公用设备。equipment 设备, 装备, 是集合名词, 指“设备”的总称, 只有当数形式。instrument 仪器。

105.[答案]C. reflection.[注释]reflection 此处意为“映在水中的倒影”, 而不是“影子”或“阴影”, 故不能用 shadow。其他选择均不合题意。

106.[答案]B. ingredient.

[注释]ingredient(混合物的)成分。container 容器, 含量;内容(复数)。equivalent:相等物。

107.[答案]B. behind schedule.[注释]behind schedule(=late, behind time)晚点: The train is running behind schedule today.(=The train is not on time today.)behind the times(=using things not in style; still following old ways; old fashioned)过时, 跟不上时代, 落后: 1)The store is behind the times.(=The store is old-fashioned; it looks as stores looked 40 years ago.) 2) Mary thinks her parents are behind the times because they still do the fox-trot and don't know any new dances.(=Mary's parents are old-fashioned in their dancing.) ahead of time 提前: They have fulfilled their production plans ahead of time, in no time(=soon, quickly)立即, 马上: I'll be back in no time to see you home.

108.[答案]A. hamper.[注释]hamper(=hinder, prevent free movement or activity)阻碍: Lack of equipment is hampering our work.本题译文: 他们两人都认为他不怎么样并极力阻碍他工作。

Think highly of... 对...评价很高, 认为.....很好。

109.[答案]C. spoil.[注释]spoil 指出意指“使.....扫兴, 扫兴”, 如: Quarrelling spoils the picnic.(争吵使这次野餐弄得很扫兴。)hurt 伤害, damage 损坏, harm 危害, 均不合题意。

110.[答案]D. stress.[注释]put sb. under(great) stress 使某人处境(非常)紧张, 使某人受(很大)压力。

111.[答案]C. obscure.[注释]obscure(=not clearly seen or understood)模糊难懂得。drastic 激烈的, 严厉的;dull 单调的;distinct 清楚的, 明显的;截然不同的(from)。

本题译文: 她提到她的朋友——诗人时所说的话是令人感兴趣, 但没有说清楚, 以致没有人为此感激。

112.[答案]C. broke off.[注释]break off(=cease suddenly, discontinue)突然中断;break off one's engagement(解除婚约)。Break off(=interrupt) one's conversation(打断谈话)。Break out(=begin suddenly)爆发。Break away from 摆脱, 从.....退出。

113.[答案]A. burst.[注释]burst into tears 放声大哭;又如: burst into thunderous cheers(发出雷鸣般的欢呼);burst into laughing(捧腹大笑)。

114.[答案]A. indispensable.[注释]indispensable(to, for)不可缺少的, 必需的。Indicative(of)指示的。Inevitable 不可避免的。Inherent 固有的, 内在的, 天生的。

115.[答案]B. But for.[注释]but for(=without, except for)若非, 要不是: But for your help we could not have finished it in time.(要不是你的帮助, 我们本来不会及时完工。)

116.[答案]C. reaction.[注释]reaction(to)对.....的反应: Our reaction to a joke is to laugh.

117.[答案]D. respectful.[注释]respectable(=deserving respect)值得尊敬的,品行端正的。respectful(=showing respect to)有礼貌的, 表示尊敬的。Respective 各个的。respected 尊敬的。Respecting prep.(=relating to; concerned with)关于, 说到。

118.[答案]B. smooth over.[注释]smooth over(=make smooth, put right, balliate)使平息, 使恢复正常的, 掩饰: 1)I will try to smooth their quarrel over.(我将设法平息他们的争吵。) 2)Don't try to smooth over your fault.(不要设法掩饰你的过错。)

run over 详见III.145,146.注释;pass off 详见III.126.注释;turn down 详见III.180,181.注释。

119.[答案]C. to.[注释]entitle sb. to sth.(=give a right to)给予权利: 1)He is entitled to special treatment because of his rank(由于他的级别他有权享受特殊待遇。)2) Officers are entitled to travel first class.(军官们有权乘头等车旅行。)

120.[答案]B. taken to.

[注释]take to 养成(某种习惯)。A stroke of 一件。本题译文: 他以成了酒徒, 从来没有干过一件工作。

121.[答案]D. with.[注释]lie with 应由……(承担责任);(作出决定等)得靠…… 1)The responsibility lies with the driver.(责任应由这个司机承担。)2)It lies with you to accept or reject the proposal.(接受还是拒绝这项建议由你决定。)lie in 在于: 1)The difficulty lies in their great poverty.(困难在于他们非常贫困。)2)the solution lies in social and political reform.(解决方法在于社会政治改革。)

122.[答案]C. deal.[注释]see a good deal of each other 经常见面。

123.[答案]A. deliberately.[注释]deliberately(=on purpose, intentionally)故意地;存心地。

124.[答案]D. terms.[注释]keep (be) on good terms with 与……和睦相处。

125.[答案]D. conform.[注释]conform vi 遵守, 符合: All the students must conform to the rules.(全体学生必须遵守规章。)conform sth. to sth. else(vt)使符合: He conformed the plans to the new specifications.(他使这些集合符合新规范。)comply with 遵守;confirm 使坚定, 确认, 证实;consent (to)同意, 赞同。

126.[答案]A. crashing.[注释]crash(to the ground)猛跌(到地上)。Crash n.

常指飞机等的“失事”, 如: He was killed in an aircraft crash.(他在飞机失事中丧生。)本句中用 falling 不妥, fall 指“落下, 掉下”, 本身并不强调落下的速度, 而 crash 使“猛跌”, 故本题用 crashing 最佳。

127.[答案]A. discourage[注释]discourage sb. from doing sth.使认为某事不值得做: The wet weather discouraged people from going to the sports meeting.(下雨天使人觉得不值得去看运动会。)

128.[答案]A. equivalent.[注释]equivalent 相等的, 相当的: He exchanged his pounds for the equivalent amount of dollars. uniform 相同的, 一样的。Likely adj.很可能的, 有希望的。Alike(表语形容词)相同的, 相象的。

129.[答案]D. in essence.[注释]in essence 本质上;in addition 此外;in brief 简短地, 简言之;in common 共同。

130.[答案]B. In a way.[注释]in a way(-to some extent)在某种程度上;in no way 决不;by the way 顺便提一下;in the way 碍事。此题不能选 by the way, 因为 by the way 做插入语其后应加逗号。

本题译文: 我没有得到我申请得工作在某种程度上说是件好事, 尽管我承认当时我很失望。

131.[答案]D. Fancy.[注释]fancy doing 没想到……竟然: 1)Fancy your him!(没想到你竟然认识他!)2)Fancy spending the day in here!(没想到竟在这里过了一天!)本题译文: 没想到邀请了客人竟没有好好招待!

132.[答案]D. feasible.[注释]feasible(=that can be done)可行的, 可做到的: 1)Your plan sounds quite feasible.(你的计划听起来很可行。)2)It's not feasible to make the trip in one day.(一天内要进行这次旅行是做不到的。)obtainable 可得到的;considerable 相当的, 可观的;potential 潜在的, 可能的。

133.[答案]B. gap.[注释]generation gap 代沟。

division 分, 划分;separation 分开;interval 间隔, 间隙;(幕间或工间)休息。at intervals 不时, 时时

134.[答案]B. left.[注释]leave sb./sth. alone 不惹, 不管, 不碰: Leave the box alone.(别碰那个盒子。)

135.[答案]D. make out.[注释]make out(=identify and see with effort or difficulty)辨认出。see through 参阅III, 151.注释:此处 see through 还可表示“看穿……(=understand the real meaning of or reason for; realize the falseness of)”: 1)The teacher saw through the boy's story of having to help at home. (=The teacher knew his story was not true; it was just an excuse.) 2) He can't fool her. She sees him through every time.

see off 送行; make up 构成, 组成, 拼凑; 弥补, 赔偿; 化妆, 编造: 1) 编造: John made up the joke about the talking dog. 2) 弥补: Bob must make up the work he missed. 3) 凑足: We need one more to make up the dozen. 4) 化妆: The actors were making up when we arrived. 5) 构成: Nine players make up a team.

136. [答案] A. process. [注释] process (=connected series of actions, or series of operations) 过程: By what process is cloth made from wool? (经过什么过程羊毛织成呢料?) practice (=the doing of something of, performance or repeated exercise, etc.) 实习, 练习; 开业: She is doing her practice at the piano. (她在练习弹钢琴。) procedure (=the regular order of doing things) 程序: the usual procedure at a meeting (开会的通常程序) Program (=plan of what is to be done or list of items or events) 课程, 计划, 大纲: What is the program for tomorrow? (明天上什么课?)

137. [答案] A. Incidentally. [注释] incidentally (=by the way 附带地, 顺便: Fred said, incidentally, that he had no dinner. (顺便提一下, 福来德那时说, 他还没吃晚饭。)) accidentally (=by chance) 偶然地: I met with an old friend of mine accidentally last week. (上星期我偶然碰到一位老朋友。) occasionally (=from time to time, not regularly) 不时地, 偶尔: We get visitors here occasionally. (我们偶尔在此接游客) subsequently (=afterwards, later) At first we thought we would go; but subsequently we learned we were needed at home. (起初, 我们想离开; 但随后我们得知家里需要我们。)

138. [答案] C. arise. [注释] arise (=come into being, appear, happen) 产生, 发生: Difficulties will arise as we do the work. (我们做这项工作时将会发生困难。) arouse 唤起, 激起, 唤醒; rise 上升; abide (by) 遵守。 本题译文: 当中学毕业年龄上升到 16 岁时, 很可能产生完全新的情况。

139. [答案] A. diagnosed. [注释] diagnose...as 把.....诊断为.....。 本题译文: 玛丽的病现已诊断为肝炎。

140. [答案] D. fluctuations.

[注释] fluctuations 波动; waves 波浪; alterations (部分) 改变, 变更; vibrations (物理学上) 振动。

141. [答案] B. comply. [注释] comply with (=act in accordance with a demand, order, rule, etc.) 遵守: People who refuse to comply with the law will be punished. (拒绝遵守法律者将受到惩罚。) conform (to) 使一致, 符合; conform to rules 符合规则; conform to the customs of society (遵从社会习俗); consent to 同意, 赞同; consent to a plan (赞同计划)。

142. [答案] A. composed of.

