

在职攻读硕士学位英语词汇400题详解(二) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/203/2021_2022__E5_9C_A8_E8_81_8C_E6_94_BB_E8_c76_203186.htm 36. I can meet you at

eight oclock. _____ you can call for me. A. incidentally B. actually C. alternatively D. accordingly [答案] C. alternatively [注

释] alternatively (=as an alternative) 作为一个替代办法：If

however is used, but is not needed. or alternatively omit however. (如果使用however,就不需要but.或者作为一个替代办法省去however。)

[注意] alternately 和 alternatively 的区别: alternately (交替地)：At a Chinese dinner, the guests and the hosts sit

alternately at a round table. 37. He has the _____ of an athlete: he really goes all out to win. A. instants B. instances C. instincts D. intelligences

[答案] C. instincts. [注释] instinct 天生的本领

。 instant n. 瞬间, 时刻. adj. 立即的, 直接的。如：instant coffee 速溶咖啡. instant food (s) 方便食品。例如：Spaceships are

stocked with a variety of instant foods. (宇宙飞船上备有各种个样的方便食品。) 38. A university is an educational institution which _____ degrees and carries out research. A. rewards B. awards C. grants D. presents

[答案] B. awards. [注释] awards sb. sth. 授于某人某物。如：They awarded John the first prize. (他们授于约翰一等奖。)

对比：reward sb with sth. 以某物酬谢某人, 须加介词with. They rewarded the boy with \$5 for bringing back the lost dog. (他们给这男孩5美元酬谢他把丢失的狗找回来。)

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

present

sb. with sth. 赠送 : Our class presented the school with a picture. (我们班给学校送了一幅画。) present 颁发, 呈递 : 1) The principal will present the diplomas. (校长将颁发文凭。) 2) We shall present a complete report to the Annual Conference. (我们将向年会递交一份全面的报告。) 本题句意是 : 大学是授予学位和进行研究的教育机构。可见, 本题应选 award.

39. The old lady cant hope to _____ her cold in a few days. A. get over B. get off C. hold back D. hold up [答案] A. get over [注释] 参阅 III, 55 注释。

40. Jims plans to go to college _____ at the last moment. A. fell out B. gave away C. gave off D. fell through [答案] D. fell through, 未能实现 [注释] 参阅 III, 49 注释。

41. The Department is also deeply _____ in various improvement schemes. A. connected B. included C. involved D. implied [答案] C. involved. [注释] be involved in 参与。 Be included in 包括在.....中。

42. Keys should never be hidden around the house since thieves _____ know where to look. A. virtually B. variously C. unavoidably D. invariably [答案] D. invariably. [注释] invariably 总是, 不变地。 Virtually 事实上, 实际上。 unavoidably 不可避免地。

43. The boy had a _____ escape when he ran across the road in front of the bus. A. close B. short C. narrow D. fine [答案] C. narrow. [注释] have a narrow escape 幸免遇难。

44. Do you mind if I _____ with my work while you are getting tea ready. A. get through B. turn to C. carry on D. come on [答案] C. carry on. [注释] carry on 继续, 参看 , 28。

45. I left for the office earlier than usual this morning _____ traffic jam. A. in line with B. in case of C. for the sake of D. at the risk of [答案] B. in case of. [注释] in case of 参看 , 94 注释。 In line with (=in agreement

with) 与.....一致, 符合: His actions were not in line with his belief. 本句中in line with...作表语。 In line with history and social evolution socialism is inevitable.本句中in line with引导地短语作状语, 意为“按照”。 For the sake of 为了.....起见。 At the sake of冒.....的风险。 46. The finance minister has not been so _____ since he raised taxes to such a high level. A. popular B. well-known C. favorable D. preferable [答案] A. popular. [注释] popular 此处意为“ (=liked and admired) 受爱戴的, 有名声或声望的”。 47. It is wrong for someone in such a high _____ in the government to behave too badly in public. A. situation B. position C. employment D. profession [答案] B. position. [注释] position 此句中指“地位”(不可数, 有时加不定冠词), 如: 1) She was a woman of high position. 2) a high (low) position society. 48. We all knew from the very _____ that the plan would fail. A. outcome B. outset C. income D. output [答案] B. outset. [注释] outset 开端, 开始, from the very outset (从一开始)。 outbreak爆发, 发生。 outcome结局。 income收入。 output产量。 49. He looked rather untidy as there were two buttons _____ from his coat. A. loosing B. losing C. off D. missing [答案] D. missing. [注释] missing 缺少的。 a book with some missing pages. (缺页书)。 50. Lawyers often make higher _____ for their work than they should. A. bills B. charges C. prices D. costs [答案] B. charges. [注释] make charges for对.....收(费). 索(价)。 charge也可以用作动词, 表示“收费, 索价”, 如: 1) We dont charge anything for that. (对此我们不收费。) 2) How much do you charge for a haircut? (理个发要收多少钱?) 51. The workmen made so much _____ that Mrs. Walker had to spend three days

cleaning up afterwards. A. trouble B. damage C. mess D. nuisance [答案] C. mess. [注释] make mess 弄得乱七八糟。 Make a mess of “把.....弄得乱七八糟”： He made a mess of his work. (他把他的工作搞得乱七八糟。)

52. They have held several meetings to _____ next years production plans. A. set down B. make out C. work up D. draw up [答案] D. draw up. [注释] 参阅III,42。 本题译文, 他们已开过几次会议来起草明年得生产计划。

53. How can we get this language point _____ to the students. A. down B. round C. across D. into [答案] C. across. [注释] 参阅III,64注释。 本题译文, 我们怎样才能把这个语言点向学生讲清楚? 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 www.100test.com