

## 考满分GRE All In One 填空讲义

## 目录

考满分GRE All In One 填空讲义	1
直播课	3
第一次直播	3
GRE填空简介	3
GRE填空词汇	4
GRE填空句子结构	6
GRE填空题逻辑分类	9
GRE填空对应技巧	10
第二次直播	14
第三次直播	20
第四次直播	26
第五次直播	32
录播课：同义重复	38
录播课：因果关系	41
录播课：目的手段关系	44
录播课：解释说明	46
录播课：类比关系	48
录播课：并列关系	50
录播课：递进关系	53
录播课：让步转折	56
录播课：对比关系	59
录播课：重点单词精讲1	62
录播课：重点词组精讲1	63
录播课：重点单词精讲3	64
录播课：重点词组精讲3	65
录播课：重点单词精讲5	66
录播课：重点词组精讲5	67
录播课：重点单词精讲7	68
录播课：重点词组精讲7	69
录播课：重点单词精讲9	70

## 直播课

### 第一次直播

#### GRE填空简介

1. 题目数量：每个section 10 个题，一共两个section共 20 道题（不算加试）。

考试结构：

① VQVQV

② QVQVQ

2. 题目类型：单选，双空，三空，六选二。

#### 如何取得GRE填空高分

1. 词汇
2. 句子结构（主要是语法问题）
3. 逻辑推理
4. 对应技巧

## GRE填空词汇

GRE考试到底需要多少词汇量?

答案: 没有官方的数据, 而且也不可能准确测出一个人的词汇量, 但是我们根据以往学生的经验和一些软件大概推算, GRE考试词汇量不能低于 12000, 最好在 15000 以上。

GRE填空词汇的组成部分?

单词 + 词组

单词

例题: Despite relying on the well-to-do (for commissions), the portrait painter was no C/D: he depicted the character of those he painted as he perceived it.

- A. hypocrite: 虚伪的  
 B. egotist  
 C. sycophant: 奉承者  
 D. adulator: 奉承者  
 E. braggart: 自夸者  
 F. coward

词组

Blank(i)	Blank(ii)	Blank(iii)
A. been at the expense of	D. <u>in addition to restricting</u> <u>除了, 还有</u>	G. evaluate
B. no bearing on <u>与... 不相关</u>	E. <u>aside from supporting</u> <u>除了</u>	H. protect
C. come through <u>经历</u>	F. <u>far from exaggerating</u> <u>远非</u>	I. disseminate

例: In proto-scientific (for example, in ancient Greece), claims about the physical world were often accepted as true if they were reasonable; experimental verification, if thought necessary at all, was

- B  
 A. utilitarian: 功利  
 B. perfunctory: 敷衍的  
 C. egregious: 惊人的  
 D. empirical: 实证的  
 E. inductive: 归纳, 感应的

if at all如何理解?

即使

GRE填空推荐词汇书

第一阶段: 词汇扫盲阶段-《GRE核心词汇考法精析》(俗称“再要你命3000”)

第二阶段: 疯狂刷题阶段-“再要你命3000”+考满分镇考机经词

第三阶段: 临考前-考满分机经镇考机经词

## GRE填空推荐词典

valorize

金山词霸：规定价格，稳定物价；**称赞**

韦氏词典：

① to enhance or try to enhance the price, value, or status of by organized and usually governmental action

② to assign value or merit to: validate

例：Much of the literature of railroad seeks someone to \_\_\_\_\_, and it is thus replete with **称赞** **encomiums** on entrepreneurs and managers. **充沛**

- A. indict: **控告**  
 B. rehabilitate: **康复**  
 C. exalt: **赞扬**  
 D. valorize: **→ 赞扬**  
 E. emulate  
 F. excoriate: **指责**

## 熟词僻意

例：Although its director **A/F** (that the movie uses a documentary approach in portraying the famous sit-down strike), in practice its characters are heavily **fictionalized** and fall into familiar Hollywood types. **虚构**

- A. asserts: **坚持**  
 B. concedes: **承认**  
 C. guarantees  
 D. disputes: **质疑**  
 E. grants  
 F. maintains: **坚持**

## 如何背单词

背单词核心原则：**一次大量多次**

如何安排：拿3000为例。

第一遍：一天2个list (共15天)

第二遍：一天3个list (共10天)

第三遍：一天4个list (共8天)

第四遍：一周时间一遍3000+一遍镇考机经词汇

第五遍：一周时间两遍3000+两遍镇考机经词汇

一句很有名的话：五遍以下**地坑**！还有一句很有名的话：五到十遍**地坑**！

GRE填空句子结构

句子结构（语法问题）不是GRE填空最核心的问题，但是某些语法难点还是会影响学生对于句子结构的理解。这里主要列举几个语法知识点：

- ①后置定语（定语从句，非谓语动词，形容词短语后置）
- ②倒装句（完全倒装，部分倒装）
- ③插入语（同位语，从句，分词短语等）
- ④that引导主语从句
- ⑤as引导让步状语从句

后置定语

定义：\_\_\_\_\_。一般由形容词短语，介词短语，分词短语，定语从句等来充当。

例句：The boy who is reading a book is my classmate.

例句：The boy reading a book is my classmate.

例句：The boy in a red sweater is my brother.

例句：The boy angry at this teacher is my friend.

例句：Ironically, the writer (so wary of extravagance) was profligate with ink and paper, his novel running to 2,500 (shagreen-bound folio) pages—a fortune in stationery at the time.

*谨慎 浪费 浪费*

*对开4纸*

例句：The sight (of a single actor portraying several characters) (in the same scene) is no longer a shock to the average moviegoer, such special-effects trickery having become so \_\_\_\_\_.

倒装句

部分倒装：Only by ignoring decades of mismanagement and inefficiency could investors conclude that a fresh infusion of cash would provide anything other than a fleeting solution to the company's financial woes.

*况且 短暂的*

主句正常结构是：\_\_\_\_\_.

部分倒装（助动词，be动词，情态动词提前）知识点总结

- ①\_\_\_\_\_提前句子部分倒装
- ②\_\_\_\_\_提前句子部分倒装

例句1：You can know the secret only when he returns.=Only when he returns can you know the secret.

例句2：He realized that he was wrong only after he knew the truth.=Only after he knew the truth did he realize that he was wrong.

例句3：I can hardly hear your voice=Hardly can I hear your voice.

完全倒装：Burke is often on slippery ground (when it comes to her primary sources) especially dubious is the mode by which she gathered her oral evidence.

正常语序：\_\_\_\_\_.

完全倒装知识讲解

1. “主谓句+地点状语/时间状语”中\_\_\_\_\_可以提前。

例句：This fashionable style existed in the 1990s.=\_\_\_\_\_.

例句：Two students stand in front of this building.=\_\_\_\_\_.

完全倒装知识讲解：

2. 主语+be动词+表语（形容词短语，介词短语，分词短语等）

例句：All the students are present at this party.=\_\_\_\_\_.

例句：Two history books are on the top shelf.=\_\_\_\_\_.

例句：A boy is lying on the grassland.=\_\_\_\_\_.

例句：The student was criticized by his teacher yesterday.=\_\_\_\_\_.

例题：(At no point) in her investigation does Tate allow B/C commentary (from present-day partisans) to skew her reckoning with past realities.

A. apposite: 合适的 → 恰当的

B. ahistorical: 时代错误的

C. anachronistic: 时代错乱的

D. disinterested: 公正的

E. objective

F. germane: 恰当的

插入语

插入语：在一个句子中间插入一个成分，不做句子的主干，可以是语气词，也可以是一些修饰成分。

例句：To be frank, I don't quite agree with you.

例句：What do you think I should do first?

例句：The teacher, along with the headmaster, is heading for our classroom.

例句：The brief survey, published under the title The Work of Nature: How the Diversity of Life Sustains Us, is surprisingly comprehensive. Indeed it makes several longer treatments of the effects of lost biodiversity seem redundant.

如何处理插入语：\_\_\_\_\_。

例句：Although Gutman admits that forced separation by sale was frequent, he shows that the slaves' preference, revealed most clearly on plantations where sale was infrequent, was very much for stable monogamy. → 夫-妻制

that引导主语从句

例句：That I am late again makes my teacher angry.

例句：That people are selfish is almost known to all.

例句：(That people \_\_\_\_\_ the musical features of birdsongs) suggests that despite the vast evolutionary gulf between birds and mammals, songbirds and humans share some common auditory perceptual abilities.

感知的

例2: (That the book's argument was \_\_\_\_\_) became clear as soon as reviews appeared: there were holes, and reviewers delighted in pointing them out.

漏洞

as引导让步状语从句

as在语法中的意思:

- ① 作为: As a student, I must study hard.
- ② 当: It was raining as I came back to my car.
- ③ 因为: As he is a child, we should not criticize him.
- ④ 如此: I am as tall as my father.
- ⑤ 与...相比: I am as tall as my father.
- ⑥ 尽管

例句: Child as he is, he knows everything.  
=Although he is a child, he knows everything.

例句: Object as you may, I will go.  
=Although you may object, I will go.

例句: Much as you like it, I will not buy it for you.  
=Although you like it much, I will not buy it for you.

用法总结: as在让步的时候, 句子需要倒装, 这个倒装是将从句的一个词或者短语提前(冠词要省略)。

例题: As serious as she is about the bullfight, she does not allow respect to C/F her sense of whimsy when painting it.  
= allow

- A. inspire → 竖念头, 奇思妙想
- B. provoke: 激起
- C. suppress: 抑制
- D. attack
- E. satisfy
- F. inhibit: 阻止

语法补充知识点 (自学)

1. 六大从句
2. 强调句
3. 虚拟语气
4. 非谓语动词

GRE填空题逻辑分类

GRE填空题逻辑分类	
取同	同义重复
	因果
	目的手段关系
	解释说明
	并列
	类比
取反	递进
	让步转折
	对比
	否定词

GRE填空对应技巧

1. 逻辑要**收放**：任何推理都要基于题目本身。

例：这位年轻的CEO C/D。(不定项选择)

- A. 精力充沛
- B. 有钱
- C. 年纪不大
- D. 是个CEO
- E. 很帅气

例题：In the 1950s, the country's inhabitants were C: most of them knew very little about foreign countries.

- A. partisan → 偏袒的
- B. erudite : 博学的
- C. insular : 孤立的
- D. cosmopolitan : 世界性的
- E. imperturbable : 冷静的

例题：As late as 1891 a speaker assured his audience that since profitable farming was the result of natural ability rather than (i) C, an education in agriculture was (ii) D.

Blank(i)	Blank(ii)
A effort	D useless
B luck	E vital
C learning	F intellectual

2. 由于GRE的用词用语比较“文艺”，所以很多时候我们只需要掌握句子**逻辑主线**，不必过于纠结于**汉语翻译**

例句：Parts of seventeenth-century Chinese pleasure gardens were not necessarily intended to look cheerful ; they were designed expressly to evoke the agreeable melancholy resulting from a sense of the transitoriness of natural beauty and human glory.

问题：agreeable melancholy 主要体现的是愉悦还是悲伤？  
令人愉悦的忧伤

例：The cultivation of the emotion of natsukashii, interpretable as “pleasant sorrow”, brings Japanese to Kyoto in the spring, not to (i) C the cherry blossoms (in full bloom) but to (ii) E the fading, falling flowers.

Blank(i)	Blank(ii)
A mourn : 哀悼	D rejoice over : 庆祝
B arrange	E grieve over
C savor : 享受	F preserve : 保存

例题: Despite the pride (that the play's characters take) in their worldly-wise absence of illusions, they are not above a degree of unjustified C/E.

- A. prevarication: 闪烁其词 不合理  
 B. satisfaction  
 C. self-flattery: 自吹自擂  
 D. affectation: 假装  
 E. narcissism: 自恋者 (小仙女死)  
 F. indolence

改写: Although the play's characters are proud of the fact that they wisely have no illusions, they are not above a degree of unjustified \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 由于GRE是一个 general 的考试, 所以不会过深地去涉及到某个专业领域, 所以不必担心题目中出现的 术语。

例题: The Neoplatonists' conception of a deity (in which perfection was measured by abundant fecundity) was contradicted by that of the Aristotelians, in which perfection was displayed in the F of creation.

- A. profusion  
 B. precision  
 C. variety  
 D. clarity  
 E. economy

fecundity: 富饶

4. 对于GRE填空的一个比较客观的评价: 简单题主要考 词汇, 难题考 词汇, 推理 和 规则!

填空核心方法总结:

- ① 读懂句意 ② 简化句意 ③ 梳理逻辑 ④ 找到空格对应词 ⑤ 选出答案

一切纯逻辑 (不考虑句意) 做填空都是 耍流氓。

填空对应基础训练

1. Professor Williams disdained tradition: she regularly attacked cherished beliefs and institutions, earning a reputation as B/E.

- A. an egalitarian: 平等主义
- B. a maverick: 特立独行之人
- C. an amateur
- D. a dilettante: 业余爱好者
- E. an iconoclast: 打破旧习之人
- F. a purveyor: 供应者

2. The prose of Richard Wright's autobiographical Black Boy (1945) is B/D, free of stylistic tricks or evasiveness.

- A. conspicuous: 明显的
- B. straightforward
- C. deficient: 有缺陷的
- D. forthright: 直率的
- E. obtrusive: 突出的
- F. elliptical: 椭圆省略的

3. The general was so widely suspected of C/F (during the war) that his name eventually became synonymous with disloyalty.

- A. belligerence: 好斗
- B. indigence: 穷困
- C. perfidy: 背叛
- D. aspersion: 诽谤
- E. contentiousness: 对争吵
- F. betrayal: 背叛, 揭露

4. After winning the award, Phillip adopted a haughty pose, treating even his best friends in a B/E manner.

- A. cryptic: 神秘的
- B. arrogant: 骄傲的
- C. judicious: 明智的
- D. shrewd: 明智的
- E. supercilious: 傲慢的
- F. pugnacious: 好斗的

5. Because playing a musical instrument increases brain activity, it is sometimes used (as a B/D) to promote learning in children.)

- A. condition: 条件
- B. incentive: 动机, 刺激
- C. highlight
- D. stimulus: 激励
- E. dictum: 格言
- F. aphorism: 格言

6. Not surprisingly, supporters (of the governor's plan) to set aside land for a forest preserve were disappointed when a court decision B/C the plan.

- A. applauded: 表扬
- B. derailed: 阻碍
- C. refuted: 反驳
- D. acknowledged: 承认
- E. permitted
- F. anticipated: 期待

7. The company is so old-fashioned and opposed to innovation that it can seem downright AC.  
完全

- A. antediluvian: 陈旧的
- B. flighty: 轻率的
- C. archaic: 古老的
- D. chauvinistic: 盲目爱国的
- E. capricious: 喜变的
- F. patronizing: 包庇高人一等的。

8. Kate's impulsive nature and sudden whims led her friends to label her AC.

- A. capricious: 任性冲动的
- B. bombastic: 夸大的
- C. freakish: 异想天开的
- D. loquacious: 话多的
- E. dispassionate: 不带感情 公平的。
- F. decorous: 有礼貌的

9. The simple and direct images (in Dorothea Lange's photographs) provide B/F reflection of a bygone social milieu.

- A. an intricate
- B. a candid: 坦白的
- C. an ostentatious: 夸耀的
- D. a detailed
- E. a convoluted: 复杂的
- F. frank

10. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's A/E proved keenest (when he accurately predicted) that his books would someday appear in his native Russia.)

