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1.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. (6)动词的反面关系来源 : 考试大如 : 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. 2.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. 3.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. 4.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. 5.组合工具关系 如hammer和anvil , pestle和mortar , bit和drill , blade和razor. 6.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. 百考试题 - 全国最大教育类网站(www.100test.com) (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. 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