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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/574/2021_2022__E5_9C_A8_E8_81_8C_E6_94_BB_E7_c75_574968.htm（31）attach v. /stick

v. attach的主要意思是“附加，附着”，强调附加；stick的主要意思是“粘贴，贴附于，紧贴着，固定”，强调紧密。例

：Wires are then attached to the ends of the electrodes. 然后将导线接到电极的一端。There was a nice little present for everyone, with

a suitable poem attached. 每人都有一份礼物，每份礼物都附有一首得体的小诗。Just stick 2 stamps on the envelope. 在信封上

贴上两张邮票。He stuck a rose in his buttonhole. 他在扣眼里插

了一枝玫瑰。（32）attribute to/owe to/due to attribute to意为“归因于，认为是……的结果”；owe to意为“……应归功于…

…”；due to意为“由于，因……造成，归功于”，常用作表语或状语。例：Mr. Dolittle attributes his good health to careful

living. 杜德先生把自己的健康体魄归功于审慎的生活方式。If I have improved in any way, I owe it all to you. 如果我有所进步的话，那应该归功于你。His absence was due to the storm. 由于风

暴他未能出席。He failed due to carelessness. 他的粗心导致了他的失败。（33）wake v. /awake v. amp. n. /prize v. amp. n. aware意

为“意识到的，认识到的”，常用词组be aware of；notice意为“注意到，察觉到”，notice还可以作名词，意为“通知，

注意”。例：She was not aware of his presence till he spoke to her. 直到他跟她讲话她才注意到他的存在。She is politically aware. 她很有政治头脑。Did you notice anything else peculiar? 你有没有注意到任何特别的东西？They sent me a notice. 他们给我发

了一个通知。(36) behave v. /conduct v. /act v. behave指人的行为、举止和表现。本为不及物动词，但用作此义时可与反身代词连用；conduct与behave在作“行为”、“举止”讲时同义，但强调自我控制、约束；act作“行为”、“举止”讲时，为不及物动词，不能和反身代词连用。例：The child behaved (himself) badly at the party.那孩子在聚会上的表现很差。She conducted herself stoically in her time of grief.她悲伤时，表现出奇的冷静。She acts like a born leader.她的举止象个天生的领导。(37) blame v. /scold v. blame的意思是“责备，怪罪，埋怨”；scold的意思是“（厉声）责骂，斥责”。例：I don't blame you, I blame myself.我不怪你，我怪我自己。He blamed his failure on his teacher.他把自己的失败归咎于他的老师。Her father scolded her for being too free with the soldiers.她父亲斥责她与这些兵交往太随便。(38) breed v. /feed v. breed意为“养殖，培育，繁殖，教养”；feed意为“喂养，饲养”。例：Some animals will not breed when kept in cages.有些动物关在笼子里就会很难繁殖。Many farmers breed cows and sheep.许多农民养牛和羊。She was feeding the baby with porridge.她正用粥喂自己的100test。The cows were feeding quietly in the meadows.牛群在草地上静静地吃草。(39) burden n. /load n. burden意为“负担，包袱，担子”，多为贬义；load意为“装载物，负荷，工作量”，也可指“思想上的负担，压力”。例：They don't want to add to the government's burden.他们不想给政府添包袱。He was faced with the severe financial burden.他面临着严重的财政负担。The bridge has been built to support very heavy load.建这座桥是为了使重载车也能通过

。 The load on her mind grew lighter. 她的思想负担轻了许多。

(40) campaign n. /champion n. 这两个词词形与发音相近，容易弄混。 campaign意为 “（竞选）运动，战役”；champion意为 “冠军”。例：The Germans were defeated in the campaign in North Africa. 德国人在北非战役中打了败仗。 The Party suggested a renewed campaign to raise production and practise economy. 该党建议发起新一轮运动来提高生产，发展经济。

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