

谨以此书献给

Especially For

有思想的GRE选手

GRE Crackers With Critical Thinking

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列总序

距上一版的《GRE佛脚备考系列》的推出已有将近半年的时间，从同学们的真实考试反馈来看，《GRE佛脚备考系列》依然具有较强的时效性，每场考试或多或少都会重复一些题目。所以《GRE佛脚备考系列》的重要性毋庸置疑，仍然是今后同学们考前必做的备考资料之一。

《GRE佛脚备考系列》虽是一份为大家免费推出的资料，但是依然饱含我们认真的态度：填空机经Volume 1 与Volume 2 共计104个section都为大家查阅了相应生词的中英文解释，总结了同义词意群与短语，为同学们节省了大量的备考时间，“现背现做”使得做题效率大大提高；阅读分册由万炜老师的阅读团队严格精校，保证在答案与语言上的严谨精准；数学分册收集整理了市面上所有的官方与机经题目。在第四版的基础之上，我们进一步的校对，推出了《2018 GRE佛脚备考系列》第五次修订版，改动之处多达数十余处，虽然绝大多数都属于不影响做题的标点格式错误，但是本着对同学们负责的态度，我们决不会放过任何一个细节。

同时，为了让长线备考的同学能够更加扎实的打基础，我们也准备了《填空基础训练54天》汇总了收录目前除PPO以外的全部官方真题，也为临考的同学提供PPO套题专项练习，至此佛脚备考系列共包含：

《GRE佛脚词汇表2017》

《填空基础训练54天》

《填空机经Volume 1》

《填空机经Volume 2》

《阅读分册Volume 1-机经合集》

《阅读分册Volume 2-官方真题》

《阅读分册-PPO专题》

《写作分册Volume 1-issue写作题库分析》

《写作分册Volume 2-argument写作题库分析》

《PPO模考套题》

希望大家在练习这些题目的时候，不要盲目的刷题，要认真分析题目的逻辑，对于一些模棱两可的词汇主动的查《韦氏词典》与《美国传统词典》。在对答案的时候，也切记不要根据答案去倒推逻辑，要思考除了自己的错误选项之外还能选择哪些，这一点虽然耗费一些时间，但是对于推理能力的锻炼至关重要！

目前，市面上对于机经题目的解读可谓百家争鸣，但是真正认真把控题目品质的机构寥寥无几，更有甚者东拼西凑，用一些非ETS题目来滥竽充数，混淆视听。我希望同学们能够理解，任何质量上乘的资料首先都需要物质的基础，如果没有公司强有力的支持，我们将无法凭借一己之力完成任何教学材料。我希望同学们也能够知道，老师们整理每一份资料都需要审慎的考究和激烈的探讨，当你在使用每一份资料时，请珍惜它，它凝结着老师们无数的智慧。在新东方，我们做的每项决定、推荐的每一份材料，都不能草率、冒失，都需要经过我们长期的教学论证其有效性才行。

最后，感谢大家对于佛脚备考系列大力支持，正因有你，我们资料的才会不断完善，更加贴近同学们的实际备考需要。祝愿大家通过自己的不懈的努力取得理想成绩！在你的出国留学的路上，我们如果能尽绵薄之力，则甚为欣慰！

GRE佛脚备考系列团队

潘晨光 韩冰 万炜 程黛苑 高宇琪 等合作整理

2017.12.01 BJ-XDF

读者意见反馈： grepan@163.com

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1
CHECKLIST

| DAY 1 | DAY 2 | DAY 3 | DAY 4 | DAY 5 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | |
| DAY 6 | DAY 7 | DAY 8 | DAY 9 | DAY 10 |
| | | | | |
| DAY 11 | DAY 12 | DAY 13 | DAY 14 | DAY 15 |
| | | | | |

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Section 1 | 9 |
| Section 2 | 16 |
| Section 3 | 24 |
| Section 4 | 31 |
| Section 5 | 39 |
| Section 6 | 46 |
| Section 7 | 55 |
| Section 8 | 62 |
| Section 9 | 69 |
| Section 10 | 76 |
| Section 11 | 84 |
| Section 12 | 92 |
| Section 13 | 99 |
| Section 14 | 106 |
| Section 15 | 114 |
| Section 16 | 121 |
| Section 17 | 128 |
| Section 18 | 135 |
| Section 19 | 142 |
| Section 20 | 150 |
| Section 21 | 158 |
| Section 22 | 165 |
| Section 23 | 172 |
| Section 24 | 179 |
| Section 25 | 186 |
| Section 26 | 193 |
| Section 27 | 199 |
| Section 28 | 206 |
| Section 29 | 213 |
| Section 30 | 220 |
| Section 31 | 227 |
| Section 32 | 234 |
| Section 33 | 241 |
| Section 34 | 248 |
| Section 35 | 255 |
| Section 36 | 262 |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Section 37 | 269 |
| Section 38 | 276 |
| Section 39 | 283 |
| Section 40 | 290 |
| Section 41 | 297 |
| Section 42 | 304 |
| Section 43 | 310 |
| Section 44 | 317 |
| Section 45 | 324 |
| Section 46 | 331 |
| Section 47 | 338 |
| Section 48 | 345 |
| Section 49 | 353 |
| Section 50 | 360 |
| Section 51 | 367 |
| Section 52 | 375 |
| Section 53 | 382 |
| Section 54 | 389 |

Section 1

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | unidimensional | adj. lacking depth | 肤浅的 |
| 2 | ballyhoo | v. talk or writing that is designed to get people excited or interested in something | 大肆宣传 |
| 3 | quip | n. a clever, witty remark | 机智幽默的评论 |
| 4 | pensive | adj. lost in serious or sad thought | (悲伤的) 思考的 |
| 5 | droll | adj. having an odd and amusing quality | 古怪的, 搞笑的 |
| 6 | stoicism | n. indifference to pleasure or pain : impassiveness | 淡泊 |
| 7 | fastidious | adj. very careful about how you do something | 小心谨慎的 |
| 8 | congenial | adj. very friendly | 友善的 |
| 9 | sound | adj. based on valid reasoning | 合理的 |
| 10 | intriguing | adj. extremely interesting | 吸引人的 |
| 11 | retroactive | adj. effective from a particular date in the past | 有追溯效力的 |
| 12 | slacken | v. to become slower or less active : to slow down | 使变慢 |
| 13 | dampen | v. to make (something) less strong or active | 抑制 |
| 14 | drag | v. to pull along with difficulty or effort; haul | 拖拽 |
| 15 | panacea | n. something that will make everything about a situation better | 万灵药 |
| 16 | collapse | v. to break apart and fall down suddenly | 瓦解, 崩塌 |
| 17 | tout | v. to promote or praise energetically | 兜售, 大力吹捧 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------|
| 18 | tenuous | adj. not certain, definite, or strong : flimsy, weak, or uncertain | 薄弱的, 站不住脚的 |
| 19 | legitimate | v. to show or affirm to be justified | 使合理 |
| 20 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 放大 |
| 21 | disgorge | v. to discharge the contents of | 吐露 |
| 22 | qualitative | adj. of or relating to how good something is : of or relating to the quality of something | 质量上的 |
| 23 | surplus | n. an amount (such as an amount of money) that is more than the amount that is needed | 多余, 过量 |
| 24 | avert | v. to prevent (something bad) from happening | 避免, 阻止 |
| 25 | forestall | v. to stop (something) from happening or to cause (something) to happen at a later time | 阻止 |
| 26 | endure | v. to continue to exist in the same state or condition | 持续 |
| | | v. to experience (pain or suffering) for a long time | 忍受 |
| 27 | presage | v. to give or be a sign of (something that will happen or develop in the future) | 预测, 预言 |
| 28 | portend | v. v. to be a sign or warning that something usually bad or unpleasant is going to happen | 预示 |
| 29 | clandestine | adj. done secretly | 秘密的, 隐蔽的 |
| 30 | perilous | adj. full of danger | 危险的 |
| 31 | covert | adj. secret or hidden | 秘密的, 隐蔽的 |
| 32 | exhilarate | v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited | 使兴奋 |
| 33 | rudimentary | adj. basic or simple | 基本的 |
| 34 | heterogeneous | adj. made up of parts that are different | 不同的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -1

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|----|
|----|------|----|

| | | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1 | 阻止 | avert, forestall, obviate, preclude, prevent |
| 2 | 预测, 预示 | foresee, anticipate, forecast, predict, presage, portend |
| 3 | 阻碍 | block, hinder, hamper, impede, obstruct, check, thwart |
| 4 | 危险的 | precarious, perilous, dangerous, hazardous, risky |
| 5 | 秘密的 | clandestine, covert, secret, furtive, stealthy, underground |
| 6 | 有关联的 | interrelated, interdependent |
| 7 | 不同的, 多样的 | heterogeneous, dissimilar, disparate, distinct, diverse |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表 -1

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|--------------|------------|
| 1 | be known for | 以.....闻名 |
| 2 | refer to | 提到, 谈到 |
| 3 | be struck by | 对.....感到惊讶 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Scientists have argued not only that the chains of atoms called ladder compounds have _____ theoretical interest but also that studies of such systems can lead to important practical applications.

- A. limited
- B. dubious
- C. superfluous
- D. unidimensional
- E. intrinsic

2. While the writer was best known for her much-ballyhooed _____, her impact reached far beyond memorable quips.

- A. pensiveness
- B. drollness
- C. stoicism
- D. fastidiousness
- E. congeniality

3. Although the vast weight of evidence supports the contention that the products of agricultural biotechnology are environmentally (i)_____, many people still find them (ii)_____ unsettling.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. destructive | D. retroactively |
| B. sound | E. innocuously |
| C. intriguing | F. intrinsically |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. World demand for oil had been intensified, but it slackened because China's surge in oil consumption had (i)_____. Moreover, high oil prices had themselves started to act as a short-term (ii)_____ the global economy, thus further dampening demand.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. spread | D. spur to |
| B. commenced | E. drag on |
| C. slowed | F. panacea for |

5. Although she admitted that her airport expansion plan had recently collapsed, the governor (i)_____ the significance of the failure, pointing out that competing economic development proposals are now more (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. minimized | D. tenuous |
| B. touted | E. complicated |
| C. acknowledged | F. important |

6. It is possible for human to go 40 or more hours without sleep and still be able to (i)_____ information acquired at the beginning of the sleepless period. Thus, when we are considering a role for sleep in human memory consolidation, we are referring to a possible role in the (ii)_____ encoding of information and optimizing of recall, not a (iii)_____ of sleep for recalling events of the prior day.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. legitimate | D. longer-term | G. requirement |
| B. augment | E. acute | H. surplus |
| C. disgorge | F. qualitative | I. facet |

7. Not only is the advent of bookless or largely bookless libraries too large and powerful a change to be _____, it also offers too many real advantages for it to be considered a tragedy.

- A. understood
- B. averted
- C. foreseen
- D. forestalled
- E. endured
- F. anticipated

8. Although men still dominate the ranks of full professors in the field of astronomy, the increasing numbers of younger women in the field could _____ a change in its gender mix.

- A. require
- B. alleviate
- C. block
- D. presage
- E. portend
- F. hinder

9. The life of a secret agent is dangerous enough, but the life of a double agent is infinitely more _____: a single slip can send an agent crashing to destruction.

- A. arduous
- B. precarious
- C. clandestine
- D. perilous
- E. covert
- F. exhilarating

10. An apparent paradox led the scientists to pursue their present line of research. They were struck by the fact that a single mathematic formula can be used to describe physical phenomena that appear to be so _____.

- A. rudimentary
- B. interdependent
- C. interrelated
- D. complex
- E. heterogeneous
- F. dissimilar

Section 2

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-2

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|--|------------|
| 1 | mercurial | adj. changing moods quickly and often | 任性多变的 |
| 2 | phlegmatic | adj. having or showing a slow and stolid temperament | 冷漠的 |
| 3 | apathetic | adj. not having or showing much emotion or interest | 漠不关心的 |
| 4 | cunning | adj. getting what is wanted in a clever and often deceptive way | 狡猾机智的 |
| | | adj. dexterous or crafty in the use of special resources | 技艺高超的 |
| 5 | blithe | adj. happy and without worry | 快乐的, 无忧无虑的 |
| 6 | authoritarian | adj. expecting or requiring people to obey rules or laws : not allowing personal freedom | 独裁的 |
| 7 | histrionic | adj. too emotional or dramatic | 做作的, 不自然的 |
| 8 | megalomania | n. a condition or mental illness that causes people to think that they have great or unlimited power or importance | 自大狂 |
| 9 | egalitarian | adj. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people | 平等的 |
| 10 | indolent | adj. not liking to work or be active | 懒惰的 |
| 11 | charismatic | adj. having great charm or appeal | 有魅力的 |
| 12 | prognosis | n. a judgment about what is going to happen in the future | 预测, 预后 |
| 13 | auspicious | adj. showing or suggesting that future success is likely | 吉祥的 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-----------|
| 14 | circuitous | adj. not being forthright or direct in language or action | 兜圈子的，不直接的 |
| 15 | comprehensive | adj. covering completely or broadly | 全面的 |
| 16 | spontaneous | adj. happening or arising without apparent external cause; self-generated. | 自发的 |
| 17 | glib | adj. marked by ease and fluency in speaking or writing often to the point of being insincere or deceitful | 油嘴滑舌的 |
| 18 | veracious | adj. marked by truth | 真实的 |
| 19 | vivacious | adj. happy and lively in a way that is attractive | 活力四射的 |
| 20 | forge | v. to make or imitate falsely especially with intent to defraud | 伪造 |
| | | v. to form or bring into being especially by an expenditure of effort | 锻造 |
| 21 | spurn | v. to reject with disdain or contempt | 因鄙视而放弃 |
| 22 | clique | n. a small group of people who spend time together and who are not friendly to other people | 小团体 |
| 23 | cluster | v. to come together to form a group | 聚集 |
| 24 | inert | adj. very slow to move or act | 惰性的，不活跃的 |
| 25 | jubilant | adj. feeling or expressing great joy : very happy | 欢乐的，喜悦的 |
| 26 | sensuous | adj. affecting the senses in a pleasing way : pleasant, attractive, or appealing in a way that produces or suggests feelings of physical or sexual pleasure | 引起快感的 |
| 27 | enervate | v. to make (someone or something) very weak or tired | 使...衰弱 |
| 28 | foreground | v. to make (something) more important | 强调 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|----------|
| 29 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避开 |
| 30 | neophyte | n. a person who has just started learning or doing something | 新手 |
| 31 | novice | n. a person who has just started learning or doing something | 新手 |
| 32 | pragmatism | n. a reasonable and logical way of doing things or of thinking about problems that is based on dealing with specific situations instead of on ideas and theories | 务实主义 |
| 33 | zealot | n. a person who has very strong feelings about something (such as religion or politics) and who wants other people to have those feelings : a zealous person | 狂热者 |
| 34 | meddle | v. to interest oneself in what is not one's concern | 干涉 |
| 35 | expeditious | adj. acting or done in a quick and efficient way | 迅速而有效的 |
| 36 | pecuniary | adj. relating to or in the form of money | 金钱的 |
| 37 | sluggish | adj. moving slowly or lazily | 迟钝的, 懒惰的 |
| 38 | capricious | adj. changing often and quickly | 任性多变的 |
| 39 | dilatory | adj. tending or intended to cause delay | 拖拉的, 拖延的 |
| 40 | scrupulous | adj. very careful about doing something correctly | 小心谨慎的 |
| 41 | mendacity | n. lack of honesty : the condition of being mendacious | 虚伪, 谎言 |
| 42 | meticulous | adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨慎的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -2

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|----|
|----|------|----|

| | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| 1 | 新手 | neophyte, novice, tyro, recruit, rookie, fledgling |
| 2 | 极端主义者 | zealot, extremist |
| 3 | 实用主义者 | realist, pragmatist |
| 4 | 符合, 与.....一致 | conform to, square with |
| 5 | 多变的 | capricious, arbitrary, fickle, mercurial, volatile |
| 6 | 迟缓的 | sluggish, dilatory, inert, lethargic, torpid, languid |
| 7 | 小心谨慎的 | scrupulous, meticulous, careful, conscientious, punctilious |
| 8 | 朴实的 | austere, simple, unadorned, unembellished |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-2

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 | in sharp contrast to | 与.....形成鲜明对比 |
| 2 | refer to | 提到, 谈到 |
| 3 | to be sure | 诚然, 的确 |
| 4 | shore up | 加强, 加固 |
| 5 | seek out | 寻找 |
| 6 | evolve into | 发展成, 演变成 |
| 7 | be attributable to | 归因于 |
| 8 | defer to | 尊重, 听从 |
| 9 | accede to | 同意 |
| 10 | meddle with | 干涉 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The students' _____ natures were in sharp contrast to the even-tempered dispositions of their parents.

- A. mercurial
- B. blithe
- C. phlegmatic
- D. apathetic
- E. cunning

2. Because people expect theater directors to be authoritarians, many were surprised that Clark was so _____.

- A. histrionic
- B. megalomaniacal
- C. egalitarian
- D. indolent
- E. charismatic

3. Although the political science professor's paper is quite (i)_____ about the government's problems, suggesting that they are part of a (ii)_____ process, the prognosis for the government is, on the contrary, actually quite auspicious.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. straightforward | D. degenerative |
| B. circuitous | E. comprehensive |
| C. pessimistic | F. spontaneous |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. exhaustive | D. specificity |
| B. glib | E. veracity |
| C. selective | F. vivacity |

5. In adolescence, (i)_____ interactions are crucial in forging a self-identity. To be sure, this process often plays out in (ii)_____ as a means of defining and shoring up the sense of self. Kids will seek out like-minded companions, and spurn others who seem different. But when kept within reasonable bounds, this in-group (iii)_____ generally evolves into a more mature friendship pattern.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| A. adult | D. cliquish social behavior | G. alienation |
| B. wide-ranging | E. dramatic changes in personality | H. clustering |
| C. peer | F. heightened sociability | I. competition |

6. The (i)_____ quality of much contemporary drawing may be attributable to the use of photography as a drawing shortcut. Photography (ii)_____ modern arts, but when it is used as a tracing tool in order to (iii)_____ the difficulties of achieving correct proportion, the resulting art often feels static and lifeless.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| A. inert | D. frequent enervated | G. augment |
| B. jubilant | E. wonderfully enriched | H. foreground |
| C. sensuous | F. inevitably circumscribed | I. circumvent |

7. In matters of taste, the art patron and collector Peggy Guggenheim was _____: she was for the strangest, the most surprising, the most satisfying, the best, the unique.

- A. a neophyte
- B. a novice
- C. a realist
- D. an extremist
- E. a pragmatist
- F. a zealot

8. Even though his opponent is currently trying to portray him as a wild-eyed radical, voters will likely reject this charge because it does not _____ his moderate political record.

- A. defer to
- B. conform to
- C. accede to
- D. argue with
- E. meddle with
- F. square with

9. The _____ nature of the approval process for new drugs suggests that incentives to promote more expeditious decision making may be necessary.

- A. pecuniary
- B. commercial
- C. arbitrary
- D. sluggish
- E. capricious
- F. dilatory

10. The critic claims that, contrary to its reputation for _____, the novelist's prose is full of opaque language games.

- A. scrupulousness
- B. simplicity
- C. mendacity
- D. artlessness
- E. polish
- F. meticulousness

Section 3

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-3

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|---|---------------|
| 1 | speculation | n. ideas or guesses about something that is not known | 猜测 |
| 2 | extraneous | adj. not important | 无关的, 次要的, 外来的 |
| 3 | demonstrable | adj. able to be proven or shown : possible to demonstrate | 可证明的 |
| 4 | transcendent | adj. lying beyond the ordinary range of perception | 超然的 |
| | | adj. far better or greater than what is usual | 卓越的 |
| 5 | aver | v. to say (something) in a very strong and definite way | 声称, 断言 |
| 6 | feign | v. to pretend to feel or be affected by (something) | 假装, 伪装 |
| 7 | avow | v. to acknowledge or declare openly and unashamedly | 承认 |
| 8 | lopsided | adj. uneven or unequal | 不平衡的 |
| 9 | feeble | adj. very weak | 衰弱的, 虚弱的 |
| 10 | robust | adj. strong and healthy | 强壮的 |
| 11 | turbulent | adj. moving in an irregular or violent way | 混乱的 |
| 12 | lethargic | adj. feeling a lack of energy or a lack of interest in doing things | 漠不关心的, 缺乏热情的 |
| 13 | fervor | n. a strong feeling of excitement and enthusiasm | 热情, 狂热 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| 14 | hybrid | n. something that is formed by combining two or more things | 混合物 |
| 15 | indiscriminate | adj. not marked by careful distinction | 不加区分的, 不加选择的 |
| 16 | conciliate | v. to make (someone) more friendly or less angry | 安慰, 调和 |
| 17 | exhaustive | adj. including all possibilities | 全面的 |
| 18 | glib | adj. marked by ease and fluency in speaking or writing often to the point of being insincere or deceitful | 油嘴滑舌的 |
| 19 | veracious | adj. marked by truth | 真实的, 准确的 |
| 20 | vivacious | adj. happy and lively in a way that is attractive | 活力四射的 |
| 21 | substantial | adj. large in amount, size, or number | 大量的 |
| 22 | prestigious | adj. having prestige : honored | 有声望的 |
| 23 | anomalous | adj. not expected or usual | 不寻常的, 异常的 |
| 24 | affinity | n. a liking for or an attraction to something | 倾向, 偏好 |
| | | n. likeness based on relationship or causal connection | 密切关系 |
| 25 | objection | n. a reason for disagreeing with or opposing something : a reason for objecting | 反对 |
| 26 | opaque | adj. difficult to understand or explain | 难懂的 |
| 27 | pugnacious | adj. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue | 好争斗的 |
| 28 | deliberate | v. to think about or discuss something very carefully in order to make a decision | 深思熟虑 |
| | | adj. done or said in a way that is planned or intended | 故意的 |
| 29 | punctilious | adj. very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way | 谨慎小心的 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|--------------|
| 30 | courteous | adj. very polite in a way that shows respect | 有礼貌的 |
| 31 | complacent | adj. marked by self-satisfaction especially when accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies | 自我感觉良好的, 自满的 |
| 32 | truculent | adj. easily annoyed or angered and likely to argue | 好争斗的 |
| | | adj. scathingly harsh | 言语刻薄的 |
| 33 | myriad | n. a very large number of things | 大量 |
| 34 | attest | v. to show, prove, or state that something is true or real | 证明, 证实 |
| 35 | heterogeneous | adj. made up of parts that are different | 组成多样的, 混合的 |
| 36 | indeterminate | adj. not able to be stated or described in an exact way | 不确定的 |
| 37 | champion | n. an ardent defender or supporter of a cause or another person | 支持者 |
| | | v. to defend or suport | 支持 |
| 38 | downplay | v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important | 轻视 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -3

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|--------------|---|
| 1 | 忽视 | disregard, ignore, overlook, neglect |
| 2 | 好斗的 | pugnacious, truculent, belligerent, aggressive, combative |
| 3 | 不同的 | diverse, heterogeneous, disparate, dissimilar, distinct |
| 4 | 符合, 与.....一致 | conform to, square with |
| 5 | 支持 | champion, defend, advocate, endorse, back |
| 6 | 轻视 | downplay, de-emphasize, soft-pedal, slight |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-3

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------|--------|
| 1 | lack of | 缺少, 缺乏 |
| 2 | in that | 因为 |
| 3 | acquainted with | 熟悉的 |
| 4 | attest to | 证明 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The identity of hominid remains found in a cave in the Altai Mountains was _____ until Paabo and his colleagues ended the speculation by showing that DNA sequences indicated the bones belonged to Neanderthals.

- A. extraneous
- B. conjectural
- C. improbable
- D. demonstrable
- E. consistent

2. Some novelists immodestly idealized and exaggerate the significance of their work, but others, _____ to exalt the role of the writer, question a transcendent view of the art.

- A. averring
- B. declining
- C. seeking
- D. feigning
- E. avowing

3. The economic recovery was somewhat lopsided: (i) _____ in some of the industries economics while (ii) _____ in others of them.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. unexpected | D. robust |
| B. feeble | E. turbulent |
| C. swift | F. predictable |

4. Attending with equal (i) _____ to any question that presents itself, the sociologist's work has strengths and weaknesses that flow from this energetically (ii) _____ approach.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. skepticism | D. hybrid |
| B. lethargy | E. indiscriminate |
| C. fervor | F. conciliatory |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. exhaustive | D. specificity |
| B. glib | E. veracity |
| C. selective | F. vivacity |

6. Inuit print making is less (i)_____ than carving in that it does not have substantial historical precedents, although there are (ii)_____ incised carvings on bone or antler, facial tattoo marks, or inlay skin work on clothing, mitts and footwear. Carving materials such as stone, bone, antler, wood, and ivory were (iii)_____, but paper and drawing tools were unknown until introduced by early explorers and missionaries.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. traditional | D. affinities with | G. available locally |
| B. prestigious | E. objections to | H. rarely used |
| C. anomalous | F. regulations about | I. virtually interchangeable |

7. Scientists should hope the faults in their theories will be _____ their peers since the refutation of one hypothesis can free its originator to develop a better one.