- A. foresight: 敏锐的
- B. nostalgia: 思乡
- C. hopelessness
- D. despair
- E. prevision: 预见
- F. artistry: 艺术性

### 第二次直播

逻辑词总结:

逻辑分类机经练习

BD 1. One of the peculiarities of humans is that we irrationally gravitate to the predictable and avoid risk, whatever the reasons for this \_\_\_\_\_, it is hardly a sound basis for dealing with complex, long-term problems.

- ✗ A. eccentricity: 古怪
- ✓ B. predilection: 偏爱
- ✓ C. vacillation: 不果断, 踌躇
- ✓ D. proclivity: 倾向
- E. wavering: 犹豫不决的
- F. cowardice

不理性地 被吸引  
作adj: 可靠, 合理地

BD 2. Although the claim (that no one knows what dark matter) is remains \_\_\_\_\_, some scientists dispute the parallel assertion that dark matter has not been detected.

- A. contentious: 类似的断言 → 有争议的
- B. sound
- C. questionable
- D. unassailable → 不容置疑
- E. unverifiable → 无法核实
- F. prominent → 卓越

↑

DF 3. Although the parents do not think highly of the educational system "as a whole", they fail to treat teachers with \_\_\_\_\_ equally.

- A. consideration: 关心, 考虑
- B. veneration: 尊敬
- C. lucubration: 刻苦钻研
- 耻辱 D. opprobrium
- E. reverence: 尊敬
- F. disdain: 鄙视

4. In a production process that is complex and often unpredictable, roles that start out discretely defined may become quite \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. confused
- B. perfunctory
- C. independent
- D. overt: 明显
- E. exacting: 苛刻 (不容易)

5. While the writer was best known for her much-ballyhooed \_\_\_\_\_, her impact reached far beyond memorable quips.

- A. pensiveness: 沉思
- B. drollness: 滑稽
- C. stoicism: 坚忍克己
- D. fastidiousness: 苛求
- E. congeniality: 性格同族

补: quip: something strange, droll, curious or eccentric  
古怪  
② while: 当, 尽管

6. The travel writer's \_\_\_\_\_ towards others he met on his country trip most likely endeared him only to those readers with a misanthropic bent.

- A. diffidence 不自信 反人类的 爱好/倾向
- B. humility 谦逊
- C. cynicism
- D. garrulity 话多 谄媚
- E. obsequiousness

使...受钟爱

愤世嫉俗

7. Progressive and reactionary populist movements are not necessarily \_\_\_\_\_: each may, and usually does, possess features of the other.

- A. dichotomous: 有分歧的 无项(表转折!)
- B. untenable
- C. unsustainable 无法成立的
- D. contradictory
- E. subversive 破坏性的
- F. efficacious 有效的

站不住脚的 矛盾的

8. Harper Lee's narration in *To Kill a Mockingbird* is \_\_\_\_\_, (mixing) an adult's and a child's perspective according to no logic other than the immediate exigencies of the plot.

- A. a paradigm 典范
- B. a hodgepodge: 大杂烩 除了 补: 大杂烩: patchwork, hodgepodge, hotchpotch, medley, motley, pastiche, ~~welter~~, welter
- C. a model
- D. an innovation
- E. a patchwork 混合物
- F. an embarrassment

9. Research into butterfly could have (i) \_\_\_\_\_ implications, since knowledge of their optical and thermal properties may be (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ controlling the behavior of computer chips, which likewise consist of finely structured thin film.

- A. ecological 精细 联想
- B. aesthetic 美学
- C. technological
- D. tantamount to 相当于(和...相同)
- E. germane to 与...有密切关系
- F. advanced by 被...提升

含义

10. Historian Barbara Alpern Engel's task in writing a book about women in Russia must have been a (i) C one, because the (ii) F the Russian empire's peoples meant that Russian women could never be treated as a homogeneous group.

- A. motivating: 有积极性 x
- B. boring: 无聊的 x
- C. daunting: 使人畏缩的 (此题引申有麻烦)
- D. unity among
- E. disinterest in
- F. diversity of 多样

11. The author argued that the field of sociology has been overly (i) \_\_\_\_\_, partly because, for many scholars, the edges of social universe are defined by national borders. In this era of increasing globalization, however, sociology is presented with a historically distinct opportunity to transcend its former (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. narrow in scope: 范围狭窄
- B. susceptible to fads: 易受时尚影响
- C. averse to empiricism: 与经验主义相悖
- D. utilitarianism: 实用主义
- E. parochialism: 狭隘
- F. historicism 历史相对论

领域

明显

12. Readers may initially be irked by the book's apparent (i) B but, once immersed in the author's prose, they may come to regard the work's (ii) E (as an asset)

→ 双空联动  
题初见

A. flippancy : 轻率, 无礼

D. subtlety : 敏锐, 精明

B. aimlessness : 无目的

E. discursions : 散漫离题

C. tendentiousness : 有偏见

F. exhaustiveness : 详细

13. The contemporary trend (whereby fashion designers flout mainstream tradition) is unique (only in its (i) B) earlier fashion designers experience the same (ii) E impulse, albeit in a less extreme form.

A. subversiveness : 颠覆

D. indiscriminate : 无差别的

B. intensity : 强度

E. iconoclastic : 打破旧习

C. culpability : 有过失的

F. temperate : 温和, 适度, 有节制的

14. Biologists have little (i) \_\_\_\_\_ drawing the link (between the success of humanity and human (ii) E). Indeed, many biologists claim that this attribute, the ability to (iii) I, or, to put it more sharply, to make individuals subordinate their self-interest to the needs of the group, lies at the root of human achievement.

→ 更准确地说

A. consensus regarding : 一致

D. resilience : 恢复力

G. reflect : 思考

B. compunction about : 后悔

E. sociability : 交际

H. communicate

C. justification for : 正当理由

F. uniqueness

I. cooperate

15. Scientific papers often (i) B (what actually happened) in the course of the investigations they describe. Misunderstandings, blind alleys, and mistakes of various sorts will fail to appear (in the final written accounts) because (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ is a desirable attribute when transmitting results in a scientific report and would be poorly served by (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. amplify : 扩大

D. transparency : 透明度

G. a comprehensive historical account

B. misrepresent : 篡改

E. efficiency

H. a purely quantitative analysis

C. particularize : 具体说明

F. exhaustiveness

I. an overly superficial discussion

重点单词精讲2

1. In the discussions (on international patent law) many (i) A issues will probably be pushed far into the future. This cautious approach makes diplomatic sense, since attempts over the past 15 years (to reach international agreements on patents) have (ii) E just such sensitive issues.

A. contentious : 诉讼的, 有争议的

D. approached : 接近

B. stimulating : 刺激

E. articulated : 清晰表达 founder: ① one that founds

C. subjective : 主观的

F. foundered on : 失败 ② to experience failure

2. Joshua Gisemba Bagaka found (that the pedagogical results of group projects and other engaged learning activities) in Kenyan mathematics classroom were \_\_\_\_\_; such activities, then, may not be the best way of improving mathematics education.

A. overstated : 夸大

B. counterintuitive : 反直觉的

C. mixed : 混合的

D. discouraging : 令人气馁的

E. inconsistent : 不一致的

F. inexplicable : 无法解释

pedagogical: 教育的  
mixed: ① made of different kinds of things mixed together or combined. 混合的

② including or accompanied by inconsistent, incompatible, or contrary elements. 矛盾的

3. The concept of the Hellenistic period (in ancient history) has proved useful but also A&B, with scholars disagreeing on the dates (when the period began and ended)

A. slippery : 棘手的

B. elusive : 难懂的

C. fruitless : 无结果的 → 欺骗性的

D. deceptive : 欺骗性的

E. futile : 无用的

F. compelling : 引人

slippery: ① difficult to stand on, move on, or hold because of being smooth, wet, icy, etc 滑地

② not easy to understand or identify in an exact way 棘手

③ not able to be trust 不可信的

B&C 4. In sharp contrast to the novel's scenic realism and precise characterized figure is its persistent philosophical \_\_\_\_\_

A. naturalism : 自然主义

B. abstraction : 抽象

C. generality : 概括

D. impartiality : 公正

E. sincerity : 真诚

F. objectivity : 客观

① abstract (relating to or involving general ideas or qualities). 概括的

② difficult to understand: abstruse 深奥的

③ a brief written statement of the main points or facts in a longer report 摘要

④ to obtain or remove (sth) from a source. 提取

⑤ to draw away the attention of: 分散注意力

5. Changes (made to ecosystem) in order to achieve a goal, such as food production or flood control, often E&F significant unforeseen trade-offs between other important products and service the ecosystems provide) \_\_\_\_\_

A. predict

B. delay

C. foretell : 预告, 预言

D. obscure

E. yield : 产生, 屈服

F. engender : 产生, 引起

general: ① relating to all the people or things in a group. 普遍的

② not confined by specialization or careful limitation 概括的

yield: ① to produce or provide 产生

② to give up and cease resistance or contention 屈服

6. The sailors realized too late (that winds had shifted the ice in such a way) <sup>到</sup> (as to obstruct the ship's path) this process had been so A/F that it was completed by the time they discovered the effect.

- A. gradual: 逐渐, 难以觉察
- B. negligible: 不重要的
- C. unpredictable
- D. time-consuming
- E. inconsequential: 不合理
- F. imperceptible: 难以觉察

① gradual: moving, changing, or developing by fine or often imperceptible degrees. 难以觉察, 逐渐的.  
 ② negligible: very small or <sup>in</sup> important 无足轻重的.  
 常考同义: trifling, trivial. 不重要的.

7. There has been great enthusiasm (in the United States) for reducing fossil fuel dependence (by increasing production) of biofuels from crops such as corn and switchgrass, but this (i) B about biofuel's potential should be (ii) D by a realistic appraisal (of the costs and challenges) of biofuel production.

- A. forbearance: 自制, 忍耐, 宽容
- B. exuberance: 丰富, 茂盛, 健康, 热情洋溢
- C. obduracy: 执拗

D. tempered: 缓和

E. delineated: 描绘

F. exacerbated: 加剧, 恶化, 激怒. temper:

exuberant: 热情洋溢的  
 very lively, happy, or energetic  
 existing in large amounts

8. The phrase "bread and <sup>马戏团</sup> circuses" (refers to early Roman politicians' plans) to C/F the votes of the poor by handing out cheap food and entertainment.

- A. belie: 掩饰
- B. surmount: 克服
- C. secure: 安全的, 获取
- D. control
- E. cherish
- F. earn: 获取

secure: ① free to danger 安全的  
 ② to get possession of 获取

temper: ① the tendency of someone to become angry. 脾气  
 ② to make sth less severe or extreme 缓和

9. Mr. Billington, at times, can be a (i) A. For instance, he <sup>叹</sup> deplores the Royal Shakespeare Company's eight-and-a-half hour version of Nicholas Nickleby, which many found (ii) F.

- A. naysayer: 否定者
- B. pushover: 弱鸡
- C. braggart: 吹牛者

D. perplexing: 令人困惑的

E. unpredictable

F. absorbing: 吸引人的.

deplore: ① to feel or express grief for  
 ② to consider unfortunate or deserving of deprecation  
 叹

10. Instead of demonstrating the C (of <sup>考古</sup> archaeological applications) (of electronic remote sensing) the pioneering study became (to some skeptics) an illustration of the <sup>浪费</sup> imprudence of interpreting sites based on virtual archaeology.

- A. ubiquity: 普遍存在的
- B. limitation
- C. promise: 承诺, 成功的迹象
- D. redundancy: 冗余
- E. complexity: 复杂

promise: ① 承诺

② an indication of future success or improvement. 光明的前景

重点词组精讲2

1. There is C (in the director's most recent film) that keeps the melodramatic possibilities latent in its script safely at bay.

紧张的 潜在的

- A. a mawkishness: 矫揉
- B. a predictability
- C. an austerity: 朴素
- D. an ostentatiousness: 炫耀
- E. an emotiveness: 情绪化

keep sth at bay: 阻止、抵制。

2. The author paints a rather dark picture of book publishing as a hidebound industry, one that is facing a profound change (in its mode of production) but is so (i) C its past as to be (ii) E opportunity offered by technological changes.

守旧

- A. alienated from: 从...中疏远
- B. emboldened by: 被...鼓励
- C. encumbered by: 被...阻碍

D. eager to exploit

so... as to: 如此...以至于

E. unable to seize

F. forced to reconsider: 被迫重新考虑

3. The politician's record (while in office), though (i) A, hardly accounts for her high standard (three decades later) — a standing (all the more (ii) D) because of continuing assaults (on her reputation during those years).

导致

A. bewildering

D. unusual 不寻常 account for: 解释 占据 导致

B. admirable

E. regrettable

all the more: 更加

C. unappreciated

F. persistent

4. Those (who took Clark's old-fashioned compliance for obsequiousness) (ii) A him: his apparent (ii) F veiled a fervent (iii) I of the authority (that others exercised over him), one that he occasionally expressed by discreetly sabotaging their most important projects.

顺从 谄媚

take A for B: 把A当成B

A. misconstrued: 误解 掩饰

D. cynicism: 愤世

G. veneration: 尊重

B. condemned

E. acquiescence: 默许

H. justification: 理由

C. respected

F. intractability: 难驾驭

I. detestation: 厌恶

exercise over: 控制...

5. His political view, [harking back to the turmoil (in the 1934)] is a          with no bearing on the present.

追溯 混乱 相关

- A. prototype
- B. pretense: 借口
- C. paradigm: 模范
- D. relic: 遗迹
- E. contradiction: 矛盾
- F. vestige: 遗迹

bearing on: 与...相关

hark back to: 回溯到

### 第三次直播

逻辑词总结:

逻辑分类机经练习

1. Travel writers have a special burden (of forming B/E story)—that is, one with a beginning, middle, and end—out of the unformed moments that make up the act of traveling.

- A. a compelling
- B. a coherent *连贯的*
- C. an original
- D. a serious
- E. an orderly *有秩序*
- F. an innovative

out of: ①从...中: I choose two students out of my classmates to help me.  
 \* ②因为: I do everything out of self-interest  
 ③缺乏: The car is out of gas.

2. The cognitive flexibility (of successful fictional detectives) is often D by their cultural ambivalence: detectives' intellectual acumen, it seems, exists in direct proportion to their uneasy place in society.

看后

- A. amplified: *放大*
- B. highlighted: *突出的*
- C. spurred: *被激励*
- D. matched
- E. negated: *否定的*

敏锐

成正比

3. My grandma has a strong belief in all things C: she insists for example, that the house in which she lived as a child was haunted.

- A. clamorous: *吵吵闹闹的*
- B. invidious: *诽谤*
- C. numinous: *超自然, 神圣的*
- D. empirical
- E. sonorous: *响亮的*

五个姑姑: ① haunt: *闹鬼*      ⑤ vaunt: *吹牛*  
 ② daunt: *使气馁*  
 ③ flaunt: *炫耀*  
 ④ taunt: *嘲讽*

4. In the solar system, collisions involving cosmic object are (among the most B processes) shaping surfaces: images of many solar objects show a proliferation of impact craters formed throughout the past 4.5 billion years.

- A. cataclysmic: *灾难性的*
- B. pervasive
- C. misleading
- D. uncontrollable
- E. random

激增

5. Though many avant-garde writers (A traditional distinctions among literary categories) combining elements of biography and fiction, prose and poetry, this fusion of forms has been slow to catch on with publishers.

- A. flout: *公然藐视*
- B. presuppose: *假定*
- C. exploit: *利用*
- D. imitate
- E. illuminate: *阐明*

\* 先锋. 创新: ① avant-garde

- ② pioneering
- ③ experimental
- ④ vanguard
- ⑤ innovative

- ⑥ original
- ⑦ novel

6. The Labrador duck is one of the most extinct birds, although there are a fair number of specimens, few have yielded reliable data and little is known about the species' breeding patterns.

