

综合辅导：GRE类比分类大全（三）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/124/2021_2022__E7_BB_BC_E5_90_88_E8_BE_85_E5_c86_124514.htm GRE类比分类大全（3

）19.词与词的正 / 反面关系（1）两个形容词的反面关系，如：invincible和subdued，impervious和damaged，wary和gulled，untenable和defended，invulnerable和injured，inscrutable和understood，incorrigible和reformed。（2）两个形容词的同义关系，如：martial和military，mysterious和runic，aphoristic和terse，hyperbolic和exaggerated。（3）形容词和名词的正 / 反面关系，此时可加入一个人或物把两者连接起来，即具备了这一形容词所修饰的特点的人或物与另一名词的关系。正面如：headstrong和willfulness，fawning和subservience，lavish和extravagance，generous和liberality，endemic和region，inborn和individual，pertinent和relevance，redundant和superfluity，chary和caution，imperturbable和composure，despotic和tyranny。反面如：audacious和trepidation，laconic和volubility，exorbitant和moderation，illusory和reality，perfidious和loyalty，offensive和tact，paradigmatic和anomaly，superfluous和terseness，legitimated和claim，confirmed和hypothesis，maladroit和skill，glib和profundity，boundless和limit，impeccable和flaw，specious和genuineness，truculent和gentleness，unregenerate和remorse，frank和secretiveness，callow和maturity。（4）形容词与动同的正 / 反面关系 正面如：simultaneous和coincide，lavish和squander，didactic和instruct，comic和amuse，indistinct和mutter，monotonous

和drone , contiguous和abut. 反面如 : reticent和speak , parsimonious和spend , flip和respect , foolproof和fail , airtight和leak , fearless和daunt , articulate和unclear , elaborate和sketchy , nonchalant和concern , taciturn和chatter , magnanimous和begrudge. (5) 副词和名词的反面关系 如 : indolently和veneration , perfunctorily和inspiration.来源 : www.examda.com (6) 动词的反面关系 如 : waft和plummet , meander和dash , disperse和reconvene , dismiss和reinstate (7) 副词对动词的正面修饰 如 : articulate和clearly , shout和loudly. (8) 同义词的褒贬类比如 : interest和inveigle , plan和scheme. 20.人和其经常使用的工具的关系 如果一道题中有几个选项都具备这种关系的话 , 就需考虑具体工具自身的性质、用途等特点的上下对照。 如 : carpenter和saw , surgeon和scalpel , tailor和scissors , bricklayer和trowel , astronomer和telescope , butcher和knife , referee和whistle , judge和gavel. 21. 文体及其作用的关系 如 : panegyric和eulogize , lampoon和satirize , tirade和criticize , hymn和praise , dirge和grief , eulogy和admiration , elegy和sorrow/lament , autobiography和reminisce , anecdote和amusement , lecture和instruction. 22.违反关系 一个单词所表示的行为违反了另一单词所表示的规定。 如 : overdose和prescription , indiscretion和convention , transgression和morality , presumption和propriety. 23.组合工具关系 如hammer和anvil , pestle和mortar , bit和drill , blade和razor. 24.物与物的关系 (1) 物与其皮的关系。 如 : apple和skin , melon和rind , conifer和bark , pecan和shell , wheat和chaff , mammal和epidermis , seed和hull , cell和membrane.

(2) 同类物质大小关系 (与名词程度类比第一种同) (3) 物质及其碎屑的关系。如: crumb和bread, shard和pottery, shaving/splinter和wood, filing和metal, fragment和bone. (4) 种属关系 (与9重) (5) 阻断关系。如: tourniquet和blood, dam和water. (6) 盛放关系。如: envelope和letter, crate和produce,arder和food, armory和munitions, hamper和laundry, bookcase和books, wardrobe和clothes. (7) 消除关系。如: antidote和poison, tonic和lethargy. (8) 支撑关系。如: strut和wing, buttress和wall, bone和body, guy和pylon, framing和building, girder和skyscraper, skeleton和animal. (9) 前是后者中的异常部位。如: plaque和artery, slit和channel, glade和forest, oasis和desert. (10) 稳固关系。如: pedestal和statue, foundation和house. (11) 防止关系。如: amulet和evil, helmet和injury, law和criminality, lesson和falsehood. (12) 边缘关系。如: margin和page, outskirts和town, flange和wheel, shoulder和roadway. (13) 遮蔽关系。如: tablecloth和table, sheet和mattress, veil和face, curtain和stage, muffler和neck, mitten和hand, mask和face, pseudonym和name. (14) 位置关系。如: palate和mouth, ceiling和room. (15) 场所关系, 此项须区分被加工物是原料还是成品。如: mill和grain, forge和metal, concert和symphony, exhibition和painting, host和parasite, medium和bacterium. (16) 老式和新式关系。如: daguerreotype和photograph, musket和firearm. (17) 新与老的关系。如: cookie和professional, recruit和cookie. (18) 防止关系。如: raincoat和rain, insurance和loss, antibiotic和infection

, coagulant和bleeding. 与动作及其防止对象的关系区分, 如: disguise和identification, lubricate和abrasion, camouflage和detection. (19) 长短关系。如: ditty和oratorio, anecdote和novel, skit和play. (20) 前是后的依据。如: script和play, score和symphony. (21) 前是后的一种规范。如: grammar和language, protocol和conduct. (22) 装饰关系。如: frieze和building, illumination和manuscript, molding和cabinet, ruffe和shirt. (23) 捕捉关系。如: net和fish, snare和animal. (24) 生殖关系。如: egg和chicken, roe和salmon. (25) 前是对后的记录。如: photograph和light, recording和sound, minutes和meeting, deed和sale. (26) 生长环境的关系: plant和soil, organism和medium, infant和incubator, flower和greenhouse, fruit和orchard. (27) 真与假的关系。如: denture和teeth, toupee和hair. (28) 同类的人或物正常与非正常的关系。如: listener和leaves0dropper, observer和spy.

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