- A. discerned by
- B. disregarded by
- C. discovered by
- D. ignored by
- E. opaque to
- F. inspiring to

8. Though Edmund certainly had a dignified bearing and made a great first impression, those who became acquainted with him soon realized he had an essentially _____ nature.

- A. pugnacious
- B. deliberate
- C. punctilious
- D. courteous
- E. complacent
- F. truculent

9. Circulatory systems on organisms originated in widely separated epochs, according to the fossil record, and under a broad range of circumstances, the myriad forms they take attest to that _____ of origin.

- A. mysteriousness
- B. randomness
- C. ambiguity
- D. heterogeneity
- E. indeterminacy
- F. diversity

10. Compared to their predecessors, who were more nationalist than feminist in political orientation, Roman women activists of the younger generation are more inclined to _____ women's rights, often creating organizations focused primarily on women's issues.

- A. expand
- B. de-emphasize
- C. champion
- D. idealize
- E. downplay
- F. defend

Section 4

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-4

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | pedestrian | adj. undistinguished and ordinary | 平凡普通的 |
| 2 | esoteric | adj. difficult to understand | 难懂的 |
| 3 | compelling | adj. very interesting | 有趣的 |
| | | adj. capable of causing someone to believe or agree | 有说服力的 |
| 4 | mercenary | adj. serving merely for pay or sordid advantage | 唯利是图的 |
| 5 | paradigm | n. a model or pattern for something that may be copied | 典范 |
| 6 | contentious | adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |
| | | adj. likely or willing to argue | 爱争吵的 |
| 7 | authoritarian | adj. expecting or requiring people to obey rules or laws : not allowing personal freedom | 独裁主义的, 专制的 |
| 8 | forbear | v. to control oneself when provoked | 克制, 忍耐 |
| 9 | volatile | adj. having or showing extreme or sudden changes of emotion | 性格多变的 |
| 10 | lucid | adj. very clear and easy to understand | 清晰的, 透明的 |
| 11 | assault | n. a violent physical attack | 攻击 |
| 12 | bewilder | v. to confuse (someone) very much | 使...困惑 |
| 13 | fray | v. strain, irritate | 使紧张, 使急躁 |
| 14 | provocative | adj. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. | 引起争论的, 引起思考的 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|-------------|
| 15 | cynical | adj. believing or showing the belief that people are motivated chiefly by base or selfish concerns | 怀疑他人动机不纯的 |
| 16 | captivate | v. to attract and hold the attention of (someone) by being interesting, pretty, etc. | 吸引 |
| 17 | outrage | v. to make (someone) very angry | 使...生气 |
| 18 | tenuous | adj. not certain, definite, or strong : flimsy, weak, or uncertain | 薄弱的, 站不住脚的 |
| 19 | anchor | v. to hold (something) firmly in place | 使...稳定 |
| 20 | apt | adj. exactly suitable | 合适的 |
| | | adj. having a natural tendency | 有倾向的 |
| | | adj. quick to learn or understand | 聪明的, 灵巧的 |
| 21 | absurd | adj. extremely silly, foolish, or unreasonable : completely ridiculous | 荒谬的 |
| 22 | marginal | adj. not very important | 边缘的, 不重要的 |
| 23 | profound | adj. having or showing great knowledge or understanding | 深刻的 |
| 24 | taint | v. to hurt or damage the good condition of (something) | 败坏, 污染 |
| 25 | hinder | v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult | 阻碍 |
| 26 | supersede | v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old, no longer useful, etc.) | 淘汰, 取代 |
| 27 | inhibit | v. to prevent or slow down the activity or occurrence of (something) | 抑制 |
| 28 | proscribe | v. to not allow | 禁止 |
| 29 | confine | v. to keep within limits | 限制 |
| 30 | multifarious | adj. of many and various kinds | 各种各样的, 多方面的 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|----------|
| 31 | onerous | adj. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with | 繁重的, 费力的 |
| 32 | circumscribe | v. to limit the size or amount of (something) | 限制 |
| 33 | taxing | adj. burdensome and wearing | 繁重的, 劳累的 |
| 34 | forbidding | adj. tending or threatening to impede progress | 阻挠的 |
| | | adj. such as to make approach or passage difficult or impossible | 令人生畏的 |
| 35 | placid | adj. not easily upset or excited | 平静的 |
| 36 | daunting | adj. very difficult to do or deal with | 难以处理的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -4

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|--------|---|
| 1 | 强壮的 | robust, strong, energetic, vigorous |
| 2 | 令人困惑的 | perplexing, confounding, befuddling, bewildering, puzzling, baffling, confusing |
| 3 | 阻碍, 抑制 | hinder, inhibit, encumber, impede |
| 4 | 禁止 | proscribe, forbid, ban, enjoin, prohibit |
| 5 | 限制 | confine, circumscribe, limit, restrict |
| 6 | 繁重的 | onerous, taxing, exacting, arduous, burdensome, challenging, laborious |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-4

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 | in terms of | 就.....而言 |
| 2 | account for | 说明.....的原因 |
| 3 | all the more | 更加 |
| 4 | have a love affair with | 喜欢 |
| 5 | in consequence | 因此, 结果 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|----------|
| 6 | identify with | 与.....一致 |
|---|---------------|----------|

4. Authentic Questions

1. That Seiberg and Witten lack celebrity can be explained by the _____ nature of their pursuit: the mathematical exploration of four-dimensional space.

- A. pedestrian
- B. esoteric
- C. compelling
- D. global
- E. unequivocal

2. In modern times, friendship has become a _____ relationship: a form of connection in terms of which all are understood and against which all are measured.

- A. conciliatory
- B. mercenary
- C. paradigmatic
- D. contentious
- E. supplementary

3. The era's examples of _____ that are cited by the author can be balanced in part by certain examples of dissent during the same period.

- A. diversity
- B. authoritarianism
- C. forbearance
- D. volatility
- E. lucidity

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. bewildering | D. unusual |
| B. admirable | E. regrettable |
| C. unappreciated | F. persistent |

5. For many years, Americans have had a love affair with ferryboats. Ferries are said to relieve our frayed nerves after we've stewed in bumper-to-bumper traffic, and conventional wisdom also says ferries (i)_____ congestion and air pollution by getting us out of our cars. Unfortunately, this (ii)_____ notion recently has (iii)_____ several West Coast mayors, who have in consequence eagerly pursued the implementation of ferry service in their cities.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. contribute to | D. provocative | G. captivated |
| B. reduce | E. misguided | H. confused |
| C. cover up | F. cynical | I. outraged |

6. For Plato the art of music was so (i)_____ moral and political reality that any alteration to music system would necessarily require a corresponding political shift. But two and a half millennia later, when classical music is generally seen merely as a lifestyle accessory, Plato's conception seems (ii)_____. To be sure, there are still people who consider classical music to be of (iii)_____ cultural importance, but few of them are able to articulate this convincingly.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A. rarely identified with | D. apt | G. marginal |
| B. tenuously connected to | E. absurd | H. profound |
| C. firmly anchored in | F. disingenuous | I. uncertain |

7. Although scientific progress leads to constant revision of ideas, one observation that has remained _____ over the years is that there are a lot of insects in the world: some 950,000 species have been identified.

- A. robust
- B. significant
- C. strong
- D. perplexing
- E. confounding
- F. obscure

8. Even overt deficiencies in the author's work have not _____ its respectful reception by most modern critics.

- A. tainted
- B. hindered
- C. superseded
- D. inhibited
- E. proscribed
- F. forbidden

9. *Shifting Fortunes* take a conventional approach to American union history by simply explaining the reasons behind union growth and decline in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: it is a chronologically and thematically _____ study and nothing more.

- A. complicated
- B. confined
- C. multifarious
- D. onerous
- E. circumscribed
- F. taxing

10. Titan, Saturn's largest moon, looks surprisingly _____, even though it is a cold, dimly lit world made from unknown materials.

- A. habitable
- B. familiar
- C. forbidding
- D. placid
- E. daunting
- F. recognizable

Section 5

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-5

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | discrete | adj. separate and different from each other | 离散的 |
| 2 | confused | adj. being disordered or mixed up | 混乱的, 混合的 |
| 3 | perfunctory | adj. acting with indifference, showing little interest or care | 不走心的 |
| 4 | overt | adj. open to view | 明显的 |
| 5 | exacting | adj. making severe demands | 要求高的 |
| | | adj. requiring great care, effort | 费力的 |
| 6 | ballyhoo | v. talk or writing that is designed to get people excited or interested in something | 大肆宣传 |
| 7 | quip | n. a clever, witty remark | 机智幽默的评论 |
| 8 | pensive | adj. lost in serious or sad thought | (悲伤的) 思考的 |
| 9 | droll | adj. having an odd and amusing quality | 古怪的, 搞笑的 |
| 10 | stoicism | n. indifference to pleasure or pain : impassiveness | 淡泊 |
| 11 | hectic | adj. very busy and filled with activity | 非常忙碌的 |
| 12 | demanding | adj. requiring much effort or attention | 费力的, 苛求的 |
| 13 | dilatory | adj. tending or intended to cause delay | 拖拉的, 拖延的 |
| 14 | averse | adj. having an active feeling of repugnance or distaste | 反感的 |
| 15 | empiricism | n. the practice of relying on observation and experiment especially in the natural sciences | 基于观察和实验 |
| 16 | utilitarian | adj. made to be useful rather than to be decorative or comfortable | 实用的 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|-----------|
| | | adj. of or relating to utilitarianism | 功利的，实用主义的 |
| 17 | parochial | adj. narrowly restricted in scope or outlook; provincial: | 狭隘的 |
| 18 | irk | v. to annoy | 使...厌烦 |
| 19 | flippancy | n. unbecoming levity or pertness especially in respect to grave or sacred matters | 轻率无礼 |
| 20 | subtle | adj. difficult to understand or perceive | 难以理解的 |
| | | adj. highly skillful : expert | 灵巧的，精湛的 |
| 21 | discursive | adj. moving from topic to topic without order; rambling | 杂乱无章的 |
| | | adj. marked by analytical reasoning | 经分析推论而得出的 |
| 22 | obsequious | adj. too eager to help or obey someone important | 谄媚的 |
| 23 | discreet | adj. not likely to be seen or noticed by many people | 谨慎的，小心的 |
| 24 | sabotage | v. to cause the failure of (something) deliberately | 破坏 |
| 25 | acquiesce | v. to accept, agree, or allow something to happen by staying silent or by not arguing | 默许，勉强同意 |
| 26 | intractable | adj. not easily managed, controlled, or solved | 难驾驭的，难处理的 |
| 27 | veneration | n. respect or awe inspired by the dignity, wisdom, dedication, or talent of a person | 尊敬 |
| 28 | detestation | n. extreme hatred or dislike | 憎恶，痛恨 |
| 29 | grant | v.to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support your opinion | 承认 |
| | | v. to bestow or transfer formally | 授予 |
| | | v. to agree to do, give, or allow (something asked for or hoped for) | 允许 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|--------|
| 30 | refute | v. to prove that (something) is not true | 反驳, 推翻 |
| 31 | defy | v. to refuse to obey | 不遵守 |
| | | v. to resist or fight | 违抗 |
| 32 | rosy | adj. having or producing hope for success or happiness in the future | 乐观的 |
| 33 | encomium | n. glowing and warmly enthusiastic praise | 赞美 |
| 34 | tribute | n. something done, said, or given to show respect, gratitude, or affection | 赞美, 致敬 |
| 35 | nullify | v. to cause (something) to lose its value or to have no effect | 使...无效 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -5

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|--|
| 1 | 声称 | assert, maintain, aver, avow, purport, allege, contend |
| 2 | 承认 | concede, grant, acknowledge, admit |
| 3 | 证明为假 | refute, debunk, belie, discredit |
| 4 | 称赞之词 | encomium, tribute, compliment, applause, laud, eulogy, salutation, panegyric |
| 5 | 隐藏 | belie, mask, conceal, cloak, disguise, veil, obscure |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表 -5

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|---------------|---------|
| 1 | start out | 开始 |
| 2 | take A for B | 把A误认为是B |
| 3 | exercise over | 施加 |
| 4 | for all | 尽管 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. 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
- E. exacting

2. While the writer was best known for her much-ballyhooed _____, her impact reached far beyond memorable quips.

- A. pensiveness
- B. drollness
- C. stoicism
- D. fastidiousness
- E. congeniality

3. While people complain about their hectic lives and demanding schedules, one might be justified in suspecting that they are being somewhat (i)_____: compulsive busyness seems to be, for many, a source of (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. disingenuous | D. pride |
| B. guarded | E. despair |
| C. dilatory | F. irritation |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. The author argued that the field of sociology has been overly (i)_____, partly because, for many scholars, the edges of the 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)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| A. narrow in scope | D. utilitarianism |
| B. susceptible to fads | E. parochialism |
| C. averse to empiricism | F. historicism |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. flippancy | D. subtlety |
| B. aimlessness | E. discursions |
| C. tendentiousness | F. exhaustiveness |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| A. misconstrued | D. cynicism | G. veneration |
| B. condemned | E. acquiescence | H. justification |
| C. respected | F. intractability | I. detestation |

7. Although its director _____ 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.

- A. asserts
- B. concedes
- C. guarantees
- D. disputes
- E. grants
- F. maintains

8. When studying the ancient Greek astronomers, Copernicus realized that despite the intrinsic beauty of many of their arguments, the ancients often made claims that _____ logic.

- A. refuted
- B. questioned
- C. influenced
- D. swayed
- E. defied
- F. disregarded

9. For all the _____ the new CEO has received from the press recently, her staff have a decidedly less rosy view of her.

- A. encomiums
- B. tributes
- C. evaluations
- D. critiques
- E. attention
- F. publicity

10. Coagulation factors are useful proteins whose simple names—many are known only by Roman numerals—_____ their importance and the specificity of their roles in the thinning and clotting of blood.

- A. nullify
- B. obviate
- C. mitigate
- D. belie
- E. mask
- F. accentuate

Section 6

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-6

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | deceptive | adj. intended to make someone believe something that is not true | 欺骗性的 |
| 2 | plastic | adj. capable of adapting to varying conditions: pliable | 可以适应的 |
| 3 | potency | n. the power to influence someone | 能力, 权力 |
| 4 | encumber | v. to cause problems or difficulties for | 阻碍 |
| 5 | replete | adj. having much or plenty of something | 充满的 |
| 6 | discretionary | adj. available to be used when and how you decide | 自由决定的 |
| 7 | bureaucracy | n. a system of government or business that has many complicated rules and ways of doing things | 官僚机构 |
| 8 | skirt | v. to evade, as by circumlocution | 回避, 避开 (话题) |
| 9 | scrutinize | v. to examine (something) carefully especially in a critical way | 详细检查 |
| 10 | counter | v. to do something in defense or in response to something | 反驳 |
| 11 | revelation | n. an act of revealing to view or making known | 揭露 |
| 12 | stigma | n. a set of negative and often unfair beliefs that a society or group of people have about something | 污点 |
| 13 | allure | v. to entice by charm or attraction | 引诱 |
| 14 | blemish | v. to hurt or damage the good condition of (something) | 玷污, 破坏 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|----------|
| | | n. a mark that makes something imperfect or less beautiful | 污点 |
| 15 | inveterate | adj. always or often happening or existing | 一贯的 |
| | | adj. always or often doing something specified | 习惯做....的 |
| 16 | intercept | v. to stop, seize, or interrupt in progress or course or before arrival | 拦截 |
| 17 | oblige | v. to force or require (someone or something) to do something because of a law or rule or because it is necessary | 迫使, 强制 |
| 18 | suffocate | v. to impede or stop the development of | 阻碍, 使窒息 |
| 19 | monitor | v. to watch, keep track of, or check usually for a special purpose | 监控 |
| 20 | commend | v. to praise (someone or something) in a serious and often public way | 称赞 |
| | | v. to mention (someone or something) as deserving attention or approval | 推荐 |
| 21 | weird | adj. unusual or strange | 奇怪的, 怪异的 |
| 22 | shackle | v. to deprive of freedom especially of action by means of restrictions or handicaps | 阻碍 |
| 23 | admonish | v. to criticize or warn gently but seriously | 警告 |
| | | v. to give friendly advice or encouragement | 劝告 |
| 24 | hazardous | adj. involving risk or danger | 危险的 |
| 25 | momentous | adj. very important | 重要的 |
| 26 | precarious | adj. characterized by a lack of security or stability that threatens with danger | 处境危险的 |
| 27 | stagnate | v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc. | 停滞 |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|--|-------------|
| 28 | rigid | adj. not easily changed | 僵硬的 |
| 29 | repudiate | v. to refuse to accept or support | 否认, 拒绝 |
| 30 | recant | v. to withdraw or repudiate (a statement or belief) formally and publicly | (公开正式的) 否认 |
| 31 | neutral | adj. not supporting either side of an argument, fight, war, etc. | 中立的 |
| 32 | betray | v. to make known unintentionally | (无意中) 显露 |
| | | v. to give aid or information to an enemy of; commit treason against | 背叛 |
| 33 | expel | v. to officials force (someone) to leave a place or organization | 驱逐 |
| 34 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 公开支持 |
| 35 | oust | v. to cause or force to leave a position | 驱逐 |
| 36 | sanction | v. to give official authorization or approval to | 支持 |
| | | n. official permission or approval | 支持 (做不可数名词) |
| | | n. the penalty for noncompliance with a law or legal order | 制裁 (做可数名词) |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -6

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|-----------|---|
| 1 | 使有活力 | cheer, enliven, invigorate, vitalize, vivify, energize |
| 2 | 束缚 | shackle, stifle, fetter, manacle, bridle |
| 3 | 琐碎的, 不重要的 | trivial, inconsequential, trifling, inconsiderable, insignificant, minor, petty, paltry |
| 4 | 危险的 | precarious, perilous, dangerous, hazardous, risky |
| 5 | 撤回, 放弃 | repudiate, recant, foreswear, renounce, abnegate |
| 6 | 放逐, 驱逐 | expel, oust, banish, ostracize, chase, extrude |

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| 7 | 认可，批准 | endorse, sanction, approbate, ratify, accredit, authorize |
|---|-------|---|

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表 -6

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|----------------------|-------|
| 1 | nuclear power plants | 核电站 |
| 2 | of major importance | 很重要 |
| 3 | dispose of | 处理 |
| 4 | regard A as B | 认为A是B |
| 5 | persist in | 坚持 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Though the volume of radioactive waste produced by nuclear power plants is _____, the problem of how to dispose of that waste is not: rather, it is of major importance.

- A. unmanageable
- B. troubling
- C. significant
- D. small
- E. deceptive

2. We often regard natural phenomena like rainfall as mysterious and unpredictable; although for short time spans and particular places they appear so, in fact on a truly global scale, nature has been a model of _____.

- A. reliability
- B. diversity
- C. complexity
- D. plasticity
- E. discontinuity

3. 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)_____ governmental interference, and thus its actions remain largely (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. unencumbered by | D. compulsory |
| B. replete with | E. discretionary |
| C. hindered by | F. bureaucratic |

4. The material covered in this article has been (i)_____ in previous publications, and since currently neglected areas remained unexplored, the article contains no (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. skirted | D. revelations |
| B. scrutinized | E. distortions |
| C. countered | F. conclusions |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| A. misunderstand | D. stigma | G. valid |
| B. comprehend | E. blemish | H. frank |
| C. complicate | F. allure | I. inveterate |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|--|--------------|
| A. attracted to | D. suffocating lack of creative freedom | G. ignored |
| B. confused by | E. concern for contemporary society | H. monitored |
| C. struck by | F. underlying sense of historical change | I. commended |

7. The uniquely human ability to rethink and revise our social arrangements is a weird blessing, allowing us to create systems that are as likely to _____ us as to liberate us.

- A. cheer
- B. shackle
- C. admonish
- D. educate
- E. stifle
- F. enliven

8. Although field studies have linked inbreeding to declines among song sparrow populations, some researchers argue that, in nature, inbreeding proves _____ as a factor when compared with crushing blows from weather changes.

- A. hazardous
- B. momentous
- C. trivial
- D. significant
- E. precarious
- F. inconsequential

9. Although the insistence on balancing spending against tax revenues has contributed to the economy's stagnation, unfortunately, the government does not seem likely to _____ this rigid policy.

- A. initiate
- B. persist in
- C. publicize
- D. repudiate
- E. continue
- F. recant

10. Since it was committed to the idea of science as an international, politically neutral enterprise, the Royal Society of London refused to _____ members from enemy nations during world wars of the twentieth century.

- A. betray
- B. expel
- C. endorse
- D. oust
- E. sanction
- F. condemn

Section 7

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-7

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|--|------------|
| 1 | proprietary | adj. kept private by an owner | 私有的 |
| 2 | impenetrable | adj. impossible to understand | 难懂的 |
| | | adj. incapable of being penetrated or pierced | 无法穿透的 |
| | | adj. impervious to sentiment or argument | 冷漠麻木 |
| 3 | didactic | adj. inclined to teach or moralize excessively | 过分说教的 |
| 4 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 矛盾 |
| 5 | cosmopolitan | adj. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing | 世界性的, 国际性的 |
| 6 | capricious | adj. changing often and quickly | 变化多端的 |
| 7 | mercenary | adj. serving merely for pay or sordid advantage | 唯利是图的 |
| 8 | intransigent | adj. completely unwilling to change | 不妥协的, 不让步的 |
| 9 | scathing | adj. very harsh or severe | 尖酸刻薄的 |
| 10 | satirize | v. to show that (someone or something) is foolish, weak, bad, etc., by using satire | 讽刺, 挖苦 |
| 11 | abhor | v. to dislike very much | 厌恶 |
| 12 | relish | v. to enjoy or take pleasure in (something) | 享受 |
| 13 | enchancing | adj. charming | 迷人的 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|--------------|
| 14 | flout | v. to treat with contemptuous disregard | 蔑视, 鄙视 |
| 15 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆, 推翻 |
| | | v. to make (something) weaker or less effective | 破坏 |
| 16 | palpable | adj. capable of being touched or felt | 可感知的 |
| | | adj. easily perceptible | 明显的 |
| 17 | temperate | adj. marked by moderation | 温和的, 适度的 |
| 18 | delegate | v. to entrust to another | 把.....委托给 |
| 19 | ascribe | v. to think of as coming from a specified cause, source, or author | 归因于 |
| 20 | sophisticated | adj. having or showing a lot of experience and knowledge about the world and about culture, art, literature, etc. | 富有经验的, 见多识广的 |
| | | adj. highly developed and complex | 高度复杂的, 精密的 |
| 21 | consensus | n. a general agreement about something | 意见一致 |
| 22 | compunction | n. a feeling of guilt or regret | 后悔感, 犯罪感 |
| 23 | dichotomy | n. something with seemingly contradictory qualities | 矛盾, 对立 |
| 24 | untenable | adj. not capable of being defended against attack or criticism : not tenable | 站不住脚的 |
| 25 | bypass | v. to go around or avoid (a place or area) | 绕过 |
| 26 | magnify | v. to make greater | 放大 |
| | | v. to exaggerate | 夸大 |
| 27 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 绕过, 回避 |
| 28 | evanescent | adj. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|----------|
| 29 | demise | n. / v.to die | 死亡, 灭亡 |
| 30 | transient | adj. not lasting long | 短暂的 |
| 31 | decay | v. to decline in health, strength, or vigor | 衰退 |
| 32 | deteriorate | v. to make (something) worse | 恶化 |
| 33 | conspicuous | adj. very easy to see or notice | 显眼的, 明显的 |
| 34 | intriguing | adj. extremely interesting | 非常有趣的 |
| 35 | trifling | adj. having little value or importance | 不重要的 |
| 36 | deleterious | adj. damaging or harmful | 有害的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -7

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|--------|--|
| 1 | 矛盾 | contradiction, dichotomy, paradox, conflict |
| 2 | 站不住脚的 | untenable, unsustainable, assailable |
| 3 | 避免 | bypass, circumvent, skirt, detour, sidestep |
| 4 | 加强, 激化 | exacerbate, magnify, accentuate, aggravate, amplify |
| 5 | 多变的 | capricious, arbitrary, fickle, mercurial, volatile |
| 6 | 短暂的 | transient, evanescent, ephemeral, fleeting, momentary, meteoric |
| 7 | 恶化 | decay, deteriorate, atrophy, worsen, regress |
| 8 | 明显的 | conspicuous, marked, salient, noticeable, outstanding, prominent, remarkable |
| 9 | 微不足道的 | trifling, minimal, trivial, inconsequential, insignificant, slight |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-7

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|--------------------|----------|
| 1 | associated with | 与.....有关 |
| 2 | subordinate A to B | 使A服从于B |
| 3 | delegate A to B | 把A委托给B |
| 4 | ascribe A to B | 把A归因于B |
| 5 | like A to B | 把A比作B |
| 6 | myriad of | 大量的 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Among the Mealcambut people of Papua New Guinea, legends are associated with specific caves in the Speik region, and the legends are _____: only cave owner can share its secrets.