标本

- A. anomalous : 异常
- B. controversial
- C. enigmatic : 神秘的
- D. misrepresented → 篡改的
- E. cherished

神秘难懂的:

- 1. enigmatic
- 2. arcane
- 3. mysterious
- 4. cryptic
- 5. recondite
- 6. obscure
- 7. abstruse
- 8. esoteric

7. The company suffers from an almost total lack of cause: even the most innocuous communications between department lend to devolve into acrimony.

- A. dissension : 意见不合
- B. variance : 变化
- C. comity : 友谊
- D. conformity → 遵守
- E. mordancy → 刻薄

cause

讽刺.

无伤大雅

8. Just as large manufacturing companies (with dominant positions) (in large domestic markets) were once able to resist (i) A despite ample signs (that foreign competition (was rapidly overtaking them)) strong and wealthy states can (ii) F and still manage to limp along for many years.

A. innovation

D. exploit vulnerable markets

B. temptation : 诱惑

E. dominate international affairs

C. inertia 迟钝

F. maintain misguided policies

9. Just as different human groups have different kinds of musical traditions, different groups of whales have different dialects evident in their songs, and it is possible for one group to influence the (i) A of another. It has been documented more than once that a group of whales will (ii) E its own tunes and adopt the new songs of an unfamiliar group.

A. tastes

D. create

B. diversity

E. abandon

C. organization

F. perpetuate

潜意识

10. The research found (that in assessing others), many people hold an unconscious view (that competence and warmth are (i) C) when they perceive a person to be highly capable, they infer that he or she must have a tendency to be (ii) E.

能力

A. equally important

D. ambitious : 有雄心的

B. mutually reinforcing

E. unfeeling : 无情的

C. inversely related

F. disingenuous : 不真诚的

11. Scholarly works (on detective stories) often begin with (i) B, suggesting that there is something vaguely wrong (with adults who spend their time reading such fiction) and certainly something (ii) D those (who devote energy to its analysis)

A. chronologies : 年代表

D. awry in : 错误的

B. apologies : 辩护

E. astute about : 机敏

C. synopses 梗概

F. courageous about 勇敢的

12. A (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to disseminate the vast scientific knowledge (of our time to nonscientists) shows real (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the magnificent achievement humanity is capable of, like allowing a great work of art to molder in a warehouse.

- A. triumph
- B. failure
- C. diffusion: <sup>传播</sup>
- D. indifference to: <sup>冷漠</sup>
- E. enthusiasm for
- F. glory of

13. While people complain about their hectic lives and demanding <sup>忙碌</sup> <sup>苛刻的</sup> <sup>安排</sup> schedules, one might be justified in suspecting (that they are being somewhat (i) A: compulsive busyness seems to be, for many, a source of (ii) D).

- A. disingenuous: <sup>不真诚</sup>
- B. guarded: <sup>谨慎</sup>
- C. dilatory: <sup>拖延</sup>
- D. pride: <sup>骄傲</sup>
- E. despair
- F. irritation: <sup>激怒</sup>

14. It can be (i) A (to read Margaret Fuller's travel writing) as she produced accounts (of her travel) that (ii) E conventions of bourgeois travel narrative, often capitulating to the most well-worn clichés of the genre (at precisely the moments) when she sought most energetically to cast them off in favor of some new, more passionate mode of discernment. <sup>助</sup> <sup>记录</sup> <sup>记录</sup> <sup>老婆的时间透明</sup> <sup>屈服</sup>

- A. frustrating
- B. enlightening
- C. exciting
- D. challenged
- E. conformed to: <sup>服从</sup>
- F. established

15. Unambiguous texts can allow their readers to (i) B them quickly, but ambiguous texts can have the attractive (ii) F of multiple possible interpretations, all of which can be considered equally (iii) G, and none of which is the single true meaning.

- A. misunderstand
- B. comprehend
- C. complicate
- D. stigma: <sup>耻辱</sup>
- E. blemish: <sup>瑕疵</sup>
- F. allure: <sup>诱惑</sup>
- G. valid: <sup>合理的</sup>
- H. frank
- I. inveterate: <sup>根深蒂固的</sup>

重点单词精讲4

1. British critics covering African American musicians performing (in London in the 1910s) had little idea how to distinguish what was authentic African American music from what was \_\_\_\_\_, but they knew such a distinction existed.

- A. eclectic: 兼收并蓄的
- B. genuine: 非原创的
- C. derivative: 非原创的
- D. spurious: 虚假的
- E. legitimate: 合法的
- F. specious: 虚假的

specious: falsely appearing to be fair, just, or right (虚假的)

eclectic: including things taken from many different sources. (多元的)

2. In a field of egotists, Bloomfield is A/F, often praising her competitors and punctuating her correspondence with self-deprecating remarks.

- A. unassuming: 谦虚的
- B. complimentary: 称赞的
- C. acerbic: 尖刻的
- D. ingenuous: 天真的, 坦白的
- E. cutting: 刻薄的
- F. modest: 谦虚的

modest: ① not very large in size or amount 适度的  
 ② not too proud or confident about yourself or your ability  
 ③ unpretentious 不炫耀的

3. Computers have become adept (in rarefied domains) (once thought to be uniquely human) ① However, they simultaneously have (i) A certain tasks (basic to the human experience), including spatial orientation and object recognition, and in so doing, have shown us how (ii) F such fundamental skills truly are.

- A. failed to master
  - B. helped to improve
  - C. managed to mimic
  - D. outmoded 过时的
  - E. common
  - F. impressive: 非凡的
- impressive: deserve attention, admiration, or respect
- in so doing = therefore 如此的话

4. Although Emily Bronte is impassioned about gender equality, she is anything but \_\_\_\_\_ to endorse more privileges endowed to women.

- A. zealous: 热情的
- B. apathetic: 冷淡的
- C. abhorrent: 厌恶的
- D. stubborn: 固执的
- E. lethargic: 无精打采的

impassioned: show or feeling very strong emotions 热情的

anything but not 赞同

impassive, dispassionate: 冷淡的

公正, 客观的

5. The physical layout (of the laboratory) although well adapted to the research (being pursued when it was built) was not E, making a thorough redesign necessary before a proposed new experimental program could be undertaken.

- A. compromised
- B. imprecise
- C. convoluted
- D. ubiquitous: 无处不在的
- E. plastic: 易塑的

plastic: ① not real or sincere 不真诚的

② capable of being made into different shapes 易塑的

6. The paleontologist examined the problem afresh, believing that the accepted classification B the essential continuity (of the specimens) (by making specious distinctions among them).

- A. disproved: 反驳
- B. belied: 掩饰
- C. conflated: 合并
- D. divulged: 暴露
- E. relaxed

belie: (1) to present an appearance not in agreement with. 与...不符

(2) to show sth to be false or wrong 证明...有悖

(3) disguise: 掩饰

7. Contrary to those (who fear the impact of invasive species on native plants) the biologists contend that the threat (posed to biodiversity) by nonnative species is often (i) C. For instance, a study of garlic mustard, a nonnative plant now thriving in Minnesota's oak forests, found that garlic mustard abundance in forest plots was not (ii) E the number of other plant species there.

难以理解  
 ① not obvious 不明显  
 ② difficult to understand  
 ③ having or showing 敏感的

- |                     |                            |         |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| A. subtle: 不明显, 敏感的 | D. consistent with: 与...一致 | subtle: |
| B. uniform          | E. related to              |         |
| C. exaggerated: 夸大  | F. sustained by: 被...维持    |         |

8. The maps in this volume are meant not as guides but as D: they are designed to make the reader think anew about the city.

provoke: (1) to cause to occurrence of (a feeling or action). 引起  
 (2) to cause (sb) to become angry, violent. 激怒

- A. adornments: 装饰  
 B. references: 参考  
 C. truisms: 陈词滥调  
 D. provocations: 激怒引起  
 E. valedictions: 告别词

9. In her works, she (i) C confidence. She gets excessively (ii) F to authorities, even when rejecting their views.

- |               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| A. inspires   | D. pugnacious: 好斗      |
| B. exudes: 显露 | E. deferential: 恭敬的    |
| C. lacks      | F. condescending: 高人一等 |

10. The artist is known for making photographs (that deal with politically charged subject matter) yet because her art is so evocative and open-ended, it would be wrong to characterize it as A.

被指责

- A. polemical: 辩论性, 攻击性  
 B. edifying: 启发的  
 C. unobservant: 不注意, 不遵守  
 D. innovative  
 E. ambiguous

polemic: 反对  
 (the art or practice of using language to defend or harshly criticize something or someone) 强烈支持, 反对

observe: 观察  
 } to conform one's action or practice to 遵守  
 } to utter as a remark. 评论

重点词组精讲4

1. Many Latin American writers and critics have come to bristle at the very mention of the type of fiction termed "magic realism," but to the common reader the appeal of such fiction is B.

- A. elusive: 躲手的
- B. undiminished: 未减弱的
- C. unfathomable: 不可理解的
- D. unexpected: 没有预料的
- E. derivative

发怒  
bristle at: 对...感到愤怒

2. If the study proves (that bears are still endemic to the area) the proposal (to introduce additional bears of the same species) will probably face less opposition, since the plan would then involve B a historic population, not trying to build population from scratch.

- A. reclassifying: 重新分类
- B. augmenting
- C. forestalling: 预先阻止
- D. publicizing: 宣传
- E. winnowing: 筛选

本地的  
from scratch: 白手起家

3. The science of astronomy was begun by amateurs and today remains dependent on their contributions, which are incisive (by virtue of being B) by the a priori assumptions (that often vitiates the work of professional research scientists).

- A. characterized: 描述
- B. unencumbered: 深刻的
- C. supported: 被阻碍
- D. contradicted
- E. inspired

业余  
by virtue of: 凭借, 因为  
a priori: 想当然的

4. The author affects B (in the tone of his novels) (that is quite at odds with his predilection for invective in his nonfiction publications).

- A. a tenacity: 执着
- B. a neutrality: 中立
- C. a pugnacity: 好斗
- D. an effusiveness: 热情洋溢
- E. an irascibility: 易怒

假装  
at odds with: 与...矛盾  
affect: 影响; 假装

5. Twenty years ago, when the book was first published, most reviewers dismissed the author's predictions as (i) A. Sometimes people (ii) E their errors: those same reviewers today, comparing the predictions with actual events, acknowledge how (iii) H the author was.

- |                     |                       |                     |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A. insightful: 有见解的 | D. persevere in       | G. mistaken         |
| B. judicious: 明智的   | E. recognize          | H. prescient: 有预见性的 |
| C. alarmist: 危言耸听   | F. complicate: 使...复杂 | I. pessimistic      |

dismiss sth as: 认为某物...所以置之不理

### 第四次直播

逻辑词总结：

#### 逻辑分类机经练习

1. Not only was this writer content to leave the reading public in the dark, she seems to have C/E the role of trickster, seeding her works with apparent clues that led nowhere.

- A. rejected
- B. disdained
- C. relished
- D. participated in
- E. delighted in
- F. developed

满足于

2. In the northeastern United States, beaver populations had been critically reduced or even B/C in large areas at the end of nineteenth century; as a result, several states instituted prohibitions on beaver trapping.

- A. diminished
- B. extirpated
- C. eliminated
- D. devalued
- E. weakened
- F. underrated

减少: diminish, dwindle, reduce, abate, lessen, decline, decrease  
 清除: eliminate, extirpate, rule out, exclude, obviate, strip away, eradicate, annihilate.

3. Consolidating memory is not instantaneous or even RE: every memory must be encoded and moved from short-term to long-term storage, and some of these memories are, for whatever reason, more vividly imprinted than others.

- A. salutary
- B. deliberate
- C. sequential
- D. momentary
- E. inevitable

立即的

RE

Consolidating memory is not instantaneous or even inevitable: 加强记忆不是立即发生的, 甚至都不是必然发生的

4. Holston characterized a colonial situation (as an aggregation of activities and a conjunction of outcomes) that though and at times coordinated, were usually diffuse, disorganized, and even contradictory.

- A. dubious
- B. chaotic
- C. harmonious
- D. linked
- E. imputed

刻画

通过

解决方案

持续

僵局

5. Even though the original settlement may not hold up, it at least proves that the deadlock can be broken and that a hitherto party is ready to bargain.

- A. implacable
- B. unyielding
- C. impeccable
- D. flawless
- E. unqualified
- F. capricious

不妥协的: obstinate, obdurate, adamant, stubborn, uncompromising  
 妥协的: acquiescent, compliant, obedient, yielding, submissive

6. In one theory, as people learn things throughout the day, connections between neurons get strengthened, but during sleep then all synapses are weakened, tenuous connections are E and only the strongest bonds could remain 突触 脆弱

- A. reinforced
- B. reproduced
- C. replaced
- D. stimulated
- E. severed : 切断, 分开

7. Though we live in an era of stunning scientific achievement, many otherwise educated people remain indifferent to or contemptuous of such achievement, even going so far as to \_\_\_\_\_ their ignorance of basic physics.

- A. decry 责难
- B. condone : 原谅
- C. remedy : 补救
- D. boast of
- E. downplay : 轻描淡写

8. Among wide-ranging animal species, populations at the edge of the species' range are frequently exposed to less (i) B and more variable conditions than those in other parts on the range. As a results, the animal's abundance is often (ii) D.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. erratic : <u>无规律的</u>             | D. lower at the <u>periphery</u> <u>边缘</u> |
| <del>B.</del> favorable : <u>有利的</u> | E. unaffected by habitat                   |
| C. demanding : <u>严格的</u>            | F. underestimated by researchers           |

9. Whatever the acknowledged (i) B of the market and the merits of considering ways to (ii) D them, implementing public policies toward this end entail the inevitable risk that those policies will simply create new deficiencies even as they address old ones.

- |                                      |                     |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <del>A.</del> attractions <u>吸引的</u> | D. remedy <u>补救</u> |
| B. shortcomings                      | E. enhance          |
| C. complexities                      | F. restore          |

10. The author (of this political history text) shows considerable bias against the political party when assigning credit or blame for its actions: he deems (i) B what he favors and avoids what he (ii) D.

- |                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| A. pertinent : <u>相关的</u> | D. condemns |
| B. inevitable             | E. condones |
| C. divided : <u>分离</u>    | F. ignores  |

11. The author of this biography gives an accurate and (i) C account of the subject's life story, but all the carefully assembled detail fails to compensate for the general lack of (ii) F in her writing.

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. exhaustive : <u>详尽的</u>  | D. specificity : <u>专一性</u> |
| B. glib : <u>口齿伶俐的</u>      | E. veracity : <u>真实</u>     |
| C. selective : <u>精挑细选的</u> | F. vivacity : <u>活泼</u>     |

12. The genius of the scientific method is that it (i) B the dictum (of Aristotle) that the goal of science is knowledge of the ultimate cause of things. True science, we now know, advances human knowledge by (ii) D ultimate causes and focusing instead on the testing of empirical hypotheses.

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A. qualifies      | D. ignoring   |
| B. jettisons : 抛弃 | E. predicting |
| C. affirms        | F. confirming |

• genius  
 (1) great natural ability 天赋  
 (2) a peculiar, distinctive or spirit  
 spirit (特点)

13. Unlike the elected branches (of the United States government) where making personal connection with citizens is (i) B and almost (ii) D political efficacy, the United States Supreme Court continues to maintain that its members should communicate with the public almost exclusively through formal opinions—and even then through ceremonial rituals that date back to the nineteenth century.