[注释] be composed of 由.....组成。 Consist of 由.....组成, 是不及物动词, 不能用被动语态, 故不合题意。

143. [答案] D. irresistible [注释] irresistible 不可抵抗的, 诱人的, 1) I had a irresistible desire to run away, 2) I can't refuse this offer; it is irresistible.

Irregular 不规律的, 不合规则的: 1) the trains from here are irregular. (这里发的火车是不规律的。) 2) These procedures are highly irregular. (这些程序是非常不合规矩的。)

incredible 不可避免的, 不可信的: 1) Old superstitions are incredible to educated people. (旧的迷信对受过教育的人来说是不可信的。) 2) His story of rescuing six drowning men is incredible. (他说他救了 6 个溺水者, 这是难以置信的。)

inevitable 不可避免的: 1) Traffic delays are inevitable at a holiday weekend. (假日周末交通耽搁是难免的。) 2) Pain is Inevitable when one breaks a bone. (骨折是疼痛是难避免的。)

本题译文: 虽然露西正在减轻体重, 但她觉得奶油蛋糕是诱人的。

144. [答案] D. keep up with. [注释] keep up with 跟上 参阅 88 注释。 Add up to 参阅 2 注释; cut short 详见 38; look up to (=admire, respect) 赞美, 尊敬: We look up to the old workers as our teacher. (我们把这位老工人尊为我们的老师。) 本题中 rates 意为“价格, 费用”。

本题译文: 为了跟上生产成本的上升, 预定费已提高。

145. [答案] B. touch up. [注释] touch up (=improve or perfect by small additional strokes or alterations) 润色, 修饰: 1) The last part of the article needs to be touched up. (这篇文章的最后一部分需要润色。) 2) He

touched up the picture by strengthening and shadows.(他把画修饰了一下,使光明部分和阴暗部分的对比度更鲜明。)put up 留宿;cut out 删掉;write off 报销,勾销。

本题译文:你的文章很好;只要用些例证和引语修饰一下。

146.[答案]B. account.

[注释] take sth. into account(=consider)考虑到: We must take local conditions into account.

147.[答案]A. committing.

[注释] commit...to 托付,交付: 1)He was committed to the care of his aunt.(他被托付给他的姨妈照管。) 2)I have already committed the rules to memory.(我早已记住这些规则了。)commit sth. to writing(把.....写下来)。

148.[答案]B. common.[注释]common(=usual and ordinary; happening of found often and in many places)普通的;常见的;常常发生的;到处可见的: a common experience(普通的经历);a common tree(常见的树木)。  
This bird is common throughout Europe.(这种鸟在欧洲很常见)。  
They can treat most of the common diseases.(他们能治疗大多数常见病)。  
usual(=done, found, used or existing most of the time) 经常的, 通常的, 惯例的, 习以为常的;强调时间习惯方面, 例如: This is the usual state of the house.(这房子里平常就是这种样子)。  
ordinary 正常的, 普通的, 正常的;an ordinary day(平凡的一天), ordinary people(普通人), a piece of ordinary dance music(一首普通的舞曲)。  
General 普通的。它与 common 比较, 语气稍强, 含有很少例外的意外。可见本题中用 common 是最佳的选择。

149.[答案]D. denied.[注释] deny 1)否认: A. He didn't deny the facts. B. They couldn't deny that it was a serious blow to them. C. He denied having ever there.(他否认曾到过那里。) 2)(=say 'no' to a request; refuse to give sth. asked for or needed)不给予; Lots of people were denied the right to vote.(许多人被剥夺了选举权。) He denies his wife nothing.(他对他的妻子有求必应。)

150.[答案]C. descending.[注释] descend(=come or go down)走下来;传下来: 1)He descended from the top of the mountain. 2)Are men descended from apes?(人是不是猿的后代?)depress 压抑, 使沮丧。Depart 出发, 起程。

151.[答案]C. expert.[注释]expert 期望, 盼望, 表示认为有很大的客观可能性, 例如: I expect the work to be finished by Friday.(我期望这项工作能在星期五前做完。)wait for ... to do sth 等待、等待.....做....., 强调“等”这一动词的本身, 如: The audience are waiting eagerly for the performance to begin.(观众正等着演出开始。)本题如改为这样: I waited for him to arrive in time for dinner, but he didn't come.(我等他来赶上晚餐, 但他没有来。)则句子便是对的。由此可见, expect 是表示“期待”, 而 wait for 是表示“等待”, 词义完全不同。注意 hope 后不能接 sb. to do sth.。  
imagine being on the moon. 3)I'm sorry, but I can't imagine anyone doing research like that.(很遗憾, 我不能想象人家那样做实验。)

本题译文: 我们不能期望一个人在这样短的时间内改变一辈子养成的习惯。

152.[答案]A. extend.[注释]本题中 extend 意为“扩大”。lengthen 拉长, 延长。magnify 放大。Spread vi. 传播;vt. 展开;He spread butter on the toast.(他在烤面包上涂上奶油。)

153.[答案]D alteration.[注释]alteration 修正, 更改, 尤指部分的改变。Change 改变, 变化, 可指表面的、本质的、内在的变化。Revision 修订、修正, 常指文章、词典、剧本等的修改、订正。Variation(形式、位置、条件的)变化、改变、变动: We need some variation in our daily routine.(我们的例行公事需要作些变动。)

154.[答案]A. faded.[注释]fade vt/vi 褪色。Faint 晕倒, 变得虚弱: He fainted from hunger. Diminish vt./vi 减少: 1)His illness diminished his strength. 2)The campers' food supply diminished as the days wore on.(随着日子的缓缓消逝, 野营者的食品供应日益减少。)pale 变苍白。

155.[答案]D. In a word.[注释]in a word(=in short)总之, 简言之。

本题是测试“过度词”, 考生务必根据上下文的逻辑关系来选择适当的过度词, 使句子的意思前后连贯。

156.[答案]A. confirm.[注释]confirm(=support; make certain; give proof of)证实, 确实: 1)Please confirm your telephone message in writing.(请把你电话中所说的话再用文字复述一篇。)2)The king confirmed that the election would be on June 20th.(国王确认, 这次选举将于六月二十日举行。)confine...to把.....限制于: Please confine your remarks to the subject we are talking about.(请把你的话限于我们正在谈论的题目。)conform (to)使一致, 符合, 遵守。Conceive 1)想到, 想出: He very quickly conceived a new plan.[注意]conceive of 想象: They could not conceive of the possibility of failure.(他们不能想象失败的可能。)

157.[答案]c. issues.[注释]issue 此处意为“重大问题”。measure 措施, 虽然填入本题也说得过去, 但不够贴切。pattern 模式, 图案, 图样。与题意不符, 不能入选。way 方法, 方式。

158.[答案]B. On account of[注释]on account of(=because of)由于, 因为。regardless of(=without worrying about)不顾;Regardless of danger, he climbed the tower.

159.[答案]A. come up with.[注释]come up with 提出。参阅III, 33。注释。Put up with 忍受;keep up with 跟上, 与.....保持一致;look up to 尊敬。

160.[答案]A. occasionally.

[注释]occasionally 偶尔。参阅IV。137 注释。Simultaneously 同时地;directly 直接

161.[答案]D. scope.[注释]scope(=the area within the limits of a questions, subject ect.; range)(活动)范围, 机会, 余地: The politics of a country would be outside the scope of a book for tourists.(一个国家的政治不属于旅游手册的内容范围之内。)dimension 尺寸, 尺度;magnitude 大小, 数量;volume 体积。均不切题, 不能入选。本题译文: 依我看, 通过你的积极参与, 你能够扩大这些改进措施的范围。

162.[答案]c. faint.[注释]faint(=weak, indistinct; not clear)“微弱的, 模糊的, 不清楚的”。Dim(=not bright, not clearly to be seen)不亮的, 看不清的;the dim light of a candle(微弱的烛光)。

163.[答案]B. fall in with.[注释]fall in with(=agree to)同意: Is it true that you have fallen in with them?(你真的同意他们的意见吗?)put up with 忍受。do away with 废除;杀死。get along with 进行, 进展;相处。本题译文: 如果他不肯同意我的计划, 我或许能找一个更能合作的人。

164.[答案]D. deliberately.[注释]deliberately(=on purpose)故意地。Sincerely 真诚地;violently\*\*\*\*的, 激烈的, 暴力引起的。properly 1)好好地, 恰当地;She never makes any attempt to clean it properly.(她从来也不打算好好地把它擦干净。)2)严格地: Properly speaking, a whale is not a fish.(严格地说, 鲸鱼不是鱼。)

165.[答案]D. crushed.[注释]crush把.....弄皱。因为后半句中 iron 指“熨平”, 所以不能选其他答案了。

166.[答案]B. notice.[注释]notice 预先通知(尤用雇主、雇员或房东、房客之间): give one's employee a month's notice (通知雇员一个月后离职)。本题译文: 他的女房东通知他一周后从套间搬走。

167.[答案]D. the ones[注释]代词 one 可以用来替代前面提到过的名词, 以避免重复。如果它替代的名词是复数, 则用 ones。本题中它代替 refrigerators;因特指, 故用 the ones.

168.[答案]D. normal[注释]normal 正常的;ordinary 普通的;usual 平常的;regular 有规律的, 定期的。

169.[答案]B. more or less.[注释]more or less 或多或少地;anything but 根本不;at large 大体上;滔滔法外;详细地。本题译文: 随着经济基础的变化, 整个庞大的上层建筑也或多或少地发生变革。

170.[答案]A. acquainted.[注释]be acquainted with 熟悉, be well informed of(about)对.....消息灵通。可见, 此题中应用 acquainted, 因为后面地介词是 with.