- A. proprietary
- B. impenetrable
- C. immutable
- D. didactic
- E. self-perpetuating

2. It is a paradox of the Victorians that they are both _____ and throughout the empire, cosmopolitan.

- A. capricious
- B. insular
- C. mercenary
- D. idealistic
- E. intransigent

3. Despite the scathing precision with which she satirizes the lies of the social aspirants and moneyed folk, the writer appears to (i)_____ being part of the world she presents as so (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------|-----------------|
| A. abhor | D. unattainable |
| B. relish | E. insufferable |
| C. evoke | F. enchanting |

4. The contemporary trend whereby fashion designers flout mainstream tradition is unique only in its (i)_____; earlier fashion designers experienced the same (ii)_____ impulse, albeit in a less extreme form.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. subversiveness | D. indiscriminate |
| B. intensity | E. iconoclastic |
| C. palpability | F. temperate |

5. Memory-exempt technology such as online birthday reminders does more than enhance our recall abilities; it induces us to (i)_____ ever more behaviors to automated process. Witness the (ii)_____ a program that allows us to create computer greeting cards for the entire year in one setting.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|-------------|----------------------|
| A. delegate | D. controversy over |
| B. ascribe | E. popularity of |
| C. liken | F. sophistication of |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

6. Biologists have little (i)_____ drawing the link between the success of humanity and human (ii)_____. Indeed, many biologists claim that this attribute, the ability to (iii)_____, 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.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. consensus regarding | D. resilience | G. reflect |
| B. compunction about | E. sociability | H. communicate |
| C. justification for | F. uniqueness | I. cooperate |

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

- A. dichotomous
- B. untenable
- C. unsustainable
- D. contradictory
- E. subversive
- F. efficacious

8. Flawed as it may be for it is constructed by subjective scientists, science itself has methods that help us _____ our bias and talk about objective reality with some validity.

- A. bypass
- B. reduce
- C. exacerbate
- D. magnify
- E. acknowledge
- F. circumvent

9. In Japanese aesthetics, especially but not only in Noh, beauty contains the idea of _____. beauty must have an air of evanescence, the intimation of its own demise.

- A. transience
- B. symmetry
- C. decay
- D. simplicity
- E. balance
- F. deterioration

10. Although one can adduce myriad of examples of ecosystem disruption by nonindigenous species, nevertheless most introduced species that survived in fact appear to have quite _____ effects on the ecosystem they have invaded.

- A. marked
- B. conspicuous
- C. minimal
- D. intriguing
- E. trifling
- F. deleterious

Section 8

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-8

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|--|--------|
| 1 | elephantine | adj. very large like an elephant | 巨大的 |
| | | adj. not graceful : awkward or clumsy | 笨拙的 |
| 2 | ubiquity | n. presence everywhere or in many places especially simultaneously | 无所不在 |
| 3 | promise | n. an indication of future success or improvement | 前途 |
| | | v. to afford a basis for expecting | 预示 |
| 4 | gainsay | v. to deny or disagree with (something) : to show or say that (something) is not true | 否定, 反驳 |
| 5 | sterling | adj. conforming to the highest standard | 高质量的 |
| 6 | ad hoc | adv. for the particular end or case at hand without consideration of wider application | 特别地 |
| | | adj. formed or used for specific or immediate problems or needs | 特别的 |
| | | adj. fashioned from whatever is immediately available : improvised | 临时的 |
| 7 | anonymous | adj. not distinct or noticeable | 不出名的 |
| | | adj. made or done by someone unknown | 匿名的 |
| 8 | evenhanded | adj. not favoring one side or group over another | 公平的 |
| 9 | confessional | adj. telling private information about a person's life | 自白的 |
| 10 | amplify | v. to speak or write about (something) in a more complete way | 详细阐述 |
| | | v. to make larger or greater | 夸大 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-------------|
| 11 | particularize | v. to give specific details or examples of | 详细阐述 |
| 12 | encase | adj. to completely cover (something) | 包住, 围绕 |
| 13 | fleeting | adj. passing swiftly | 短暂的 |
| 14 | incompatible | adj. not able to exist together without trouble or conflict; not able to be used together | 无法共存的, 不兼容的 |
| 15 | cluster | v. to come together to form a group | 聚集 |
| 16 | stratify | v. to divide or arrange into classes, castes, or social strata | 分层级 |
| 17 | innocuous | adj. producing no injury | 无害的 |
| | | adj. not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility | 平淡的 |
| 18 | overture | n. the first part of an event : the beginning of something | 序曲 |
| 19 | bleak | adj. gloomy and somber; dreary | 暗淡的, 阴郁的 |
| | | adj. not hopeful or encouraging : depressing | 没有希望的 |
| 20 | belie | v. to give a false idea of (something) | 掩饰 |
| | | v. to show (something) to be false or wrong | 证明.....虚假错误 |
| 21 | undercut | v. to make (something) weaker or less effective | 削弱 |
| 22 | prefigure | v. to show or suggest (something that will happen or exist at a future time) | 预示 |
| 23 | entail | v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result | 包括, 包含 |
| | | v. to impose, involve, or imply as a necessary accompaniment or result | 使必要, 需要 |
| 24 | coincident | adj. happening at the same time | 一致的, 同时发生的 |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|--|----------|
| 25 | hack | v. to cut or sever with repeated irregular or unskillful blows | 砍 |
| | | v. to gain access to a computer illegally | 侵入 |
| 26 | generic | adj. having no particularly distinctive quality or application | 普通的, 通用的 |
| 27 | inclusive | adj. broad in orientation or scope | 广泛的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -8

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 分等级的 | hierarchical, stratified, graded, ranked |
| 2 | 预示 | anticipate, prefigure, adumbrate, forerun, harbinger, herald |
| 3 | 对立的 | antithetical, oppositional, contradictory, contrary, diametric, opposite, polar |
| 4 | 肯定的 | affirmative, positive |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-8

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 | lack of | 缺乏 |
| 2 | out of | 出于, 由于; 缺乏 |
| 3 | at first glance | 乍一眼 |
| 4 | stand out of the pack | 脱颖而出 |
| 5 | fail to | 未能, 不能 |
| 6 | give birth | 生孩子 |
| 7 | derive from | 来自 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Apparently, advanced tortoises evolved multiple times: the high-domed shells and columnar, elephantine feet of current forms are specializations for terrestrial life that evolved _____ on each continent.

- A. independently
- B. interchangeably
- C. paradoxically
- D. simultaneously
- E. symmetrically

2. Instead of demonstrating the _____ of archaeological applications of electronic remote sensing, the pioneering study became, to some skeptics, an illustration of the imprudence of interpreting sites based on virtual archeology.

- A. ubiquity
- B. redundancy
- C. limitation
- D. complexity
- E. promise

3. Given the (i)_____ committees and the (ii)_____ nature of its investigation, it would be unreasonable to gainsay the committee's conclusions at first glance.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| A. sterling reputation of | D. superficial |
| B. lack of funding for | E. spontaneous |
| C. ad hoc existence of | F. exhaustive |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. an anonymous | D. scathing |
| B. an evenhanded | E. confessional |
| C. a spirited | F. superficial |

5. Scientific papers often (i)_____ 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 science report and would be poorly served by (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. amplify | D. transparency | G. a comprehensive historical account |
| B. misrepresent | E. efficiency | H. a purely quantitative analysis |
| C. particularize | F. exhaustiveness | I. an overly superficial discussion |

6. Analysis of 47.5-million-year-old fossils from Pakistan has yielded fresh insights into the early ancestors of modern whales. For example, Maiacetus inuus was a land animal (i)_____ life in the sea. One Maiacetus inuus fossil encased a fetus positioned for a head-first delivery, which is typical of a land mammal and suggests the species gave birth onshore. But it probably spent much of its time (ii)_____: its big teeth were suited for catching fish, while its flipper-like feet must have been (iii)_____ walking.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. resistant to | D. in the water | G. incompatible with |
| B. removed from | E. fleeing from predators | H. clumsy for |
| C. adapted to | F. protecting its young | I. strengthened by |

7. The Chavez Pass archaeological site was initially interpreted as indicative of _____ society, since it was thought to have been at the center of a cluster of smaller, contemporary settlements that it presumably controlled.

- A. an expansionist
- B. a hierarchical
- C. an urban
- D. a heterogeneous
- E. a diverse
- F. a stratified

8. Even if the story now seems a surprisingly innocuous overture to the author's later, more fully developed narrations, it _____ some of the key traits of those bleaker tales.

- A. avoids
- B. belies
- C. undercuts
- D. anticipates
- E. possesses
- F. prefigures

9. In the absence of a surface gradient, the new laws of refraction and reflection are _____ the conventional law, so they represent more of an extension than a complete revolution.

- A. inferable from
- B. entailed by
- C. antithetical to
- D. coincident with
- E. antecedent to
- F. oppositional to

10. While recognizing that recent reports of cyberwarfare, phone-hacking scandals, and identity thefts have tended to accent the destructive connotation of the word, Sue Halpern maintains that “hacking” is such _____ term that its meaning nearly always derives from its context.

- A. a generic
- B. an inclusive
- C. a positive
- D. a subjective
- E. an affirmative
- F. a technical

Section 9

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-9

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | cultivate | v. to foster the growth of | 培养 |
| 2 | irascible | adj. becoming angry very easily | 易怒的, 坏脾气的 |
| 3 | abstemious | adj. not eating and drinking too much; also : reflecting such restraint | 节俭的, 节省的 |
| 4 | contentious | adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |
| | | adj. likely or willing to argue | 爱争论的 |
| 5 | surreptitious | adj. done in a secret way | 鬼鬼祟祟的 |
| 6 | insouciance | n. a feeling of not worrying about anything | 无忧无虑, 不操心 |
| 7 | empirical | adj. originating in or based on observation or experience | 根据观察或经验的 |
| 8 | perfunctory | adj. acting with indifference, showing little interest or care | 敷衍的, 草率的 |
| 9 | egregious | adj. conspicuously bad or offensive | 极坏的 |
| 10 | lopsided | adj. uneven or unequal | 不平衡的 |
| 11 | feeble | adj. very weak | 衰弱的, 虚弱的 |
| 12 | robust | adj. strong and healthy | 强壮的 |
| 13 | turbulent | adj. moving in an irregular or violent way | 混乱的 |
| 14 | chronology | n. a record of the order in which a series of events happened | 年表 |
| 15 | synopsis | n. a short description of the most important information about something | 概要 |
| 16 | awry | adj. not working correctly or happening in the expected way | 错误的 |
| 17 | astute | adj. having or showing an ability to notice and understand things clearly | 精明的, 机敏的 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|------------|
| 18 | defensive | adj. in a situation which you are forced to defend or protect someone or something | 被动防守的, 防御的 |
| 19 | customary | adj. usual or typical of a particular person | 习惯性的 |
| 20 | malady | n. a disease or illness | 疾病 |
| 21 | indiscretion | n. lack of good judgment or care in behavior and especially in speech : lack of discretion | 轻率, 不谨慎 |
| 22 | prognosis | n. a doctor's opinion about how someone will recover from an illness or injury | 诊断 |
| | | n. a judgment about what is going to happen in the future | 预言 |
| 23 | variable | adj. able or likely to change or be changed : not always the same | 可变的, 多变的 |
| 24 | antagonistic | adj. showing dislike or opposition | 敌对的 |
| 25 | adversarial | adj. involving two people or two sides who oppose each other | 敌对的 |
| 26 | dichotomy | n. something with seemingly contradictory qualities | 矛盾 |
| 27 | untenable | adj. not capable of being defended against attack or criticism : not tenable | 站不住脚的 |
| 28 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆, 推翻 |
| | | v. to make (something) weaker or less effective | 破坏 |
| 29 | enrich | v. to make rich or richer especially by the addition or increase of some desirable quality, attribute, or ingredient | 使丰富 |
| 30 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 扩大 |
| 31 | extend | v. to become longer or to be able to become longer | 扩大, 延长 |
| 32 | warble | v. to sing a melody of low pleasing sounds | 低吟浅唱 |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|---|---------|
| 33 | improvise | v. to speak or perform without preparation | 即兴表演 |
| 34 | shriek | v. to make a loud, high-pitched cry | 叫喊, 尖叫 |
| 35 | croon | v. to sing (a song) in a low soft voice | 低声唱歌 |
| 36 | caterwaul | v. to make a very loud and unpleasant sound | 发出难听的声音 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -9

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|----------|---|
| 1 | 稳定的, 不变的 | constant, immutable, invariable, stable, steady, permanent |
| 2 | 可变的 | changeable, variable, adaptable, adjustable, malleable, pliable |
| 3 | 敌对的 | antagonistic, adversarial, hostile, inimical, opposing |
| 4 | 矛盾 | contradiction, dichotomy, paradox, conflict |
| 5 | 站不住脚的 | untenable, unsustainable, assailable |
| 6 | 增大 | augment, extend, expand, aggrandize, amplify, boost, enlarge, multiply, raise |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-9

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | focus on | 以.....为重点, 集中注意力于 |
| 2 | portray A as B | 把A描绘成B |
| 3 | diametrically opposed to | 与.....截然相反 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. A new television documentary focuses on one of the prime minister's defining contradiction, portraying her as a woman who cultivated an image of _____, but who liked to live grandly.

- A. irascibility
- B. abstemiousness
- C. contentiousness
- D. surreptitiousness
- E. insouciance

2. In Protoscience times (in the ancient Greece), claims about the physical world were often accepted as true if they are reasonable; experimental verification, if thought necessary at all, was _____.

- A. utilitarian
- B. empirical
- C. perfunctory
- D. inductive
- E. egregious

3. The economic recovery was somewhat lopsided: (i)_____ in some of the industries economics while (ii)_____ in others of them.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. unexpected | D. robust |
| B. feeble | E. turbulent |
| C. swift | F. predictable |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. chronologies | D. awry in |
| B. apologies | E. astute about |
| C. synopses | F. courageous about |

5. Due to the extraordinary circumstances, British business owners found themselves in a (i)_____ position during the second world war, forced to accept interference from the government and to acquiesce to (ii)_____ role for labor unions in negotiating the terms and conditions of the employment.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. defensive | D. a traditional |
| B. dominant | E. an enhanced |
| C. customary | F. a diminished |

6. For almost two centuries, the German island of Sylt has offered various therapies for every conceivable (i)_____, from broken bones to liver complaints. The local mud, saltwater, thermal pools, and spas has been deemed (ii)_____ by the German medical system, which (iii)_____ some of these treatments. Consequently, these treatments are widely used.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. malady | D. healthful | G. doubts |
| B. indiscretion | E. suspect | H. denies |
| C. prognosis | F. innocuous | I. funds |

7. Miller reminded his client that labor relations are inherently _____: the interests of business owners' are diametrically opposed to those of the employees.

- A. constant
- B. immutable
- C. changeable
- D. variable
- E. antagonistic
- F. adversarial

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

- A. dichotomous
- B. untenable
- C. unsustainable
- D. contradictory
- E. subversive
- F. efficacious

9. Even the cleverest use of time management techniques is powerless to _____ sum of minutes in a person's life, so people squeeze as much as they could into each one of them.

- A. justify
- B. quantify
- C. augment
- D. enrich
- E. measure
- F. extend

10. One of the vocalists who auditioned for a leading part in the local production of Sweeney Todd seemed to prefer _____ to any attempt at producing a melody; a more unpleasant voice was hard to imagine.

- A. warbling
- B. imitating
- C. improvising
- D. shrieking
- E. crooning
- F. caterwauling

Section 10

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-10

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | epic | adj. very great or large and usually difficult or impressive | 史诗般的, 伟大的 |
| 2 | mundane | adj. dull and ordinary | 平凡的, 无聊的 |
| 3 | marvel | n. someone or something that is extremely good, skillful, etc. | 奇迹 |
| 4 | exemplar | n. a typical example | 典型 |
| 5 | glorify | v. to represent as glorious | 赞美 |
| 6 | dilute | v. to lessen the strength of (something) | 削弱, 减轻 |
| | | v. to make thinner or less strong by adding water or another liquid | 稀释 |
| 7 | antithesis | n. the exact opposite of something or someone | 相反, 对立 |
| 8 | lavish | adj. having a very rich and expensive quality | 奢华的 |
| | | adj. giving or using a large amount of something | 浪费的 |
| | | v. to expend or bestow with profusion | 挥霍, 浪费 |
| 9 | routine | adj. done or happening as a normal part of a job, situation, or process | 日常的, 例行的 |
| 10 | vacant | adj. not filled, used, or lived in | 空的 |
| 11 | homogeneous | adj. made up of the same kind of people or things | 同质化的 |
| 12 | daunting | adj. very difficult to do or deal with | 难以处理的 |
| 13 | durable | adj. staying strong and in good condition over a long period of time | 耐用的 |
| 14 | demonstrate | v. to prove or make clear by reasoning or evidence | 证明 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|----------------|
| 15 | debunk | v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true | 拆穿, 揭露... 的错误 |
| 16 | authenticate | v. to prove that something is real, true, or genuine | 验证, 证明....是真实的 |
| 17 | predate | v. to exist or happen at an earlier time than (something or someone) | 先于 |
| 18 | vice | n. a moral flaw or weakness | 缺点, 恶习 |
| 19 | compliment | v. to say nice things about (someone or something) : to pay a compliment to (someone or something) | 称赞, 赞美 |
| | | n. an action that expresses admiration or approval | 赞美 |
| 20 | censure | n. official strong criticism | 批评 |
| 21 | evident | adj. clear to the sight or mind | 明显的 |
| 22 | demanding | adj. requiring much time, attention, or effort | 苛求的 |
| 23 | sift | v. to go through (something) very carefully in order to find something useful or valuable | 筛选 |
| 24 | achieve | v. to get or reach (something) by working hard | 获得; 实现 |
| 25 | erode | v. to diminish or destroy by degrees | 腐蚀 |
| 26 | modify | v. to change some parts of (something) while not changing other parts | 修改, 修饰 |
| 27 | competence | n. the ability to do something well | 能力 |
| 28 | chaos | n. complete confusion and disorder | 混乱 |
| 29 | disarray | n. a lack of order | 杂乱, 混乱 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|--------------|
| 30 | unruly | adj. not readily ruled, disciplined, or managed | 难驾驭的, 不守规矩的 |
| 31 | uneven | adj. not uniform : irregular | 不一致的 |
| 32 | overarching | adj. dominating or embracing all else | 首要的, 包罗万象的 |
| 33 | mediocre | adj. of moderate or low quality, value, ability or performance | 普通的, 平庸的 |
| 34 | somnolent | adj. very boring or causing a person to fall asleep | 无聊的, 令人昏昏欲睡的 |
| 35 | slumber | v. to lie dormant or latent | 睡着度过, 不活跃 |
| 36 | lethargic | adj. a lack of energy or a lack of interest in doing things : a lethargic feeling or state | 无精打采的 |
| 37 | laconic | adj. using few words in speech or writing | 简洁的, 用词少的 |
| 38 | befuddle | v. to confuse | 使...困惑 |
| 39 | evenhanded | adj. not favoring one side or group over another | 公平的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -10

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|-------|--|
| 1 | 实现 | achieve, realize, accomplish, fulfill |
| 2 | 混乱 | disarray, chaos, topsy-turviness, commotion, turmoil |
| 3 | 完美的 | faultless, perfect, flawless, impeccable, indefectible, irreproachable, unblemished |
| 4 | 吸引人的 | intriguing, engaging, absorbing, engrossing, interesting, involving, riveting, thought provoking |
| 5 | 不同的 | disparate, heterogeneous, different, dissimilar, diverse, unlike |
| 6 | 公正的 | impartial, evenhanded, equal, disinterested, just, nonpartisan, dispassionate, objective, unbiased, unprejudiced |
| 7 | 没精打采的 | lethargic, somnolent, inert, sluggish, torpid |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-10

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|------------------|-----------|
| 1 | in comparison to | 与.....相比 |
| 2 | dead end | 僵局，死胡同 |
| 3 | at best | 最多，最好的情况下 |
| 4 | at worst | 最坏的情况下 |
| 5 | at least | 至少 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The space travels described in science fiction stories always used to be epic adventures, in comparison to which current journals in space seem quite _____.

- A. mundane
- B. risky
- C. exciting
- D. heroic
- E. dramatic

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 _____ of what science is supposed to be.

- A. exemplar
- B. glorification
- C. reflection
- D. dilution
- E. antithesis

3. Although trains may use energy more (i)_____ than do automobiles, the latter move only when they contain at least one occupant, whereas railway carriages spend a considerable amount of time running up and down tracks (ii)_____, or nearly so.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. lavishly | D. vacant |
| B. efficiently | E. unimpeded |
| C. routinely | F. overloaded |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. motivating | D. unity among |
| B. boring | E. disinterest in |
| C. daunting | F. diversity of |

5. One sometimes hears that Macro Polo introduced pasta to the western world, having encountered it in China. This durable myth, which (i)_____ that nothing should have been known of pasta in Italy until 1295, when Macro Polo returned from the Far East, can easily be (ii)_____ by pointing out that there are Italian references to pasta that (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| A. requires | D. augmented | G. praise its virtues |
| B. demonstrates | E. debunked | H. can be authenticated |
| C. symbolizes | F. traced | I. predated that event |

6. Both very good and very bad books are easy to review. Praise and (i)_____ come easily. But what of books that contain a muddle of virtues and vices? Here the reviewer's task is more (ii)_____ : the author's useful and thought provoking observations need to be (iii)_____ the useless and tedious.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| A. ambivalence | D. evident | G. supplanted by |
| B. compliment | E. demanding | H. sifted from |
| C. censure | F. manageable | I. overshadowed by |

7. Even though women in U.S. would not gain right to vote until 1920, throughout the 19-century many feminist goals were gradually _____, especially the rights of married women to control their own property.

- A. realized
- B. achieved
- C. abandoned
- D. eroded
- E. modified
- F. revised

8. It is hardly _____ the committee calls for: rudimentary competence would be an improvement on the current chaos.

- A. accountability
- B. faultlessness
- C. disarray
- D. loyalty
- E. unruliness
- F. perfection

9. Edited collections of scholarly essays generally tend to be somewhat uneven: they suffer from the _____ subject matter of the various essays, the lack of an overarching and consistent thesis, and the variable quantity of the contributions.

- A. intriguing
- B. disparate
- C. heterogeneous
- D. mediocre
- E. comprehensive
- F. engaging

10. Films that critics have slumbered through rarely generate industry excitement, even though the critics' _____ reception may be less the fault of the movie than of its unfortunate time slot near a fatiguing film festival's conclusion.

- A. somnolent
- B. impartial
- C. lethargic
- D. laconic
- E. befuddled
- F. evenhanded

Section 11

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-11

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | genuine | adj. actual; real | 真实的 |
| 2 | resolution | n. the quality of being very determined to do something | 决心 |
| | | n. an answer or solution to something | 解决方案 |
| 3 | dilemma | n. a situation in which you have to make a difficult choice | 困境 |
| 4 | rigorous | adj. very strict and demanding | 严格的 |
| 5 | specious | adj. falsely appearing to be right | 假的 |
| 6 | blatant | adj. noisy especially in a vulgar or offensive manner | 吵吵闹闹的 |
| | | adj. totally or offensively conspicuous or obtrusive | 明目张胆的 |
| 7 | unworldly | adj. having an unusual quality that does not seem to be of this world | 脱离世俗的 |
| 8 | ethos | n. the distinguishing character, sentiment, moral nature, or guiding beliefs of a person, group, or organization | (团体的) 气质, 氛围, 信仰等 |
| 9 | commonplace | n. something that happens or appears in many places and is not unusual | 平庸 |
| 10 | melancholy | n. a sad mood or feeling | 忧郁 |
| 11 | hamper | adj. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something) | 阻碍 |
| 12 | trigger | v. / n. to cause (something) to start or happen | 触发 |
| 13 | transcend | v. to rise above or go beyond the limits of | 超越 |
| | | v. to outstrip or outdo in some attribute, quality, or power | 胜出, 超出 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------|
| 14 | fad | n. something (such as an interest or fashion) that is very popular for a short time | 时尚 |
| 15 | empirical | adj. originating in or based on observation or experience | 根据观察或经验的 |
| 16 | utilitarian | adj. made to be useful rather than to be decorative or comfortable | 实用的 |
| | | adj. of or relating to utilitarianism | 功利的, 实用主义的 |
| 17 | parochial | adj. limited in range or scope | 狭隘的, 范围有限的 |
| 18 | quell | v. to end or stop (something) usually by using force | 平息, 镇压 |
| 19 | conviction | n. a strong belief or opinion | 坚定的信仰, 信念 |
| 20 | presage | v. to give or be a sign of (something that will happen or develop in the future) | 预测, 预言 |
| 21 | foster | v. to help (something) grow or develop | 促进 |
| 22 | pertain | v. to relate to | 与...相关 |
| | | v. to be appropriate to something | 适用, 适合 |
| 23 | mitigate | v. to make less severe or intense | 减缓 |
| 24 | unprecedented | adj. having no previous example | 空前的 |
| 25 | warrant | v. to make a legal promise that a statement is true | 保证 |
| 26 | novel | adj. new and different from what has been known before | 创新的 |
| 27 | exigent | adj. requiring immediate attention | 紧急的 |
| 28 | plot | n. a series of events that form the story in a novel, movie | 情节 |
| 29 | paradigm | n. a model or pattern for something that may be copied | 典范 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|----------|
| 30 | hodgepodge | n. a mixture of different things | 混杂, 混合物 |
| 31 | patchwork | n. something made of miscellaneous or incongruous parts or elements | 混合物 |
| 32 | grant | v.to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support your opinion | 承认 |
| | | v. to bestow or transfer formally | 授予 |
| | | v. to agree to do, give, or allow (something asked for or hoped for) | 允许 |
| 33 | concession | n. something done or agreed to usually grudgingly in order to reach an agreement or improve a situation | 让步 |
| 34 | abnegate | v. to deny or renounce | 否认 |
| | | v. to relinquish or surrender | 放弃, 屈服 |
| 35 | fractious | adj. irritable or peevish | 易怒的 |
| 36 | affable | adj. easy and pleasant to speak to | 和蔼可亲的 |
| 37 | sagacious | adj. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions | 聪明的, 睿智的 |
| 38 | easygoing | adj. relaxed and informal | 脾气随和的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -11

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 无依据的 | unwarranted, groundless, unfounded, baseless |
| 2 | 典范 | paradigm, model, example, exemplar, paragon |
| 3 | 混合物 | hodgepodge, patchwork, pastiche, montage, motley, swelter |

| | | |
|---|--------|--|
| 4 | 同意, 接受 | acquiescence, accession, acceptance, agreement, approval, assent, sanction |
| 5 | 否认 | abnegate, repudiate, disavow, gainsay, refute, reject |
| 6 | 随和的 | affable, easygoing, genial, good-natured, good-tempered, nice |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-11

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------|----|
| 1 | tempt to | 引诱 |
| 2 | engage in | 从事 |
| 3 | on the contrary | 相反 |
| 4 | other than | 除了 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The governor might conceivably find a genuine resolution to the budgetary dilemma, but she may be tempted to engage in a deception: a _____ exercise in fiscal prudence.