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. frowned upon : 不满  | D. a requirement for : 要求 |
| B. rampant : 蔓延的, 猖獗的 | E. a detriment to : 损害    |
| C. disregarded : 忽视   | F. an irrelevance to      |

←多  
 仪式

14. A certain amount of theoretical frenzy about comics today is (i) A. After all, similar frenzies have been in other art forms (in periods of their rapid development) for instance, the debates about painting that roiled Renaissance Italy. But such intellectual (ii) F rarely precedes creative glory. On the contrary, it commonly indicates that an artistic (iii) I, having been made and recognized, is over, and that a process of increasing strained emulation and diminishing returns has set in.

- |                        |                      |                 |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| A. understandable      | D. torpor : 懒散       | G. pitfall : 陷阱 |
| B. unprecedented : 空前的 | E. conservatism : 保守 | H. tradition    |
| C. perplexing          | F. arousal : 冲动      | I. breakthrough |

15. Given children's active fantasy lives, one might think of truthfulness as (i) B virtue in young children, but it turns out that lying is the more (ii) D skill. A child who is going to lie must recognize the truth, intellectually conceive of an alternate reality, and be able to convincingly sell that new reality to someone else. Therefore, lying (iii) I cognitive development and social skills in a way that honesty simply does not.

- |                   |              |               |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. an instinctive | D. advanced  | G. undermines |
| B. an acquired    | E. practical | H. forgoes    |
| C. a conscious    | F. mundane   | I. demands    |

题王  
 背!  
 超高频

重点单词精讲6

1. With the numerous opponents (of the controversial new taxation measure) (in such a fury) anyone who publicly advocated the measure did not fail to meet with B usage.

- A. politic
  - B. severe: 严重的, 苛刻的 usage: 使用
  - C. sober
  - D. respectful
  - E. dejected: 沮丧的
- manner of treating: 对待方式

2. Researchers have recorded (around 60 separate behaviors for worker honeybees) a number that seems to B/E the achievements (of many mammals) even the versatile bottlenose dolphin only performs about twice the number a worker honeybee manages. 多才多艺的

- A. approximate
  - B. eclipse: 超越, 衰落
  - C. reflect
  - D. compound: 加剧
  - E. outdo: 超过
  - F. echo: 反射, 回响
- 常考同义词: overshadow

3. So, perhaps the lesson is that rather than wanting their monarchy to (i) C its modernized Scandinavian counterparts, the British public cherishes it most when it is most (ii) E

- A. commend: 称赞
- B. discount: 贬低 => to think of sth as having little importance or value
- C. emulate: 效法
- D. egalitarian: 平等主义的
- E. anachronistic: 过时的 / 时代错误
- F. regal: 帝王

4. The ambassador's critical remarks seemed to be less (a product of CD) and more (the careless utterances of a fatigued or undisciplined individual.) 散不经心

- A. intensity: 表达
  - B. optimism
  - C. purposefulness: 目的性
  - D. design: 故意
  - E. confidence
  - F. caution: 谨慎
- design: 设计创造  
to have as a purpose 故意  
by design = on purpose 故意

5. In order to cultivate new repertoire, the music industry is providing a hearing for previously E/F composers. 剧目

- A. idle: 懒惰的, 闲置的
  - B. thwarted
  - C. celebrated
  - D. renowned
  - E. anonymous
  - F. obscure: 不知名的: not well known
- 晦涩难懂的: difficult to understand  
使模糊: to make dark, dim, or distinct.

6. Britain's deteriorating economy (after 1945) was (i) A by politicians (who favored the manufacturing sector over the service sector): rather than attempting to (ii) E the decline of manufacturing, they should have promoted service industries.

- A. mishandled: 本应该
  - B. bolstered: 支持
  - C. forestalled: 预先阻止
  - D. augment: 增加
  - E. arrest: 吸引, 阻止
  - F. escalate: 增加
- arrest: 逮捕  
to stop the progress or movement, to attract and hold the attention

7. Caricature can be revealing as well as amusing, and Ager's novel is both: Ager's delineation of class, ethnic, and generational struggle is exaggerated for comical effect, but it A/E nonetheless.

- A. resonates 一致, 有重要性
- B. entertains
- C. diverts
- D. confuses
- E. rings true: 几近真实
- F. falls short: 不合标准

夸大了  
 resonate: to have particular meaning for sb: 有重要意义  
 to relate harmoniously. 一致.  
 另一次转折

8. The painter has emphasized the figure's erect posture (by making it contrast) so starkly with the B (exhibited by trees of the windswept orchard in the background).

- A. strength: 优势
- B. list: 倾斜
- C. rigidity: 严格
- D. fruitfulness
- E. uprightness: 正直

直立  
 list: 倾斜, 列表  
 a deviation from the vertical 倾斜  
 常考: 六选二同义词 list = tilt (六选二必是答案)

9. The writer's assignment of the critic includes personal A/F such as jibes about his physical girth and style of delivery, and is not the better for it.

- A. aspersions: 诽谤
- B. commendations
- C. falsehoods
- D. fantasies
- E. whims: 突发念头
- F. slurs: 诽谤

任务  
 slur: ① to make indistinct 使模糊  
 ② to cast aspersions on 诽谤  
 jibe: ① to be in accord 一致  
 ② to deride or tease with taunting words = gibe 嘲讽

girth: 腰围

通假字.

10. Women (in the mining towns of the American West) were strictly stereotyped into neat categories of public and private, good and bad, but the 100 intrepid female prospectors in Zanjani's book managed to (i) C those categories. In addition to providing documentation that demolishes the all-male version of prospecting, Zanjani uses the examples of her female loners to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ some of the (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ generalizations about Euro-American women as uniformly nurturant and sociable pioneers.

A. inhabit 栖息	D. puncture: 削弱	G. accurate
B. reveal	E. invent	H. facile: 肤浅的
C. confound: 证明错误	F. perpetuate: 使长存	I. unknown

confound: ① to surprise and confuse (sth/sb) 使迷惑  
 ② prove (sb/sth) wrong 证明有悖  
 puncture: ① to make a hole in sth with a sharp point 刺穿  
 ② to weaken, damage, or destroy suddenly or in a way that causes surprise or embarrassment. 削弱

重点词组精讲6

• stand out of the pack: 脱颖而出

1. Though many professional book reviewers would agree (that criticism should be (i) A enterprise, a tendency to write (ii) E reviews has risen, partly out of the mistaken belief (that sharing personal details will help reviewers stand out of the pack.)

A. an anonymous: 匿名

D. scathing: 刻薄

enterprise: 企业单位

B. an evenhanded: 公平的

E. confessional: 自白的

① 进取心

② 活动, 计划

C. a spirited: 生机勃勃

F. superficial: 肤浅

2. Medieval cathedrals still stand as marvels of architecture, but as far as modern science is concerned, medieval physics and chemistry are simply irrelevant, at best a dead end, at worst the very E (of what science is supposed to be).

A. exemplar: 典范

dead end: 死胡同 = blind alley 死胡同

B. glorification: 赞颂

C. reflection: 反射, 思考

D. dilution

E. antithesis: 对立

3. Up to the 1970s, histories of science tended to be (i) A (not least) in their focus on discoveries and theories (that could be read as anticipating later scientific orthodoxies, rather than on those deemed (ii) D in their own periods. Historians of science are now routinely far more sensitive on such scores.

A. anachronistic: 过时 / 时代错误的

D. major

not least: 尤其

B. convoluted

E. fallacious: 有错误的

C. undogmatic

F. inessential: 无关紧要

4. Jackie Wullschlager's biography of Habs Christian Andersen C/E the insipid sweetness (with which Andersen coated his life) and reveals a vulnerable gingerbread man with a bitter almond where his heart should be.

A. conjures up

strip away: 除去 coat: 外套, 覆盖

B. imagines

C. strips away

D. overlooks

E. removes

F. ignores

5. Even the reader acquainted with the outlines of Pushkin's biography will be (i) C the (ii) D so vividly conveyed in Binyon's biography. Not only was Pushkin's personal correspondence intercepted and his movements (iii) H, but Tsar Nicholas I's decision to oversee Pushkin's career obliged Pushkin to submit all his manuscripts for inspection.

A. attracted by

D. suffocating lack of creative freedom

G. ignored

B. confused by

E. concern for contemporary society

H. monitored

G. struck by: 被... 惊讶

F. underlying sense of historical change

I. commended

obliged to do sth: 强迫做...

补

### 第五次直播

逻辑词总结: remarkable: 显眼的,令人惊讶的  
 notwithstanding: (后置) 尽管(让步)

#### 逻辑分类机经练习

1. Flawed as it may be because it is conducted by subjective scientists, science itself has methods that help us A/F our biases and talk about objective reality with some validity.
- A. bypass: 绕过  
 B. reduce: 减少  
 C. exacerbate: 加剧  
 D. magnify  
 E. acknowledge: 承认  
 F. circumvent: 绕行, 避开
- 主观  
 有偏见(主观): biased, partial, prejudiced, subjective, partisan, one-sided  
 无偏见(客观): disinterested, indifferent, dispassionate, ~~even~~, evenhanded, impartial, objective, detached.
2. When studying the ancient Greek astronomers, Copernicus realized that despite the intrinsic beauty of many of their arguments, the ancients often made claims that E/F logic.
- A. refuted: 反驳  
 B. questioned:  
 C. influenced  
 D. swayed: 影响  
 E. defied: 违抗  
 F. disregarded: 违抗
3. For all the A/B (the new CEO has received from the press recently), her staff have a decidedly less rosy view of her. rosy 乐观  
出版社
- A. encomiums: 赞美  
 B. tributes: 敬意  
 C. evaluations  
 D. critiques: 评论  
 E. attention  
 F. publicity: 宣传
4. Without seeming unworldly, William James appeared wholly removed from the \_\_\_\_\_ of society, the conventionality of academy.
- A. ethos: 理念, 气质  
 B. idealism  
 C. romance  
 D. paradoxes: 矛盾  
 E. commonplaces: 陈词滥调, 俗套
5. Politicians (who invoke the founders of the United States) in support of their views seem to imply (that the founders consistently concurred in their own views) when in reality they were a highly \_\_\_\_\_ group of thinkers) 同意
- A. erudite: 博学的  
 B. innovative:  
 C. predictable  
 D. contentious: 有争议的  
 E. methodical: 有方法的

6. While early biographies (of Florence Nightingale) tended to be quite B, Lytton Strachey's irreverent 1918 essay about her ushered in a new era, making it acceptable, even fashionable, to criticize her.

- A. unsympathetic
- B. sycophantic: 谄媚
- C. unsentimental: 不动感情
- D. censorious: 爱批评的
- E. pedantic: 过腐的

引颈  
谄媚拍马屁: sycophantic, fawning, obsequious, adulating, ingratiating.

7. In 1884, Sewall and Dow agreed to join Roosevelt in the Dakota territory for reasons (that appear to have been A/C: Sewell later recalled (that Roosevelt guaranteed them a share of anything made in his cattle business.)

- A. pecuniary: 金钱的
- B. straightforward
- C. economic
- D. selfless: 无私的
- E. quixotic: 不切实际的
- F. altruistic: 无私的

8. Although the essayist's arguments did not B/E her most perceptive readers, the extreme subtlety of the points she made explains why she was misinterpreted by most critics of her day.

- A. convince
- B. confound: 使混淆
- C. entertain
- D. persuade
- E. perplex: 使混淆
- F. enlighten

9. Although it is not uncommon for journalists to portray political inexperience on the part of public officials as an (i) A, it was nevertheless surprising when members of the press treated the new senator's obvious (ii) F as an extraordinary virtue.

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. advantage      | D. nonchalance: 冷漠 |
| B. impediment: 妨碍 | E. acumen: 敏锐      |
| C. exception: 例外  | F. naiveté: 天真     |

10. Despite the fact (that the book promises a complete rethinking of the factors) contributing to the conflict, the picture (that the book paints is) (i) C: in identifying cause, it is more orthodox than (ii) F.

- |             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| A. obscure  | D. restrictive: 限制    |
| B. detailed | E. revisionist: 修正主义的 |
| C. familiar | F. enigmatic          |

11. The school system's modest plan (for curriculum improvements) has (i) C local educators: some call it (ii) F effort, while others say it is a pragmatic approach given the complexity of the task.

- |              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| A. surprised | D. genuine           |
| B. impressed | E. halfhearted: 不认真的 |
| C. divided   | F. practical         |

几种心: ① halfhearted 不认真的 ② wholehearted 一心一意的 ③ heartfelt 真诚的  
④ hearted: 放在心上的 ⑤ bighearted: 慷慨的 ⑥ hearten: 激励、振作  
⑦ heartbreaking: 令人心碎 ⑧ heartrending: 令人心碎的 ⑨ lighthearted: 轻松愉快的

12. The irony (of digital networking) is that it can produce more (i) A than did the geographical confinement (it supposedly transcended). As human interactions become (ii) E physical location, people are less likely to have regular dealings with others (who do not share the same values and outlooks)

A. provincialism : 狭隘

D. more determined by

B. diversity

E. less contingent on 更少取决于

C. materialism : 唯物主义

F. less insensitive to 更不冷漠

13. Architecture scholar Sandy McCreery recently argued that traffic congestion, far from being a sign of urban (i) B, is a mark of urban (ii) F; congestion promotes contemplation of our surroundings and provides us with a shared experience, thereby fulfilling the essential task of the city.

A. plentitude : 充分

D. ambition : 雄心

B. decline

E. privation : 匮乏

C. excitement

F. health

14. Just because, as a photographer, Friedlander (i) C places (that most people consider ugly) does not mean that he is out to prove they are beautiful. Instead, his work suggests that the photographer simply cannot ignore so much of the built American landscape but is obligated to (ii) D what we pass through day in and day out, regardless of (iii) I.

A. tends to avoid

D. document

G. authenticity

B. is harshly critical of

E. emulate

H. truthfulness

C. is interested in

F. discredit 质疑

I. aesthetics

15. Traditional Vietnamese culture has long promoted the idea of gender equality. Founding myths (i) B the equal division of labor in child care for mothers and fathers. As is often the case, however, theoretical commitments are (ii) D actual processes. In reality, gender-based (iii) I persists.

A. obscure : 掩盖

D. incommensurate with 不匹配

G. parity : 平等

B. celebrate : 赞美

E. surpassed by

H. inclusiveness : 包罗万象

C. countermand : 撤销

F. inspired by : 被鼓舞

I. stratification : 阶层化

重点单词精讲8

1. Investors are grateful that the attorney general has stepped in to pursue inquiries into misceasance in the financial markets, given that the regulators officially charged with policing the industry have been diffident.

不当行为  
感激  
大法官  
从事调查  
diffident: (1) lack confidence 缺乏自信的  
(2) hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence (言行) 犹豫不决的

A. diffident: 言行犹豫不决  
B. meticulous: 极其仔细的  
C. straightforward  
D. implacable: 难和解的  
E. tenacious: 顽强的

2. In aquatic environments, the herbicide atrazine is more likely to (i) B developing amphibians when it is highly diluted than when it is much more concentrated, a new study suggests. Although counterintuitive, the finding is (ii) E some past research on atrazine and studies showing that other hormonally active compounds are most damaging at trace concentrations.

水生  
除草剂  
除草剂名  
两栖动物

A. supplant  
B. kill  
C. circumvent  
D. unanticipated given trace: 踪迹, 跟踪  
E. consistent with a minute and often barely detectable amount or indication 少量  
F. undiminished by

3. People enjoy listening to the governor's inspiring speeches, and his eloquence lulls his adversaries into underestimating his resolve, the tempered steel beneath the sleek suits.