171.[答案]D. part.[注释]take part in 参加。

本题译文: 显然, 整个世界正经历着一场社会革命;科学家和技术人员必定是这场革命地主要参加者。

172.[答案]C. at stake.[注释]at stake(=to be won or lost; risked, depending upon the result of sth.)在危险中;利害关系;His life itself was at stake.(他的生命本身濒临危险。);at last 最终;at length 详细地;at ease 安详, 自在, 随便, 不拘束: She knew he was not at ease.(她知道, 他并不自在。)

本题译文: 农民们比城里人更渴望雨, 因为雨水对农民来说关系更大。

173.[答案]C. fall back on.[注释]fall back on 求助于。参阅III.48 注释。

Fall short of 未达到, 低于: 1)He fell short of what we had expected.(他没有达到我们的期望。) 2)The measures proposed fall far short of what is required.(所提出的这些措施远未达到需要的目标。) Fall in with 与.....一致, 符合;同意, 赞成, 支持。 Fall through 落空。参阅Ⅲ.49 注释。

本题译文: 母亲在医院就医的各种帐单送来时, 父亲高兴的是他可用银行里的存款来支付。

174. [答案]B. natural.[注释]natural 自然的, 与后半句“许多人认为它们是真的”相呼应。

175. [答案]C. notify.[注释]notify 通知。 Notice n.通知;v.注意到;note n.笔记;v.记下, 摘下。

176. [答案]C. occasion

[注释] occasion 作可数名词时, 意为“时机”, 作不可数名词时, 意为“必要”, 本题中 occasion 意为“必要”。从句语法结构上看, 本句中用 opportunity(难得的机会), chance(偶然的)机会均可, 但按逻辑意思, 应用 occasion。

177. [答案]D. point.[注释]point(=chief idea of sth. said, done, or planned)要点;论点, 主旨: I don't see your point.(我不明白你的意思。) He said nothing to the point.(他说的不切题。)

178. [答案]D. policy.[注释]policy(尤指政党、政府、大企业、商行等的政策, 方针。 Campaign(政治或竞选的)运动;军事的行动, procedure 做事的手续、程序, rule 规则, plan 计划, 均不合题意。

本题译文: 本公司的一贯方针是鼓励工人参加社会活动。

179. [答案]D. realised.[注释]realise sth. by doing sth. else 通过做.....来实现.....。

180. [答案]A. recall.[注释]recall(=bring back to the mind)想起, 回忆起: But I really can't recall your name at his moment.

Remind sb. of ... 使.....想起: 1)The photo reminds me of my late father.(这张照片使我想起已故的父亲。) 2)The sight of the clock reminded me that I was late. Remind sb. to sth. 提醒.....做.....; Please remind me to write the letter.

181. [答案]A. purpose.

[注释]on purpose 是介词习语, 意为“故意地”。如用 intention, 则应说 by intention 故意地。

182. [答案]C. at random.[注释]at random(=without aim or purpose)随便地, 胡乱地: His clothes were scattered about the room at random. By accident 意外地; on occasion 偶尔; on an average 平均计算。

183. [答案]C. missed.[注释]miss doing sth. 没有做某事: I missed seeing the film when it was shown at school.(学校放映那部电影时, 我没有能去看。)

184. [答案]D. model.[注释]model 此句中意为“(飞机的)模型”。

185. [答案]D. moderate.[注释]moderate(=make or become less violent or extreme)节制, 缓和, 减轻。

186. [答案]A. release.[注释]release(=allow news to be published)发布(新闻): Details of the scheme have not yet been released to the public.(这项计划的细节尚未向公众发布。) relieve 1)减轻(痛苦, 紧张情绪等): What will relieve a headache? This will help to relieve our hardship. 2)使放心, 使宽慰: The good news relieved us, for we had been very anxious. 3)赈济, 救济: The fund is for relieving distress among the flood victims. 4)relieve...from(of)解除, 免除; a. This medicine will help to relieve you from your pain. b. He was relieved of his duties. retain(= keep; continue to have or hold)保持, 继续保有: 1)She retains a clear memory of her schooldays. 2)You must retain your tickets.

187. [答案]B. scarcity.[注释]scarcity(=the state of being scarce)缺乏;不足(指原本充足之物暂时在数量上的缺乏)。例如: The scarcity of fruit was caused by the drought.(水果的供应不足是干旱所引起的。) rarity(=sth. uncommon, unusual or sth. valued because rare)珍稀, 稀少: Snow is a rarity around the equator.(雪在赤道周围是罕见之物。) invalidity(=making weak by illness; not suitable for use)无效性, 丧失工作能力。 Variety(=difference of condition or quality)变化, 多样化。

本题译文: 目前席卷这一地区的暴风雨今后肯定会引起蔬菜短缺。

188.[答案]D. hang on.[注释]hang on(=hold fast, keep hold)牢牢抓住, 抓紧不放: Help! I can't hang on much longer.(救命啊!我支持不住啦。)keep on(doing sth.)继续(做.....);catch on 理解;count on 指望, 依赖。本题译文: 杰克差点从悬崖上掉下来, 但得以抓住不放直到得救。

189.[答案]B. stay.[注释]preserve, stay, maintain, reserve 这4个词均有“保持”, “维持”之意。stay后可接形容词作表语: The weather stayed wet for three days.其他3个词均为及物动词。Preserve(=keep safe from decay, risk, harm, danger, going bad etc.)保存, 保护: 1)Policemen preserve order in the streets.(警察在街上维持秩序。)2)We must preserve our natural resources.(我们必须保护自然资源。)3)You paint woodwork to preserve it.(你油漆木制品以防腐烂。)Maintain(=keep up)保持, 维持, 维修。Reserve(=keep for a special purpose; store)保留, 预定: 1)I'll reserve my opinion at his time.(这时我将保留我的看法。)2)I'll phone up today and reserve a room.(我今天将打电话预定一个房间。)

本题译文: 专家们说, 步行是一个人保持健康的最好方法之一。

190.[答案]C. tolerable.

[注释]tolerable(=fairly good, not too bad)可忍受的: The pain has become tolerable. manageable 可处理的;可管理的;controllable 可控制的;perceivable 可觉察的。

本题译文: 料想到的噪音通常情况下比起等里的意外噪音来说是可以忍受的。

191.[答案]C. at all.[注释]at all全然, 真地(常用于肯定句中): If you do it at all, do it well.(你若真做, 就得做好。)not...at all 全不, 毫不: He doesn't seem at all interested in my plane.(他似乎对我的计划毫无兴趣。)above all(=most important of all)最重要的。in all 总计: We were fifteen in all.(我们总计15人。)after all 毕竟, 终究。本题译文: 他是否努力工作到并不重要, 问题是他是否真正地做了。

192.[答案]B. pains.[注释]take pains to do sth.下苦功夫做某事: I'm grateful because you have taken pains to show me how to do the work.

193.[答案]C. reset.[注释]the rest (of)剩余部分, 其余。remain 作“剩余物”(=what is left)解时常用复数形式, 如: the remains of a meal(残羹剩饭)。[ALI]《新英汉辞典》认为也可以用单数, 可作参考。

194.[答案]D. restrictions.[注释]restriction(可数名称)限制性规定: It is a club with rigid restrictions on its membership.Limitation 局限性, 不足之处, 不利之处(可数): 1)I know my limitations.(我了解我的不足之处。)2)Every form of art has its limitations.(每种艺术形式都有其局限性。)

195.[答案]B. results.[注释]result 意为“由某种活动或某种原因所产生的结果”, 如: obtain(=get, attain, gain win, secure)good results(取得好结果), publish the results(公布成绩)。

196.[答案]B. respectable.[注释]respectable 受到尊敬的。详见117.注释。

本题译文: 没有一个想到这个看起来令人尊敬的商人竟是一个罪犯。

197.[答案]D. subsequently.[注释]subsequently(=afterwards)随后, 其后。

198.[答案]C. touched on[注释]touch on 简单谈到。参阅III.178 注释。

199.[答案]B. sometime.[注释]sometime(=former)过去的, 以前的: Alice Brown, a sometime pupil of our school, is now a teacher there.

200.[答案]D. passed away.[注释]pass away(=die)死亡, 是“死亡”的委婉语。

break off 中断;give away 给掉;泄露;pass off 中止, 中断。

201.[答案]C. unique.[注释]unique(=being the only one of its type)同类事物中独一无二的。如: This stamp is unique; all others like it have been lost or destroyed.

202.[答案]A. puzzled.[注释]be (feel, get) puzzled 感到迷惑、为难。

本题译文: 人们不得不感到迷惑, 因为他们简直不能理解, 他怎么能犯这样愚蠢的错误。

203.[答案]B. mission.[注释]mission 通常指一种特殊的、特定的且有一定难度的使命或工作, 常与 accomplish, complete 等词搭配, 如: accomplish a historic mission 完成一项历史使命。Venture 冒险;常指商业上的冒险投机。例如: He declined the business venture. Commission 委任;代理;佣金。He often goes beyond his commission.(他时常越权。)responsibility 责任。

本题译文：当航天飞机完成了它的使命，它能在大约两周内做好准备再次航行。

204.[答案]A. paying[注释]pay a compliment (compliments) to sb.恭维某人。

205.[答案]D. safety.[注释]in safety 安全地。从逻辑上看，其他选择均不切题。

206.[答案]d. scale.[注释]scale 在此题中意指“(实物与地图、图解等代表物间的)比例，比例尺”。be drawn to be standard scale of 1/100,000(按照十万分之一标准比例尺绘制)。

207.[答案]D. standard.[注释]living standard 生活水准。

208.[答案]B. stated.[注释]state 此处意为“(=make sth. know, announce)宣布，通告，声明(口头的或书面的)”，如：It is stated that all the accident were killed.(据宣布，事故中全部人员无一幸免。)suggest 建议，是表示欲望意义的动词，从句中要用虚拟语气(should+动词原形)。Note(=notice)“注意到”，如：It was noted that the temperature rose during this time.