- A. rigorous
- B. sparkling
- C. specious
- D. blatant
- E. convincing

2. Without seeming unworldly, William James appeared wholly removed from the _____ of society, the conventionality of academe.

- A. ethos
- B. idealism
- C. romance
- D. paradoxes
- E. commonplaces

3. The great (i)_____ of most books that examine the American presidency is their ideology bias, but for the most part, this volume on the presidency maintains an impressive degree of (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. contribution | D. certainty |
| B. limitation | E. fluency |
| C. paradox | F. objectivity |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. The reclusive clergyman may have lived and died in melancholy, but this doesn't seem to have (i)_____ his genius in any way. On the contrary, we find ourselves wondering whether his genius wasn't (ii)_____ in some mysterious way by his mood.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. influenced | D. served |
| B. hampered | E. controlled |
| C. triggered | F. identified |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| A. narrow in scope | D. utilitarianism |
| B. susceptible to fads | E. parochialism |
| C. averse to empiricism | F. historicism |

6. Applications of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) have fared best in contexts in which habitat condition is closely linked to species condition and the cause of habitat degradation is easily identified. The achievement of ESA, in those contexts, however, have (i)_____ that other uses of the act can (ii)_____ that record even where such favorable conditions do not (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. quelled the conviction | D. mitigate | G. vary |
| B. presaged the uncertainty | E. duplicate | H. pertain |
| C. fostered the misconception | F. elucidate | I. diminish |

7. Since some contemporary western dietitians believe that the only function of food is to provide nourishment, these dietitians view an emphasis on the aesthetic dimension of the culinary art as _____.

- A. unprecedented
- B. unwarranted
- C. illuminating
- D. groundless
- E. promising
- F. novel

8. Harper Lee's narration in *To kill a Mocking Bird* 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
- B. a hodgepodge
- C. a model
- D. an innovation
- E. a patchwork
- F. an embarrassment

9. A clever form of diplomacy involves subtly inducing the other party to propose your preference so that your _____ their requests appear as the granting of concession.

- A. accession to
- B. inattention to
- C. subversion of
- D. abnegation of
- E. repudiation of
- F. acquiescence to

10. The employee had a reputation for fractiousness, but his coworkers found him to be, on the contrary, quite _____.

- A. insightful
- B. affable
- C. sagacious
- D. capable
- E. easygoing
- F. productive

Section 12

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-12

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | zenith | n. the highest point reached in the heavens by a celestial body | 顶点, 最高点 |
| 2 | brute | adj. of or relating to beasts | 粗鲁的, 无理性的 |
| 3 | jar | v. to clash or conflict | 抵触, 冲突 |
| | | v. to make (someone) feel uneasy | 使...不安 |
| 4 | plausible | adj. superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious | 貌似正确的 |
| 5 | conciliatory | adj. having the intention or effect of making angry people calm | 安抚的, 调和的 |
| 6 | teem | v. to be present in large quantity | 充满 |
| 7 | roil | v. to upset (someone or something) very much : to cause (someone or something) to become very agitated or disturbed | 激怒, 使不安 |
| 8 | ebb | v. to fall from a higher to a lower level or from a better to a worse state | 衰退, 减少 |
| 9 | empower | v. to give power to (someone) | 赋予权利, 使能够 |
| | | v. to promote the self-actualization or influence of | 提升...的影响力 |
| 10 | overextend | v. to extend or expand beyond a safe or reasonable point; especially : to commit (oneself) financially beyond what can be paid | 过分扩展, 承担过多义务 |
| 11 | pseudonym | n. a name that someone (such as a writer) uses instead of his or her real name | 假名 |
| 12 | remuneration | n. an amount of money paid to someone for the work that person has done | 酬金 |
| 13 | replete | adj. having much or plenty of something | 充满的 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|------------|
| 14 | hinder | v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult | 阻碍 |
| 15 | compulsory | adj. having the power of forcing someone to do something | 强制的 |
| 16 | obligate | v. to make (a person or organization) do something because the law requires it or because it is the right thing to do | 使.....负有义务 |
| 17 | emulate | v. to strive to equal or excel | 通过模仿而赶超 |
| 18 | countermand | v. to cancel (an order) especially by giving a new order | 撤销 (命令) |
| 19 | mediate | v. to work with opposing sides in an argument or dispute in order to get an agreement | 调停, 调整 |
| | | v. to act as intermediary agent in bringing, effecting, or communicating | 传达 |
| 20 | insipid | adj. not interesting or exciting | 无聊的 |
| 21 | conjure | v. to create or imagine (something) | 想象出 |
| 22 | strip | v. to remove clothing, covering, or surface matter from | 剥去, 除去 |
| | | v. to deprive of possessions | 剥夺 |
| 23 | voluble | adj. talking a lot in an energetic and rapid way | 健谈的, 话多的 |
| 24 | heartfelt | adj. deeply felt : very sincere | 真诚的 |
| 25 | intelligible | adj. able to be understood | 可以理解的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -12

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------------|--|
| 1 | 必不可少的, 重要的 | indispensable, crucial, critical, necessary, vital |
| 2 | 初始的 | rudimentary, primitive, nascent, incipient |
| 3 | 公正的 | objective, fair, equal, evenhanded, impartial, just, dispassionate, disinterested, nonpartisan |
| 4 | 创新的 | original, novel, creative, ingenious, inventive, experimental |
| 5 | 在脑海中浮现 | conjure, imagine, conceived, envision, fancy, vision, picture |
| 6 | 剥去 | strip, remove, doff |
| 7 | 真诚的 | sincere, heartfelt, genuine, candid, honest |
| 8 | 可以理解的 | intelligible, readable, fathomable, understandable |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-12

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | teem with | 充满 |
| 2 | replete with | 充满 |
| 3 | be obligated to | 对.....负有责任 |
| 4 | regardless of | 不管, 不顾 |
| 5 | gender equality | 性别平等 |
| 6 | conjure up | 想起, 想象 |
| 7 | strip away | 除去, 剥掉 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The idea of a “language instinct” may seem _____ to those who think of language as the zenith of the human intellect and of instincts as brute impulses.

- A. jarring
- B. plausible
- C. gratifying
- D. inevitable
- E. conciliatory

2. In contrast to such sparsely populated terrestrial habitats as desert and tundra, the oceans _____ with a seemingly endless array of creatures.

- A. teem
- B. flow
- C. evolve
- D. roil
- E. ebb

3. As Ellen Donkin explains, in 18th England, writing plays (i)_____ women. Even when the (ii)_____ meant that playwriting did not bring personal fame, the work nevertheless enabled them to present their own views to the public and offered the possibility of acquiring capital.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| A. empowered | D. use of a pseudonym |
| B. overextended | E. lack of a producer |
| C. impressed | F. poor remuneration |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. unencumbered by | D. compulsory |
| B. replete with | E. discretionary |
| C. hindered by | F. bureaucratic |

5. Just because, as a photographer, Friedlander (i)_____ 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)_____ what we pass through day in and day out, regardless of (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A. tends to avoid | D. document | G. authenticity |
| B. is harshly critical of | E. emulate | H. truthfulness |
| C. is interested in | F. discredit | I. aesthetics |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| A. obscure | D. incommensurate with | G. parity |
| B. celebrate | E. surpassed by | H. inclusiveness |
| C. countermand | F. inspired by | I. stratification |

7. Culture, like speech, is primarily a human faculty, although both functions may exist in a more _____ form in lesser primates.

- A. indispensable
- B. crucial
- C. primitive
- D. intelligible
- E. recognizable
- F. rudimentary

8. In mathematics, judgments about the validity of proofs are mediated by peer-reviewed journals; to ensure _____, reviewers are carefully chosen by journal editors, and the identity of scholars whose papers are under consideration are kept secret.

- A. timelessness
- B. originality
- C. fairness
- D. comprehensiveness
- E. objectivity
- F. novelty

9. Jackie Wullschlager's biography of Hans Christian Andersen _____ 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
- B. imagines
- C. strips away
- D. overlooks
- E. removes
- F. ignores

10. While it is always clear that the author's message is heartfelt, it is mostly buried by shortcomings of style, organization and production, although the book does become more _____ toward the end.

- A. sincere
- B. intelligible
- C. orthodox
- D. readable
- E. frank
- F. voluble

Section 13

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-13

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|---|------------|
| 1 | deteriorate | v. to make (something) worse | 恶化 |
| 2 | elicit | v. to call forth or draw out | 引出 |
| 3 | evade | v. to stay away from (someone or something) | 避免 |
| 4 | discount | v. to minimize the importance of | 低估, 轻视 |
| 5 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆, 推翻 |
| | | v. to make (something) weaker or less effective | 破坏 |
| 6 | espouse | v. to express support for (a cause, belief, etc.) | 支持 |
| 7 | exaggerate | v. to make (something) larger or greater than normal | 夸大 |
| 8 | loath | adj. unwilling to do something | 不情愿的 |
| 9 | sycophantic | adj. fawning, obsequious | 奉承的 |
| 10 | solitude | n. a state or situation in which you are alone usually because you want to be | 孤独 |
| 11 | obeisance | n. respect for someone or something | 尊敬, 敬意 |
| 12 | frenzy | n. great and often wild or uncontrolled activity | 狂热 |
| 13 | emulate | v. to strive to equal or excel | 通过模仿而超越 |
| 14 | unprecedented | adj. having no previous example | 空前的 |
| 15 | perplex | v. to confuse or trouble with uncertainty or doubt | 使...困惑 |
| 16 | torpor | n. a state of not being active and having very little energy | 麻木, 迟钝, 懒散 |
| 17 | arouse | v. to cause (an emotional or mental state) | 激发, 唤起 |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|--|----------|
| 18 | spew | v. to send or cast forth with vigor or violence or in great quantity | 喷出, 涌出 |
| 19 | pitfall | adj. a danger or problem that is hidden or not obvious at first | 陷阱 |
| 20 | turbulent | adj. causing unrest, violence, or disturbance | 混乱的 |
| 21 | cynicism | n. cynical beliefs : beliefs that people are generally selfish and dishonest | 认为人性自私 |
| 22 | crude | adj. marked by the primitive, gross, or elemental or by uncultivated simplicity or vulgarity | 粗糙的 |
| 23 | manifest | adj. easy to understand or recognize | 显然的, 明显的 |
| | | v. to show (something) clearly | 清晰地展示 |
| 24 | mitigate | v. to make less severe or intense | 减缓 |
| 25 | undercut | v. to make (something) weaker or less effective | 削弱 |
| 26 | maze | n. a complicated and confusing system of connected passages | 迷宫 |
| 27 | labyrinth | n. a place that has many confusing paths or passages | 迷宫 |
| 28 | intricate | adj. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements | 复杂的 |
| 29 | prevalent | adj. common or widespread | 流行的, 普遍的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -13

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|---------|--|
| 1 | 安静, 不活跃 | quiescence, calm, quietude, serenity, tranquility |
| 2 | 激起, 唤起 | elicit, draw, arouse, evoke, inspire, provoke, raise |
| 3 | 阻止 | preclude, bar, forestall, stave off |
| 4 | 显示出, 表明 | reveal, manifest, betray, bespeak, demonstrate, show |
| 5 | 复杂的 | intricate, convoluted, involved, knotty, labyrinthine, byzantine, complicated, baroque |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-13

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 | contrary to | 与.....不同 |
| 2 | pose threat to | 给.....带来威胁 |
| 3 | have the distaste for | 不喜欢 |
| 4 | on the contrary | 相反 |
| 5 | fail to | 未能..... |

4. Authentic Questions

1. As serious as she is about the bullfight, she does not allow respect to _____ her sense of whimsy when painting it.

- A. inspire
- B. provoke
- C. suppress
- D. attack
- E. satisfy

2. The medical professor's thesis—hardly new, but rarely _____ by a faculty member of his distinction—is that patients are more than the sum of the symptoms and systems.

- A. espoused
- B. subverted
- C. underestimated
- D. discounted
- E. ignored

3. Contrary to those who fear the impact of invasive species on native plants, the biologists contend that the threat posed to biodiversity by nonnative plants is often (i)_____. For instance, a study of garlic mustard, a nonnative plant thriving in the forest, found that the garlic mustard abundance in forest plots is not (ii)_____ the number of others species there.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. uniform | D. sustained by |
| B. exaggerated | E. related to |
| C. subtle | F. consistent with |

4. Many of the towns that have voted to keep incinerators in the country's solid waste plan have done so not because they necessarily (i)_____ incinerators, but because they are (ii)_____ to narrow their waste-disposal options.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|------------|
| A. question | D. willing |
| B. favor | E. eager |
| C. oppose | F. loath |

5. Although movie critic Pauline Kael had the distaste for sycophancy, he also had the need for (i)_____, and as a consequence of his competing feelings, he often showed a (ii)_____ signals to his relatives and friends.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|------------|
| A. solitude | D. mixed |
| B. obeisance | E. direct |
| C. clarity | F. subtle |

6. A certain amount of theoretical frenzies about comics today is (i)_____. After all, similar frenzies have been seen in other art forms in the process of their rapid development, for instance, the debating about the paintings that roiled Renaissance Italy, but such intellectual (ii)_____ rarely preceded creative glory. On the contrary, it indicates that an artistic (iii)_____, having been made and recognized, is over, and that a process of increasingly strained emulating and diminishing return is set in.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. unprecedented | D. arousal | G. tradition |
| B. understandable | E. torpor | H. breakthrough |
| C. perplexing | F. conservatism | I. pitfall |

7. Scientists reported last month on a sign of relative solar ____: the solar wind, a rush of charged particles continually spewed from the sun at a ml miles an hour, had diminished to its lowest level in 50 years.

- A. quiescence
- B. isolation
- C. remoteness
- D. calm
- E. turbulence
- F. instability

8. Publicity around the celebrities' donations to charity is often greeted with cynicism, but a study of the celebrities' donation shows that they do _____ other donation.

- A. bar
- B. replace
- C. draw
- D. elicit
- E. allow
- F. preclude

9. Aerial views of the gigantic stone horse attributed to the Native American Queehuan people fail to _____ the considerable artistry required to create the pieces: the horse appeared crudely constructed unless carefully examined from the ground.

- A. manifest
- B. reveal
- C. conceal
- D. mitigate
- E. diminish
- F. undercut

10. The laboratory maze has grown ever less _____ since it was invented; instead of hoping to lose a rodent in a labyrinth, today's scientists design mazes to elicit a few simple, easily measurable behaviors.

- A. intricate
- B. convoluted
- C. extensive
- D. prevalent
- E. effective
- F. useful

Section 14

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-14

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | open-ended | adj. allowing people to talk in a way that is not planned or controlled | 结局开放的 |
| 2 | evocative | adj. bringing thoughts, memories, or feelings into the mind | 引起感情或思考的 |
| 3 | polemical | adj. engaged in or addicted to polemics : disputatious | 爱争论的 |
| | | adj. of, relating to, or being a polemic : controversial | 有争议的 |
| 4 | edify | v. to instruct especially so as to encourage intellectual, moral, or spiritual improvement | 启迪 |
| 5 | ambiguous | adj. able to be understood in more than one way | 模糊的, 不明确的 |
| 6 | misfeasance | n. trespass; specifically : the performance of a lawful action in an illegal or improper manner | 过失, 不法行为 |
| 7 | diffident | adj. lacking confidence : not feeling comfortable around people | 缺乏自信的 |
| 8 | meticulous | adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨慎的; 一丝不苟的 |
| 9 | implacable | adj. opposed to someone or something in a very angry or determined way that cannot be changed | 不能安抚的, 毫不妥协的 |
| 10 | tenacious | adj. very determined to do something | 坚定的 |
| | | adj. continuing for a long time | 持续的 |
| 11 | purport | n. meaning conveyed, professed, or implied | 中心思想 |
| | | v. to claim to be or do a particular thing when this claim may not be true | (虚假地) 声称 |
| 12 | forbear | v. to control oneself when provoked | 克制, 忍耐 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 13 | erratic | adj. acting, moving, or changing in ways that are not expected or usual | 飘忽不定的, 没规律的 |
| 14 | erudite | adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |
| 15 | aesthetic | adj. of or relating to art or beauty | 美学的 |
| | | adj. pleasing in appearance | 吸引人的 |
| 16 | pragmatic | adj. practical | 实际的 |
| 17 | instinct | n. a natural or inherent aptitude, impulse, or capacity | 本能 |
| 18 | acquired | adj. of or relating to a disease, condition, or characteristic that is not congenital but develops after birth. | 后天习得的 |
| 19 | mundane | adj. dull and ordinary | 平凡的, 无聊的 |
| 20 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective | 削弱 |
| 21 | forgo | v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something) | 放弃 |
| 22 | literal | adj. completely true and accurate : not exaggerated | 字面的, 不夸张的 |
| 23 | honorific | adj. giving or expressing honor or respect | 表示尊敬的; 给予荣誉的 |
| 24 | malign | v. to say bad things about (someone or something) publicly | 贬损, 诋毁 |
| 25 | dispute | v. to engage in argument or oppose | 争辩, 反对 |
| 26 | diminutive | adj. extremely or extraordinarily small | 极小的 |
| 27 | minuscular | adj. very small and tiny | 微小的 |
| 28 | omnipresent | adj. present everywhere simultaneously | 处处都有的 |
| 29 | ethereal | adj. lacking material substance : immaterial, intangible | 虚无的 |
| | | adj. of or relating to the regions beyond the earth | 天上的 |
| 30 | neophyte | n. a person who has just started learning or doing something | 新手 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|----------|
| 31 | utilitarian | adj. made to be useful rather than to be decorative or comfortable | 实用的 |
| 32 | zealot | n. a person who has very strong feelings about something (such as religion or politics) and who wants other people to have those feelings : a zealous person | 狂热者 |
| 33 | extremist | n. someone who believes in and supports for ideas that are very far from what most people consider correct or reasonable | 极端主义者 |
| 34 | judicious | adj. having or showing good judgment | 明智的, 审慎的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -14

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|-------|---|
| 1 | 无所不在的 | omnipresent, ubiquitous, universal, general, common |
| 2 | 微小的 | minuscule, diminutive, tiny, micro, minute |
| 3 | 新手 | neophyte, novice, rookie, tyro, fledgling |
| 4 | 实用的 | utilitarian, functional, useful |
| 5 | 装饰的 | decorative, ornamental, |
| 6 | 猜测的 | speculative, conjectural, suppositional |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-14

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|--------------|------------|
| 1 | be known for | 因...而众所周知 |
| 2 | deal with | 处理 |
| 3 | step in | 介入, 插手干预 |
| 4 | charge with | 承担, 对...负责 |
| 5 | turn out | 结果是, 结果发现 |
| 6 | make up | 构成, 组成 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The artist is known for making photographs that deals with political matters, yet because her art is open-ended and evocative, it would be wrong to characterize it as _____.

- A. polemical
- B. edifying
- C. unobservant
- D. innovative
- E. ambiguous

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

- A. tenacious
- B. diffident
- C. meticulous
- D. implacable
- E. straightforward

3. The author of this travel guide (i)_____ to show readers Cairo as it really is, but his information is not reliable. For instance, his geography is (ii)_____, with one walking tour covering areas of the city that are twenty miles apart.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. purports | D. erratic |
| B. forbears | E. erudite |
| C. designs | F. extensive |

4. The museum's compelling new architectural exhibition looks at 11 projects that around the world that have had major (i)_____ impacts despite modest budgets. It is part of (ii)_____ in the museum's architecture and designing department, which in the past has championed that artistic value over its real-world consequences.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| A. aesthetic | D. an emphasis on theory |
| B. pragmatic | E. a rejection of pragmatism |
| C. social | F. a shift in philosophy |

5. Given children's active fantasy lives, one might think of truthfulness as a young child's (i)_____ virtue, it turns out that lying is the more (ii)_____ 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)_____ both cognitive development and social skills that honesty simply doesn't require.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. an instinctive | D. advanced | G. undermines |
| B. an acquired | E. practical | H. forgoes |
| C. a conscious | F. mundane | I. demands |

6. Within the culture as a whole, natural science has been so successful that the word scientific is used in (i)_____ manner; it is often assumed that to call something "scientific" is to imply that its reliability has been (ii)_____ by research whose results cannot reasonably be (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. an ironic | D. maligned | G. disputed |
| B. an honorific | E. challenged | H. anticipated |
| C. a literal | F. established | I. exaggerated |

7. The researcher noted that microbes, though _____, make up far more of the living protoplasm on earth than all humans, animals and plants combined.

- A. diminutive
- B. minuscular
- C. invisible
- D. omnipresent
- E. ubiquitous
- F. ethereal

8. In matters of taste, the art patron and collector Reggie Guggenheim was _____: she was for the strangest, the most surprising, the most satisfying, the best, the unique.

- A. neophyte
- B. novice
- C. realist
- D. extremist
- E. pragmatist
- F. zealot

9. In Inuit culture, elaborate carving has often been used to enhance _____ object such as harpoon heads and other tools.

- A. utilitarian
- B. functional
- C. domestic
- D. decorative
- E. manufactured
- F. ornamental

10. Benjamin Franklin's reputation is so much one of appearing scientific investigation with common sense empiricism that it is somewhat startling to realize how _____ the great experimenter's mentality truly was.