雄辩 骗  
对  
tenacity 固执  
resolve: 解决  
resourcefulness 足智多谋  
kindness 善良  
compassion 同情  
frankness 坦诚  
lull: ① to cause sb to feel safe and relaxed instead of careful and alert 哄骗  
② a brief time when an action or activity stops 休息

A. tenacity 固执  
B. resolve 决心  
C. resourcefulness 足智多谋  
D. kindness 善良  
E. compassion 同情  
F. frankness 坦诚

4. The students (seeking undergraduate representation on the board of trustees) viewed the impasse in their negotiations with the administration as (i) A, since it promised to (ii) E the administration's belief (that students should take no part in running the university).

僵局  
fuel: 燃料, 推动

A. unfortunate  
B. inevitable  
C. unprecedented: 空前的  
D. undermine  
E. fuel 推动  
F. distort

5. Although New York exhilarated him, even at first Leger's reaction to it was not C: he was initially bothered by its stunning verticality.

使兴奋  
彻底的 垂直设计  
unqualified: 不合格的  
complete or total: 完全, 绝对的

A. unspontaneous  
B. unintentional: 非故意  
C. unqualified → 绝对的  
D. unhelpful  
E. uninterested

6. Catherine the Great comes across in her memoirs as (i) B ruler (with a razor-sharp intellect) letting nothing stand in the way of her ambitions. In short, the impression the memoirs give is entirely in accord with her reputation for being (ii) F.

- A. an oblivious 遗忘的
- B. an uncompromising 不妥协的
- C. a moralistic 说教的

- D. ambivalent 矛盾的
  - E. benevolent 仁慈的
  - F. formidable 可怕的, 难对付的
- come across: 给人印象  
stand in the way: 阻挡

7. Much of the newspapers readership found it hard to (i) B the allegations of venality laid against the superintendent since these readers were still (ii) D the superintendents reputation for (iii) H. The superintendents subsequent vindication will have come as no surprise to them.

- A. ignore 主管
- B. credit 相信
- C. dismiss 摒弃

- D. swayed by 被影响的
- E. unaware of
- F. learning about

- G. grouchiness 不满
  - H. probity 正直
  - I. creativity
- sway: (to move back and forth) 摇摆  
影响的

8. The stories in Yiyun Li's recent collection are distinctive particularly for the strong contrast between their emotional intensity and their consistently C tone.

- A. affable 和蔼可亲
- B. ebullient 热情洋溢
- C. measured 谨慎的
- D. irascible 易怒的
- E. overwrought 过度紧张

- measured: done with thought and care 谨慎的 / pronounced 明显的
  - wunting: 缺乏的 / guarded 谨慎的 / taxing 卖劲的 / assuming 傲慢的
  - involved: 复杂的 / cutting 尖刻 / learned 博学的 / mannered 矫揉造作的
- 风味独特

9. Convinced of the gravity of her poetry, Voigt must have found the reviews of her most recent collection (i) B reading: one amused reviewer thought that it was unrecognizable as poetry but decidedly (ii) F.

- A. tempting
- B. depressing 使人沮丧
- C. thrilling 激动人心的

- D. inspiring
- E. irritating
- F. diverting 有趣的

gravity: 地心引力  
a very serious quality or condition 严肃

diverting: provide amusement or entertainment 娱乐, 有趣的

10. The national bank has been uncommonly powerful in comparison to its counterparts in other nations. It retains this potency partly because its control of the nation's banking system is (i) A governmental interference, and thus its actions remain largely (ii) F.

- A. unencumbered 保持 未受阻
- B. replete with 充满
- C. hindered by 被阻挡

- D. compulsory 强迫的
- E. discretionary 自由决定
- F. bureaucratic 官僚的

重点词组精讲8

1. Many scholars have argued that the United States Supreme Court usually (i) B public opinion in its decisions because it fears (that it will (ii) D if does not), when it does depart from public opinion, it whips up political maelstroms.

A. comments on 评论

D. lose public support

hew to: 遵守

B. hews to 遵守

E. mitigate public anger 减轻

whip up: 激起

C. overrides: 优先于

F. create public indifference

depart from: 不符合

2. The recent exhibition on Dadaism is nothing if not B/E, for the visual arts are currently awash in Dadaist gestures and gambits of one variety or another.

A. sensational

nothing if not: 极其

B. timely: 及时

C. daunting: 使人畏缩

D. ill-advised: 不明智

E. opportune: 合适的

F. misguided

泛滥

3. This book, a more (i) A version of a highly technical report, is designed for the layperson, yet it is nothing if not (ii) D: it grapples with very complex questions about the world economy.

A. accessible

抓住

D. ambitious

grapple with = deal with = address

B. professional

E. popular

C. formidable

F. persuasive

4. The author takes issue with the ideological blinders that have distorted much migration research, especially modernization theorists and others for their untested assumptions of an immobile preindustrial past.

对... 反对意见

眼罩

take issue with: 对... 有异议

A. undermining

B. citing

C. castigating

D. chastising

E. endorsing

F. commending

5. Every illness is a story, and when Annes began it was characterized by the kinds of B/F details that mean nothing until seen in hindsight.

A. salient 显著的

事后之见

in hindsight: 事后诸葛亮

B. unexceptional: 普通的

C. conspicuous: 明显的

D. suggestive: 提示的

E. abundant: 丰富的

F. nondescript: 无明显特征的

其他重点短语: ① shy away: 回避 ② dispense with: 免除 ③ make a difference: 有影响 ④ get in the way: 妨碍 ⑤ in so doing: 如此的话...

### 录播课：同义重复

同义重复的定义：指示代词/名词 ⇒ 重复提示。  
 同义重复常见标志代词：this/that/such/this very/the/the same/ 等。

例：他做事很冲动，但是恰恰是这种勇往直前的冲劲给他赢得了很多名誉。

例：He is quite laconic and this reticence impresses me much.

同义重复除了代词之外还有其他的标志，比如同位语等解释说明的结构也经常出现同义重复。

例：Both television commercials and programs present visionary view of the material world, one which promotes a standard of living that most of us can probably not attain.

问题：句中的哪两个部分有同义重复？

答案：visionary和most of us can probably not attain。

例题：Although some consider forcefulness and \_\_\_\_\_ to be two traits desirable to the same degree, I think that making a violent effort is much less useful than maintaining a steady one.

- (A) lucidity (清晰)
- (B) perseverance (坚持不懈)
- (C) promptness (敏捷)
- (D) aggression (侵略)
- (E) skillfulness (灵巧)
- (F) persistence (持续, 固执)

同义重复解题关键：广义同意改写。

广义同义词：在评价正负性方向相同的词汇和短语。

例：他不仅很诚实，而且很ACC。(不定项选择)

- A. 善良
- B. 无知
- C. 勇敢
- D. 吝啬

广义反义词：在评价正负性方向相反的词汇和短语。

例：尽管他很富有，但是他也明白富有并不能为他带来ACD。(不定项选择)

- A. 真爱
- B. 仇视
- C. 名誉
- D. 幸福

例题：Philby secretly loathed the host of the party that he was attending, but it seemed B/F to say so publicly.

- (A) recondite: 深奥
- (B) tactless: 不机密的
- (C) clever
- (D) malign: 诽谤
- (E) deft
- (F) impolitic: 不明智的

1. The proponents of recombinant DNA research have decided to D federal regulation of their work; they hope that by making this compromise they can forestall proposed state and local controls that might be even stiffer.

- (A) protest
- (B) institute : 创立 开始
- (C) deny
- (D) encourage : 支持, 鼓励
- (E) disregard

2. The eradication of pollution is not merely a matter of D, though the majestic beauty of nature is indeed an important consideration.

- (A) economics
- (B) legislation : 立法
- (C) cleanliness
- (D) aesthetics
- (E) restoration

3. Word order (in a sentence) was much freer (in old French) than it is in French today, this B disappeared as the French language gradually lost its case distinctions.

- (A) restriction
- (B) license : 许可, 放纵
- (C) similarity
- (D) rigidity : 僵硬, 严格
- (E) imperative : 命令

4. Powerful as they are, the A songs (the artist is best known for) might sting more and have even greater emotional complexity if one felt that his criticisms were aimed at himself as well as at his unnamed foes.

- (A) accusatory : 指责
- (B) altruistic : 利他的
- (C) mournful
- (D) simplistic
- (E) humble

5. He was widely regarded as a B man because he revealed daily his distrust of human nature and human motives.

- (A) disrespectful
- (B) cynical : 愤世嫉俗
- (C) confused
- (D) misinformed : 误解, 误传, 消息的
- (E) fanatical : 狂热的

6. Scholars' sense of the uniqueness of the central concept of "the state" at the time when political science became an academic field quite naturally led to striving for a correspondingly B mode of study.

- (A) thorough
- (B) distinctive : 与众不同的
- (C) dependable
- (D) scientific
- (E) mundane : 世俗, 平凡的

7. Since most if not all learning occurs through C, relating one observation to another, it would be strange indeed if the study of other cultures did not also illuminate the study of our own.

- (A) assumptions
- (B) experiments
- (C) comparisons
- (D) repetitions
- (E) impressions

if not all:  
即使

8. The disjunction between educational objectives (that stress independence and individuality) and those (that emphasize obedience to rules and cooperation) with others reflects a gap that arises from the values on which these objectives are based.

- (A) conflict 矛盾
- (B) redundancy 冗余
- (C) gain 收益
- (D) predictability 可预测性
- (E) wisdom 智慧

9. The essence of belief is the establishment of B; different beliefs are distinguishable by the different modes of action to which they give rise.

- (A) affection 喜爱, 影响
- (B) practice 实践, 练习
- (C) creed 信条
- (D) commitments 承诺
- (E) allegiances 效忠

10. Even though formidable winters are the norm in the Dakotas, many people were unprepared for the onset of the blizzard of 1888.

- (A) inevitability 必然性
- (B) ferocity 凶猛
- (C) temperance 温和, 节制
- (D) fierceness 凶猛
- (E) probability 可能性
- (F) mildness 温和

11. The dog's appearance of AD became increasingly irritating, his whines became more wheedling, his manner more imploring.

- (A) supplication 恳求
- (B) gratification 满足
- (C) insolence 傲慢
- (D) entreaty 恳求
- (E) willfulness 任性, 故意
- (F) contentment 满足

wheedle: 诱骗  
implore: 乞求

12. Economic competition among nations may lead to new forms of economic protectionism (that hearken back to the mercantilism of an earlier age: there are signs today that such protectionism is indeed B/C).

- (A) evanescent 短暂的
- (B) resurgent 复兴的
- (C) recrudescence 复发的
- (D) transitory 短暂的
- (E) controversial 有争议的
- (F) inimical 有害的

hearken back to: 追溯到

13. The macromolecule RNA is common to all living beings, and DNA, which is found in all organisms except some bacteria, is almost universal.

- (A) comprehensive 全面的
- (B) fundamental 基本的
- (C) inclusive 包含的
- (D) universal 普遍的
- (E) significant 重要的
- (F) ubiquitous 普遍存在的

### 录播课：因果关系

因果关系逻辑词：

表原因：in that, now that, given, on the ground that, on the ground of, as long as

表结果：thereby, whereby

其他因果逻辑词：

例句：Queen Elizabeth I has quite correctly been called a friend of the arts, because many young artists received her patronage.

例句：Dramatic literature often <sup>概括</sup>recapitulates the history of a culture in that it takes as its subject matter the important events that have shaped and guided the culture.

宾语后置：\_\_\_\_\_。

例句：All students like to learn English, which is significant to their future, from KMF.  
=All students like to learn from KMF English, which is significant to their future.

Dramatic literature often recapitulates the history of a culture in that it takes as its subject matter the important events that have shaped and guided the culture.  
=Dramatic literature often recapitulates the history of a culture in that it takes the important events that have shaped and guided the culture as its subject matter.

因果关系练习：Because they had expected the spacecraft Voyager 2 to be able to gather data only about the planets Jupiter and Saturn, scientists were \_\_\_\_\_ the wealth of information it sent back from Neptune years after leaving Earth.  
<sub>大量的</sub>

解题要点：取同义 | 义同义 \_\_\_\_\_。

例题：Since she believed him to be both <sup>坦白</sup>candid and trustworthy, she refused to consider the possibility that his statement had been C/E.

- (A) irrelevant
- (B) facetious <sub>无稽的 虚幼的</sub>
- (C) hypocritical <sub>虚幼的</sub>
- (D) critical :
- (E) insincere
- (F) extraneous <sub>无关的 外来的</sub>

1. Researchers have observed chimpanzees <sup>假装</sup>feigning injury in order to influence other members of the group, thus showing that the capacity to \_\_\_\_\_ is not uniquely human.

- (A) cooperate
- (B) instruct
- (C) conspire <sub>共谋 密谋</sub>
- (D) dissemble <sub>掩饰 假装</sub>
- (E) dominate

2. As long as nations cannot themselves accumulate enough physical power to dominate all others, they must depend on A.

- (A) allies
- (B) resources
- (C) latitude
- (D) education

as long as 用法：  
① 和...一样长  
② 只要，如果  
③ 既然，因为

(E) self-determination

3. The struggle (of the generations) is one of the obvious constants (of human affairs); therefore, it may be presumptuous to suggest that the rivalry between young and old in Western society during the current decade is critical.

- (A) perennially: 年年反复的
- (B) disturbingly:
- (C) uniquely: 唯一地
- (D) archetypically: 原型地, 典型地
- (E) captiously: 尖酸刻薄地

对抗  
presumptuous: 自以为是

4. Most spacecraft are still at little risk of collision with space debris during their operational lifetimes, but given the numbers of new satellites launched each year, the orbital environment in the future is likely to be less \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) crowded
- (B) invulnerable: 不会受伤
- (C) protected
- (D) polluted
- (E) benign: 良性, 有益的

5. Upon realizing that the indicators of a stressful situation can be extremely B, the psychologist reconsidered his claim that a reliable way to reduce stress is to recognize stressful situations and then avoid them.

- (A) acute: 敏锐的, 严重的
- (B) subtle: 不易觉察的, 敏锐的
- (C) well-documented
- (D) exaggerated
- (E) persistent: 固执的

迹象

B

6. The spy's repeated bundling was, above all else, AC those who wished to thwart her efforts, since it was so unpredictable as to obscure any pattern that might otherwise lead to capture.

- (A) an obstacle to
- (B) a signal to
- (C) a hindrance to: 障碍
- (D) an indication for
- (E) a snare for: 陷阱
- (F) a boon to: 恩惠, 福利

掩盖

AC

7. Although the film is rightly judged imperfect by most of today's critics, the films being created today are AB it, since its release in 1940 provoked sufficient critical discussion to enhance the intellectual respectability of cinema considerably.

- (A) beholden to: 对...感激
- (B) indebted to: 感激
- (C) derivative of
- (D) based on
- (E) distinguishable from
- (F) biased against: 有偏见

8. The detective's conviction that there were few inept crimes in her district led her to impute some degree of B/D to every suspect she studied.

- (A) deceit: 欺骗
- (B) acumen: 敏锐
- (C) duplicity: 欺骗
- (D) shrewdness: 精明, 机灵
- (E) evasiveness: 狡辩, 不可

坚信

无能

归罪

(F) equivocation

9. Parkin's characterization of the movement as neoscholastic is too ALL to be accepted without further investigation.

- A. cursory 粗略的  
 B. detailed  
 C. perfunctory 敷衍的  
 D. biased  
 E. self-evident  
 F. complete

10. By about eight, children's phonetic capacities are fully developed but still AFE; thus children at that age can learn to speak a new language with a native speaker's accent.