209.[答案]c. the one.[注释]a million to one 百万分之一，意为“几乎没有有什么可能”。

210.[答案]D. verified.[注释]verify(=prove the truth of)证实，证明：1)It was easy to verify his statements.(很容易证实他说的话。)2)Later findings verified the scientist's theory(后来的各种发现证明这位科学家的理论是对的。)identify 识别，鉴别；signify 表示，意味，要紧；有重要性：1)He signified that he agreed by nodding.(他点头表示同意。)2)Never mind, it doesn't signify.(没事儿，这无关紧要。)

211.[答案]A. looked forward to.[注释]Look forward to 期待，盼望。参阅Ⅲ.109.；call forth 引起，唤起。参阅Ⅲ.29 注释。Call for 需要，参阅Ⅲ.26 注释。Look up to 尊敬。

212.[答案]D. at the mercy of.[注释]at the mercy of 在.....支配下：The ship was at the mercy of the waves.(这艘船任凭风浪摆布。)at the expense of 以.....为代价，靠牺牲.....；in the way of 碍.....事；at the risk of 冒.....的危险：1)He devoted his time to football at the expense of his studies.(他牺牲学习把时间都花在足球上。)2)Her social lift got in the way of her studies.(她的社交生活妨碍了她的学习。)3)We do this at the risk of our lives and liberties.(我们冒丢掉生命和丧失自由的危险做这件事。)本题译文：显然，这家小杂铺任凭其债主的摆布。

213.[答案]A. warned.[注释]warn sb. (not) to do sth 警告某人(不)做某事。

Suggest 不能接 sb. to do sth. persuade sb. (not) to do sth. 说服、某人(不)做某事；本题中不能选 D. persuaded, 因该动词强调行为的结果。从逻辑上讲，既然“说服了”，那么与 she wouldn't listen to me 就前后矛盾了。如果把句子改为：I tried to persuade her not to walk on the thin ice but she wouldn't listen to me.(我极力劝她不要在薄冰上走，但她不愿听我的话。)，那么就符合逻辑了。[注意]warn sb. of sth. 警告某人有.....。

214.[答案]D. wear out.[注释]wear out 本题中意指(become useless form continued use of wear)用坏，穿破，如：The machine will soon wear out.(这机器即将用坏。)come to and end(结束)，put ... to use(投入使用)，use up(用完)，come into use(开始投入使用)。

215.[答案]D. worry[注释]worry 既可作动词用，也可以作名词用，意思是“忧虑”，后接介词 about 或 over。worry over 比 worry about 对某事的忧虑更为持久，更为专注，如：He worries over the least thing that goes wrong.(他总是惟恐有一点小事出错。)

216.[答案]C. possible[注释]able 有才能的，有能力的，指人的才智，而且是受过实际锻炼的才干。Capable“有才能的，能胜任的”(有褒、贬二义)，如：He is capable of anything.(他什么事都干得出来。)此句含有明显得贬义。此外，作表语时，able 接不定式，capable 接 of. capable 还有一意思是“有可能的”，例如：The car is capable of being repaired.(这辆汽车是有可能修好的。)用于此义时，be capable of 后常接被动语态动词名词或有动作意义的名词：The situation is capable of improvement. possible 强调客观可能性，“可能的”程度比 probable“大概的，很可能的”低一些。

[注意]likely 与 possible 在结构搭配上的区别。Likely 可用于下列句型中：1)It is likely that...例如：It is highly likely that he will succeed.(很可能他会成功。)2)think(feel, consider)it likely ...例如：I think it likely that we will ultimately get a certain amount of money.3)be likely to do sth.例如：He is likely to see you



again.但下面的句型是错误的, It is likely for sb to do sth.所以 think it likely for sb. to do sth.也是错误的,故本题不能选 likely.

217.[答案]B. it worthwhile[注释]worthwhile 值花时间(或精力)干的: 1)The visit to Paris was worthwhile. 2)He thinks teaching foreign languages is worthwhile.3)She has a very worthwhile job.4)I think it worthwhile to work on my stamp collection.

Worthy (of) 配得上, 值得: 1)He is worthy of being praised.(=He is worthy to be praised.)2)He is a worthy winner.3)She is not worthy to talk to man like you.(她配不上与你这样一位男士谈话)。

218.[答案]B. soundly[注释]sleep soundly 熟睡。也可以说 sleep heavily.

219.[答案]D. picked up[注释]pick up 学到, 习得。详见III。130 注释。

220.[答案]C. bound[注释]be bound to sth.受...的约束: I was bound to my promise.(我受我的诺言约束)[注意]be bound to do sth.1)一定会: The plan is bound to win.(这项计划一定会成功。)2)有责任(义务): You are bound to obey the laws.(你有责任遵守法纪)。

本题译文: 我支持你的决定, 但是我得说明, 我不打算受它约束。

221.[答案]C. research[注释]research into 对...研究: 1)(作动词用)He is researching into the reading problems of young school children.2)(作名词用)to carry out a research(=some research)into the causes of brain damage.(对大脑损伤原因进行研究)。

研究可译为 make researches into, make a study of 或直接用动词 study vt 或 research into (a problem etc.).

222.[答案]C. resign[注释]resign(=give up a post)辞职: 1)imagine he will resign.2)It was his duty to resign his position.discharge sb.= dismiss sb.解雇某人: He was discharged(=dismissed) for being dishonest.

223.[答案]A. call off[注释]call off(=cancel)取消。详见III。25 注释。

224.[答案]A. request[注释]request 请求, put in a request for (提出请求) enquiry 询问, demand 需求, 需要, proposal 建议, 均不和题意。

225.[答案]D. resisted. [注释]resist 此处意指(=keep oneself back from)“忍住...”, resist temptation(不受诱惑)。本题译文: 她不受诱惑, 不去买她买不起的外衣。

226.[答案]D. pace.[注释]keep pace with 跟上: 1)This horse is too weak to keep pace with the others. 2)I can't help pace with your plan.Keep in touch with 与.....保持联系;了解(情况);1)People can keep in touch with each other even when they do leave. 2)I find it very difficult to keep in touch with all the recent developments in my subject.(我觉得很难了解我的科目当前的一切新发展。)

Keep company(with)与.....相好: Never keep company with dishonest persons.(千万不要和不诚实的人来往。)

Keep track of 通晓事态, 了解动向: I find it difficult to keep track of my old friends.(我很难了解我的老朋友的情况。)keep track of 的反义结构是 lose track of(失去联系)。

以上成语均为考试大纲规定的内容, 考生务必熟记。

227.[答案]C. take in[注释]take in(=understand)理解。参阅III。173 注释。hold on(打电话时)不要挂断;catch on 明白(作不及物动词用), catch on to 懂得, 明白(作及物动词用);get over 克服。

228.[答案]D. subsequent.[注释]subsequent(=later, following)随后得, 接着发生的: subsequent events(随后发生的事件)。consequent(作为结果)而随之发生的: His long illness and consequent absence put him behind in his work.根据题意, 本题用 subsequent 更妥。

229.[答案]D. a subtle.[注释]subtle 微妙的, 微细的, 难以捉摸的。a subtle difference.(微细的差别)。Submerged 浸没的;indecisive 非决定性的, 非结论性的, 未清楚标明的;indistinct 不清楚的, 模糊的;subconscious 下意识的。

230.[答案]A. superior.[注释]superior。参看II, 669 注释。

231.[答案]B. support.[注释]lose support 失去支持。vote 作为“选票”解时,是可数名称,所以不能与 a great deal of 搭配。

232.[答案]C. sustain.

[注释]sustain(=hold up the weight of)承住,支撑: An old wall cannot sustain a new building.

233.[答案]A. perfectly.[注释]perfectly(=quite well, completely)十分,完全地。

justly 公正地,正当地,应得地;rightly 正确地,恰当地,正直地;fairly 公正地,正当地;相当,还算;清楚地。

234.[答案]B. in terms of.[注释]in terms of 依据,按照。In case of 万一……;in the opinion of 按照……的看法;in the course of 在……的过程中,在……期间。以上4个习语均为大纲规定之列,考生应熟记、活用。Have...in mind 心中想到。本题译文:我肯定,根据资格、能力和经验,你完全适合我们心中想到的工作。

235.[答案]A. live up to.[注释]live up to 不辜负,作到;参阅Ⅲ,102 注释, set forth 阐明,提出,列举;参阅Ⅲ,154 注释, cut out 删去;参阅Ⅲ,38 注释, call for 需要,要求;参阅Ⅲ,26 注释。

本题译文:只要约翰能够,他总是努力做到他在林肯身上所看到的榜样。

236.[答案]C. running.[注释]run(take) a risk 冒风险: You are running a big risk in trusting him.(你信任他是冒极大的风险。)by oneself(=alone)单独,独立地。

237.[答案]B. spoiled.[注释]spoil(=make a child selfish from having too much attention or praise)宠坏,惯坏;Spare the rod, spoil the child.(省下了棍子,惯坏了孩子。)这是英国谚语,意为“棒头上出孝子”。

238.[答案]D. spread.[注释]spread vt./vi. 此处意指“传播”,如: 1)The news spread quickly. 2)Files spread disease.(苍蝇传播疾病。)carry 是及物动词,意为把某人从一处带到他处,故也有“传送”的含义,如: He carried the news to everyone in the village. 当 carry vt. 在本句中与句子的语法结构不符。Carry 作 vi.用时,指“(发射物、声音等)能射到,能传到”,如: His voice carries far.(他的声音能传得很远。)

239.[答案]B. in no time.[注释]in no time (=in a very little time, soon, quickly)立即,马上: The bus filled with students in no time.(这辆公共汽车很快就被学生挤满了。)

240.[答案]A. state.[注释]state n. 状况,状态。例如: She is in a poor state of health. Situation 处境,形势,局面,情况,工作: He was in a hopeless situation. condition 情况(多用复数): Economic conditions were bad. occasion 场合,时机。

241.[答案]A. unexpectedly.[注释]unexpectedly 出乎意料地。例如: He unexpectedly failed to get the job.(他出乎意料没有得到这件工作。)又如: We met each other unexpectedly.(我们不期而遇。)deliberately 故意地: I believe the house was deliberately set fire to.(我相信这房子是有人故意放火烧的。)reluctantly 不情愿地,勉强地: She agreed, very reluctantly, to help.(她十分不情愿地同意帮忙。)subsequently 后来,随后: He escaped from prison but was subsequently recaptured.(他曾经逃跑了,但后来又被抓回来。)

本题译文:马戏团地老虎虽然已被驯服,但也会出乎意料地袭击驯兽师。

242.[答案]A. in turn.[注释]in turn (插入语)转而,依次,而又: We need revision of estimated sales and this, in turn, will mean revision in production schedule.(我们必须修改预计销量,而这反过来又意为这修订生产计划。)in return 作为报答: I wish I could do something for you in return.(我要是能为你做点事作为报答就好了。)I gave him a present but he gave me nothing in return.(我送给他一份礼物,可他却什么也不给我作为答谢。)

by chance (=by accident)偶然地;无意中: I meet him by chance on Fifth Avenue.(我偶然在第五大街上遇到他。)

by turns 轮流地,依次: There were twelve of us in the boat and we rowed by turns.(船上有12人,我们轮流划船。)