- A. reasonable
- B. speculative
- C. pragmatic
- D. conjectural
- E. careless
- F. judicious

Section 15

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-15

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|----------|
| 1 | paralyze | v. to make (a person or animal) unable to move or feel all or part of the body | 使...瘫痪 |
| 2 | demoralize | v. to cause someone to lose hope, courage, or confidence; to weaken the morale of a person or group | 使泄气, 使低落 |
| 3 | assuage | v. to make (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) less painful, severe, etc. | 安抚, 缓和 |
| 4 | exasperate | v. to make (someone) very angry or annoyed | 使...生气 |
| 5 | encumber | v. to cause problems or difficulties for | 阻碍 |
| 6 | dilute | v. to make thinner or less strong by adding water or another liquid | 稀释 |
| 7 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 绕过, 回避 |
| 8 | naysayer | n. a person who says something will not work or is not possible : a person who denies, refuses, or opposes something | 唱反调的人 |
| 9 | pushover | n. an opponent that is easy to defeat | 易被打败的人 |
| | | n. someone who is easy to persuade or influence | 易受影响的人 |
| 10 | brag | v. to talk about yourself, your achievements, your family, etc., in a way that shows too much pride | 吹牛 |
| 11 | perplex | v. to confuse or trouble with uncertainty or doubt | 使...困惑 |
| 12 | absorbing | adj. fully taking one's attention | 吸引人的 |
| 13 | erudite | adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------|
| 14 | acrimony | n. harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or disposition | 尖刻, 犀利 |
| 15 | obligatory | adj. compulsory | 强制的, 必须的 |
| 16 | jettison | v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea) | 拒绝, 放弃 |
| 17 | contrive | v. to form or make (something) in a skillful or clever way | 设计, 谋划 |
| 18 | vacillate | v. to repeatedly change your opinions or desires | 摇摆不定, 犹豫 |
| | | v. to fluctuate or oscillate | 摇摆 |
| 19 | rebellious | adj. refusing to obey rules or authority or to accept normal standards of behavior, dress, etc. : having or showing a tendency to rebel | 反抗的, 难控制的 |
| 20 | quirky | adj. unusual especially in an interesting way | 奇怪的, 古怪的 |
| 21 | flamboyant | adj. having a very noticeable quality that attracts a lot of attention | 引人注意的, 酷炫的 |
| 22 | lucrative | adj. producing wealth; profitable | 赚钱的 |
| 23 | spurn | v. to reject with disdain or contempt | 因鄙视而放弃 |
| 24 | comprehensive | adj. covering completely or broadly | 全面的 |
| 25 | intelligible | adj. able to be understood | 可以理解的 |
| 26 | slippery | adj. difficult to stand on because of being smooth, wet, icy. etc. | 滑的 |
| | | adj. not precise or fixed in meaning : ambiguous, elusive | 模糊的, 捉摸不透的 |
| | | adj. not able to be trusted | 不可靠的 |
| 27 | elusive | adj. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难懂的, 难以捉摸的 |
| | | adj. hard to find or capture | 难以捕捉的 |
| 28 | futile | adj. pointless or useless | 无用的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -15

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|-------------|--|
| 1 | 差异, 不同 | disparity, variance, dissimilarity, diversity |
| 2 | 摇摆 | vacillation, fluctuation |
| 3 | 古怪的, 不常见的 | unconventional, quirky, unorthodox |
| 4 | 创新的 | original, novel, creative, inventive, experimental |
| 5 | 复杂的 | intricate, convoluted, involved, knotty, labyrinthine, byzantine, complicated, baroque |
| 6 | 难懂的, 难以捉摸的 | elusive, slippery |
| 7 | 无成果的, 没有价值的 | futile, fruitless, bootless, feckless, useless, worthless |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-15

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|---------------------|---------|
| 1 | resign to | 屈服于 |
| 2 | trace concentration | 微量浓度 |
| 3 | in a sense | 在某种意义上 |
| 4 | per capita | 人均 |
| 5 | out of the ordinary | 不寻常的 |
| 6 | in favor of | (转而) 支持 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Though humanitarian emergencies are frequent features of television news, such exposure seldom _____ the public which rather seems resigned to a sense of impotency.

- A. paralyzes
- B. demoralizes
- C. assuages
- D. galvanizes
- E. exasperates

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

- A. characterized
- B. unencumbered
- C. supported
- D. contradicted
- E. inspired

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|------------------------|
| A. supplant | D. unanticipated given |
| B. kill | E. consistent with |
| C. circumvent | F. undiminished by |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. Mr. Billington, at times, can be a (i)_____. For instance, he deplores the Royal Shakespeare Company's eight-and-a-half hour version of Nicholar Nickelby, which many found (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. naysayer | D. perplexing |
| B. pushover | E. unpredictable |
| C. braggart | F. absorbing |

5. Except for a few passages in the biography in which the subject's flaws are (i)_____, the author's treatment of her subject is (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| A. too harshly judged | D. erudite |
| B. analyzed in depth | E. judicious |
| C. frankly acknowledged | F. acrimonious |

6. Given our species' increasing numbers and appetites which are reflected in and compounded by global climate change, even (i)_____ species are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. If we are to avoid a calamitous loss of biodiversity, according to Golbe, we cannot simply let nature take its course. Ongoing conservation management is (ii)_____, as we have, in a sense, become nature, and the responsibilities that come with the role cannot be (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. exotic | D. ineffective | G. jettisoned |
| B. vulnerable | E. obligatory | H. assumed |
| C. now common | F. promising | I. contrived |

7. There are great _____ in countries' greenhouse gas emissions, especially in per capita terms; while the United States and China are similar in aggregate emissions, United States per capita emissions are a huge multiple of China's.

- A. distortions
- B. disparities
- C. fluctuations
- D. advances
- E. variances
- F. vacillations

8. Despite her rather _____ choices, Moreland was neither a rebellious spirit nor someone who saw herself as anything out of the ordinary.

- A. unconventional
- B. impractical
- C. quirky
- D. flamboyant
- E. successful
- F. lucrative

9. There is frequently a protracted time interval between the introduction of an innovative musical composition and its public acceptance: the concert-going public often spurns the _____ in favor of the familiar for a prolonged period.

- A. comprehensive
- B. intricate
- C. novel
- D. original
- E. intelligible
- F. complex

10. The concept of the Hellenistic period in ancient history has proved useful but also _____, with scholars disagreeing on the dates when the period began and ended.

- A. slippery
- B. elusive
- C. fruitless
- D. deceptive
- E. futile
- F. compelling

Section 16

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-16

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|---|------------|
| 1 | anomalous | adj. not expected or usual | 不寻常的, 异常的 |
| 2 | haphazard | adj. having no plan, order, or direction | 无计划的, 随意的 |
| 3 | collective | adj. shared or done by a group of people | 集体的 |
| 4 | monolithic | adj. constituting a massive undifferentiated and often rigid whole | 体积巨大而构成单一的 |
| 5 | melodramatic | adj. emotional in a way that is very extreme or exaggerated : extremely dramatic or emotional | 过于夸张的 |
| 6 | latent | adj. present but not visible or active | 潜藏的, 潜在的 |
| 7 | mawkish | adj. sad or romantic in a foolish or exaggerated way | 恶心做作的 |
| 8 | austere | adj. simple or unadorned | 朴素的, 没有装饰的 |
| | | adj. having a serious and unfriendly quality | 严肃的 |
| | | adj. relating to or having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure | 生活简朴的 |
| 9 | ostentatious | adj. marked by or fond of conspicuous or vainglorious and sometimes pretentious display | 炫耀的 |
| 10 | invaluable | adj. extremely valuable or useful | 极具价值的 |
| 11 | exceptional | adj. not usual | 罕见的, 不寻常的 |
| | | adj. better than average | 杰出的, 超常的 |
| 12 | inveterate | adj. always or often doing something specified | 习惯做....的 |
| 13 | routine | adj. done or happening as a normal part of a job, situation, or process | 日常的, 例行的 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| 14 | conjecture | v. to form an opinion or idea without proof or sufficient evidence | 猜测 |
| 15 | wide-ranging | adj. extensive in scope | 广泛的 |
| 16 | distinctive | adj. different in a way that is easy to notice | 显著区别的 |
| 17 | debilitate | v. to impair the strength of | 使...衰弱, 虚弱 |
| 18 | mimic | v. to imitate or copy | 模仿 |
| 19 | illuminate | v. to make (something) clear and easier to understand | 阐明, 解释 |
| 20 | atypical | adj. not typical : not usual or normal | 不寻常的 |
| 21 | insurmountable | adj. of a problem, difficulty, etc. : impossible to solve or get control of : impossible to overcome | 难以克服的, 不可超越的 |
| 22 | persevere | v. to continue doing something or trying to do something even though it is difficult | 坚持 |
| 23 | improvise | v. to speak or perform without preparation | 即兴表演 |
| 24 | evade | v. to stay away from (someone or something) : to avoid (someone or something) | 避免, 逃避 |
| 25 | fungible | adj. interchangeable | 可交换的 |
| 26 | durable | adj. staying strong and in good condition over a long period of time | 持久的, 耐用的 |
| 27 | connoisseur | n. an expert in a particular subject | 鉴赏家 |
| 28 | plethora | n. a very large amount or number | 大量 |
| 29 | surfeit | n. an amount that is too much or more than you need | 过量 |
| 30 | amicable | adj. showing a polite and friendly desire to avoid disagreement and argument | 和善的 |
| 31 | agreeable | adj. suitable and conformable | 适合的 |
| | | adj. to one's liking | 宜人的, 令人愉悦的 |
| 32 | varnish | v. adorn, embellish | 装饰 |
| 33 | labyrinthine | adj. of, relating to, or resembling a labyrinth : intricate, involved | 复杂的 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|--|------------|
| 34 | entice | v. to attract artfully or adroitly or by arousing hope or desire | 诱惑 |
| 35 | gall | v. to make (someone) feel annoyed or angry | 使...生气 |
| | | n. a state of exasperation | 愤怒 |
| 36 | placate | v. to cause (someone) to feel less angry about something | 安抚 |
| 37 | rankle | v. to cause (someone) to feel angry or irritated especially for a long time | 使...生气, 愤怒 |
| 38 | appease | v. to make (someone) pleased or less angry by giving or saying something desired | 安抚, 缓和 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -16

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 过量 | surfeit, plethora, surplus, overflow, profusion |
| 2 | 创新的 | original, unconventional, novel, creative, inventive, experimental |
| 3 | 激怒 | rankle, gall, enrage, exasperate, incense, inflame, infuriate, rile, roil |
| 4 | 安抚 | appease, placate, assuage, mollify, conciliate, propitiate |
| 5 | 夸大 | exaggerate, overestimate, overstate |
| 6 | 忽视 | overlook, ignore, slight, disregard |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-16

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | keep...at bay | 控制; 阻止 |
| 2 | shy away | 回避, 避开 |
| 3 | have...in common with | 与.....有共同之处 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. History teaches us that science is not _____ enterprise. Indeed, it is quite the opposite, a motley assortment of tools designed to safe guard researchers against their own biases.

- A. an opportunistic
- B. an anomalous
- C. a haphazard
- D. a collective
- E. a monolithic

2. There is _____ in the director's most recent film that keeps the melodramatic possibilities latent in its script safely at bay.

- A. a mawkishness
- B. a predictability
- C. an austerity
- D. an ostentatiousness
- E. an emotiveness

3. Few studies have been published on ground-squirrel dispersal, and most of them have involved very small sample sizes, thus most statement regarding ground-squirrel dispersal must be considered _____.

- A. invaluable
- B. unexceptional
- C. inveterate
- D. routine
- E. conjectural

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. Since fibromyalgia's symptoms can be (i)_____ and can (ii)_____ other disorder, and its diagnosis depends largely on patients' descriptions rather than blood tests or biopsies, fibromyalgia's cause and treatment have been the subject of much debate.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. wide-ranging | D. mimic |
| B. distinctive | E. illuminate |
| C. debilitating | F. preclude |

5. Many fairy tales are complex narratives of wish fulfillment. They teach the reader that a struggle against severe difficulties in life is (i)_____, that it is an intrinsic part of human existence, and that if one does not (ii)_____, but steadfastly meets unexpected and often unjust hardships, one masters all obstacles and at the end (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| A. atypical | D. persevere | G. elicits adversities |
| B. unavoidable | E. improvise | H. emerges victorious |
| C. insurmountable | F. shy away | I. evades achievement |

6. The writer argues that jewelry-grade diamonds, because they are both (i)_____ and (ii)_____, prove one of two conclusions; their purchasers have so much money they can spend it on goods that (iii)_____, or their purchasers are so committed to making others think they have such wealth that they are willing to go into debt to do so.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------|------------------|--|
| A. flawless | D. durable | G. many appreciate in value |
| B. fungible | E. useless | H. reflect the buyer's connoisseurship |
| C. expensive | F. irreplaceable | I. serve no practical purpose |

7. Given the _____ of solid case studies of environmental degradation, this new case study adds little to our knowledge of the field.

- A. erroneousness
- B. plethora
- C. surfeit
- D. inaccuracy
- E. vigor
- F. outcome

8. Many innovative breakthroughs come about when people venture beyond their own areas of expertise, because often it takes an outsider to ask the naïve question that may yield _____ solution.

- A. a constructive
- B. an unconventional
- C. an amicable
- D. an agreeable
- E. a practical
- F. an original

9. The author's latest novel may _____ those who generally spurn her writing: its unvarnished prose has little in common with the labyrinthine interior exploration of her earlier work.

- A. entice
- B. gall
- C. surprise
- D. placate
- E. rankle
- F. appease

10. People tend to _____ how distinct their own lives are, so the commonalities they enjoy with other people seem to them a series of small miracles.

- A. emphasize
- B. overestimate
- C. ignore
- D. exaggerate
- E. overlook
- F. deny

Section 17

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-17

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|---|--------|
| 1 | ample | adj. generously sufficient to satisfy a requirement or need | 丰富的 |
| 2 | paucity | n. a small amount of something : an amount that is less than what is needed or wanted | 缺乏, 少量 |
| 3 | impede | v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something) | 阻碍 |
| 4 | incentive | n. something that encourages a person to do something or to work harder | 激励 |
| 5 | rationale | n. the reason or explanation for something | 理由 |
| 6 | transcend | v. to rise above or go beyond the normal limits of (something) | 超越 |
| 7 | address | v. to deal with : treat | 处理 |
| 8 | mitigate | v. to make less severe or intense | 减缓 |
| 9 | mar | v. to ruin the beauty or perfection of (something) : to hurt or damage the good condition of (something) | 损毁, 损伤 |
| 10 | compassionate | adj. feeling or showing concern for someone who is sick, hurt, poor, etc. | 同情的 |
| 11 | decisive | adj. able to make choices quickly and confidently | 果断的 |
| 12 | nepotism | n. the unfair practice by a powerful person of giving jobs and other favors to relatives | 任人唯亲 |
| 13 | grandstand | v. done in a way that is intended to impress the people who are watching | 哗众取宠 |
| 14 | partisan | n. a firm adherent to a party, faction, cause, or person; especially : one exhibiting blind, prejudiced, and unreasoning allegiance | 偏见 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| 15 | vacillate | v. to repeatedly change your opinions or desires | 犹豫不决 |
| 16 | synthesize | v. to make (something) by combining different things | 综合 |
| 17 | uncanny | adj. strange or unusual in a way that is surprising or difficult to understand | 不可思议的, 难以置信的 |
| 18 | apt | adj. keenly intelligent and responsive | 反应敏捷的, 聪明的 |
| | | adj. likely to do something : having a tendency to do something | 有倾向的 |
| | | adj. suited to a purpose; especially : being to the point | 恰当的 |
| 19 | supersede | v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old, no longer useful, etc.) | 淘汰, 取代 |
| 20 | emergent | adj. newly formed or prominent | 新出现的 |
| 21 | discredit | v. to cause (someone or something) to seem dishonest or untrue | 证明.....是假的 |
| 22 | authoritative | adj. clearly accurate or knowledgeable | 权威的, 可信的 |
| 23 | animate | adj. having life | 活着的, 有生命的 |
| | | v. to give spirit and support to | 鼓励, 使...有活力 |
| 24 | trendy | adj. very fashionable | 时髦的 |
| 25 | impulsive | adj. doing things or tending to do things suddenly and without careful thought | 冲动的 |
| 26 | stale | adj. boring or unoriginal | 缺乏新鲜感的 |
| 27 | spur | v. to incite or stimulate | 刺激, 激励 |
| 28 | foster | v. to help (something) grow or develop | 促进 |
| 29 | verisimilitude | n. the quality of seeming real | 逼真 |
| 30 | sanguine | adj. confident and hopeful | 乐观的 |
| 31 | cordial | adj. politely pleasant and friendly | 热情友好的 |
| 32 | irascible | adj. becoming angry very easily | 易怒的, 坏脾气的 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|--------|
| 33 | convivial | adj. of or relating to social events where people can eat, drink, and talk in a friendly way with others | 友好的 |
| 34 | exasperate | v. to make (someone) very angry or annoyed | 使...生气 |
| 35 | galvanize | v. to arouse to awareness or action | 激励 |
| 36 | thwart | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something or to stop (something) from happening | 破坏, 阻止 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -17

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|--|
| 1 | 刺激 | spur, foster, goad, stimulate, galvanize |
| 2 | 承认 | acknowledge, recognize, concede |
| 3 | 乐观 | optimism, sanguinity |
| 4 | 激怒 | exasperation, irascibility, vexation |
| 5 | 真实 | verisimilitude, realism |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-17

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | make up for | 补偿, 弥补 |
| 2 | stem from | 源于 |
| 3 | global warming | 全球变暖 |
| 4 | make some headway in | 在某方面取得进展 |
| 5 | in direct contrast to | 与.....形成鲜明的对比 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. For the urban researcher, the long lives of ancient cities can provide ample chronological data, making up for the paucity stemming from relative _____ of most present-day cities.

- A. complexity
- B. formlessness
- C. transparency
- D. diversity
- E. youthfulness

2. Even if he wants to serve again— and given his obvious love for the job, the assumption among insiders is that he is more likely to stay than go— there is at least one _____ his serving another term.

- A. impediment to
- B. incentive for
- C. precedent for
- D. benefit in
- E. rationale for

3. Nordhaus predicts that in the future we will increasingly be (i)_____ ecological problems like global warming rather than (ii)_____ them. We may for example, make some headway in limiting emissions that contribute to warming, but much of our work will be in adapting to ecological problems and alleviating their effects.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. managing | D. solving |
| B. analyzing | E. addressing |
| C. transcending | F. mitigating |

4. What they see in Tanaka is the one candidate capable of (i)_____ leadership, in direct contrast to Williamson, whose term in office has been marred by (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. compassionate | D. grandstanding |
| B. decisive | E. partisanship |
| C. nepotistic | F. vacillation |

5. Partly because of Lee's skill at synthesizing (i)_____ trends drawn from many fields of study, her theories appeared to present, with uncanny aptness, ideas already (ii)_____ in the minds of her contemporaries.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A. superseded | D. discredited |
| B. irrelevant | E. well-established |
| C. emergent | F. half-formulated |

6. Unlike most other serious journals, which drain money from their owners, the *Review* has long been (i)_____. But the formula is not without its imperfections, which have grown more pronounced in recent years. The publication has always been erudite and (ii)_____ but not always lively and readable. (iii)_____, accompanied by a certain aversion to risk taking, has pervaded its pages for a long time.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
| A. lucrative | D. authoritative | G. An originality |
| B. realistic | E. animated | H. An impulsiveness |
| C. esteemed | F. trendy | I. A staleness |

7. Far from _____ innovations, as the patent system was designed to do, the patenting of concepts such as gene sequences give individuals and corporations a legal choice to hold over ideas that should be useful to all.

- A. spurring
- B. recognizing
- C. codifying
- D. acknowledging
- E. fostering
- F. cataloging

8. During the Renaissance, the use of optical lenses, which were capable of projecting images onto blank canvases, greatly aided artists by allowing them to accurately observe and depict the external world. In other words, these lenses were instrumental in conveying _____.

- A. idealism
- B. optimism
- C. ambition
- D. realism
- E. sanguinity
- F. verisimilitude

9. The professor's habitual air of _____ was misleading front, concealing amazing reserves of patience and a deep commitment to his student's learning.

- A. cordiality
- B. irascibility
- C. disorganization
- D. conviviality
- E. diffidence
- F. exasperation

10. Advocates for workers' right have adopted a new strategy, one that will require considerable ingenuity but that if successful, could _____ a movement aimed at making labor rights an unassailable feature of American democracy.

- A. frustrate
- B. galvanize
- C. presume
- D. affect
- E. animate
- F. thwart

Section 18

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-18

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | barring | prep. apart from the occurrence of; excepting | 除了.....以外 |
| 2 | eminent | adj. successful, well-known and respected | 杰出的 |
| 3 | ridicule | v. to laugh at and make jokes about | 嘲笑, 耻笑 |
| 4 | scrutinize | v. to examine (something) carefully especially in a critical way | 仔细检查 |
| 5 | embellish | v. to make beautiful with ornamentation | 装饰 |
| 6 | underrate | v. to rate or value (someone or something) too low | 低估 |
| 7 | inattentive | adj. not attentive : not paying attention | 疏忽的, 不注意的 |
| 8 | delightful | adj. highly pleasing | 高兴的 |
| 9 | futile | adj. pointless or useless | 无用的 |
| 10 | contagious | adj. spreading or tending to spread from one to another; infectious | 有感染力的 |
| 11 | propitious | adj. likely to have or produce good results | 吉祥的, 吉利的 |
| 12 | conspicuous | adj. very easy to see or notice | 显眼的, 明显的 |
| 13 | equivocal | adj. having two or more possible meanings | 模棱两可的 |
| 14 | contemplate | v. to think deeply or carefully about | 深入思考 |
| 15 | alien | adj. not familiar or like other things you have known : different from what you are used to | 陌生的 |
| 16 | lambast | v. to criticize (someone or something) very harshly | 严厉批评 |
| 17 | fret | v. to cause to suffer emotional strain : vex | 使烦恼 |
| 18 | arduous | adj. hard to accomplish or achieve | 费力的, 艰巨的 |
| 19 | trivial | adj. not important | 不重要的 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 20 | stagnate | v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc. | 停滞 |
| 21 | resonate | v. to produce or exhibit resonance | 回响 |
| | | v. to evoke a feeling of shared emotion or belief | 引起共鸣 |
| 22 | outlandish | adj. very strange or unusual | 奇异的 |
| | | adj. of or relating to another country | 外来的, 异国的 |
| 23 | consequential | adj. having significant consequences | 重要的 |
| 24 | snag | n. an unexpected problem or difficulty | 故障, 问题 |
| 25 | hitch | n. a hidden problem that makes something more complicated or difficult to do | (隐形的) 问题, 难题 |
| 26 | upshot | n. the final result | 结局 |
| 27 | hallmark | n. a quality, ability, etc., that is typical of a particular person or thing | 标志, 显著特征 |
| 28 | subscribe | v. to assent to : support | 同意, 赞同 |
| 29 | altruism | n. feelings and behavior that show a desire to help other people and a lack of selfishness | 无私, 利他主义 |
| 30 | fecund | adj. fruitful in offspring or vegetation | 多产的 |
| | | adj. intellectually productive or inventive | 有创造力的, 硕果颇丰的 |
| 31 | fertile | adj. producing a large amount of something | 多产的 (即可指农作物, 也可以指思想、想法) |
| 32 | transient | adj. not lasting long | 短暂的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -18

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 问题 | hitch, snag |
| 2 | 期待 | prospect, hope, anticipation |

| | | |
|---|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 3 | 灵活 | adaptability, flexibility, resilience |
| 4 | 无私 | altruism, beneficence |
| 5 | 肥沃, 多产 | fecundity, fertility |
| 6 | 短暂 | ephemerality, transience |
| 7 | 持续 | persistence, survival |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-18

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 | suspension bridge | 吊桥 |
| 2 | make demands on | 对.....有要求 |
| 3 | turn out | 结果表明; 变得 |
| 4 | subscribe to | 同意 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Barring the discovery of new letters, hidden diaries, or the like, fresh information about eminent people is hard to find because their lives have been so intensely _____.

- A. ridiculed
- B. scrutinized
- C. admired
- D. embellished
- E. underrated

2. Despite having only recently learned to walk, toddlers make the most (i)_____ dance students. Their joy in movement is so pure, so complete and so (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. skilled | D. futile |
| B. inattentive | E. irrelevant |
| C. delightful | F. contagious |

3. Tagore had a sharply defined sense of the (i)_____ of scientific inquiry. The fact that science dealt in statistics and numbers, that its logic was probabilistic, meant that the domain of moral questions (ii)_____ it: moral questions, for Tagore, required certainties, not probabilities.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. irrationality | D. guarded over |
| B. limits | E. lay outside |
| C. futility | F. was subject to |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. The modern iron suspension bridge dates from the early 19th century, but it did not have (i)_____ debut: many early suspension bridges were damaged, if not outright destroyed, by the wind. There were few (ii)_____, however, so the form (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| A. a propitious | D. obvious parallels | G. declined |
| B. a conspicuous | E. practical alternatives | H. inspired |
| C. an equivocal | F. unnoticed instances | I. persisted |

5. The experimental theater company's members know that their performances (i)_____ an audience, that they were dense and unpredictable and not always easy to digest. But none of the techniques used would be (ii)_____ anyone with an interest in music or films. Indeed, they would seem strange only to people who expected to see traditionally crafted plays. The actors therefore felt that theater critics' derisive commentary showed only that the critics (iii)_____ the company's work.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| A. made demands on | D. contemplated by | G. lambasted |
| B. had to command | E. alien to | H. exploited |
| C. were sure to please | F. intuitive for | I. misunderstood |

6. The characters in this comic strip fret about the (i)_____ of their "little counterculture lives", especially when terrible things are happening in the world. But the cartoonist makes their lives (ii)_____ in ways that do not seem (iii)_____ at all. Real things happen here – births, deaths, adoptions, affairs, breakups, commitments, ceremonies, civil union – and they matter.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| A. unpredictability | D. stagnate | G. outlandish |
| B. arduousness | E. resonate | H. inconsequential |
| C. triviality | F. compete | I. intangible |

7. One _____ is that so far, Web services have turned out to be much harder to deliver than their champions had hoped.

- A. hope
- B. snag
- C. prospect
- D. hitch
- E. upshot
- F. reason

8. Asserting a need to preserve the _____ that became the hallmark of her predecessor's tenure, the new director of federal monetary policy refused to subscribe to rigid or mechanistic rules in policy making.