- (A) plastic  
 (B) vestigial 退化, 残余的  
 (C) inarticulate 口齿不清的  
 (D) unformed  
 (E) nascent 初期的  
 (F) malleable 可塑的

11. Since becoming commissioner, Mr. Vincent has snapped at the heels of the dominant firms in European industry more        than his smoother predecessors and has consequently acquired many more enemies.

- (A) sporadically 零星地  
 (B) irascibly 零星地  
 (C) persistently  
 (D) pugnaciously 好斗地  
 (E) fitfully 断断续续地  
 (F) judiciously 明智地

12. Because the report contained much more information than the reviewers needed to see, the author was asked to submit a B/D instead.

- (A) treatise 论文  
 (B) compendium 纲要  
 (C) soliloquy 独白  
 (D) abstract  
 (E) prerequisite 先决条件  
 (F) critique 批判

### 录播课: 目的手段关系

表示目的的词或者短语: to do, in order to, so that, for fear that. ~~lest~~, in case

表示手段的词或者短语: by doing, whereby, by means of, by way of, rely on, by virtue of.

例句: Studies have suggested that eating nuts help to lower blood cholesterol levels in humans and reduce the risk of heart disease by protecting the blood vessels.

例句: Seventeen countries have agreed to abide by the treaty in order to participate in research being done in Antarctica. 遵守

解题要点: 反推 | 直推

例: In his old age, the painter James McNeill Whistler walked to the beach almost every day, carrying a small easel and his paints in order to 画画.

可以填些什么? 画架

1. By recognizing commonalities among all the major political parties and by promoting a collaborative decision-making process, the prime minister has made good on his promise to cultivate a leadership style that emphasizes D.

- (A) growth
- (B) politics
- (C) ideology
- (D) cooperation
- (E) differentiation · 区别

2. Although grandiose urban railroad stations are often viewed as glorious monuments to their cities, they in fact C the cities by enabling the migration of city dwellers to the suburbs.

- (A) invigorate · 使精力充沛
- (B) enlarge
- (C) enfeeble · 使衰弱
- (D) delineate · 描绘
- (E) overshadow · 使...阴暗

3. To compensate for the substantial decline in the availability of fossil fuels in future years, we will have to provide at least C alternative energy source.

- (A) an anticipated · 预期的
- (B) an official
- (C) an equivalent
- (D) a derivative
- (E) a redundant

4. Roman historians who study the period 30 B.C. to A.D. 180 can \_\_\_\_\_ the "Augustan peace" only by failing to recognize that this peace in many respects resembled that of death.

- (A) decry → 谴责
- (B) applaud · 称赞
- (C) ridicule · 嘲笑
- (D) demand
- (E) disprove · 证明...为假

5. Copyright and patent laws attempt to encourage innovation by ensuring that inventors are paid for creative work, so it would be C if expanded protection under these laws discouraged entrepreneurial innovation by increasing fears of lawsuits.

- (A) desirable : 令人满意的  
 (B) coincidental  
 (C) ironic : 讽刺的  
 (D) natural  
 (E) sensible : 明智的

6. The sociologist responded to the charge (that her new theory was \_\_\_\_\_) by pointing out that it did not in fact contradict accepted sociological principles.

- (A) banal : 陈腐的  
 (B) heretical : 异端的  
 (C) unproven  
 (D) complex  
 (E) unorthodox  
 (F) superficial

7. Only by ignoring decades of mismanagement and inefficiency could investors conclude that a fresh infusion of cash would provide anything more than a B solution to the company's financial woes.

- (A) transcendent : 卓越的  
 (B) fleeting : 短暂的  
 (C) genuine : 真实的  
 (D) realistic : 现实的  
 (E) evanescent → 短暂的  
 (F) complete

8. Edith Wharton sought in her memoir to present herself as having achieved a harmonious wholeness by having B/D the conflicting elements of her life.

- (A) affirmed : 断言  
 (B) reconciled  
 (C) highlighted  
 (D) resolved  
 (E) identified  
 (F) confined : 约束

9. Certain weeds that flourish among rice crops resist detection until maturity by D/F the seedling stage in the rice plant's life cycle, thereby remaining indistinguishable from the rice crop until the flowering stage.

- (A) deterring : 阻止  
 (B) displacing  
 (C) augmenting  
 (D) imitating  
 (E) nurturing  
 (F) simulating : 模仿

### 录播课：解释说明

解释说明标志词：：、-、一定从 分词短语做状语、同位语、形容词短语、主表结构

例1: The Muses are vindictive deities: they avenge themselves (without mercy on those) who weary (of their charms). 报复的. 神.

例2: Far from viewing Jefferson as a skeptical but enlightened intellectual, historians of the 1960's portrayed him as doctrinaire thinker, (eager to fill the young with his political orthodoxy (while censoring ideas he did not like)). 审查 教条主义 正统说法

解题要点：对解释说明的信息进行同义改写。

例：Paradoxically, England's colonization (of North America) was destructive (by its success) the increasing prosperity (of the colonies) diminished their dependence upon, and hence their loyalty to, their home country.

填什么词？

1. Their B (of loyalties) is first to oneself, next to kin, then to (fellow tribe members), and finally to compatriots. 同胞. 亲属 adj! 同伴的  
(A) merging  
(B) hierarchy  
(C) definition  
(D) judgment  
(E) cognizance

2. In the 1950's, the country's inhabitants were C: most of them knew very little about foreign countries.  
(A) partisan: 偏袒的  
(B) erudite: 博学的  
(C) insular: 孤立的  
(D) cosmopolitan: 世界性的  
(E) imperturbable: 冷静

3. The artist was quite E: he not only painted portraits and illustrated books but also designed furniture and monuments.  
(A) unsophisticated: 单纯的  
(B) conventional: 传统的  
(C) temperamental: 喜怒无常  
(D) exacting  
(E) versatile: 多才多艺, 擅长的

4. He found his new acquaintance to be D: trying to understand her personality (was like peering into an unknown dimension)  
(A) puerile: 幼稚  
(B) imperturbable: 冷静  
(C) cosmopolitan  
(D) inscrutable: 难理解的  
(E) obdurate: 固执

5. In an age without radio or recordings, an age C by print, fiction gained its greatest ascendancy. 支配地位  
(A) decimated: 大批杀害  
(B) denigrated: 诋毁  
(C) dominated  
(D) punctuated: 打断, 强调  
(E) resurrected: 复活

6. Winsor McCay, the cartoonist, could draw with incredible C: his comic strip about Little Nemo was characterized by marvelous draftsmanship and sequencing.

- (A) sincerity
- (B) efficiency
- (C) virtuosity 精湛技艺
- (D) rapidity
- (E) sap: 精力

制图术 顺序

7. (That the book's argument was A/E) became clear (as soon as reviews appeared: there were holes, and reviewers delighted in pointing them out.)

- (A) wanting: 有缺陷的
- (B) convoluted: 复杂的
- (C) unintelligible: 无法理解的
- (D) penetrating: 渗透的
- (E) flawed
- (F) complex

wanting: 缺乏, 有缺陷的

8. The slower-learning monkeys searched C/F but unintelligently: although they worked closely together, they checked only the most obvious hiding places.

- (A) competitively
- (B) impulsively: 冲动地
- (C) cooperatively
- (D) deviously: 绕道地
- (E) craftily: 狡猾地
- (F) harmoniously: 一致地

取巧

9. Alkan steadfastly refused to B/F her responsibilities (as an author: for her an author had to be fearless and committed, and she was always both.)

- (A) undertake
- (B) shirk: 躲避
- (C) disclose: 揭露
- (D) reveal
- (E) rationalize
- (F) neglect: 忽视

坚定地

10. Female video artists' rise to prominence (over the past 30 years) has A/C the ascend of video as an art form: it is only within the past three decades (that video art has attained its current) respected status.

- (A) matched
- (B) politicized: 参与政治
- (C) paralleled: 平行, 匹配
- (D) obviated: 避免
- (E) accelerated
- (F) forestalled: 先发制人

显著

上升

11. Linguistic science confirms what experienced users of ASL—American Sign Language—have always implicitly known: ASL is a grammatically A/F language, as capable of expressing a full range of syntactic relations as any natural spoken language.

- (A) complete: 语义
- (B) economical: 经济, 节约的
- (C) redundant: 多余的
- (D) spare: 多余地
- (E) unique
- (F) unlimited: 无限制的

### 录播课：类比关系

类比关系逻辑词：

手行省略了 has produced.

1. Just as Ireland has produced many famous writers and the Netherlands an abundance of famous painters, so Finland has provided a large number of famous architects.

2. After marching for four hours in temperatures exceeding ninety degrees, the band members were as soaked as if they had marched through a rainstorm.

解题要点：找类比关系进行同义改写。

例：Just as such apparently basic things as rocks, clouds, and clams are, in fact, intricately structured entities, so the self, too, is not an "elementary particle," but is      construction.

填什么词？实体

intricately structured的同义词

1. Just as the authors' book (on eels) is often a key text (for courses in marine vertebrate zoology), their ideas (on animal development and phylogeny) D teaching in this area.

- (A) prevent
- (B) defy 违抗
- (C) replicate 复制
- (D) inform 告知
- (E) use

2. Exposure to low-intensity gamma radiation slows the rate (of growth of the spoilage microorganisms in food) in much the same way (that the low heat (used in pasteurization)      the spoilage action of the microorganisms in milk).

- (A) precludes 排除
- (B) initiates
- (C) inhibits 抑制
- (D) isolates
- (E) purifies 净化

3. An analysis (of the ideas in the novel) compels (an analysis of the form of the work) particularly when form and content are as C as they are in The House of the Seven Gables.

- (A) symptomatic
- (B) delineated 描绘
- (C) integrated 整合
- (D) conspicuous 明显地
- (E) distinctive

4. Just as astrology was for centuries B faith, countering the strength of established churches, so today believing in astrology is an act of F the professional sciences.

Blank(i)	Blank(ii)
A an accepted	D anachronism to <u>不合潮流</u>
<u>B</u> an underground	E concern about
C an unknown	F defiance against <u>反抗</u>

vapid: 寡然乏味的

考满分张巍老师

GRE填空 All In One 讲义

公众号: 张巍老师

5. Many readers today consider the moral sentiments (expressed in the ancient writers' work) to be quite vapid, and in the seventeenth century they were similarly regarded as A.

(A) jejune 枯燥乏味的

(B) didactic: 说教的

(C) dogmatic: 教条的

(D) tendentious: 有偏见的

(E) arcane: 神秘的

6. The book brings together many valuable reports (on conservation projects) but with less variety than might have been wished: nearly half the contributions are from the same state, and consequently, the case studies are similarly \_\_\_\_\_ geographically.

(A) rudimentary 基本的

(B) interdependent 相互依赖

(C) interrelated 相互关联的

(D) complex

(E) heterogeneous: 不同的

(F) dissimilar 不同的

### 录播课：并列关系

并列关系逻辑词：and, or, not only...but also, not just...but also, as well as, at once...and.

例1: The landscape artist (who designed New York City's Central Park) believed that providing scenic settings (accessible to all would) not only benefit the public's physical and mental health but also foster a sense of democracy.  
培养

例2: In his Star Wars films, director George Lucas is a contemporary mythmaker as well as a master of special effects.  
特效

解题要点：\_\_\_\_\_。（很少找直接同义词）

为什么很少找直接同义词？

例：他不仅很傻，而且很\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 笨
- B. 丑
- C. 壮
- D. 富

1. During the speeches (preliminary to the ship's launching) its designer's expression was pensive 深思 and his stare distant; doubtless, he was F the ceremony and was anxious to get on with the launch 继续干.

- (A) rearranging
- (B) inspecting 检查
- (C) unsure of
- (D) preoccupied with 沉浸于
- (E) impatient with

2. The new biological psychiatry does not deny the contributing role of psychological factors in mental illnesses, but posits that these factors may act as a catalyst (on existing physiological conditions and \_\_\_\_\_ such illnesses.) 催化剂

- (A) disguise 掩饰
- (B) impede 阻碍
- (C) constrain 强迫
- (D) precipitate 促成
- (E) consummate 完成

3. The process of establishing a literary canon 经典 is seen by some as, in part, an attempt (by certain scholars) to make their own labors central and to relegate the work of others to B/F status.

- (A) orthodox 正统
- (B) marginal
- (C) mainstream 主流
- (D) definitive
- (E) conditional
- (F) peripheral 外围的, 次要的

4. According to some political analysts, the candidate's occasionally rambling 漫谈 response to questions suggest that he has been out of circulation for a while 搁浅 and his debating skills need to be B/F.

- (A) discredited 质疑
- (B) enhanced
- (C) reevaluated

- (D) remedied: 纠正
- (E) de-emphasized: 不再强调
- (F) honed: 磨砺

5. The documentary film (about high school life) was so realistic and B/D that feelings of nostalgia flooded over the college-age audience. 思乡  
怀旧

- (A) logical
- (B) stimulating: 激起的
- (C) compassionate: 慈悲的
- (D) evocative: 唤起的
- (E) melancholy: 忧郁的
- (F) clinical: 冷静的

6. What is most important to the monkeys (in the sanctuary) <sup>避难所</sup> is that they are a group; this is so because primates are inveterately D/F and build their lives around each other.

- (A) independent: 根深蒂固
- (B) aloof: 冷漠
- (C) inquisitive: 好奇的
- (D) social: 群居
- (E) proprietary: 专有的
- (F) gregarious: 群居的

7. Certainly Murray's preoccupation with the task (of editing the Oxford English Dictionary) begot a kind of monomania, but it must be regarded as a B/E or at least an innocuous one. ↓ beget 引起, 招致

- (A) tame: 驯服的 → 偏执狂
- (B) conducive: 有益的
- (C) tendentious: 有偏见的
- (D) meretricious: 俗气的
- (E) beneficent
- (F) garish: 炫耀的

8. Though extremely C about his own plans, the man allowed his associates no such privacy and was constantly D information (about what they intended to do next) kw

Blank(i)	Blank(ii)
A candid: 坦白的	D soliciting: 请求
B idiosyncratic: 特有的	E altering: 改变
C reticent: 沉默的	F eschewing: 避免

9. A human being is quite B creature for the gloss of rationality that covers his or her fears and E is thin and often easily preached. 光环  
打破

Blank(i)	Blank(ii)
A a logical	D problems
B a frail: 脆弱	E insecurity: 不安全
C a valiant: 勇敢的	F morality: 道德

10. Although some of her fellow scientists A the unorthodox laboratory methodology that others found innovative, unanimous praise greeted her experimental results: at once pioneering and D.  
全体一致的

Blank(i)	Blank(ii)
A decried : 谴责	D unexceptionable : 无可指责的.
B complimented : 称赞	E mundane : 世俗的
C welcomed	F inconclusive : 不确定

### 录播课：递进关系

further more, all the more

递进关系逻辑词: *even, not only...but also, indeed, especially, particularly, in addition, moreover,*

例1: In 1903, physicist Marie Curie was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize; moreover, in 1911, she became the first person to win it a second time.

例2: The Poetry Book Society is an organization (in London) that not only provides information and guidance (for lovers of contemporary poetry) but also gives them discounts (on books of poetry).

even的用法: even既可以用来表示让步转折, 也可以用来表示递进。一般来说even放句首时, 多表示让步转折, even放在句中时, 多表示递进关系。具体情况要翻译even。even as/even when

例1: Even after safeguards against the excesses (of popular sovereignty) were included, major figures in the humanistic disciplines remained skeptical about the proposal to extend suffrage to the masses.