本题译文:紧张的环境会导致诸如不良的饮食习惯等不健康行为,而后者又会增加患心脏病的危险。

243.[答案]C. right.[注释]put sth./sb. right 纠正;治好,使恢复健康: Since man has done so much damage, it is up to man to put the matters right.(既然人类已造成了如此巨大的损害,人类又该纠正这种状况。)又如: This medicine will soon put you right.(这药很快会使你恢复健康。)其他3个选择均不能与 put 构成习语,故不能入选。本题译文:病人相信医生清楚地知道怎样治好他的病。

244.[答案]C. tip.[注释]tip 本题中意为“小费”。

245.[答案]B. trusted.[注释]trust sb. with sth. 把某事托付给某人: I can't trust him with my car.(我不能把我的车托付给他。)本题译文: 你认为不会把真正有责任的工作托付给你。

246.[答案]B. view.[注释]view 在本句中意指“看,眺望”,如:It is a large room with a view of the doctor's well-kept garden.(这是一间大房间,从房间里能看到医生精心管理的花园。)本题译文: 坐在汽车的前排座位可以清楚地看到乡间的景色。

247.[答案]A. vital。

[注释]vital 极其重要的。本题译文: 在航空航天装置中必要的动力设备的重量问题是至关重要的。

248.[答案]B. unique.[注释]unique(某一类中)独一无二的。如选 unusual(不寻常的,独特的),虽然也说得过去,但毫无疑问,unique 是最佳选择,因为它的后面 the only one 相呼应。Special 专门的,专用的,例如:They went to London on a special train.[他们搭一班专车(或加班车)去伦敦。]rare 稀有的,罕见的,如: rare metals(稀有的金属)。Singular 单数的。

249.[答案]B. pick up.[注释]pick up passages(接运旅客上车。)

pull in(火车)进站;(船)靠岸;pull up 停车;get off 下车。

250.[答案]B. scratched.[注释]scratch 抓,搔。此外,有一常用习语: scratch one's head over sth.对某事迷惑不解,搔头皮。Snatch 掠夺;stretch 拉长,延伸,摆大;squeeze 压榨,挤。

251.[答案]A. scattered.[注释]scattered 是 scatter 的过去分词,也可作形容词用,(=lying in different directions; not situated together, wide apart)分散的,散布在各处的。Separate 分开的,spread 传播;摊开,dismiss 解雇。

252.[答案]A. ways.[注释]two ways of looking at every questions 意指“观察每个问题的两个方面”。

253.[答案]D. scarcely.[注释]scarcely(=hardly, not quite, almost not)几乎没有。Scarcely 是否定副词,类似的有: hardly, barely, rarely, seldom, little 等。研究生入学考试中经常测试这类否定副词的用法。

254.[答案]D. emission.[注释]emission 散发物,发射。exposure(to)暴露于: They believe that their health problems are the result of years of exposure to fine cotton dust.(他们认为,他们的健康问题是多年来暴露于棉花粉尘所致。)expansion 膨胀,扩大;Heat causes the expansion of gas.本题译文: 正如汽车的生产和使用越来越多一样,汽车的排气管的散发物内所含的有毒气体里也在增加。

255.[答案]A. pieced together.

[注释]piece together 拼合,拼凑;take off 起飞;break away from 脱离;pull out 拔出;驶出;(车)减速。

256.[答案]D. spoiled.[注释]spoiled 使……扫兴: A shower of rain spoiled our day's outing.

257.[答案]D. expression.[注释]expression 此处意指“表情”。Appearance 表示人的“仪表,外表”。

258.[答案]C. advantage.[注释]take advantage of(=make use of sth. for one's own benefit)利用: take advantage of my ignorance(利用我的无知)。

259.[答案]D. chance.[注释]chance(偶然的)机会。Have 与 the(或 a) possibility 不能搭配;常用 There is a possibility for sb. to do sth.表示客观存在的“可能性”。

260.[答案]A. broken through.[注释]break through(=be successful after overcoming a difficulty)突破;取得重大成果: Scientists hope to break through soon in their fight against heart disease.(科学家希望在与心脏病斗争中很快取得重大成果。)本题译文: 科学家认为他们在探索某些重要疾病的病因中已取得重大突破。

261.[答案]D. consistent.[注释]consistent 1)始终如一,前后一致: He is not consistent in his statements.(他的话并不前后一致。)2)与……一致: The story is not consistent with the facts. What you say is not consistent with what you do.

262.[答案]D. consultation.[注释]consultation 商议: hold a consultation with sb. about sth.(与某人商谈某事)。conference 讨论会;participation 参加,参与;intervention 干预,干涉。

263.[答案]B. beating.[注释]beating 此处是动名词,指“(心)跳”: Her heart was beating furiously.

264.[答案]B. shut out.[注释]shut out(=prevent from coming in; block)排除, 排斥: They shut out our dust by having double windows.(他们用双层窗户防尘。)put out扑灭;get across 越过;使人了解;come across 偶然遇到。本题译文: 第二次世界大战中, 马耳他建立了有效的防空屏障以防止意大利和德国的轰炸机侵入。

265.[答案]B. After all.[注释]after all 毕竟。

“for all + 名词”意为“尽管”: For all his wealth, he was unhappy.(尽管他富有, 但他并不幸福。)

266.[答案]C. resemblance.[注释]resemblance n. 像(to)◦ resemble(vt.)像: She resembles her mother.(=She takes after her mother.)imitation 模仿;仿效;confusion 混乱, 混淆;similarity 相似性。

267.[答案]D. exclusive.[注释]exclusive(=reserved to the person(s) concerned)独有的;This bathroom is for the president's exclusive use.eventual 最终的;versatile 通用的, 万用的;extensive 广泛的。

268.[答案]B. taken up.[注释]take up 开始从事。take on 参阅Ⅲ, 162,171 注释。hold on, hold up 参阅Ⅲ, 162,171 注释。

269.[答案]B. Anyhow.[注释]anyhow(at= any rate; in any case)无论如何, 不管怎样。

270.[答案]D. cultivate.[注释]cultivate sb 结识(有地位的人), 培养与.....的友谊: He always tries to cultivate rich and famous people.(他总是极力结识有钱的知名人士。)

本题译文: 约翰总是力图结识在职业方面对他有用的人。

271.[答案]a. managed.[注释]manage to do sth.(=succeed in doing sth.)设法做成某事: 1)He managed to escape to South America.(他设法逃到了南美。)2)We managed to get what we wanted, anyhow.(我们反正设法得到了需要的东西。)3)Do you suppose you can manage to get me a passport?(你能设法给我弄到一份护照吗?)

本题译文: 虽然他没有正式的资历, 但他收入很多。Do well for oneself 吃香, 收入多, 改善自己的社会地位。

272.[答案]D. lay down.[注释]lay down 制定。参阅Ⅳ, 97 注释。

273.[答案]A. applied.[注释]apply oneself to“致力于”。Apply one's mind to(专心于)。Apply to sb. for aid(向某人求援)。Apply a theory to practice(把理论应用于实践)。

274.[答案]D. ashamed.[注释]be ashamed of 因.....感到羞耻, 惭愧: 1)He is ashamed of what he was done.2)She felt ashamed of having done so little.(=She felt ashamed that she had done so little.)3)John was ashamed to ask for help.(他不好意思向人求助。)4)Jim was ashamed to have troubled me with so many questions.Be guilty of 犯有.....罪, 过失: 1)He was found guilty. 2)I am not guilty of this crime.

275.[答案]B. preference.[注释]preference 偏爱, 更加喜欢: My preference is for beef rather than for lamb.(我更喜欢牛肉面不是羊肉。)

276.[答案]B. in brief.[注释]in brief(=in a few words)简短地(作状语),例如: He told me in brief what had happened.(他简短地向我讲了已发生地事情。)此处 in brief 等于 briefly。此处, in brief(=in a word, in short)简言之(作插入语)1)It is a long letter, but in brief, he says "No".(这是一封长信, 但简言之, 他说“不”。)2)John is smart, polite, and well-behaved. In brief, he is admirable.此句中 in brief 意为 in a word 或 in short. in short 作插入语, 其意思是 in a word(总之)。In detail 详细地。In all 总计, 总共: There are 20 in all.

277.[答案]B. consent.[注释]consent n. 同意, 赞成;consent (to) vi.同意, 如: consent to a plan(同意一项计划)。allowance 津贴。permit 执照, 许可证。

278.[答案]A. consequently.[注释]consequently (as a result)因而, 所以。

279.[答案]B. inspired.[注释]inspired 鼓舞, 激励, 产生: 1)His speech inspired us to try again. 2)He inspired confidence in me.(他使我产生信心。)3)The good news inspired us with hope.(这个好消息使我们产生希望。)

280.[答案]C. encouragement.[注释]encouragement 鼓励, 支持: shouts of encouragement(鼓励的欢呼声)。

本题译文：从欢呼声和鼓励声中，我猜想他正在赢得这场竞赛。

281.[答案]D. eliminate.[注释]eliminate(=get rid of, do away with)消除, 排除, 淘汰: 1) Can the government eliminate poverty?(政府能否消除贫困?) 2) eliminate slang words from an essay(从文章中去掉俚语词)。

282.[答案]A. dressed.[注释]be dressed in 穿这……衣服。Wear 意为“穿着”是及物动词, 语法结构上与本题不符。Put on 穿上, 强调的动作。

283.[答案]A. due to.[注释]due to 由于。有些语言专家认为 due to 引导的短语, 在句中只能作表语, 如: 1) His absence was due to the storm. 2) The delay was due to heavy traffic. 3) This accident was due to his carelessness. 但现代英语里 due to 引导的短语可以作状语用, 如: He failed due to carelessness. Due to heavy traffic, he was late for an hour or so.

284.[答案]C. geared.[注释]be geared to 与……相连接的, 与……搭配得上的。Be relative to 与……有关的: This is not relative to the accident.(这和这次事故无关。)本题意指 courses(课程)是否与 needs(需要)挂得上钩, 而不是一般得有点关系, 故应选 geared。

285.[答案]D. get over.[注释]get over (difficulties)克服(困难)。

286.[答案]C. handle.[注释]handle 意为“用手拿……”: Wash your hands before you handle my books.

287.[答案]C hard.

[注释]run hard 意为“使劲跑”, 句中 hard 是副词。Hardly“几乎不”, 是否定副词, 与本题不符。

288.[答案]C. for good.[注释]for good (=permanently)永久地: He says he's leaving the country for good. for long 长久地。按本题题意, 用 for long 不妥。once upon a time 从前。once in a while 偶尔。

289.[答案]B. harvest.[注释]gather in “收获(庄稼)”: The farmers are gathering in the corn.