- A. firmness
- B. adaptability
- C. unpredictability
- D. autonomy
- E. strictness
- F. flexibility

9. Wilson is wont to emphasize the _____ of ants, how ants with full stomachs will regurgitate liquid food for those without, or how the old will fight so the young can survive.

- A. beneficence
- B. altruism
- C. unpredictability
- D. intelligence
- E. fecundity
- F. fertility

10. At first, most of the famous fairy tales seem so implausible and so irrelevant to contemporary life that their _____ is hard to understand.

- A. universality
- B. persistence
- C. appeal
- D. ephemerality
- E. survival
- F. transience

Section 19

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-19

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | anthropomorphize | v. to attribute human form or personality to | 拟人化 |
| 2 | empathy | n. the feeling that you understand and share another person's experiences and emotions : the ability to share someone else's feelings | 同情, 执着 |
| 3 | recast | v. to present (something) in a different way | 彻底改动, 重新改写 |
| 4 | fickle | adj. changing opinions often | 多变的 |
| 5 | stalwart | adj. loyal and resolute | 坚定的, 忠诚的 |
| 6 | solicitous | adj. full of desire; eager | 急切的, 渴望的 |
| 7 | pretentious | adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 炫耀的 |
| 8 | whimsy | n. an unusual, unexpected, or fanciful idea | 突发奇想 |
| 9 | dispassionate | adj. not influenced or affected by emotions | 客观的 |
| 10 | incisive | adj. impressively direct and decisive | 一针见血的, 深刻 尖锐的 |
| 11 | vitiate | v. to make (something) less effective : to ruin or spoil (something) | 破坏 |
| 12 | lionize | v. to treat (someone) as a very important and famous person | 重视, 尊敬 |
| 13 | impugn | v. to criticize (a person's character, intentions, etc.) by suggesting that someone is not honest and should not to be trusted | (因人不诚实而) 抨击, 驳斥 |
| 14 | warrant | v. to give assurance | 保证 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|------------|
| 15 | esoteric | adj. difficult to understand | 难懂的 |
| 16 | provisional | adj. existing or accepted for the present time but likely to be changed | 暂时的, 临时的 |
| 17 | hard-boiled | adj. devoid of sentimentality; tough | 强硬的, 不懂动感的 |
| 18 | query | n. a question or a request for information about something | 询问 |
| 19 | innocuous | adj. producing no injury | 无害的 |
| | | adj. not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility: inoffensive, insipid | 平淡的, 乏味的 |
| 20 | quizzical | adj. expressive of puzzlement, curiosity, or disbelief | 疑惑的 |
| | | adj. teasing or mocking | 戏弄的, 嘲笑的 |
| 21 | impertinent | adj. rude and showing a lack of respect | 粗鲁的 |
| | | adj. not pertinent; irrelevant | 不切题的 |
| 22 | evasive | adj. not honest or direct | 回避的, 闪烁其词的 |
| 23 | elaborate | adj. planned or carried out with great care | 精心的, 精细的 |
| | | v. to work out in detail | 精心制作 |
| | | v. to expand something in detail | 详细阐述 |
| 24 | gall | v. to make (someone) feel annoyed or angry | 使...生气 |
| | | n. a state of exasperation | 愤怒 |
| 25 | feckless | adj. weak or ineffective | 虚弱的, 无能的 |
| | | adj. careless and irresponsible | 粗心的, 不负责任的 |
| 26 | unwitting | adj. not aware of what is really happening | 不知情的 |
| 27 | querulous | adj. complaining in an annoyed way | 抱怨的 |
| 28 | pious | adj. deeply religious | 信仰虔诚的 |
| | | adj. marked by sham or hypocrisy | 假虔诚的 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| 29 | preachy | adj. trying to teach something (such as proper or moral behavior) in a way that is annoying or unwanted | 说教的（贬义）， 好为人师的 |
| 30 | sanctimonious | adj. feigning piety or righteousness | 假虔诚的，假正经的 |
| 31 | plaintive | adj. expressing suffering or sadness | 痛苦的 |
| 32 | backwater | n. a place or situation regarded as isolated, stagnant, or backward | 停滞、孤立、落后的地方 |
| 33 | covet | v. to want (something that you do not have) very much | 渴求 |
| 34 | arduous | adj. hard to accomplish or achieve | 困难的 |
| | | adj. marked by great labor or effort | 费力的 |
| 35 | taxing | adj. burdensome and wearing | 繁重的，劳累的 |
| 36 | preempt | v. to prevent (something) from happening | 阻止，先发制人 |
| | | v. to take the place of | 取代 |
| | | v. to acquire by preemption | 抢占 |
| 37 | preface | n. an introduction to a book or speech | 前言 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -19

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|-------|---|
| 1 | 不真诚的 | disingenuous, insincere |
| 2 | 令人羡慕的 | enviable, coveted |
| 3 | 费力的 | arduous, taxing, burdensome, laborious, onerous, grueling |
| 4 | 缓和 | temper, moderate, abate, assuage, attenuate, mitigate |
| 5 | 相关的 | interrelated, interdependent |
| 6 | 不同的 | dissimilar, heterogeneous |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-19

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|--------------|----------|
| 1 | consist of | 由.....组成 |
| 2 | in charge of | 负责 |
| 3 | be struck by | 被.....震惊 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Anthropologist Jane Goodall was _____ in her determination to anthropomorphize the animals she observed with such empathy, and so resisted her editors' attempts to recast her descriptions in more dispassionate language.

- A. fickle
- B. stalwart
- C. solicitous
- D. pretentious
- E. whimsical

2. The science of astronomy was begun by amateurs and today remains dependent on their contributions, which are incisive by virtue of being _____ by *a priori* assumptions that often vitiate the work of professional research scientists.

- A. characterized
- B. unencumbered
- C. supported
- D. contradicted
- E. inspired

3. Far from (i)_____ the actions taken by the newspaper's executives, Willem praised the executive's resistance to corruption – yet he doubted that their policies were practical enough to warrant (ii)_____ by other papers.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. lionizing | D. criticism |
| B. impugning | E. admiration |
| C. surveying | F. emulation |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. In the search for truth, the knowledge gained by scientists consists of approximations with varying degrees of certainty. Such (i)_____ truth can be highly (ii)_____, as the rapid and relatively steady progress of medical knowledge well exemplifies.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. unambiguous | D. useful |
| B. esoteric | E. equivocal |
| C. provisional | F. contentious |

5. The prosecutor belied his hard-boiled reputation by submitting (i) _____ queries to the witness and accepting in turn (ii) _____ responses.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. innocuous | D. evasive |
| B. quizzical | E. elaborate |
| C. impertinent | F. informative |

6. The cowbird can seem a rather comical creature with a slow, awkward walk and often upraised tail. Less (i)_____ is the cowbirds' habit of laying their eggs in the nests of other birds. The (ii)_____ nesters will usually accept the cowbird egg and raise the baby cowbird as their own. Unfortunately, cowbird eggs hatch sooner than the eggs of other species and the young cowbirds (iii)_____, using their size to their advantage in getting more food from the parents.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------|--------------|---------------------|
| A. amusing | D. feckless | G. grow quickly |
| B. painful | E. resistant | H. leave the nest |
| C. galling | F. unwitting | I. share their food |

7. Despite a tendency to be overtly _____, the poetry does not consist solely of pious sentiments: It sparks the imagination and provides lively entertainment.

- A. preachy
- B. querulous
- C. insincere
- D. sanctimonious
- E. plaintive
- F. disingenuous

8. Today, the chair of the task force in charge of revising psychiatry diagnostic manual is a _____ post – people work for years to position themselves as candidates – but in the early nineteen, descriptive psychiatry was a backwater.

- A. a coveted
- B. an arduous
- C. a taxing
- D. a lucrative
- E. an enviable
- F. an influential

9. Scientific discovery calls for a difficult balance: Intrepid advocacy of new ideas must often be _____ by the results of self-imposed trials.

- A. tempered
- B. moderated
- C. unhampered
- D. preempted
- E. superseded
- F. prefaced

10. An apparent paradox led the scientists to pursue their present line of research: they were struck by the fact that a single mathematical formula can be used to describe physical phenomena that appear to be so _____.

- A. rudimentary
- B. interdependent
- C. interrelated
- D. complex
- E. heterogeneous
- F. dissimilar

Section 20

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-20

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | clamorous | adj. noisily insistent | 吵吵闹闹的 |
| 2 | invidious | adj. unpleasant and likely to cause bad feelings in other people | 令人反感的 |
| 3 | numinous | adj. supernatural, mysterious | 超自然的 |
| 4 | empirical | adj. originating in or based on observation or experience | 根据观察或经验的 |
| 5 | sonorous | adj. having a sound that is deep, loud, and pleasant | 声音洪亮的 |
| 6 | imprint | v. to cause (something) to stay in your mind or memory | 铭刻, 牢记 |
| 7 | salutary | adj. producing a beneficial effect | 有益的 |
| 8 | deliberate | v. to think about or discuss something very carefully in order to make a decision | 深思熟虑 |
| | | adj. done or said in a way that is planned or intended | 故意的 |
| 9 | sequential | adj. happening in a series or sequence | 有序的 |
| 10 | momentary | adj. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 11 | inevitable | adj. sure to happen | 不可避免的, 一定发生的 |
| 12 | testimony | n. proof or evidence that something exists or is true | 证据, 证词 |
| 13 | anecdote | n. A short account of an interesting or humorous incident | 趣闻, 轶事 |
| 14 | grant | v.to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support your opinion | 承认 |
| | | v. to bestow or transfer formally | 授予 |
| | | v. to agree to do, give, or allow (something asked for or hoped for) | 允许 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|------------|
| 15 | purveyor | n. a person or business that sells or provides something | 供应商 |
| 16 | hypercritic | adj. criticizing other people or things too strongly or too often | 苛求的 |
| 17 | profit-monger | n. a person, business or profession marked by avarice and greed | 贪婪的人 |
| 18 | inertial | adj. a feeling of not having the energy or desire that is needed to move, change | 不活泼的 |
| 19 | opprobrium | n. very strong disapproval or criticism of a person or thing especially by a large number of people | 辱骂 |
| 20 | platitude | n. a banal, trite, or stale remark | 陈词滥调 |
| 21 | pugnacious | adj. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue | 好争斗的 |
| 22 | truculent | adj. easily annoyed or angered and likely to argue | 好争斗的 |
| | | adj. scathingly harsh | 言语刻薄的 |
| 23 | supercilious | adj. having or showing the proud and unplesant attitude of people who think that they are better or more important than other people | 高傲的 |
| 24 | polarize | v. to cause to separate into opposing groups | 两极分化 |
| 25 | conciliate | v. to make someone more friendly or less angry | 安抚, 调和 |
| 26 | astute | adj. having or showing an ability to notice and understand things clearly | 敏锐的 |
| 27 | nondescript | adj. typical and uninteresting | 普通的, 平庸的 |
| 28 | intoxicate | v. to excite or elate to the point of enthusiasm or frenzy | 使...陶醉, 沉醉 |
| 29 | compromise | v. to arrive at a settlement by making concessions | 妥协, 让步 |
| | | v. to reduce in quality, value, or degree | 降低 |
| 30 | disclose | v. to make (something) known to the public | 揭发, 揭露 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|------------|
| 31 | brook | v. to stand for : tolerate | 容忍, 忍受 |
| 32 | repudiate | v. to refuse to accept or support | 否认, 拒绝 |
| 33 | tonic | adj. restorative or stimulating to health or well-being | 有益的 |
| 34 | overshadow | v. to exceed in importance | 使显得不重要 |
| | | v. to cast a shadow over | 遮盖 |
| 35 | preclude | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something | 阻止 |
| 36 | forge | v. to make or imitate falsely especially with intent to defraud | 伪造, 造假 |
| | | v. to form or bring into being especially by an expenditure of effort | 努力形成 |
| 37 | fractious | adj. irritable or peevish | 易怒的 |
| | | adj. tending to be troublesome : unruly | 难以驾驭的, 倔强的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -20

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|--------|---|
| 1 | 拒绝 | reject, repudiate, decline, rebuff, refuse, spurn |
| 2 | 忍受, 容忍 | brook, tolerate, abide, endure, stand, stomach |
| 3 | 有害的 | adverse, unfavorable, baleful, deleterious, baneful, detrimental, noxious, pernicious |
| 4 | 有益健康的 | restorative, tonic, healthy, salutary, wholesome, salubrious |
| 5 | 阻止 | prevent, preclude, avert, forestall |
| 6 | 温顺的 | compliant, tractable, obedient, submissive, manageable |
| 7 | 不服管的 | restive, fractious, refractory, defiant |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-20

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|------|----|
|----|------|----|

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------|
| 1 | after all | 毕竟 |
| 2 | base on | 基于 |
| 3 | on the part of | 就.....而言 |
| 4 | speak of | 说明 |

4. Authentic Questions

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

- A. clamorous
- B. invidious
- C. numinous
- D. empirical
- E. sonorous

2. Consolidating a memory is not instantaneous, after all, or even _____: every memory must be encoded and moved from short-term to long-term storage and some of those memories are, for whatever reason, more vividly imprinted than others.

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

3. Many of the unusual behaviors attributed to crows – such as drinking coffee or presenting gifts to people who feed them – are based on (i)_____ and therefore fall into the category of (ii)_____ rather than science.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| A. long-term observation | D. anecdote |
| B. controlled experiments | E. speculation |
| C. secondhand testimony | F. hypothesis |

4. The notion of film producers as the ogres of the movie business has proved an (i)_____ one, but according to *The Producers* by Tim Adler, it is not always granted in reality. Attacking what he calls the “auteur myth”—the idea of the director as the only purveyor of art in an industry otherwise peopled with (ii)_____—he places at the heart of his book an image of the producer, not the director, as the primary (iii)_____ force in the development and production of a movie.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| A. accurate | D. visionaries | G. financial |
| B. hypercritic | E. profit mongers | H. inertial |
| C. enduring | F. innocents | I. creative |

5. The (i)_____ nature of the candidate’s comments is calculated. As a long-standing target of critics who regard him as a radical, he understands that he needs to be as (ii)_____ as possible if he is to overcome those critiques and appear as a (iii)_____ leader.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. opprobrious | D. innocuous | G. polarizing |
| B. platitudinous | E. truculent | H. cautious |
| C. pugnacious | F. supercilious | I. conciliatory |

6. The new art museum’s (i)_____ building augurs well for that ambitious institution because it speaks of (ii)_____ contemporary architecture on the part of the board of directors that may (iii)_____ equal astuteness about contemporary art.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------|
| A. nondescript | D. a discernment about | G. conceal |
| B. outstanding | E. a hostility toward | H. supplant |
| C. outdated | F. an intoxication by | I. promise |

7. Members of the union's negotiating team insisted on several changes to the company's proposal before they would support it, making it clear that they would _____ no compromise.

- A. disclose
- B. reject
- C. brook
- D. tolerate
- E. repudiate
- F. weigh

8. Excessive focus on what might have been can cause in us feelings of restlessness and regret, but some scientists are beginning to think that fancying an alternative reality might have _____ effects as well.

- A. subtle
- B. adverse
- C. restorative
- D. pleasurable
- E. unfavorable
- F. tonic

9. Apparent flaws in the sculptor's work have not _____ its respectful reception by most modern critics.

- A. determined
- B. controlled
- C. undermined
- D. prevented
- E. overshadowed
- F. precluded

10. Williamson had a fierce commitment to achieving an accord, spending enormous amount of time trying to forge a consensus out of an often _____ assembly.

- A. apathetic
- B. fractious
- C. restive
- D. cynical
- E. compliant
- F. tractable

Section 21

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-21

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|---|----------|
| 1 | furtive | adj. done in a quiet and secret way to avoid being noticed | 鬼鬼祟祟的 |
| 2 | archetypal | n. a perfect example of something | 典型 |
| 3 | incendiary | adj. causing anger | 引起愤怒的 |
| 4 | ephemeral | adj. lasting for a markedly brief time | 短暂的 |
| 5 | dazzle | v. to greatly impress or surprise (someone) by being very attractive or exciting | 使...惊讶 |
| 6 | surreptitious | adj. done in a secret way | 鬼鬼祟祟的 |
| 7 | resolve | v. to make a definite and serious decision to do something | 决定, 决心要做 |
| 8 | resent | v. to be angry or upset about (someone or something that you think is unfair) | 憎恨, 生气 |
| 9 | vexatious | adj. causing vexation : distressing | 令人烦恼的 |
| 10 | clandestine | adj. done secretly | 秘密的, 暗中的 |
| 11 | equitable | adj. just or fair | 平等的, 公平的 |
| 12 | strenuous | adj. requiring or showing great energy and effort | 费力的 |
| 13 | validate | v. to support or corroborate on a sound or authoritative basis | 证实, 使有效 |
| 14 | collaborate | v. to work with another person or group in order to achieve or do something | 合作 |
| 15 | spurn | v. to reject with disdain or contempt | 因鄙视而放弃 |
| 16 | ponder | v. to think about or consider (something) carefully | 沉思, 仔细思考 |
| 17 | litigant | n. a person who is involved in a lawsuit : someone who is suing another person or is being sued by another person | 诉讼当事人 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------|
| 18 | evidentiary | adj. being, relating to, or affording evidence | 证据的 |
| 19 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使...恶化 |
| 20 | adduce | v. to mention or provide (something, such as a fact or example) as evidence or proof to support an argument | 引证, 举例 |
| 21 | obfuscate | v. to make (something) more difficult to understand | 使...困惑 |
| 22 | replicate | v. to repeat or copy (something) exactly | 复制 |
| 23 | intricate | adj. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements | 复杂的 |
| 24 | tedious | adj. boring and too slow or long | 无聊的 |
| 25 | canned | adj. lacking originality or individuality as if mass-produced | 千篇一律的, 刻板的 |
| 26 | convoluted | adj. very complicated and difficult to understand | 难懂的, 复杂的 |
| 27 | vacuous | adj. emptied of or lacking content | 空的 |
| | | adj. marked by lack of ideas or intelligence | 愚蠢的 |
| 28 | tortuous | adj. complicated, long, and confusing | 复杂难懂的 |
| 29 | formulaic | adj. containing or made from ideas or expressions that have been used many times before and are therefore not very new or interesting | 刻板的, 俗套的 |
| 30 | hard-nosed | adj. being tough, stubborn, or uncompromising | 坚韧不妥协的 |
| | | adj. hardheaded | 精明而讲究实际的 |
| 31 | engaging | adj. very attractive or pleasing in a way that holds your attention | 吸引人的 |
| 32 | compassionate | adj. feeling or showing concern for someone who is sick, hurt, poor, etc. | 同情的 |
| 33 | vigorous | adj. healthy and strong | 精力充沛的 |
| 34 | rehabilitate | v. to restore to a former capacity | 恢复 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|-----|
| 35 | unerring | adj. always right and accurate : making no errors | 准确的 |
|----|-----------------|---|-----|

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -21

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|-------|---|
| 1 | 复杂的 | convoluted, tortuous, twisted |
| 2 | 千篇一律的 | canned, formulaic |
| 3 | 精力旺盛的 | vigorous, spirited, dynamic, energetic, robust, vital |
| 4 | 保护 | preserve, safeguard, conserve, protect |
| 5 | 恢复 | restore, rehabilitate |
| 6 | 未完成的 | incomplete, unfinished |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-21

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-------------------|--------|
| 1 | as if | 仿佛 |
| 2 | filled with | 充满 |
| 3 | come off the list | 从名单中撤下 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The novel presents him as a man who monitors his state of mind and emotions as though he were doing so _____, talking and thinking about himself as if he were someone else.

- A. guiltily
- B. instinctively
- C. furtively
- D. heedlessly
- E. externally

2. The sand paintings that McCall created—a synthesis of painting, sculpture, and photography—were meant to be _____, preserved only in the memories of witnesses.

- A. archetypal
- B. incendiary
- C. ephemeral
- D. naturalistic
- E. dazzling

3. People frequently attempt to relieve their workplace frustrations via surreptitious comments around the water-cooler but would be better able to resolve their resentments if they were less (i)_____ about their problem and initiated a more (ii)_____ dialogue.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. vexatious | D. equitable |
| B. clandestine | E. sincere |
| C. opportunistic | F. open |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. Although the rich history of filmed versions of Shakespeare's plays reaches back to the early twentieth century, filmmakers still appear to (i)_____. They typically seek to (ii)_____ their work by claiming that film techniques can improve upon Shakespeare's text and on the conditions of theatrical performance, and yet such claims, asserted too strenuously, can seem defensive.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--|-------------|
| A. doubt their own legitimacy | D. adapt |
| B. misinterpret theatrical conventions | E. validate |
| C. underestimate Shakespeare's appeal | F. minimize |

5. Dirac may have (i)_____ the company of other theoretical physicals, but he often (ii)_____, rarely (iii)_____ group discussions and almost never collaborating with others in his own work.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| A. appreciated | D. kept them at a distance | G. cutting off |
| B. analyzed | E. welcomed their company | H. contributing to |
| C. spurned | F. pondered their insights | I. shrinking from |

6. Environmental models—mathematical representations designed to simulate natural systems—are regularly used by litigants in legal disputes over environmental issues. Unfortunately, the (i)_____ scientific model is (ii)_____ in environmental tort litigation. Because of the adversarial nature of litigation, models are often used by one side to (iii)_____ empirical evidence presented by the other. And because modeling is a particularly technical field, the task of assessing a given model's relevance and reliability may exceed the abilities of judges and juries.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. evidentiary value of | D. avoided | G. adduce |
| B. uncertainty inherent in | E. predictive | H. obfuscate |
| C. increasing reliance on | F. exacerbated | I. replicate |

7. Jaime Javier Rodriguez notes that popular art forms often conceal a daunting complexity: frequently what appears _____ becomes intricate and challenging when closely examined.

- A. tedious
- B. canned
- C. convoluted
- D. vacuous
- E. tortuous
- F. formulaic

8. Even the most hard-nosed critics could hardly deny that the novelist's best books are _____: they are filled with energy, imagination, and something close to a white-hot inspiration.

- A. inventive
- B. engaging
- C. spirited
- D. compassionate
- E. vigorous
- F. warmhearted

9. Reuters are not against _____ noteworthy architecture but suggests a cap on the amount to be protected at any one time: if you want to protect another ancient building, one should come off the list.

- A. preserving
- B. rehabilitating
- C. promoting
- D. restoring
- E. emulating
- F. safeguarding

10. In science, replicability comes with the idea that the pursuit of scientific truth should not be _____: researchers who make claims must allow others to test them empirically.

- A. incomplete
- B. settled
- C. private
- D. unfinished
- E. insular
- F. unerring

Section 22

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-22

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | plethora | n. a very large amount or number | 大量 |
| 2 | paucity | n. a small amount of something | 少量 |
| 3 | upheaval | n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc. | (引起混乱的) 剧变 |
| 4 | demoralize | v. to weaken the morale of (a person or group) | 使...泄气 |
| 5 | negligible | adj. very small or unimportant | 可忽略不计的, 不重要的 |
| 6 | coax | v. to manipulate with great perseverance and usually with considerable effort toward a desired state or activity | 通过持久的努力获得 |
| | | v. to influence or gently urge by caressing or flattering | 诱骗 |
| 7 | riveting | adj. wholly absorbing or engrossing one's attention | 吸引人的 |
| 8 | traumatic | adj. emotionally upset | 痛苦的 |
| 9 | souvenir | n. something that is kept as a reminder of a place you have visited, an event you have been to, etc. | 纪念品 |
| 10 | retinue | n. a group of helpers, supporters, or followers | 随行人员 |
| 11 | integrity | n. the quality of being honest and fair | 正直 |
| 12 | foster | v. to help (something) grow or develop | 助长, 促进 |
| | | v. to provide the care that a parent usually gives to a child : to be or become the foster parent of a child | 养育, 照料 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|--------------|
| 13 | decry | v. to say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong, etc. | 责难 |
| 14 | tedious | adj. boring and too slow or long | 无聊的 |
| 15 | exclusive | adj. not shared : available to only one person or group | 独有的, 排外的 |
| 16 | fickle | adj. changing opinions often | 多变的 |
| 17 | wide-ranging | adj. extensive in scope | 广泛的 |
| 18 | experimental | adj. using a new way of doing or thinking about something | 新颖的, 创新的 |
| 19 | acclaim | v. to praise (someone or something) in a very strong and enthusiastic way | 欢呼, 喝彩 |
| 20 | overarching | adj. dominating or embracing all else | 首要的, 包罗万象的 |
| 21 | meld | v. merge, blend | 混合 |
| 22 | spearhead | n. a person, thing, or group that organizes or leads something (such as a movement or attack) | 先锋部队 |
| 23 | pacific | adj. loving peace : not wanting war or conflict | 爱好和平的 |
| 24 | lethargic | adj. feeling a lack of energy or a lack of interest in doing things | 漠不关心的, 缺乏热情的 |
| 25 | austere | adj. simple or unadorned | 朴素的, 没有装饰的 |
| | | adj. having a serious and unfriendly quality | 严肃的 |
| | | adj. relating to or having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure | 生活简朴的 |
| 26 | dovish | adj. advocating peace, conciliation or negotiation in preference to confrontation or armed conflict | 爱好和平的 |
| 27 | acrimony | n. harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or disposition | 尖刻, 犀利 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -22

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|-------|---|
| 1 | 创新的 | innovative, experimental, creative, original, novel |
| 2 | 混合 | meld, combine, conflate, blend, merge |
| 3 | 懒惰的 | indolent, lethargic, idle, lazy, slothful, sluggish |
| 4 | 爱好和平的 | pacific, dovish, peace-loving |
| 5 | 尖酸刻薄 | acrimony, bitterness |
| 6 | 恐惧 | trepidation, apprehension, fear, fright, horror |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-22

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|------------------|---------|
| 1 | little by little | 一点一点地 |
| 2 | play a part in | 参与, 起作用 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The combination of Isabella Beeton's short life and the _____ of evidence for some parts of her story means that at times her biographer, Kathryn Hughes, is forced to fill out her narrative with background information.