例2: The proponents of recombinant DNA research have decided to encourage federal regulation of their work; they hope that by making this compromise they can forestall proposed state and local controls that might be even stiffer.

解题要点: 加强递进 / 减弱递进

例1: 他这人脑子有点不正常, 有人甚至认为他是 通强。

例2: 我不仅仅 通弱 这本书, 还极其地沉迷于它的构思。

1. Even those (who disagreed with Carmen's views) rarely faulted her for expressing them, for the positions she took were as E as they were controversial.

- (A) complicated
- (B) political
- (C) subjective: 主观的
- (D) commonplace
- (E) thoughtful: 深思熟虑的

2. Rumors, embroidered with detail, live on for years, neither denied nor confirmed, until they become accepted as fact (even among people not known for their E).

- (A) insight: 作为
- (B) obstinacy: 固执
- (C) introspection: 反省
- (D) tolerance
- (E) credulity: 轻信

3. The author presents the life of Zane Grey (with C) unusual in a biographer: he is not even convinced that Grey was a good writer.

- (A) a zeal: 热情
- (B) a deftness: 熟练
- (C) a detachment: 客观
- (D) an eloquence: 口才
- (E) an imaginativeness: 想象

4. In the seventeenth century, direct flouting (of a generally accepted system) of values was regarded as C, even as a sign of madness.

- (A) adventurous
- (B) frivolous: 轻率的

- (C) absurd 荒谬的
- (D) impermissible
- (E) irrational
- (F) willful 任性的

5. Although the passage (of years) has softened the initially hostile reaction to his poetry, even now only a few independent observers A/C his works.

- (A) praise 评论家
- (B) revile 辱骂
- (C) laud 赞美
- (D) scrutinize
- (E) criticize
- (F) plumb 探测

6. Marshall's confrontational style could alienate almost anyone: he even antagonized a board of directors that included a number of his supporters and that had a reputation for not being easily

- (A) intimidated 恐吓
- (B) mollified 平息
- (C) provoked 激怒 激怒
- (D) irritated 激怒
- (E) reconciled
- (F) motivated

7. Even in this business, where B/C is part of everyday life, a talent of lying is not something usually found on one's resume.

- (A) aspiration 抱负
- (B) mendacity 谎言
- (C) prevarication 闪烁其词
- (D) insensitivity 迟钝
- (E) baseness 卑鄙
- (F) avarice 贪婪

8. The semantic B/F (of ancient documents) is not unique; even in our own time, many documents are difficult to decipher.

- (A) aspect 方面
- (B) opacity 不透明
- (C) intelligibility 可理解 博学
- (D) erudition 博学
- (E) lucidity 清晰
- (F) obscurity 模糊

9. He was regarded by his followers, as something of B, not only because of his insistence on strict discipline, but also because of his F adherence to formal details.

Blank(I)	Blank(II)
A an acolyte : 助手	D reluctant :
B a martinet : 军官	E sporadic : 零星的
C a tyrant : 暴君	F rigid

10. Even those siblings whose childhood was A familial feuding and intense rivalry for their parents' affection can nevertheless develop congenial and even E relationships with each other in their adult lives.

兄弟姐妹

争执

竞争

志同道合

Blank(i)	Blank(ii)
A dominated by	D competitive
B devoid of : 缺乏	E intimate : 亲密的
C indifferent to	F vitriolic : 刻薄的

### 录播课：让步转折

让步转折逻辑词: *even, although, even though, though, despite, however, nevertheless, but, in spite of.*

For all=~~as~~ *despite, even as, even when, as*

例1: Although the exact cause of type 2 diabetes is unknown, experts say that for some people improper diet and lack of exercise contribute to the onset of the disease.

*发作*

例2: For all their talk about ecology, major companies have so far spent very little to fight pollution.

让步(concession)主要是指接下来提及的信息是一种期待之外的结果(unexpected result), 让步从句则是指“从句中的信息固然是真的, 但主句中的信息更加重要。”根据让步从句中所给的信息, 主句中提到的事是非常令人惊讶和意外的。

例: Although the exact cause of type 2 diabetes is unknown, experts say that for some people improper diet and lack of exercise contribute to the onset of the disease.

转折(contrast)则是指前后信息是直接相反的(direct opposition), 前后两个句子的位置是可以互换的, 因为它们之间是并列关系。如: I am short, but my brother is tall. 和 My brother is tall, but I am short. 这两个句子都是正确的。

解题要点: 取反义或广义反义。

例: Even those who disagreed with Carmen's views rarely disagreed her for expressing them.

空格填一个什么词?

1. For most of the first half of the nineteenth century, science at the university was in B state, despite the presence of numerous luminaries.

- (A) a scintillating: *才华横溢 名人 kw*
- (B) a pathetic: *可怜的*
- (C) a controversial
- (D) an incendiary: *煽动的*
- (E) a veracious: *诚实的*

2. While not E the arguments in favor of the proposal for new highway construction, the governor nevertheless decided to veto the proposal.

- (A) optimistic about
- (B) convinced by: *相信*
- (C) happy with
- (D) sanguine about: *乐观*
- (E) unsympathetic to: *不同情*

3. At first, I found her gravity rather intimidating; but, as I saw more of her, I found that \_\_\_\_\_ was very near the surface. *毒气*

- (A) seriousness
- (B) confidence
- (C) laughter
- (D) poise: *镇静*
- (E) determination

4. The corporation expects only C increases in sales next year despite a yearlong effort to retrieve its retailing business.

- (A) unquestionable
- (B) sequential
- (C) modest - 适度, 不伙的
- (D) exaggerated
- (E) groundless - 无理由的

5. Current data suggest that, although (E states) between fear and aggression exist, fear and aggression are as distinct physiologically as they are psychologically.

- (A) simultaneous 同时的
- (B) serious
- (C) exceptional 异常的
- (D) partial
- (E) transitional 过渡的

6. Many find it strange (that her writing is thought to be <sup>kw</sup> fortuous) her recent essays, although longer than most of her earlier essays, are extremely E 扬言抹角.

- (A) painstaking - 煞费苦心
- (B) tedious - 单调
- (C) insightful
- (D) sophisticated
- (E) clear :

7. Although there are weeks of negotiations ahead, and perhaps setbacks and new surprises, leaders of both parties are A that their differences can be resolved.

- (A) optimistic
- (B) perplexed
- (C) apprehensive
- (D) incredulous - 不轻信的
- (E) uncertain

8. In The Simple Soybean, the author is much less restrained in his enthusiasm for the bean's medical efficacy than he is in his technical writings, but he still cautions against treating soy as a D/E 大豆.

- (A) staple - 主要产品
- (B) supplement
- (C) herald - 先驱
- (D) panacea } 万能药
- (E) cure-all }
- (F) harbinger - 先驱

9. If emissions of heat-trapping gases continue to accumulate in the atmosphere at the current rate, Earth could experience global transformations, and while some of these changes might be E/F, many could be downright disruptive.

- (A) catastrophic - 灾难的 完全 破坏的
- (B) calamitous - 灾难的
- (C) intolerable
- (D) irremediable - 不可挽回的
- (E) modest - 适度的
- (F) unremarkable

10. A restaurant's menu is generally reflected in its decor; however, despite this restaurant's A/F appearance it is pedestrian in the menu it offers.

- (A) elegant
- (B) tawdry: 华丽的 (贬义)
- (C) modern
- (D) traditional
- (E) conventional
- (F) chic: 时髦的

# 录播课: 对比关系

常见对比关系逻辑词

but, not...but...

连接性关系词: rather than, far from, on the contrary, in contrast to, compare with, unlike, different from.

对比关系的其他逻辑词: ironic, surprising, stunning, strange, mask, belie, veil, seem, appear, paradox,

时间对比:

contradiction, dichotomy.

地点对比:

例1: Lynn Margulis's theory that evolution is a process involving interdependency rather than competition among organisms differs dramatically from most biologists'.

例2: Paradoxically, one way that Shakespeare transcended his era was by including it in his plays.

例3: The significance of the Magna Carta lies not in its particular provisions, but in its broader impact: it made the king subject to the law.

解题要点: 取反义或者广义反义词。

例: Rather than enhancing a country's security, the successful development of nuclear weapons could serve at first to increase that country's \_\_\_\_\_.  
填一个什么词?

1. This composer has never courted popularity: her rugged modernism seems to defy rather than \_\_\_\_\_ to the audience. 追求 名利 坚固的 藐视  
(A) ignore  
(B) discount 忽视  
(C) woo 争取支持  
(D) teach  
(E) cow 威慑

2. The media once portrayed the governor (as anything but ineffective); they now, however, make her out to be the epitome of A. effective  
(A) fecklessness 无效的  
(B) brilliance 才华  
(C) dynamism 活力  
(D) egoism  
(E) punctiliousness 一丝不苟

3. In searching for norms (in the sense of authoritative standards of what ought to be), rather than (in the sense of what is average and thus can be considered normal) normative ethics aims to \_\_\_\_\_. 从...意义上说, 权威  
(A) predict  
(B) mitigate 使缓和  
(C) question  
(D) dictate 命令, 提示  
(E) personalize  
权威 vs 普通

4. The children's A natures were in sharp contrast to the even-tempered dispositions of their parents. 心平气和 性格  
(A) mercurial 善变的  
(B) blithe 愉快的  
(C) phlegmatic 冷静的  
(D) apathetic 冷漠的

(E) cunning

5. Until the current warming trend exceeds the range of normal climatic fluctuations, there will be, among scientists, considerable B the possibility that increasing levels of atmospheric CO2 can cause long-term warming effects.

- (A) interest in
- (B) uncertainty about
- (C) enthusiasm for
- (D) worry about
- (E) experimentation on

6. Thomas Paine, whose political writing was often flamboyant, was in private life a surprisingly A man: he lived in rented rooms, ate little, and wore drab clothes.

- (A) sober
- (B) controversial
- (C) sordid 脏的
- (D) comfortable
- (E) discourteous 无礼的

7. In contrast to the substantial muscular activity required for inhalation, exhalation is usually a B process.

- (A) locomotive 运动的
- (B) passive
- (C) precise
- (D) hysteric 神经
- (E) conscious

8. The Neoplatonists' conception of a deity, in which perfection was measured by abundant fecundity, was contradicted by that of the Aristotelians, in which perfection was displayed in the E of creation.

- (A) profusion 丰富, 充沛
- (B) precision
- (C) variety 多样
- (D) clarity
- (E) economy

fecundity: 繁殖力, 肥沃

9. The book's seemingly (casually written, conversational style) masks D structure.

- (A) a loosely organized
- (B) a somewhat rambling 闲聊
- (C) an overly diffuse 散漫的
- (D) a shrewdly crafted
- (E) an unconventionally informal

10. The report's most significant weakness is its assumption (that the phenomenon under study is C/E) when in reality it is limited to a specific geographic area.

- (A) unusual
- (B) exceptional
- (C) ubiquitous 无处不在的
- (D) absolute
- (E) universal
- (F) restricted

11. If big sums are to be spent on cleaning up environmental disasters, it is better to spend them on unglamorous but C/F problems such as unsanitary water in Third World countries.

- (A) futile

不干净的

- (B) ephemeral : 短暂的
- (C) pressing
- (D) controversial
- (E) transitory : 短暂的
- (F) critical

12. The vegetation at Stone Mountain, the best known of the large rock masses known as monadnocks, is far from D/E, having been decimated by the hiking traffic.

- (A) blighted 枯萎 不是
- (B) endangered
- (C) picturesque
- (D) pristine : 原始的
- (E) undisturbed : 未被破坏
- (F) vulnerable

13. It is truly paradoxical that the Amazon, the lushest of all rainforests, is rooted in the most D/E of all soils.

- (A) acidic
- (B) coarse : 粗糙
- (C) stark : 朴实
- (D) impoverished : 贫瘠的
- (E) infertile :
- (F) austere : 朴素的

### 录播课: 重点单词精讲1

笔记:

- ③ champion: 支持, 拥护  
to fight or speak publicly in support of  
⇒ He passionately championed the poor.
- ④ buck: 雄鹿, 钱, 反对抵制  
to opposite or resist  
⇒ He wants to be the tough rebel who bucks the system.  
反对 体制
- ⑤ acknowledge: 承认, 答谢  
to express gratitude and obligation for  
⇒ Doran stuck his head out of window to acknowledge the cheering. (stuck ← stick 伸出)

- ⑥ pedestrian: 行人, 平淡无奇的.  
not interesting or unusual  
⇒ His style is so pedestrian that the book becomes a real bore.
- ⑦ assume: 假装, 承担, 呈现  
to pretend to have or be  
⇒ In his dreams, the mountains assumes enormous importance.
- ⑧ adapt: 适应, 改编  
to change (a movie, book, etc), so that it can be presented in another form. 改编  
The film has been adapted from a play of the same title.

stop = stopped short of suggesting that the conference was near collapse and might produce nothing of significance.

- A. substantiate: 证实
- B. dampen: 弄湿, 抑制: to make sth less strong or active. Nothing seems to dampen his perpetual enthusiasm.
- C. encourage
- D. elucidate: 阐明
- E. rekindle: 使恢复
- F. check: 检查, 阻止. to block the process of:

例2: A restaurant's menu is generally reflected in its decor; however, despite this restaurant's appearance it is pedestrian in the menu it offers. 装饰

- A. elegant: 美好, 优雅 平淡无奇的
- B. tawdry: 俗丽
- C. modern
- D. traditional
- E. conventional: 传统的
- F. chic: 时髦

例3: Belying his earlier reputation for (i) \_\_\_\_\_ as a negotiator, Morgan had recently assumed a more (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ stance for which many of his erstwhile critics praised him.

- A. incompetence: 无能, 不适当
- B. success
- C. intransigence: 不妥协, 不让步, 不调和
- D. conciliatory: 调和的
- E. combative: 好战的
- F. authoritative: 有权威的

### 录播课：重点词组精讲1

笔记：

- ① nothing more than: 只不过
- ⇒ He is nothing more than a dreamer.
- ② nothing but: 只不过
- ⇒ He is a nothing but a dreamer.
- ③ anything other than 远不是 (other than) 不同, 除了
- = anything more than
- ⇒ I didn't expect anything other than what I have now.
- ④ anything but: 根本不, 绝不
- ⇒ I will be anything but quiet
- ⑤ everything but: 除了
- ⇒ You will need to understand them for everything but the most trivial of tasks.

- ① little more than 仅仅是
- ⇒ Congress serves as little more than a rubber stamp for the president's requests.
- ② no less than: 不少于, 不亚于
- ⇒ No less than 62% of white man voted for George Bush.
- ③ something of: 有某种意义上
- ⇒ We have already ~~seen~~ seen something of his history.
- ④ all but: 几乎, 除了...所有
- ⇒ For people like him, poverty is all but impossible.
- ⇒ I like all but this one.
- ⑤ have little to do with: 与...没有关系
- fantasy world have little to do with real world.

例1: The media once portrayed the governor as anything but ineffective; they now, however, make her out to be the epitome of           . 双重否定 ⇒ effective.

- A. fecklessness 缩影 → 无能, 不负责任
- B. brilliance
- C. dynamism 活力
- D. egoism 利己主义
- E. punctiliousness 一丝不苟

例2: Only by ignoring decades of mismanagement and inefficiency could investors conclude that a fresh infusion of cash would provide anything other than a            solution to the company's financial woes.