290.[答案]C. imagination.

[注释]imagination 想象力; penetration 穿透; permission 允许; convention 惯例, 常规。

291.[答案]A. indoors.[注释]按句子的逻辑意思应选 indoors adv. 向屋里; 在屋里, inwards adv. 向内, 向中心, outward 向外。outdoors 是 indoors 的反义词。本文译文: 叫你兄弟进屋来, 因为天马上就要下雨了。

292.[答案]D judgement.[注释]judgement 判断。guesswork 猜测, justice 正义, 公正, ideal 理想。

293.[答案]B. jumped.[注释]jump (=rise suddenly in price) 指“(价格)暴涨”。

294.[答案]B. limit.[注释]parking limit 意为在停车场“停车的时间限制”。a 20 minutes parking limit (停车时间限制为 20 分钟)。

295.[答案]D. stable.[注释]stable 稳定的。stationary 静止的, 不变的, 固定的。changeless 不变的, 无变化的。constant 经常不断的。

296.[答案]C. right.[注释]right 适当的, 恰当的: He is the right man to do the job. (他是干这项工作的合适人选) concise 简明扼要的, correct 正确的; exact 确切的: exact time 确切的时间, exact age 确切的年龄, exact weight 确切的重量; exact weight 确切的重量; exact information 确切的信息; exact cause 确切的原因; exact meaning 确切的意思。

297.[答案]B. build up.

[注释]build up(=accumulate) 积累。pile up 堆积。keep up 保持, 维持。pull up 停车。

298.[答案]A. turn in.[注释]turn in(=hand in) 上交。

299.[答案]D. prominent.[注释]prominent 突出的, 突起的。indifferent 漠不关心的; permanent 永久的; predominant 占优势的, 主要的。

300.[答案]C. immediately

[注释]immediately(=directly) 作连词用, 意为“一……就……”, 相当于 as soon as。

301.[答案]D. ideas.[注释]idea(= thought; picture in mind) 念头, 思想, 想法。

302.[答案] D. valuable.[注释] valuable 宝贵的, 有价值的, 常可修饰 advice, suggestion, assistance, discovery 等名词。precious“贵重的”如: precious metals(贵金属), precious stone(宝石)。

303.[答案] A. track.[注释] track(=path made by frequent use)意指“(常走而踏成的小径”, 如:a track across the moor(越过荒野的小径)。passage“通路”, 如:force a passage through a crowd(在人群中挤出一条通路)。可见此处选 passage 不妥。

304.[答案] B. scope.[注释] scope 范围, 活动范围, 理解范围: 1 Many words are outside the scope of this dictionary. (许多单词是超出了这本词典的范围。) 2 Very hard words are not within the scope of a child's understanding. (非常难懂的词是超出了一个孩子的理解范围。) 3 Economics is beyond the scope of a child's mind. (经济学是孩子理解不了的。)

305.[答案] C. sting.[注释] sting 刺, 蛰, 叮。在英语中蜜蜂蛰用 sting; 而蚊子“叮”用 bite, 如: A mosquito just bit me. (狗、蛇, 咬), 钩用 bite, scratch 搔, prick vt. 扎(穿), 刺(穿)

306.[答案] D. sweep.[注释] sweep sb, off sb's feet 由两层意思, 直义为“(浪等)把某人冲倒”, 转义是“使产生强烈的好感, 使完全信服”, 如: His speech swept them off their feet. (他的演说使他们五体投地。)

307.[答案] D. in stock.[注释] in stock(=having sth. ready to sell or use; in present supply) 有现货供应: The shop has sugar in stock. (这个商店有白糖供应。) in demand(=needed; wanted;) 有需求: The book about dogs was much in demand in the library. (=Many people wanted to read the book about dogs that in the library.) in need(=in poverty, in trouble)在贫困中, 在困难中: A friend in need is a friend indeed. (A friend who helps when one is in trouble is a real friend.) in store(=saved up in case of need; ready for use for some purpose) 储备待用: If the electricity goes off, we have candles in the closet. (=We have candles put away if we need them for light.) (如果电灯灭了, 我们壁橱里还备有蜡烛)

[注意] in stock 强调商店备有现货以供出售, 而 in store 则指储备物品以供急需使用。此外 in store 还可以表示“等待着, 必将发生”。例如: I have a surprise in store for you. (我有一个你料想不到的消息要告诉你。) 本题译文: 这家商店没有红鞋供应, 所以玛丽买了一双棕色的鞋。

308.[答案] C. stick out.[注释] stick out(=keep on doing sth. until it is done, no matter how long, hard, or unpleasant) 坚持下去: Mathematics is hard, but if you stick it out you will understand it. (=Mathematics is hard, but if you keep on working hard at it you will learn it.) 此外, stick on 还可表示(stand out) 突出: The skyscraper sticks out against the blue sky. (这幢摩天大楼映着蓝天显得格外突出。)[注意] stick out 与 keep to 均有“坚持”的含义。stick out 特指“坚持下功夫 干一件事, 不完成决不收兵”; 而 keep to 则强调“坚持、遵守、坚守”诺言、规则、原则、精神、岗位。可见, keep to 的英文释义为 ability to; adhere to, stick closely to。例如: keep to one's promise(遵守诺言); keep to the rules of a game(遵守比赛规则); keep to a principle(坚持原则); keep one's post(坚守岗位)。因此, 我们可以说 keep to 相当于 stick to, 而区别于 stick out。

309.[答案] D. run...off.[注释] run off(=produce with a printing press or duplicating machine)印刷, 复印: The print shop ran off a thousand copies of the newspaper. (=The print shop printed 1000 copies of the newspaper.)

write off 报废, 勾销。参阅III.200.注释。give out 分发, 发出。send in 呈报, 递交, 送上: 1 Have you sent in your application? (你是否已递交了你的申请书?) 2 He sent in two oil paintings for the exhibition. (他送上两幅油画参展。)

310.[答案] A. climate.[注释] climate 指某一地区的长期气候, 而 weather 则指某一天的“天气”。本题中的 climate(=the general temper or opinion of a group of the people or period of history) 指“某一团体历史时期的总的状况和民意”。例如: climate of the political unrest 不稳定的政治状况。state(=condition) 状态; be in a state of 处于某种状态。例如: 1 The room was in a very dirty state. 2 She is in a state of confusion. (她处于慌乱状态。) 由此可见, climate 最合题意。本题译文: 我国目前的政治气候有利于外国的投资。

311.[答案] A. issue.[注释] 根据题意,此处是指某杂志二月份的那一期,故应选 issue。printing 印刷;印刷术。至于 copy 与 issue 的区别,copy 指书刊的“本,册”;而 issue 是指报刊或杂志的“期”。

本题译文:非常高兴地拜读了贵刊二月的一期中所登载的约翰逊教授致编辑的信。

312.[答案] D. confidential.[注释] confidential(=spoken or written in secret) 机密的,应保密的:The information is confidential. special 专门的,专用的:a special car(专车).individual 个别的,单个的。secretive(=fond of keeping secrets) 爱保密的,守口如瓶的。本题译文:我现在告诉你的事是保密的,千万别让人知道。

313.[答案] D. practice.[注释] practice(医生或律师的业务,生意: 1 The lawyer has a very good practice. 2 We call a doctor's work and the number of patients he look after his practice.(我们把医生的工作和医治病人的数目称为开业状况。) prescription 药方;procedure 程序,手续;treatment 治疗,待遇。本题译文:这位作者当过医生,但后来放弃开业,专擅写作。

314.[答案] D. keep up with.[注释] keep up with 跟上,与.....并驾齐驱;及时了解。put up with 忍受;get on with 有进展;生活得.....;come up with 提出。本题译文:朱莉是那些总赶时髦的女子之一。

315.[答案] A. currently.[注释] currently 目前;actually 实际上;recently 近来;lately(=recently) 近来.start in(on) 开始(做某事),常用于口语中,如: 1 Fred started in wedding the garden.(弗雷得开始在花园里除草。) 2 If we start in at once, we shall get the job finished early.(如果我们马上开始,我们可以早点完成这项工作。)

316.[答案] C. convenient.[注释] convenient 方便的。suitable 也可接 for,但其词义和本题不符,故不能选。

317.[答案] D. anticipate.[注释] anticipate 预料,期望,展望: The first question is one the John has anticipated.(第一个问题是约翰已经预料到的)

318.[答案] A. convince.[注释] convince sb. +that 从句意为“使.....相信,说服.....”。reinforce 加强,增强。pledge 发誓,保证。

319.[答案] A. hamper.[注释] hamper(=hinder)阻碍。prevent 防止,后接 from。

320.[答案] D. match.[注释] match vt. 匹配;相配: 1 You can't match him in his knowledge of wild plants.(在野生植物知识方面,你无碍于他相比。) 2 Her hat does match her dress.(她的帽子与她的衣服不配。)match vi. 相配: These gloves don't match.