- A. reliability
- B. plethora
- C. relevance
- D. paucity
- E. transparency

2. If all stars are fiery gas balls like our own sun, and if the principle that the situation of our own solar system is not (i)_____ is (ii)_____, then one might think that many other stars should be surrounded by a retinue of planets and moons.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. obvious | D. true |
| B. permanent | E. redundant |
| C. special | F. tested |

3. Although strikes remain rarer in Britain than in many other European countries, and their economic impact is (i)_____ compared to the great upheavals of the 1970s and 1980s, their number has (ii)_____ after a few years of somewhat greater calm.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A. inconclusive | D. exploded |
| B. demoralizing | E. declined |
| C. negligible | F. revived |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. The nature of our recollections is (i)_____. One memory can seem (ii)_____ whereas another must be coaxed out of our brain little by little. Although a moment that excites our emotions is more likely to be recorded than a (iii)_____ experience, the sensory qualities of an event also play a part in how vividly and accurately we remember it.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| A. inaccurate | D. vague and spotty | G. riveting |
| B. inconsistent | E. immediate and colorful | H. traumatic |
| C. insignificant | F. unreliable and elusive | I. routine |

5. Keith Haring's cartoonish art became even more (i)_____ than Andy Warhol's much-reproduced soup cans when, in 1986, he opened his own store, the Pop Shop, to sell licensed Haring merchandise. The public loved souvenirs; the critics (ii)_____ what they saw as his betrayal of artistic integrity. Haring claimed that these critics misunderstood his (iii)_____ to take art beyond galleries and museums, and thus to give a wider audience the opportunity to experience art.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| A. commercial | D. fostered | G. failed plan |
| B. traditional | E. decried | H. financial need |
| C. expert | F. anticipated | I. sincere effort |

6. Now that photographic prints have become a popular field for collecting, auctions are becoming more (i)_____. It is not just the entry of new collectors into the field that is causing this intensification. Established collectors' interests are also becoming more (ii)_____. Those who once concentrated on the work of either the nineteenth-century pioneers or the twentieth-century modernists are now keen to have (iii)_____ collections.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. competitive | D. fickle | G. comprehensive |
| B. tedious | E. wide-ranging | H. legitimate |

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| C. exclusive | F. antiquarian | I. impressive |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|

7. Of all the singer's works, this album is the most dependent on the musical conventions of her day; it was both the least _____ of her albums and the most commercially successful.

- A. personal
- B. well-known
- C. experimental
- D. innovative
- E. acclaimed
- F. recognizable

8. The environmental advocacy group pushed for a single, overarching wetlands management plan that would _____ the existing efforts of various entities, resulting in a focused blueprint for saving the area's wetlands.

- A. combine
- B. meld
- C. undermine
- D. spearhead
- E. support
- F. subvert

9. Although initially it may be difficult to discern the essay's message of peace and conciliation, a close reading reveals its essentially _____ nature.

- A. pacific
- B. indolent
- C. banal
- D. lethargic
- E. austere
- F. dovish

10. It is rare for a prominent member of the company to leave without some _____. Smith, who resigned with civility, is an exception.

- A. acrimony
- B. bitterness
- C. trepidation
- D. apprehension
- E. regret
- F. embarrassment

Section 23

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-23

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|--|------------|
| 1 | predilection | n. a natural liking for something | 倾向, 偏好 |
| 2 | invective | n. harsh or insulting words | 辱骂, 侮辱 |
| 3 | tenacious | adj. very determined to do something | 坚定的 |
| 4 | pugnacious | adj. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue | 好争斗的 |
| 5 | effusive | adj. expressing a lot of emotion | 感情奔放的 |
| 6 | merge | v. to become joined or united | 合并 |
| 7 | equable | adj. tending to remain calm | 平静的 |
| | | adj. free from sudden or harsh changes | 稳定不变的 |
| 8 | tremendous | adj. very large or great | 巨大的 |
| 9 | extraneous | adj. not important | 不重要的, 不相关的 |
| | | adj. coming from the outside | 外部的 |
| 10 | render | v. to cause to become; make | 使成为... |
| 11 | scatter | v. to separate and go in different directions | 分散 |
| 12 | plummet | v. to fall or drop suddenly in amount, value, etc. | 骤然下跌 |
| 13 | disperse | v. to go or move in different directions | 使...分散 |
| 14 | displace | v. to force (people or animals) to leave the area where they live | 驱逐 |
| | | v. to take the job or position of (someone or something) | 取代, 代替 |
| 15 | ostensible | adj. seeming or said to be true or real but very possibly not true or real | 表面的, 虚假的 |
| 16 | antithesis | n. the exact opposite of something or someone | 相反, 对立 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|------------------|
| 17 | concise | adj. using few words : not including extra or unnecessary information | 简洁的 |
| 18 | sensational | adj. exceedingly or unexpectedly excellent or great | 极好的 |
| | | adj. causing very great excitement or interest with shocking details | 骇人听闻的 |
| 19 | immense | adj. very great in size or amount | 巨大的 |
| 20 | consummate | adj. complete in every detail | 圆满的 |
| | | v. to realize or achieve; fulfill | 实现 |
| 21 | oracle | n. an authoritative or wise statement or prediction | 预言 |
| 22 | prophetic | adj. correctly stating what will happen in the future | 预言的 |
| 23 | inexplicable | adj. not able to be explained or understood | 不能解释的 |
| 24 | inauspicious | adj. not showing or suggesting that future success is likely : not auspicious | 不吉利的 |
| 25 | divert | v. to distract | 分散, 转移 (注意力, 精神) |
| | | v. to give pleasure to especially by distracting the attention from what burdens or distresses | 消遣, 娱乐 |
| 26 | annihilate | v. to destroy (something or someone) completely | 毁灭, 毁坏 |
| 27 | watershed | n. a time when an important change happens | 分水岭 |
| 28 | ameliorate | v. to make better or more tolerable | 改善, 提升 |
| 29 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使...恶化 |
| 30 | extenuate | v. to lessen or to try to lessen the seriousness or extent of by making partial excuses : mitigate | 减轻 |
| 31 | mitigate | v. to make less severe or intense | 减缓 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -23

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|-------|---|
| 1 | 预言的 | oracular, prophetic, predictive |
| 2 | 费解的 | inexplicable, incomprehensible |
| 3 | 保护 | guard, protect, safeguard, defend, secure |
| 4 | 消灭 | annihilate, destroy, decimate, devastate, extinguish, ruin |
| 5 | 不间断的 | ongoing, continuous |
| 6 | 不太可能的 | unlikely, improbable, implausible, incredible, unbelievable |
| 7 | 减轻 | extenuate, mitigate |
| 8 | 加重 | exacerbate, aggravate, foment |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-23

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|------------------|-----------|
| 1 | at odds with | 与.....不一致 |
| 2 | bird's-eye views | 俯视图 |
| 3 | far beyond | 远远超出 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The author affects _____ in the tone of his novels that is quite at odds with his predilection for invective in his nonfiction publications.

- A. a tenacity
- B. a neutrality
- C. a pugnacity
- D. an effusiveness
- E. an irascibility

2. Although most of the lakes have merged, salinity levels are not _____ throughout the lake system: an upward-trending salinity gradient extends southeast from Pelican Lake to East Stump Lake, a distance of nearly 80 kilometers.

- A. known
- B. equable
- C. rising
- D. problematic
- E. unprecedented

3. Among the most popular Currier & Ives lithographic prints in nineteenth-century America were bird's-eye views of great cities such as New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. These were edited into books, and the cities' (i)_____ meant that new views were (ii)_____ for successive editions.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. tremendous productivity | D. hard to obtain |
| B. extraneous growth | E. rendered superfluous |
| C. unparalleled activity | F. regularly required |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. Gilbert saw himself as an investigator, a role whose mental state he (i)_____ with that of (ii)_____. Consequently he never accepted an academic position or wrote a comprehensive textbook, so that despite his years of intellectual leadership he never established a school of followers or articulated a distinctly Gilbertian creed.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A. contrasted | D. an administrator |
| B. combined | E. a teacher |
| C. equated | F. an engineer |

5. Evidence suggests that populations of migratory birds in both the New and Old Worlds have (i)_____, a (ii)_____ that carries the potential for significant ecological damage far beyond the shrinking numbers of the birds themselves.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. scattered | D. dispersal |
| B. stabilized | E. decline |
| C. plummeted | F. displacement |

6. It is plausible to regard a collection of letters spanning youth and old age as (i)_____ of autobiography: the procession of characters who inhabit a life and a chronology of incidents turn up reliably in either form. Yet autobiography, even when ostensibly steeped in candor, tends toward (ii)_____ through later perspectives, afterwords, and second thoughts, whereas letters have an undeniable (iii)_____, offering select glimpses of the fraught and living moment.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| A. an approximation | D. concision | G. sensitivity |
| B. a precursor | E. reconsideration | H. immediacy |
| C. the antithesis | F. sensationalism | I. formality |

7. Williams finds the appearance of Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* in 1855 nearly _____ given the immense disparity between Whitman's earlier published works, which Williams finds dismal, and the consummate mastery of *Leaves*.

- A. oracular
- B. prophetic
- C. inevitable
- D. inexplicable
- E. inauspicious
- F. incomprehensible

8. Carr insists that the so-called information society might be more accurately described as the interruption society: it _____ attention, the scarcest of all resources, and stuffs the mind with trivia.

- A. guards
- B. protects
- C. diverts
- D. destroys
- E. annihilates
- F. transcends

9. Although the Kuiper Belt—the icy region of the solar system where Pluto orbits—was once much more crowded, today it has such a low density of objects that collisions between them are _____.

- A. inconsequential
- B. ongoing
- C. unthinkable
- D. improbable
- E. continuous
- F. unlikely

10. The environmental threat posed by the New Zealand mud snail, an invasive species, is _____ by the snail's small size, which facilitates its spread across watersheds through human activity.

- A. initiated
- B. ameliorated
- C. exacerbated
- D. extenuated
- E. mitigated
- F. aggravated

Section 24

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-24

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|---------------|
| 1 | quixotic | adj. foolishly impractical especially in the pursuit of ideals | 不切实际的 |
| 2 | prescience | n. the ability to know what will or might happen in the future | 先见之明, 预知 |
| 3 | viable | adj. capable of being done or used | 可行的 |
| | | adj. capable of living or of developing into a living thing | 可以存活的 |
| 4 | impassive | adj. unsusceptible to or destitute of emotion | 冷漠的, 无动于衷的 |
| | | adj. giving no sign of feeling or emotion | 面无表情的 |
| 5 | solitary | adj. not involving or including anyone or anything else | 单独的 |
| 6 | sluggish | adj. moving slowly or lazily | 迟钝的 |
| 7 | draconian | adj. exceedingly harsh; very severe | 极其严苛的 |
| 8 | rapacious | adj. excessively grasping or covetous | 贪婪的 |
| 9 | deplete | v. to use most or all of | 耗尽 |
| 10 | hidebound | adj. not willing to accept new or different ideas | 守旧的 |
| 11 | embolden | v. to make (someone) more confident | 鼓舞, 鼓励 |
| 12 | encumber | v. to cause problems or difficulties for | 阻碍 |
| 13 | conversant | adj. having knowledge or experience | 熟悉的 |
| 14 | purport | v. to claim to be or do a particular thing when this claim may not be true | (虚假地) 声称 |
| 15 | arcane | adj. known or understood by only a few people | 难懂的, 只有少数人懂得的 |
| 16 | midst | n. the interior or central part or point : middle | 当中 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|-------------------|
| 17 | chaos | n. complete confusion and disorder | 混乱 |
| 18 | self-defeating | adj. injurious to one's or its own purposes or welfare | 违背自己利益的， 弄巧成拙的 |
| 19 | aggrandize | v. to make appear great or greater | 夸大，吹捧 |
| | | v. to enhance the power, wealth, position, or reputation of | 抬高身价，提高地位 |
| 20 | perpetuate | v. to cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue | 持续，使...继续 |
| 21 | abuse | v. to use (something) wrongly | 滥用 |
| 22 | archaic | adj. old and no longer used | 过时的 |
| 23 | misuse | v. to treat (someone) unfairly | 不公平的对待 |
| | | v. to use incorrectly | 误用 |
| 24 | untenable | adj. not capable of being defended against attack or criticism | 站不住脚的，经不起反驳的 |
| 25 | cliché | n. a hackneyed theme, characterization, or situation | 陈词滥调 |
| 26 | condescend | v. to show that you believe you are more intelligent or better than other people | 显示优越感 |
| | | v. to do something that you usually do not do because you believe you are too important to do it | 放下身段做... |
| 27 | outright | adv. in a full and complete way | 完全地，彻底地 |
| 28 | malfeasance | n. wrongdoing or misconduct especially by a public official | 违法行为 |
| 29 | fraudulent | adj. done to trick someone for the purpose of getting something valuable | 欺诈的 |
| 30 | hysteria | n. a state in which your emotions (such as fear) are so strong that you behave in an uncontrolled way | 情绪失控，举止失常 |
| 31 | vilify | v. to utter slanderous and abusive statements against | 诽谤，辱骂 |
| 32 | stymie | v. to present an obstacle to | 阻碍 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|-----|
| 33 | aggrieve | v. to give pain or trouble to : distress | 使痛苦 |
|----|-----------------|--|-----|

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -24

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 滥用 | abuse, misuse, misemploy |
| 2 | 过时的 | archaic, outdated, antiquated, outmoded |
| 3 | 无根据的 | untenable, baseless, unfounded, unjustified, unreasonable, groundless, gratuitous |
| 4 | 阻碍 | hinder, stymie, encumber, inhibit, impede, obstruct, shackle |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-24

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------|----------|
| 1 | no longer | 不再 |
| 2 | for instance | 举例 |
| 3 | a wide range of | 大范围的 |
| 4 | in the midst of | 在.....当中 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. What once seemed a quixotic vision—the “Subway to the Sea,” connecting Union Station in downtown Los Angeles to the Pacific Ocean in Santa Monica—no longer seems quite so _____.

- A. impracticable
- B. prescient
- C. banal
- D. viable
- E. beneficial

2. Unlike some mammals—cows and sheep, for instance—that are notably _____, lions have a wide range of facial expressions.

- A. tractable
- B. impassive
- C. solitary
- D. social
- E. sluggish

3. The history of the region’s natural resources has been one of initial (i)_____ followed by (ii)_____, as such the region has over time gone from a resource-rich to a resource-dependent economy.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| A. disappointment | D. growing interdependence |
| B. abundance | E. draconian regulation |
| C. conservation | F. rapacious depletion |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. 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)_____ its past as to be (ii)_____ opportunities offered by technological change.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| A. alienated from | D. eager to exploit |
| B. emboldened by | E. unable to seize |
| C. encumbered by | F. forced to reconsider |

5. Folmer's book on Edith Wharton seems far removed from recent trends in literary criticism; this need not to be a fault, except that, in its title and introduction, the book (i)_____ to be conversant with contemporary discourse in the field, but in its actual analysis of Wharton's work, it is marked by a very (ii)_____ approach.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. designs | D. old-fashioned |
| B. fails | E. timely |
| C. purports | F. arcane |

6. Viewing people as "social atoms" that obey rather simple rule (which are not unlike the laws of physic), one may discover certain (i)_____. Take, for example, the way channels emerge when people move in crowds. In the midst of initially (ii)_____ movements, one person begins to follow another—in an effort to avoid collisions—and streams of movement emerge. As more people join in, there is greater pull on others to join the flow, and the particular channels become (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. apparent contradictions | D. inflexible | G. self-defeating |
| B. unproductive tendencies | E. straightforward | H. self-aggrandizing |
| C. law-like regularities | F. chaotic | I. self-perpetuating |

7. Few ideas are more _____ than the notion that cultures evolve in Darwin fashion; many academics have begun writing about cultural evolution, but few treat the underlying Darwinian logic with the care it deserves.

- A. abused
- B. archaic
- C. misused
- D. outdated
- E. divisive
- F. derivative

8. Any notion of justice in the fortunes of artists is _____: works of equal value and quality produce quite different returns or no returns at all

- A. baseless
- B. cliché
- C. untenable
- D. insulting
- E. condescending
- F. idealistic

9. In a number of instances, investors hoping to tap into the region's meteoric growth have instead faced problems ranging from unpredictable management practices to outright _____.

- A. malfeasance
- B. incompetence
- C. fraudulence
- D. capriciousness
- E. hysteria
- F. impulsiveness

10. After many years of feeling _____ by his senior managers, Clark was becoming hopeful of advancement.

- A. vilified
- B. stymied
- C. hindered
- D. aggrieved
- E. circumvented
- F. overlooked

Section 25

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-25

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|--|----------|
| 1 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 快速增长 |
| 2 | cataclysm | n. something that causes great destruction, violence, etc. | 灾难 |
| 3 | pervasive | adj. existing in or spreading through every part of something | 普遍的 |
| 4 | deride | v. to talk or write about (someone or something) in a very critical or insulting way : to say that (someone or something) is ridiculous or has no value | 嘲笑, 嘲弄 |
| 5 | sacrosanct | adj. most sacred or holy | 神圣不可侵犯的 |
| 6 | ephemeral | adj. lasting for a markedly brief time | 短暂的 |
| 7 | malleable | adj. capable of being altered or controlled by outside forces or influences | 能适应的 |
| 8 | egalitarian | adj. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people | 平等的 |
| 9 | autonomous | adj. having the power or right to govern itself | 自治的 |
| | | adj. responding, reacting, or developing independently of the whole | 独立自主的 |
| 10 | contiguous | adj. used to describe things that touch each other or are immediately next to each other | 临近的 |
| 11 | endanger | v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a dangerous place or situation | 危害 |
| 12 | anthropogenic | adj. caused by humans | 人为的 |
| 13 | mutual | adj. shared between two or more people or groups | 相互的, 共同的 |
| 14 | reinforce | v. to strengthen (a group of people) with new supplies or more people | 加强 |

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|-------------|
| 15 | inverse | adj. opposite in order, nature, or effect | 相反的 |
| 16 | unfeeling | adj. not sympathetic to others | 冷血的, 没有同情心的 |
| 17 | benign | adj. not causing harm or damage | 无害的 |
| | | adj. showing kindness and gentleness | 温和的, 善良的 |
| 18 | orthodox | adj. accepted as true or correct by most people | 主流的 |
| | | adj. accepting and closely following the traditional beliefs and customs of a religion | 符合传统的 |
| 19 | anomalous | adj. not expected or usual | 异常的 |
| 20 | embody | v. to represent (something) in a clear and obvious way | 体现 |
| 21 | repertoire | n. all the plays, songs, dances, etc., that a performer or group of performers knows and can perform | 全部节目, 详单 |
| 22 | context | n. the situation in which something happens : the group of conditions that exist where and when something happens | 环境, 背景 |
| 23 | straightforward | adj. free from evasiveness or obscurity | 直白的, 坦诚的 |
| 24 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 放大 |
| 25 | ameliorate | v. to make better or more tolerable | 改善, 提升 |
| 26 | extrovert | n. a friendly person who likes being with and talking to other people : an outgoing person | 外向的人, 爱社交者 |
| 27 | essential | adj. extremely important and necessary | 必要的, 重要的 |
| 28 | indispensable | adj. extremely important and necessary | 不可缺少的 |
| 29 | conscientious | adj. very careful about doing what you are supposed to do : concerned with doing something correctly | 本着良心的 |
| | | adj. thorough and assiduous | 勤奋的 |
| 30 | salient | adj. very important or noticeable | 明显的, 显眼的 |
| 31 | robust | adj. strong and healthy | 强壮的 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|----------|
| 32 | evanescent | adj. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 33 | cumbersome | adj. unwieldy because of heaviness and bulk | 大而笨重的 |
| 34 | unwieldy | adj. difficult to handle, control, or deal with because of being large, heavy, or complex | 体积庞大而笨重的 |
| 35 | eccentric | adj. strange or unusual | 古怪的 |
| 36 | predilection | n. a natural liking for something | 倾向, 偏好 |
| 37 | vacillate | v. to repeatedly change your opinions or desires | 摇摆不定, 犹豫 |
| 38 | waver | v. to become unsteady because of weakness, emotion, tiredness, etc. | 摇摆不定 |
| 39 | cowardice | n. lack of courage or resolution | 胆小 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -25

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|----------|---|
| 1 | 显著的, 突出的 | salient, visible, conspicuous, noticeable, outstanding, prominent, remarkable |
| 2 | 强健的 | robust, strong, sturdy, firm, stalwart, stout |
| 3 | 令人困惑的 | perplexing, confounding, befuddling, bewildering, confusing, puzzling |
| 4 | 短暂的 | evanescent, ephemeral, fleeting, transient, transitory |
| 5 | 难处理的 | cumbersome, unwieldy, unhandy, ponderous |
| 6 | 倾向 | predilection, proclivity, predisposition, disposition, bias, propensity, tendency |
| 7 | 犹豫 | waver, vacillate, hesitate |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-25

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-------------|----|
| 1 | handle with | 处理 |
| 2 | far from | 远非 |

4. Authentic Questions

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

- A. cataclysmic
- B. pervasive
- C. misleading
- D. uncontrollable
- E. random

2. Many creative photographers were delighted to find in instant photography a mode that encouraged them to stop viewing photography as _____ and start viewing it as something they could handle with spontaneity, even derision.

- A. sacrosanct
- B. ephemeral
- C. malleable
- D. egalitarian
- E. autonomous

3. Recent scholarship has questioned the (i)_____ of tropical forests around the world. Archeologists have shown, for example, that the largest contiguous tract of what was thought to be virgin rain forest in the southern Amazon had been transformed into a cultural parkland before European contact, and many of the forest islands in West Africa's savanna-forest transition zone are (ii)_____ as well.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. diversity | D. isolated |
| B. naturalness | E. endangered |
| C. sustainability | F. anthropogenic |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| A. equally important | D. ambitious |
| B. mutually reinforcing | E. unfeeling |
| C. inversely related | F. disingenuous |

5. Mr. Stevens found that home schooling, far from representing (i)_____ philosophy, (ii)_____ some of the most widely accepted education ideas that children should be treated as individuals, taught in small numbers, and even a measure of discretion over their own learning.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. a benign | D. overcomes |
| B. an orthodox | E. embodies |
| C. an anomalous | F. anticipates |

6. Most capuchin monkey conflict involves such a (i)_____ repertoire of gestural and vocal signals that it is difficult for researchers to tease apart the meanings of the individual signals. This (ii)_____ is (iii)_____ by the fact that many signals seem to shift in meaning according to the context in which they are produced and the developmental stage of the individuals producing them.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. precise | D. problem | G. augmented |
| B. rich | E. opportunity | H. ameliorated |
| C. straightforward | F. oversight | I. anticipated |

7. Architects may be more extroverted and therefore the more _____ member of a bridge design team, but they are not always the most essential.

- A. indispensable
- B. conscientious
- C. reliable
- D. visible
- E. valuable
- F. salient

8. Although scientific progress leads to constant revision of ideas, one observation that has remained _____ over the years is that there are a lot of insects in the world: some 950,000 species have been identified.

- A. robust
- B. significant
- C. strong
- D. perplexing
- E. confounding
- F. obscure

9. Anne Carson's book *Nax* is, very deliberately, _____ literary object—the opposite of an e-reader, which is designed to vanish in your palm as you read on a train.