- A. complete
- ✓ B. fleeting 短暂的
- ✓ C. momentary 短暂的
- D. premature
- E. trivial
- F. total

远不是 (取反)

例3: Salazar's presence in the group was so (i)            the others that they lost most of their earlier (ii)           ; failure, for them, became all but unthinkable. 失败几乎不可想象 = 成功必然

A. unnoticed by	D. confidence
B. reassuring to: 使安心	E. exhilaration: 兴奋
C. unexpected by	F. trepidation: 惶恐

① article: 文章, 物品

a particular kind of object

⇒ He had ~~stripped~~ stripped the house  
of all articles of value.

② accord: 给予, 一致

a formal or official agreement 一致

⇒ Such an approach accords with the principles  
of socialist ideology.

### 录播课: 重点词组精讲1

笔记:

① nothing more than: 只不过  
⇒ He is nothing more than a dreamer.

② nothing but: 只不过  
⇒ He is a nothing but a dreamer.

③ anything other than 远不是 (other than)  
= anything more than  
不同, 除了

⇒ I didn't expect anything other than what I have now.

④ anything but: 根本, 绝不  
⇒ I will be anything but quiet

⑤ everything but: 除了

⇒ You will need to understand them for everything but the most trivial of tasks.

例1: The media once portrayed the governor as anything but ineffective; they now, however, make her out to be the epitome of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fecklessness 懦弱 → 无能, 不负责任
- B. brilliance
- C. dynamism 活力
- D. egoism 利己主义
- E. punctiliousness 一丝不苟

双重否定 ⇒ effective.

例2: Only by ignoring decades of mismanagement and inefficiency could investors conclude that a fresh infusion of cash would provide anything other than a \_\_\_\_\_ solution to the company's financial woes.

- A. complete
- B. fleeting 短暂的
- C. momentary 短暂的
- D. premature
- E. trivial
- F. total

远不是 (取反)

例3: Salazar's presence in the group was so (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the others that they lost most of their earlier (ii) \_\_\_\_\_; failure, for them, became all but unthinkable. 失败几乎不可想象 = 成功必然

A. unnoticed by

B. reassuring to : 使安心

C. unexpected by

D. confidence

E. exhilaration : 兴奋

F. trepidation : 惶恐

⑥ little more than 不过是

⇒ Congress serves as little more than a rubber stamp for the president's requests.

⑦ no less than: 不少于, 不亚于

⇒ No less than 62% of white man voted for George Bush.

⑧ something of: 有某种意义上

⇒ We have already seen something of his history.

⑨ all but: 几乎, 除了...所有

⇒ For people like him, poverty is all but impossible.

⇒ I like all but this one.

⑩ have little to do with: 与...没有关系

fantasy world have little to do with real world.

⑤ deliberate

① 'to think about or discussion sth very carefully in order to make a decision 深思熟虑

② 'done or said on purpose: 故意的

③ 'done or ~~said~~ decide after carefully thought 小心谨慎的

You should deliberate over the question before you respond to it.

⑩ patent

① obvious or ~~clear~~ clear 明显的.

② an ~~official~~ 专利

∇ This was patent nonsense.

⑥ cow:

① 'the mature female of cattle 母牛

② 'to make sb too afraid to do sth. 威胁, 恐吓

The government, far from being cowed by these threats, has vowed to continued its policy.

⑦ disinterested: 冷漠, 公正的

① 'having no desire to know about a particular thing

② 'no influence by personal feelings, opinions, or concerns

∇ Scientist, of course, can be expected to be impartial and disinterested.

⑧ apprehend: 担忧, 理解, 逮捕

① 'to anticipate especially with anxiety, dread, or fear

② 'to grasp with the understanding

③ 'arrest, seize

Only now can I begin to apprehend power of these forces

⑨ sensible:

① 'capable of receiving sensory impressions 能感知的

② 'having, containing, or indicative of good sense or reason 明智的.

Sensible actions or decisions are good because they are based on reasons rather than emotions.

### 录播课：重点单词精讲3

笔记：

① compromise 妥协、危害  
 ① to give up something that you want in order to reach an agreement 妥协  
 ② to damage or weaken 危害、违背  
 He would rather shoot himself than compromise his principles.

② row:  
 ① a number of object arranged in a usually straight line 排  
 ② to have a quarrel 争吵、分歧  
 This is likely to provoke a further row about the bank's role in the affair.

③ derivative

① made up of parts from something else; not new or original: 非原创的.  
 ② formed from another word. 衍生的.  
 His paintings are really quite derivative (没有新意)

④ involved:

① having a part in sth: 有关的.  
 ② very complicated: 复杂的.  
 The operations can be quite involved, requiring many procedures.

例1: The incipient (i) A (regarding taxes) could affect trade between the two countries much more than the (ii) F banana imports, which has been going on for years. Unfortunately, the trade regulators seem to be ignoring both disagreements.

A. row : 分歧

D. profitable dealing in

B. accord

E. predicament regarding

C. investigation

F. festering dispute over

例2: A misconception frequently held by novice writers is that sentence structure mirrors thought: the more convoluted the structure, the more A/P the ideas.

A. complicated

B. inconsequential: 不重要的

C. elementary

D. fanciful: 异想天开的

E. blatant: 公然的

F. involved: 复杂的

例3: The chairman, faced with the need to forge a consensus on a number of proposals, acknowledged that it would be difficult to reconcile the push (for a radical overhaul) with the stance of those who want A change.

A. deliberate: 谨慎

B. indiscriminate

C. genuine: 真实的

D. immediate

E. wholesale: 批发的

### 录播课：重点词组精讲3

笔记：

- ① for the sake of: 为了...的利益
- ② at the expense of: 以一为代价  
= at the cost of
- ③ have yet to: 还没有
- ④ stop short of: 决不做...
- ⑤ bear out: 证实
- ⑥ status quo: 现状
- ⑦ hinge on: 取决于
- ⑧ shed light on: 阐明

- ⑨ in light of: 根据
- ⑩ gloss over: 掩盖

脊椎动物

例1: We have yet to (i) B the assessment of Canada's biodiversity. Most of the vertebrates have been assessed, but our challenge will be the assessment of invertebrates and plants. This task is (ii) F not only because of the high number of species, but also because of the diversity, each species requiring a different approach.

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| A. initiate | D. repetitious: 重复的 |
| B. complete | E. trivial          |
| C. limit    | F. daunting: 令人畏缩   |

可能性

例2: Because of the likelihood (可能性) that her new colleague would not approve of her political opinions, the reporter briefly considered remaining quiet, then quickly resolved that she would not (i) A her personal views merely for the sake of (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A. suppress: 压制     | D. concord: 一致   |
| B. advertise: 宣传    | E. debate        |
| C. misrepresent: 歪曲 | F. posterity: 后代 |

例3: In light of Elizabeth's habitually (i) B nature, her friend were quite surprised by her (ii) D at the convention.

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| A. ingenuous: 天真的   | D. garrulity: 话多        |
| B. laconic: 简洁的     | E. ostentatiousness: 炫耀 |
| C. intractable: 倔强的 | F. tenacity: 固执         |

### 录播课: 重点单词精讲5

笔记:

① pan: 平底锅  
to criticize severely: 严厉批评  
His movie was panned by the critics

② ballon: 气球  
to become bigger quickly: 膨胀  
to increase rapidly: 激增  
The use of the tube is balloned.

③ document: 文件, 记录  
to prove sth by using usually written evidence: 证明  
He wrote a book documenting his prison life

④ intimate: 亲密  
to say or suggest sth in an indirect way: 暗示

⑤ brook: 小溪  
to allow sth to exist or happen: 允许, 容忍  
The coy will brook no weakening of its power.

⑥ stress: 压力, 强调

⑦ skirt: 裙子  
to avoid sth: 避开  
He skirted round his main differences with her.

⑧ mint: 薄荷  
a vast sum or amount: 大量  
unmarred as if fresh from a mint: 崭新的  
This book is in mint condition

例1: That his intransigence (in making decisions) (i) C no open disagreement (from any quarter) was well known; thus, clever subordinates learned the art of (ii) D their opinions in casual remarks.

A. elicited: 引出

D. intimating: 暗示

B. forbore: 抑制

E. instigating: 煽动

C. brooked: 允许

F. emending: 修订

例2: Documenting science's influence (on philosophy) would be \_\_\_\_\_, since it is almost axiomatic that many philosophers use scientific concepts as the foundations for their speculations.

A. elementary: 基本的

B. superfluous: 多余的

C. difficult

D. arcane: 神秘的

E. intrinsic: 本质的

⑨ comprehend:

to understand sth: 理解

to contain or hold within a total scope, significance, or amount: 包含

Whenever she failed to comprehend, she invariably laughed.

### 录播课: 重点词组精讲5

笔记:

① jockey for: 用手腕谋取

They jockey for the leadership of party

② per se 本身上

Is the desire of wealth, or the accumulation of wealth, per se, evidence of ~~greed~~ greed

③ come into being 形成

When did the Roman Empire come into being?

④ run for 竞选

run for president

⑤ be pitted against 与...抗争

⑥ back and forth 反复

move back and forth.

⑦ be subject to 受制于

It would be subject to outside verification.

⑧ at stake 在危险之中

⑨ let alone = not to mention on 更不必说.

例1: The significance (of the Magna Carta) lies not in its B/E provisions, but in its broader impact: it made the king subject to the law.

- A. revolutionary
- B. specific 具体的
- C. implicit ~~X~~
- D. controversial
- E. particular
- F. finite

例2: Although Johnson's and Smith's initial fascination with the fortunes (of those jockeying for power) in the law firm D/F (after a few months) the two paid sufficient attention to determine who their lunch partners should be.

- A. revived
- B. emerged
- C. intensified: 加剧
- D. flagged: 衰落
- E. persisted
- F. declined: 衰落

例3: Mortoris is dour and E/F, seemingly incapable of smiling, let alone laughing.

- A. mirthful 高兴
- B. jovial 愉快
- C. intelligent
- D. tepid 冷淡
- E. lugubrious 悲伤
- F. gloomy 忧郁的

### 录播课: 重点单词精讲7

笔记:

① latitude: ~~纬度~~ 纬度  
 freedom to choose how to act or what to do 自由权  
 artistic latitude.

② economy: 经济, 节约

③ intrigue: 密谋;  
 to make sb want to know more about sth. 激起sb的兴趣.  
 The novelty of the situation intrigue him.

④ ~~countenance~~ countenance  
 the appearance of a sb's face  
 to accept, support, or approve of sth.

④ categorical: 分类的

⑤ categorical: 绝对的.  
 absolute, unqualified: 绝对的.

⑥ consequential: 紧随而至的.  
 having significant consequence; important 重要的

⑦ routine: 常规.  
 of a commonplace or ~~repetitive~~ repetitious character  
 平淡, 常见的

⑧ betray/betray: 背叛  
 show, indicate: 表现.

⑨ critical: 批评的, 关键的.

⑩ contain: 包含, 阻止  
 to keep sth of spreading. 阻止

例1: Even though in today's Soviet Union the (i) B the Muslim clergy have been accorded 给予 power and privileges, the Muslim laity and the rank-and-file clergy still have little (ii) F to practice their religion.  
 普通的

A. dissidents with 异议分子

D. obligation

B. leaders of

E. inclination: 倾向

C. traditionalists among: 传统主义者

F. latitude: 自由权

例2: The demands of B/D <sup>尽管(台置)</sup> notwithstanding, a page or two in Dahl's recent book on democracy that considered what public-choice economics has to say about "democratic failure"—or at least a clear signpost to that literature—would have been very well spent.

A. clarity

B. brevity 简短

...还是十分有必要的.

C. comprehensiveness

D. economy 节约

E. cogency 中肯

F. thoroughness: 彻底

例3: The major B/F (of much popular history) <sup>≡ shows</sup> is that it betrays no interest in making intellectual contributions to our understanding of an issue.

A. characteristic

B. shortcoming

C. dilemma

D. quandary: 窘境

E. ploy: 策略

F. fault

### 录播课：重点词组精讲7

笔记：

① by and large 大约

② stave off 推迟

③ shore up 加固 支撑

④ ward off 避开

⑤ die hard : 难以改掉

Traditions die hard in China.

⑥ vice versa : 反之亦然

⑦ be bound to : 必定会

⑧ take pains to : 煞费苦心

⑨ give rise to : 引起 造成

例1: Old beliefs die hard: even when jobs became (i) A, the long-standing fear that unemployment could return at a moment's notice (ii) D.

A. plentiful

D. persisted

B. protested

E. changed

C. vacant : 空缺的

F. subsided : 减弱

例2: However (i) B they might be, Roman poets were bound to have some favorite earlier author whom they would (ii) E.

A. subservient : 卑躬曲膝的

D. inspire

B. original

E. emulate : 模仿

C. talented 有才的

F. criticize

### 录播课: 重点单词精讲9

笔记:

① deter: 推迟  
to submit <sup>to</sup> another's wishes, opinion, or governance usually through deference or respect. 遵从.

deter to experts.

② diffuse: 传播, 分散.  
being at once verbose and ill-organized.  
 verbose 且无组织的.

His writing is ~~so~~ so diffuse and obscure.

③ flag: 旗子, 衰退

His enthusiasm was in no way flagging.

④ hamper: 篮子, 阻碍.

The bad weather hampered rescue operations.

⑤ invoke: 祈求, 执行, 援引.

⑥ mirror: 镜子, 反映.

⑦ myopia: 近视, 缺乏远见.

a lack of foresight or discernment.

⑧ particular: 特别的; 细节

I do care about the particulars of the new book.

⑨ provident: 有远见的, 节俭的

⑩ rail: 铁轨, 猛烈抨击.

I'd cursed him and railed at him.

例1: The (i) B (with which the French aristocracy greeted the middle-class Rousseau) was all the more (ii) D because he showed so little respect for them.

A. suspicion

B. deference 遵从

C. reserve 保留

D. remarkable 奇怪的

E. uncanny 神秘, 奇异

F. deserved

例2: Although Johnson's and Smith's initial fascination (with the fortunes of those jockeying for power in the law firm) D/F after a few months, the two paid sufficient attention to determine who their lunch partners should be.

A. revived

B. emerged

C. intensified

D. flagged 衰退

E. persisted

F. declined

例3: The concert hall's suspended ceiling is two-inch-thick plaster (that reflects low-frequency sound energy) similarly, all wall surfaces are angled and shaped to reflect sound from the stage throughout the audience area.

A. diffuse

B. amplify

C. spread

D. dampen 抑制

E. eclipse → 超越

F. deaden 减弱

### 录播课：重点词组精讲9

笔记：

- ① above all else 高于一切
- ② hearken back to: 回顾
- ③ sail through: 轻松完成
- ④ resort to 借助于
- ⑤ verge on: 接近了
- ⑥ call forth: 引起
- ~~Great~~  
Great crises often call forth  
gifted leaders.
- ⑦ tap into: 利用
- ⑧ if not all: 即使不是全部
- ⑨ take its course 任其发展

例1: Since most if not all learning occurs through C, relating one observation to another, it would be strange indeed if the study of other cultures did not also illuminate the study of our own.

- A. assumptions
- B. experiments
- C. comparisons
- D. repetitions
- E. impressions

例2: Although adolescent <sup>成熟</sup> maturational and developmental states occur in an orderly sequence, their timing B with regard to onset and duration.

- A. lasts
- B. varies: 变化
- C. falters: 衰退
- D. accelerates
- E. dwindles: 减少

tenor: 男高音

例3: In a most impressive demonstration, Pavarotti sailed through Verdi's "Celeste Aida," normally a tenor's (i) A, with the casual enthusiasm of a folk singer performing one of his favorite (ii) D.

- A. nightmare
- B. delight
- C. routine

- D. ballads: 小曲儿
- E. chorales: 赞美诗
- F. recitals: 独奏会