321.[答案] A. secure.[注释] secure 与 acquire 均有“得到”的含义,但 secure vt. 此处的意思是(=succeed in getting sth. for which there is a great demand)“获得(所需之物)”,acquire“获得,求得”,尤其指由于自己的努力,能力,技术而使原有的东西变得更多,并表示一经求得,即成永久的所有物: The boy has acquire a fire knowledge of geography.(这男孩已得到一点地理知识。)可见,根据题意应选 secure。

322.[答案] B. sense.[注释] sense 意为“(五官的)感觉”,如: People have five senses: sight,hearing,smell,taste and touch. scent 气味,香味。

323.[答案] A. sensitive.[注释] sensitive 敏感的(to),易受伤害的,灵敏的。sensible 明智的(of),通情达理的。imaginative 有想象力。impressive 的给人留下印象的,感人的。

324.[答案] C. hurt.[注释] damage 损坏;harm 对.....有害;hurt(精神上或肉体上)伤害;hit 打击;pain(精神上或肉体上)痛苦。

325.[答案] B. glimpse.[注释] catch (or get) a glimpse of 瞥见(强调行为的结果)。take a glance (or look) at 看一眼(强调行为过程本身)。

326.[答案] B. demonstrate.[注释] advocate 拥护,提倡。exhibit 展览,陈列。reveal 揭示,暴露。demonstrate(=show clearly by giving proof or example)(用实例,证据)证明,表演。

327.[答案] D. disappeared

[注释] disappear 消失。dissolve 溶解。remove 去除。resign 辞去,辞职。retire 退休。

328.[答案] C. soon[注释]all too 实在太....., all too soon 意为太快了,带有惋惜的意味,如: Tom had snatched a short holiday from his work to come here. He said it ended all too soon.(汤姆趁工作之暇匆匆来此渡一短假,他说,假期过得太快了。)

329.[答案] D. virtually[注释]virtually(=almost, very nearly; in every way that is really important)几乎,事实上,实际上;My book is virtually finished; I have only a few changes to make in the writing.(我的书几乎写完了,我只要在作品中再作一点修改就可以了。);surprisingly 令人惊奇的;eventually 最终的;permanently 永久的。

330.[答案] D. speech[注释]make a speech to sb.(向某人做演讲)• make conversation with sb.(和某人闲谈 conversation 常与下列动词搭配:get (enter) into conversation with(和.....攀谈起来),have a conversation with(与.....谈话),interrupt (break off) conversation(中断谈话),turn the conversation to other matters(把话题转到其他问题上)delivery 常指“演讲等的)说话方式,口才”,如: His report was good, but his delivery was poor.(他的报告内容很好,但他的口才太差)。

331.[答案] B. final.[注释]final 最终的,不会改变的。 definite 明确的。 fixed 固定的,不变的;a fixed income(固定收入)。 right 正确的。

332.[答案] A. take up.[注释]take up 把.....当作被保护人,关照,提携,列如: This athlete was taken up by several Boston universities.(这个运动员得到波士顿大学的关照。 )pick up 参阅 III.129,130 注释。

本题译文: 虽然他是一位繁忙又有成就的小说家,但他愿意提携任何有前途的年轻人并尽力给予帮助。

333.[答案] C. access.[注释]have access to 进入的路;能接近,进入,了解或使用(不可数名词)。列如: 1) We had access to his private files.(我们能接触他的私人档案。 )2) Only a few people have access to the full facts of the case.(只有几人能了解案件的全部事实。 )3) Only high officials had access to the emperor.(只有高级官员才能接近皇帝。 )approach 接近,走近,快到;对待处理(事情的)方式;接近(到达)的路: 1) He was warned of the enemy.(已警告他敌人已接近。 )2) His book represents a new approach to the difficulty.(他的书代表了处理困难的一种新方法。 )3) The approach to the house was a narrow path.(通到这幢房子的路是一条小径。 )application 申请,申请书。 approval 赞同。 根据题意,此句中不是指身体上的“接近或靠近”,而是指“能接触到”的某人故选 access 更切题意。

334.[答案] B. habit.[注释]get into the habit of doing sth.意为“养成了做.....的习惯”。 habit 指个人的习惯,而 custom 则指社会的风俗习惯。 tradition “传统”。

335.[答案] D. yield to.[注释]yield to: 屈服于;投降让步(经常有比较灵活的译法)。 如: The disease yielded to treatment.(=The disease was cured as the result of treatment.)(这病经过治疗已减轻或治愈。 )

appeal to 向.....呼吁;stick to(=keep to)坚持。

本题译文: 该地秀丽的景色无法表达于笔下。我深信,不管是谁看到了它都会屈服于它的魅力。

336.[答案] A. out of hand.[注释]get(or be) out of hand 是习语,意为“无法控制,不受约束”: This situation appears to be completely out of hand.(看来形势已完全失去控制。 )out of order 有毛病,失灵;out of place 不得其所的,不适当的;out of work 失业。

本题译文: 如果不关心孩子的教育,他们很可能会无法控制。

337.[答案] C. beaten.[注释]beat sb. 打败某人。 beat sb. black and blue(把某人打得鼻青脸肿)。 hit, 击,击中: hit a man on the head(打在人的头上);hit at sb.(向某人打去)。 strike(=hit, give a blow at blows to)打,击: strike a man on the chin(打在某人的下巴上)。 win 赢得,用作此义时,后不能接某人;可以说 win a match, a victory, the first prize 等。

338.[答案] C. avoid.[注释]avoid 避免(后接动词或名词): He tried to avoid answering my questions. can't (couldn't) help doing sth. 禁不住做.....不由自主地做.....。 can't (couldn't) resist doing sth. 禁不住做.....: I couldn't resist laughing.

339.[答案] B. sensible[注释]sensible 通情达理的;sensitive 敏感的;obedient 顺从的;jealous 妒忌的,猜疑的,警惕的;



340.[答案]C. influence.[注释]have a influence on 对...有影响;

341.[答案]C. inferior.[注释]inferior 比较差的;humble 谦卑的,恭顺的,低下的;awkward 尴尬的,别扭的,笨手笨脚的;不好用的;minor 细小的:1)This cloth is inferior to that one.(这块布比那块质量差)2)She feels inferior to her elder sister.(她感到比姐姐差的多。)3)He is of humble birth.(她出身低微。)4)He is very humble towards his superiors.(他对上司低三下四。)5)he felt awkward and uncomfortable.(他感到尴尬不自在)6)He was an awkward carpenter.(他是个笨手笨脚的木匠)7)This is a very awkward question. We must ask that of Hery.(这个问题不好对付,我们必须去问问亨利)

342.[答案]D. burst[注释]burst vt./vi. 涨破, 涨裂。Burst one's clothes(撑破衣服)。

343.[答案]C. isolated[注释]isolated 孤立的。Deserted 被遗弃的;空无一人的;abandoned 丢弃的,如;abandoned cars(因报废而丢弃的汽车)。Dispose of sth. 处理掉某物: He disposed of his old car.(他把旧的汽车处理掉了。)意为卖掉或扔掉等。

344.[答案]C. choice.

[注释]have no choice but 除了...没有别的选择;只能...: I have no choice but to obey.(我只能服从)。

345.[答案]D. class.[注释]be in the same class 水平相同。此句中 class,意为“(高低、优劣的)等级;种类”。

346.[答案]D. recovered.[注释]recover from 从.....恢复过来

347.[答案]A. scratch.[注释]start from scratch (=from the beginning, from nothing) 从头开始,白手起家;John brought the radio from scratch. (=John bought the parts and put them together himself.)

348.[答案]B. held ... up.

[注释]hold up sb. 拦劫。hold up, hold on, hold out 的用法请参阅 III.82,83 注释。

349.[答案]D. shortage.

[注释]labour shortage 劳动力短缺。Decline 下降。rarity 稀少。vacancy 空缺,未占用。

350.[答案]B. separate.[注释]separate 意指将结合的东西“分开,拆散”,divide 指把整体“分成”几个部分,split(沿一条线)裂开,tear 撕开,distinguish“区分,区别,辨别”。

351.[答案]D. seriously.[注释]take...seriously 是习惯搭配,意为“重视,认真对待”

352.[答案]A. away.[注释]give away 暴露,泄露。参阅 III.68 注释。

353.[答案]A. on the alert.[注释]on the alert (=alert; watchful; careful) 警惕,小心: Drivers must be on the alert for traffic signals. (=Drivers must be especially careful to see signals when driving a car.) (司机必须密切注视交通信号。)out of control 失去控制;on guard 站岗;in vain 徒劳,无效。

354.[答案]B. pace.[注释]pace 走或跑的速度;发展或进步速度。

355.[答案]C. considerable.

[注释]considerable 相当可观的。[注意]considerate 考虑周到的,体谅的,体贴的: 1)She is considerate to others. (她能体谅别人。)2)That was very considerate of you. (你真体谅别人。)

356.[答案]B. on the contrary.[注释]on the contrary 相反地:--Have you nearly done?--On the contrary, I have only just begun. Monday unless you write me to the contrary. (我星期一将来,除非你写信告诉我相反地情况。)

357.[答案]D. lodging.[注释]log 圆木,lodge 门房,传达室,lodging 住所,landing 登陆;降落。

358.[答案]C. Losing.[注释]lose one's place 意为读书时“找不到读到哪儿”。类似的习语有:lose heart(灰心,泄气),lose one's heart to sb. (爱上某人),lose one's head(惊慌失措),lose one's hold on(or over)(失去对.....的控制),lose one's temper(发脾气),lose one's tongue(紧张得不知说什么好),lose one's way(迷路),lose sight of(看不见了),lose one's never(失去勇气)。

359.[答案]B. alternative.[注释]alternative 可提供选择的,两者挑一的: alternate 交替的: 1)There was no alternative route open to her. (在她面前没有另外可供选择的路线。)2)French and English are not alternative courses; but may be taken in the same year. (语法和英语并不是交替开设的课程;而可以在同一年里选修。)

360.[答案] B. dull.[注释]dull (=slow in understanding) 迟钝的。

361.[答案] A. crossed.[注释]cross one's mind 想起: 1)A sudden thought crossed my mind. 2)It never crossed my mind that he might refuse the request. (我从来没有想到他可能会拒绝这个请求。如用 pass 则应加 through, 例如:When Jane did not come home by midnight, many terrible fears passed through Mother's mind. (=Mother thought of many things that might have happened to Jane.)occur 的用法如下: 1)That view of the case did not occur to me before. (对这个案件的那种看法以前我没有想到过。)2)It occurred to her that she might adopt a homeless child.(她想到, 她可以收养一个无家可归的孩子。)关于“想起”的以上三种表达法考生务必弄懂熟记。这些词组和句形不仅在词汇测试中经常遇到, 而且在短文写作时也可以使用。

本题译文: 起初阿波对弗吉尼亚的挥手致意感到迷惑, 但后来他想到, 她想告诉他某事。

362.[答案] D. on the side.[注释]on the side(=in addition to a main thing) 额外;作为兼职: 1)He ordered a hamburger with onions and French fries on the side. (=He ordered a hamburger with onions and French fries extra.) 2)He does some house-keeping work on the side.(他帮人家做些家务活作为兼职。)on the rise(作表语)在上升;on the spot 现场;on the decline (做表语)在下降: The population in the country is on the decline. (这个国家的人口在下降。)

363.[答案] B. went under.[注释]go under 破产, 失败。fall through 也有“失败”之意, 但多半指计划、想法等“落空”。本题译文: 这个加油站破产了, 因为在这条街上加油站太多了。

364.[答案] A. exclude.[注释]exclude 排除。extinguish 扑灭;eliminate 消除。

impose 把……强加给: Don't impose your wishes on us.(不要把你的意思强加给我们。)

365.[答案] D. embarrassed.[注释]be embarrassed 感到窘迫。

366.[答案] A. environment.[注释]environment(=surroundings, circumstances)环境, environment 作集合名词用时, 只用单数形式: We should work hard to improve our environment. (单词, 不可数)Children need a happy home environment. (单数, 可数)

367.[答案] D. least.[注释]least 是 little 的最高级形式。

368.[答案] A. lend.[注释]lend sb. a hand 给某人帮个忙。

369.[答案] C. at last.

[注释]at last (=in the end)最终;at least 至少;in no time 立即, 马上;at present 目前。

370.[答案] D. lasted.[注释]last vi. (for) 持续。

371.[答案] A. label.

[注释]label 标签, 标记。signal 信号。sign 记号;指示牌: traffic signs (交通版示)。notice 布告。

372.[答案] D. by nature.[注释]by nature 天生, 生来。in person 1)亲自, 亲身: I shall be present at the meeting in person.(我将亲自出席会议。)2)身体上, 外貌上: In person he was handsome, strong and healthy.(他面目清秀, 体格强壮。)at heart 1)内心里, 实质上: His manners are cold, but he is at heart a kind man. (他的言谈举止有些冷淡,但实际上他是一个好心肠的人。)2)考虑的是……: When I say don't eat sweets, I have your health at heart.(我叫你别吃果糖, 是考虑到你的健康。)on purpose 故意地。

373.[答案] B. strap.[注释]strap(表, 手提包的)带。belt 腰带, seatbelt(系于飞机座位上的)安全带。tie 领带, string 细绳子。

374.[答案] D. rational.[注释]rational 有理性的。本题译文: 封建地主和帝国主义者并不比豺狼更有理性。

375.[答案] D. tip.[注释]be on (or at) the tip of one's tongue 就在嘴边, 差点被想起, 如: The answer was on the tip of my tongue, but I couldn't think of it.(我差点就想起那答案来, 可就是想不起来。)be on the point of 正要(去做某事): I was just on the point of going when you came in.

376.[答案] D. scarce.[注释]本题译文: 汽油供不应求, 因此必须定量配给。

Scarce(=not available in sufficient quantity, not equal to the demand)不充足的, 缺乏的, 供不应求的。Inadequate 不适应的, 不充分的。lack vt./vi. (=be without; not have; have less than enough of) 缺乏;没有;

缺少,例如:1)He lacks perseverance.(他缺乏坚定性。)2)Money is lacking for the plan.(此计划尚缺钱。)3)He is lacking in courage.(他缺乏勇气。)be lacking in 常指缺乏某种品质、特点等。lack 作及物动词时,一般不用被动语态,故不能选 C. lacked.4)They lacked for nothing.(他们什么也不缺。)有人认为, lack for 是美国英语。

377.[答案] A. fall out.[注释]fall out 1)吵架,闹翻。参阅 III.45,52 2)结果是。参 III.50 注释。本题中 fall out 意为 happen, come about(发生),例如: As it fell out, they were able to sell their old car.(=They didn't know if they could sell their old car, but at last they did sell it.)本题中 it 是形式主语, that 引导主语从句。一般来说,不宜用 take place 作主语谓语,故不能入选。

本题译文:事情结果怎么会这样:这两个人来在同一时间同一会议上作演讲?

378.[答案] B. incredible.[注释]incredible (=that cannot be believed; difficult to believe) 不可相信的,难以置信的:His story of rescuing six drowning men was incredible. (他抢救6个溺水人的事情是难以置信的。) incompatible(with)不相容的。inclusive 包括的,包含的。indifferent 冷淡的,不关心的。

379.[答案] C. come up to.[注释]come up to 达到,符合:1)He tries his best to come up to the expectations of the people.(他努力达到人民对他的期望。)2)This piece of work does not come up to the required standard.(这件工作没有达到需要的标准。)catch up with 赶上;add up to 总计;go in for 从事,致力于,追求,沉溺于。

380.[答案] C. fault.[注释]find fault with 挑剔,找……的岔子。例如:1)She tries to please him, but he always finds fault. (=He finds something wrong with everything she does.) 2)They found fault with every box I made. (=They found something wrong or something they did not like in every box I made.)

381.[答案] B. implied.[注释]imply 暗示,含有……的意思:Silence sometimes implies consent.(沉默有时暗示同意。)

382.[答案] B. modifications.[注释]modification 更改,修改;installation 安装,装置;设备;innovation 革命;illustration 说明,例证,图解。按题意 modifications 最为切题。

383.[答案] B. approximate.[注释]approximate 近似的,大约的;obscure 模糊的;impartial 公正的,不偏的;imaginary 假想的。

384.[答案] B. inspired.[注释]inspire 鼓励,激励,产生:1)His speech inspired us to try again. 2)He inspired confidence in me.(他使我产生信心。)3)The good news inspired us with hope. (这个好消息使我们产生希望。)

385.[答案] A. lodgers.[注释]lodger 客房;resident 居民(对游客而言);local residents(当地居民),temporary residents(临时居民);inhabitant(=person living in a place)居民;a small town of 5,000 inhabitants(有5,000居民的小镇);settler 殖民者,移居者;White settlers in Kenya(在肯尼亚侨居的白人);immigrant 移民。

本题译文:有几位房东太太是这些大学批准她们接纳客房的。

386.[答案] B. stand.[注释]stand (=endure, bear, put up with)忍耐,忍受:1)I can't stand that woman. 2)He cannot stand criticism.

387.[答案] C. involving.[注释]involve 涉及到。例如:1)This problem involves us all. (这个问题涉及到我们大家。)2)His work involves occasional journeys. (他的工作使他不得不时常旅行。)3) To accept the appointment would involve living in London. (接受这项任命将不得不住在伦敦。)4)John was involved in the trouble. (约翰已陷入困境。)contain 包含,装有;connect 连接,include 包括。

本题译文:今天在涉及两辆卡车的交通事故发生后,穿过 Littlebury 的大陆堵塞了3个小时。

388.[答案] B. incredible [注释]incredible 难以置信的;inheritable 可继承的;infeasible 不切实际的;inaccessible 不可到达的(to)。

389.[答案] B. installed.[注释]install 安装;assemble(=put together) 装配;equip 装备;repair 修理。

390.[答案] C. bringing. [注释]bring up 教育, 教养, 抚养大;1)The child is badly brought up. 2) I was brought up to be honest. 参看 III.17 注释。grow up 成长, 长大;发展, 形成;1)I grew up on a farm. (我在农庄长大。2)The custom of going away for one's holiday has grown up during the last thirty years. (外出度假的风俗习惯是最近 30 年形成的。)rear 培养, 抚育;rear children.

raise[美国英语]养大;Where was he raised? (他在哪里长大的?) raise 还有“饲养”的含义。

[注意]rear 和 raise 后不能接 up 故本题不能选用 rearing 或 raising.

391.[答案] B. talk back. [注释]talk back 顶嘴;1)Don't talk back to me! (别对我顶嘴!)2)Mary talked back when her mother told her to stop watching television; she said, "I don't have to if I don't want to."give way 让路;look up 查阅;get down 从.....下来;记下。

392.[答案] B. get fed up. [注释]get (be) fed up with (=having had too much of something; at the end of your patience; disgusted; bored; tired)讨厌;I have had enough of his complaints. I'm fed up. (=I have heard all of the complaints I can stand.) fall in with 符合,与.....一致。参看 III.51 注释。Keep company with 与.....交往, 结伴;catch up with 赶上。

393.[答案] D. in particular. [注释]in particular (=especially, particularly) 特别是: 1) You should avoid eating fat meat, in particular pork. (你应该避免吃脂肪多的肉类, 特别是猪肉。2)The speaker talked about sports in general and about football in particular.In general 是 in particular 的反义结构, 从上述例 2)中可以看到。about all 最重要的;after all 毕竟。

394.[答案] D. row. [注释]a row of houses (desks, books etc.) 一排房子(书桌、书等), 戏院的“一排座位”即为 a row of seats. queue (乘车, 购物的队, 队伍。Rank(军队队列中的)排、横列。train 指“(行进中的)长列, 队列”;a long train of visitors(一长列参观者)。

395.[答案] C. in public. [注释]in public 公开地, 当众;in private 私下;in secret 秘密地; in detail 详细地。

396.[答案] A. put in for. [注释]put in for(=make an application or request) 提出申请或请求;May I put in for five days' leave?(我可以请 5 天假吗?)get round to (doing sth.) 找到时间作某事;ask after 询问, 问候;hold on to 坚持(接 to 加名词)。

397.[答案] B. readily [注释]readily (=with no difficulty)容易地;They can readily be bought anywhere. (这些东西在任何地方都能容易地买到。)actually 实际上;fairly 公平地;相当, 划算;primarily 主要地, 首先;根本上。

398.[答案] A. undergo. [注释]undergo (=experience esp. suffering or difficulty) 经受: 1)She underwent a thorough examination at the hospital. (她在医院接受了全面的检查。2)The travelers underwent many difficulties. (这些旅行者经受了许多困难。undertake (=take up a [position]; start on [work]) 从事, 负责(某事): 1)He undertook the responsibility for changes. (他负责对各种变化作出安排。2)At first we could only undertake repair jobs. (起初我们只能干修理活。3)We shall undertake the construction of this bridge. (我们将负责这座桥的修建工作。)transform 改变;suspend 吊, 悬挂;推迟, 暂定。

本题译文: 由于暴露于空气、水和有机物, 岩石经受了称之为风化的变化。

399. [答案] B. lean. [注释]lean vi. 倚, 靠;lean out of the window(倚着窗户探出身去), lean against a tree(背倚靠着树), lean back in a chair (坐在椅子上背向后倾), lean on a desk(靠在桌上), 指胸对桌子。

400. [答案] B. exaggerated.

[注释]exaggerate(=say or believe more than the truth about sth.)夸张, 夸大: It was a rabbit, not a lion. You are exaggerating as usual. (这是一只兔子, 不是狮子。你经常夸大事实。)simplify 简化;mature 使成熟;isolate 使孤立。本题译文: 这个问题在他头脑里夸大了, 因此他无法决定该怎么办。