- A. an evanescent
- B. a cumbersome
- C. an immutable
- D. an unwieldy
- E. an ephemeral
- F. a flexible

10. 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
- B. predilection
- C. vacillation
- D. proclivity
- E. wavering
- F. cowardice

Section 26

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-26

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | tantamount | adj. equal to something in value, meaning, or effect | (数量, 效果) 相等的 |
| 2 | vindicate | v. to show that (someone) should not be blamed for a crime, mistake, etc. | 证明...的清白 |
| 3 | proscribe | v. to not allow | 禁止 |
| 4 | valediction | n. an act of bidding farewell | 告别 |
| 5 | exculpate | v. to prove that someone is not guilty of doing something wrong | 开脱罪责 |
| 6 | affable | adj. easy and pleasant to speak to | 和蔼可亲的 |
| 7 | ebullient | adj. lively and enthusiastic | 热情洋溢的 |
| 8 | irascible | adj. becoming angry very easily | 易怒的, 坏脾气的 |
| 9 | overwrought | adj. very excited or upset | 情绪激动且不高兴的 |
| 10 | measured | adj. done with thought and care | 有分寸的 |
| 11 | chronology | n. a record of the order in which a series of events happened | 年表 |
| 12 | synopsis | n. a short description of the most important information about something | 概要 |
| 13 | awry | adj. away from the correct course | 错误的 |
| 14 | astute | adj. having or showing an ability to notice and understand things clearly | 敏锐的 |
| 15 | discount | v. to minimize the importance of | 低估, 轻视 |
| 16 | emulate | v. to strive to equal or excel | 通过模仿而赶超 |
| 17 | commend | v. to praise (someone or something) in a serious and often public way | 赞美 |
| 18 | egalitarian | adj. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people | 平等的 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|--------------|
| 19 | anachronism | n. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc. | 时代错乱 |
| 20 | regal | adj. of, relating to, or suitable for a king or queen | 帝王的, 皇室的 |
| 21 | forbear | v. to choose not to do (something that you could do) : to avoid doing or saying (something) | 克制, 忍耐 |
| 22 | impetuous | adj. acting or done quickly and without thought : controlled by emotion rather than thought | 冲动的, 鲁莽的 |
| 23 | boorish | adj. resembling or befitting a boor (as in crude insensitivity) | 粗鲁的, 粗野的 |
| 24 | chivalrous | adj. behaving in an honorable or polite way especially toward women | 彬彬有礼的, 骑士风度的 |
| 25 | circumspect | adj. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something | 小心谨慎的 |
| 26 | cease | v. to stop happening : to end | 停止, 不再 |
| 27 | encyclopedic | adj. dealing with or knowing a subject thoroughly or completely | 百科全书似的, 全面的 |
| 28 | long-winded | adj. tediously long in speaking or writing | 冗长无聊的 |
| 29 | rambling | adj. lengthy and digressive | 跑题的, 冗长的 |
| | | adj. habitually roaming | 闲逛的 |
| 30 | overbearing | adj. often trying to control the behavior of other people in an annoying or unwanted way | 专横的 |
| 31 | high-minded | adj. having or showing intelligence and a strong moral character | 高尚的 |
| 32 | allege | v. to assert without proof or before proving | 断言, 宣称 |
| 33 | unimpeachable | adj. not able to be doubted or questioned | 无可指责的 |
| 34 | ingenious | adj. very smart or clever | 天才的, 聪明的 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|-------|
| 35 | unassuming | adj. not having or showing a desire to be noticed, praised | 谦虚的 |
| 36 | sedition | adj. disposed to arouse or take part in or guilty of sedition | 煽动叛乱的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -26

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|--------------|---|
| 1 | 全面的 | exhaustive, encyclopedic, comprehensive, inclusive |
| 2 | 冗长的 | long-winded, rambling, circuitous, circumlocutory, prolix, verbose, wordy |
| 3 | 聪明的, 有创造才能的 | ingenious, clever, innovative, inventive, original |
| 4 | 无可争辩的, 无懈可击的 | unimpeachable, blameless, irrefutable, indisputable |
| 5 | 谦虚的 | modest, unassuming, humbles |
| 6 | 不切实际的 | quixotic, idealistic, impractical, utopian |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-26

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|------------------|-----------|
| 1 | be tantamount to | 等同于 |
| 2 | responsible for | 为.....负责任 |
| 3 | nothing if not | 极其 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Some ethicists worry that a deeper understanding of the brain may be tantamount to _____. If we discover that free will is an illusion of neural circuitry, how will we hold people responsible for their actions?

- A. vindication
- B. proscription
- C. ministration
- D. valediction
- E. exculpation

2. The stories in Yiyunshi's recent collection are distinctive, particularly for the strong contrast between their emotional intensity and their consistently _____ tone.

- A. affable
- B. ebullient
- C. measured
- D. irascible
- E. overwrought

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. chronologies | D. awry in |
| B. apologies | E. astute about |
| C. synopses | F. courageous about |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. discount | D. egalitarian |
| B. emulate | E. anachronistic |
| C. commend | F. regal |

5. He was never (i)_____ : he was nothing if not (ii)_____, so he forbore for the present to declare his passion.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. impetuous | D. boorish |
| B. thoughtful | E. circumspect |
| C. chivalrous | F. spontaneous |

6. Although political events in different countries were not (i)_____ in the 19th century, their interrelationship was (ii)_____ compared with the present, when interdependence has become far greater: (iii)_____ ceased to be an option.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. unconnected | D. conditional | G. isolationism |
| B. trivial | E. superficial | H. resilience |
| C. simultaneous | F. transparent | I. idealism |

7. Well organized and researched and including all significant discoveries of medical scientists, the History of Western Medicines has been justly called _____.

- A. encyclopedic
- B. long-winded
- C. exhaustive
- D. rambling
- E. overbearing

F. indiscriminating

8. Science is arguably a very high-minded pursuit, but that is not to say that all of its practitioners are _____ as numerous articles alleging overly generous pharmaceutical industry payments have tried to show.

A. conventional

B. clever

C. unimpeachable

D. ingenious

E. blameless

F. predictable

9. In a field of egotists, Bloomfield is _____, always praising her competitors and punctuating her correspondence with self-deprecating remarks.

A. unassuming

B. complimentary

C. acerbic

D. ingenuous

E. cutting

F. modest

10. Because its previously _____ beliefs have become the core tenets of mainstream politics, the activist group disbanded; with no skeptics to persuade, its purpose evaporated.

A. arcane

B. seditious

C. quixotic

D. idealistic

E. popular

F. conventional

Section 27

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-27

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | concur | v. to express agreement | 同意 |
| | | v. to happen together | 同时发生 |
| 2 | erudite | adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |
| 3 | contentious | adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |
| | | adj. likely or willing to argue | 爱争吵的 |
| 4 | methodical | adj. arranged, characterized by, or performed with method or order | 有条理的 |
| 5 | experimental | adj. using a new way of doing or thinking about something | 新颖的, 创新的 |
| 6 | formulaic | adj. containing or made from ideas or expressions that have been used many times before and are therefore not very new or interesting | 刻板的, 俗套的 |
| 7 | lucrative | adj. producing wealth | 盈利的, 赚钱的 |
| 8 | extrapolate | v. to form an opinion or to make an estimate about something from known facts | (依据已知信息) 推测 |
| 9 | resemble | v. to be like or similar to | 与...相似 |
| 10 | drawback | n. a disadvantage or inconvenience | 缺点 |
| 11 | discredit | v. to refuse to accept as true or accurate | 拒绝承认 |
| | | v. to cause disbelief in the accuracy or authority of | 使被怀疑 |
| | | v. to deprive of good repute | 破坏名声 |
| 12 | de-emphasize | v. to reduce in relative importance; also : play down | 贬低 |
| 13 | check | v. to hold in restraint | 阻止 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|------------|
| 14 | doom | v. to make certain the failure or destruction of | 注定（失败） |
| 15 | surfeit | n. an amount that is too much or more than you need | 过量 |
| 16 | conundrum | n. a confusing or difficult problem | 难题 |
| 17 | forestall | v. to stop (something) from happening | 阻止 |
| 18 | forgo | v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something) | 放弃 |
| 19 | endemic | adj. prevalent in or limited to a particular locality, region, or people | 地方性的，流行的 |
| | | adj. common in or inherent to an enterprise or situation | （问题、情形）常见的 |
| 20 | dominant | adj. more important, powerful, or successful than most or all others | 占主导地位的，统治的 |
| 21 | elaborate | adj. planned or carried out with great care | 精心的，精细的 |
| | | v. to work out in detail | 精心制作 |
| | | v. to expand something in detail | 详细阐述 |
| 22 | utilitarian | adj. made to be useful rather than to be decorative or comfortable | 实用的 |
| | | adj. of or relating to utilitarianism | 功利的，实用主义的 |
| 23 | poise | v. to hold (something) in a balanced and steady position | 使平衡 |
| 24 | wane | v. to decrease gradually | 减少，下降 |
| | | v. to approach an end | 结束 |
| | | v. to show a progressively smaller illuminated area, as the moon does in passing from full to new | （月亮的）亏 |
| 25 | ebb | v. to get worse | 衰弱，减退 |
| | | v. to fall back from the flood stage | 退潮 |
| 26 | noteworthy | adj. important or interesting enough to be noticed : deserving attention | 值得注意的 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|--------------|
| 27 | generosity | n. the quality of being kind, understanding, and not selfish : the quality of being generous; especially : willingness to give money and other valuable things to others | 慷慨, 大方 |
| 28 | integrity | n. the quality of being honest and fair | 正直 |
| 29 | eloquent | adj. having or showing the ability to use language clearly and effectively | 能说会道的, 能言善辩的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -27

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|--|
| 1 | 地方性的 | endemic, native, domestic, indigenous |
| 2 | 不寻常的 | rare, unusual, exceptional, peculiar, uncommon |
| 3 | 功能的 | utilitarian, functional |
| 4 | 装饰的 | decorative, ornamental |
| 5 | 减弱 | wane, ebb |
| 6 | 谦虚 | modesty, humility, humbleness, unassumingness |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-27

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | dispense with | 省掉, 免除 |
| 2 | be obligated to | 对.....负有责任 |
| 3 | day in and day out | 天天, 夜以继日 |
| 4 | regardless of | 不管, 不顾 |
| 5 | aim at | 针对, 目的在于 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. 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.

- A. erudite
- B. innovative
- C. predictable
- D. contentious
- E. methodical

2. Of all her works, this play is the most dependent on the dramatic conventions of the author's day; it was both the least _____ of her plays and the most commercially successful.

- A. experimental
- B. popular
- C. formulaic
- D. lucrative
- E. contemporary

3. One way to predict the effects of global climates change on an ecosystem is to extrapolate current trends in global change factors into the future. A (i)_____ of this method is that its predictions (ii)_____ actual observations, but the method also makes the questionable assumptions that the future will, resemble the present.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. virtue | D. dispense with |
| B. drawback | E. derive from |
| C. peculiarity | F. improve upon |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. Just because, as a photographer, Friedlander (i)_____ 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)_____ what we pass through day in and day out, regardless of (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A. tends to avoid | D. document | G. authenticity |
| B. is harshly critical of | E. emulate | H. truthfulness |
| C. is interested in | F. discredit | I. aesthtics |

5. China's rapidly growing population is the main threat facing large carnivores in the People's Republic. Increasingly, policies aimed at limiting population growth have been (i)_____. Nevertheless, the country's vast size and the isolation of many of its regions mean that human populations in areas where large carnivores still occur (ii)_____. This human pressure has (iii)_____ the South China tiger.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| A. modified | D. could start to decline | G. celebrated |
| B. de-emphasized | E. can grow unchecked | H. doomed |
| C. implemented | F. have stabilized | I. bypassed |

6. Behavior economists have come to believe that a (i)_____ of choices can be paralyzing, at Schwartz pointed out in the recent book *The paradox of Choice*. Studies of retirement plans show that the more investment choices a plan offers, the less likely people are to participate in it. It may follow then, that a lack of flexibility in certain plans may actually be a (ii)_____. People reasonably (iii)_____ some advantages in exchange for peace of mind.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. surfeit | D. virtue | G. foresee |
| B. reduction | E. conundrum | H. forestall |
| C. stabilization | F. revelation | I. forgo |

7. Origin, distribution, and habitat are included in the book for some but not all of the plants; offering this information for each species would have given readers a clearer appreciation of the differences between _____ and introduced species.

- A. endemic
- B. native
- C. seasonal
- D. rare
- E. unusual
- F. dominant

8. In Inuit culture, elaborate carving has often been used to enhance _____ objects such as harpoon heads and other tools.

- A. utilitarian
- B. functional
- C. domestic
- D. decorative
- E. manufactured
- F. ornamental

9. Although in the mid-1970s nuclear power seemed poised for a still greater role in energy supply, in fact the _____ of its prestige had already begun.

- A. evaluation
- B. waning
- C. defense
- D. undermining
- E. ebbing
- F. vindication

10. As a critic, Nelson is noteworthy for her _____; rather than representing fully formed pronouncements, she is willing to let us watch as she works out her ideas.

- A. generosity
- B. humility
- C. integrity
- D. modesty
- E. eloquence
- F. rhetoric

Section 28

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-28

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | contemptuous | adj. feeling or showing deep hatred or disapproval | 鄙视的 |
| 2 | ignorant | adj. destitute of knowledge or education | 无知的 |
| 3 | decry | v. to say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong, etc. | 责难 |
| 4 | boast | v. speak vaingloriously | 吹嘘 |
| 5 | downplay | v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important | 贬低 |
| 6 | unbounded | adj. not limited in any way | 不受限制的 |
| 7 | disseminate | v. to cause (something, such as information) to go to many people | 传播, 散布 |
| 8 | magnificent | adj. very beautiful or impressive : very great | 宏伟的 |
| 9 | molder | v. to decay slowly | 腐烂, 退化 |
| 10 | warehouse | n. a large building used for storing goods | 仓库 |
| 11 | triumph | n. a great or important victory | 胜利, 成就 |
| 12 | diffuse | adj. spread out over a large space | 弥漫的 |
| | | v. extend, scatter | 散布, 传播 |
| 13 | irk | v. to annoy | 使...厌烦 |
| 14 | immerse | v. to put (something) in a liquid so that all parts are completely covered | 浸润, 浸泡 |
| | | v. to make (yourself) fully involved in some activity or interest | 全心沉浸在...中 |
| 15 | asset | n. a valuable person or thing | 有价值的人或物 |
| 16 | flippant | adj. lacking proper respect or seriousness | 轻率无礼的 |
| 17 | tendentious | adj. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument | 有偏见的 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|-----------|
| 18 | languish | v. to continue for a long time without activity or progress in an unpleasant or unwanted situation | 衰落, 不活跃 |
| 19 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 快速增长 |
| 20 | jettison | v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea) | 拒绝, 放弃 |
| 21 | thrive | v. to grow or develop successful | 繁荣 |
| 22 | dilemma | n. a situation in which you have to make a difficult choice | 困境 |
| 23 | quandary | n. a situation in which you are confused about what to do | 困境 |
| 24 | ploy | n. a clever trick or plan that is used to get someone to do something or to gain an advantage over someone | 策略 |
| 25 | spike | v. to increase greatly in a short period of time | (短期大幅) 上升 |
| 26 | upsurge | n. a rapid or sudden increase or rise | 增长 |
| 27 | harbinger | n. something that shows what is coming | 前兆 |
| | | v. to be a harbinger of | 预兆 |
| 28 | lull | v. to cause to sleep or rest | 使平静 |
| | | n. a relatively calm interval | 暂时的平静, 间歇 |
| 29 | portent | n. a sign or warning that something usually bad or unpleasant is going to happen | 前兆, 预示 |
| 30 | respite | n. an interval of rest or relief | 暂歇, 休息 |
| 31 | gratify | v. to make (someone) happy or satisfied | 使...满意 |
| 32 | entice | v. to attract artfully or adroitly or by arousing hope or desire | 诱惑 |
| 33 | cantankerous | adj. often angry and annoyed | 易怒的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -28

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|----|
|----|------|----|

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| 1 | 缺点 | shortcoming, fault, foible, vice, weakness |
| 2 | 困境 | dilemma, quandary, impasse, mire, swamp |
| 3 | 增长 | spike, upsurge |
| 4 | 预示 | harbinger, portent, presage, augury, foreshadowing |
| 5 | 使困惑 | perplex, confuse, puzzle, befuddle, bewilder, confound |
| 6 | 使满足 | gratify, please, content, satisfy, rejoice |
| 7 | 缄默的 | taciturn, reserved, reticent |
| 8 | 话多的 | loquacious, garrulous, talkative, verbose, voluble |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-28

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|---------------|--------|
| 1 | clean up | 整顿, 改进 |
| 2 | turning point | 转折点 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. 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
- B. conceal
- C. remedy
- D. boast of
- E. downplay

2. Carmen's affection to her sister, though not _____, is plainly too great to permit a painless departure.

- A. unsteady
- B. unbounded
- C. noticeable
- D. ambivalent
- E. careless

3. The (i)_____ of disseminating the vast scientific knowledge of our time to the vast nonscientists shows real (ii)_____ the magnificent achievements humanity is capable of, like allowing an outstanding piece of art work to molder in a warehouse.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|--------------------|
| A. triumph | D. indifference to |
| B. failure | E. enthusiasm for |
| C. diffusion | F. glory of |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. So (i)_____ is the reputation of the city's police force for (ii)_____ that whenever a new police chief takes office, he or she routinely promises to clean up the force.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. persistent | D. corruption |
| B. recent | E. efficiency |
| C. discouraging | F. inexperience |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. flippancy | D. subtlety |
| B. aimlessness | E. discursions |
| C. tendentiousness | F. exhaustiveness |

6. Laws protecting intellectual property are intended to stimulate creativity, yet some forms of creative work have never enjoyed legal protection—a situation that ought to be of great interest. If we see certain forms of creative endeavor (i)_____ as a result of uncontrolled copying, we might decide to (ii)_____ intellectual property law. Conversely, if unprotected creative work (iii)_____ in the absence of legal rules against copying, we would do well to know how such flourishing is sustained.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| A. languishing | D. jettison | G. declines in originality |
| B. proliferating | E. extend | H. manages to thrive |
| C. diversifying | F. relax | I. openly invites imitation |

7. The major _____ of such popular history is that it betrays no interests in making intellectual contributions to our understanding of an issue.

- A. characteristic
- B. shortcoming
- C. dilemma
- D. fault
- E. quandary
- F. ploy

8. After continuously rising in the summer, the commodity price fell, leaving the analysts wondering whether the downward trend is a turning point, or merely a _____ before the demand picks up in winter months.

- A. spike
- B. upsurge
- C. harbinger
- D. lull
- E. portent
- F. respite

9. Doris Kearns Goodwin's elegant, incisive study of Lincoln _____ those whose knowledge of Lincoln is an amalgam of high school history and popular mythology as well as those who are experts.

- A. perplex
- B. confuse
- C. gratify
- D. please
- E. entice
- F. inspire

10. Although in his new book he tends to repeat himself like a _____ uncle, McHughen makes a persuasive case for the safety of tinkering with genes to create new foods.

- A. taciturn
- B. reserved
- C. prototypical
- D. garrulous
- E. loquacious
- F. cantankerous

Section 29

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-29

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------------|---|----------|
| 1 | winnow | v. to narrow or reduce | 筛选 |
| 2 | dearth | n. the state or condition of not having enough of something | 缺乏 |
| 3 | unambiguous | adj. clearly expressed or understood : not ambiguous | 清楚的, 明确的 |
| 4 | transcend | v. to rise above or go beyond the limits of | 超越 |
| | | v. to outstrip or outdo in some attribute, quality, or power | 胜出, 超出 |
| | | v. to triumph over the negative or restrictive aspects of | 克服, 战胜 |
| 5 | averse | adj. having an active feeling of repugnance or distaste | 反感的 |
| 6 | parochial | adj. limited to only the things that affect your local area | 地方的 |
| | | adj. limited in range or scope | 狭隘的 |
| 7 | nascent | adj. beginning to exist | 初始的 |
| 8 | temptation | n. a strong urge or desire to have or do something | 诱惑 |
| 9 | oppressive | adj. unreasonably burdensome or severe | 压迫的 |
| 10 | quash | v. to annul or put an end to | 废止, 使无效 |
| | | v. to suppress or extinguish completely | 镇压, 平息 |
| 11 | embrace | v. to accept (something or someone) readily or gladly | 接受 |
| | | v. to hold someone in your arms as a way of expressing love or friendship | 拥抱 |
| 12 | hyperbole | n. language that describes something as better or worse than it really is | 夸张 |

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|-------------|
| 13 | trickster | n. someone who tricks or deceives people especially in order to get something | 骗子 |
| 14 | disdain | v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something) | 蔑视, 鄙视 |
| 15 | relish | v. to enjoy or take pleasure in (something) | 喜爱 |
| 16 | notwithstanding | prep. despite | 尽管 |
| 17 | genteel | adj. having a quietly appealing or polite quality | 有教养的, 彬彬有礼的 |
| 18 | impassioned | adj. showing or feeling very strong emotions | 充满激情的 |
| 19 | upheaval | n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc. | (引起混乱的) 剧变 |
| 20 | imminent | adj. happening very soon | 即将发生的 |
| 21 | stern | adj. very serious especially in an unfriendly way | 严厉的 |
| | | adj. not likely to change or become weaker | 坚定的 |
| 22 | prescience | n. the ability to know what will or might happen in the future | 先见之明, 预知 |
| 23 | prophetic | adj. correctly stating what will happen in the future | 预言的 |
| 24 | fiery | adj. having or showing a lot of strong and angry emotion | 激情的, 热烈的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -29

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 夸张 | exaggeration, hyperbole, overstatement |
| 2 | 激情的 | fiery, impassioned, fervent, fervid, passionate, vehement |
| 3 | 预知的 | prescient, prophetic, provident |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-29

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 | from scratch | 从头做起 |
| 2 | be keen to | 渴望 |
| 3 | leave sb. in the dark | 把某人蒙在鼓里 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. 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 _____ a historic population, not trying to build a population from scratch.

- A. reclassifying
- B. augmenting
- C. forestalling
- D. publicizing
- E. winnowing

2. The (i)_____ of molecular oxygen on Earth-sized planets around other stars in the universe would not be (ii)_____ sign of life: molecular oxygen can be a signature of photosynthesis (a biotic process) or merely of the rapid escape of water from the upper reaches of a planetary atmosphere (an abiotic process).

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. dearth | D. a controversial |
| B. presumption | E. an unambiguous |
| C. detection | F. a possible |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| A. narrow in scope | D. utilitarianism |
| B. susceptible to fads | E. parochialism |
| C. averse to empiricism | F. historicism |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. Now that photographic prints have become a popular field for collecting, auctions are becoming more (i)_____. It is not just the entry of new collections into the field that is causing this intensification. Established collectors' interests are also becoming more (ii)_____. Those who once concentrate on the work of either the nineteenth century pioneers or the twentieth century modernists are now keen to have (iii)_____ collections.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. competitive | D. fickle | G. comprehensive |
| B. tedious | E. wide-ranging | H. legitimate |
| C. exclusive | F. antiquarian | I. impressive |

5. Although Thaler employs an innovative mode of analysis, his study offers yet another examination of quite (i)_____ ground—namely, the cultural ideology of Norwegian-American preservationist writers in the early twentieth century. The history, literature, and changing internal dynamics of the Norwegian subculture in America constitute a particularly well-studied area. Anyone familiar with the authoritative work of scholars in the field will (ii)_____ little in Thaler's study that is (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A. unfamiliar | D. find | G. accurate |
| B. well-worked | E. understand | H. new |
| C. fruitful | F. reveal | I. recognizable |

6. If you wish to make a novel (i)_____ a field of study, you must master what scholars have already said on the subject but at the same time keep in mind the (ii)_____ received opinion, which can (iii)_____ a nascent idea before it can develop.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| A. contribution to | D. temptation to reject | G. quash |
| B. depiction of | E. fundamental wisdom of | H. embrace |
| C. attack upon | F. oppressive influence of | I. inspire |

7. In a book that inclines to _____, an epilogue arguing that ballet is dead arrives simply as one more overstatement.

- A. pessimism
- B. misinterpretation
- C. imprecision
- D. vagueness
- E. exaggeration
- F. hyperbole

8. Not only was this writer content to leave the reading public in the dark, she seems to have _____ 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

9. William Perkins, his _____ speaking style notwithstanding, has long been seen as the moderate face of his political party.

- A. fiery
- B. genteel
- C. bumbling
- D. unremarkable
- E. affable
- F. impassioned

10. The political upheaval caught most people by surprise: despite the _____ warning of some commentators, it had never seemed that imminent.

- A. stern
- B. prescient
- C. prophetic
- D. indifferent
- E. apathetic
- F. repeated

Section 30

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-30

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | deduce | v. to use logic or reason to form (a conclusion or opinion about something) : to decide (something) after thinking about the known facts | 推断 |
| 2 | explicable | adj. possible to explain | 可以解释的 |
| 3 | formidable | adj. causing fear, dread or apprehension | 恐怖的, 可怕的 |
| | | adj. tending to inspire awe or wonder | 令人敬畏的 |
| | | adj. very difficult to deal with | 艰巨的 |
| 4 | specious | adj. falsely appearing to be right | 假的 |
| 5 | irreversible | adj. impossible to change back to a previous condition or state | 不可逆的 |
| 6 | frown | v. to wrinkle the brow | 皱眉 |
| | | v. to regard something with disapproval or distaste | 厌恶 |
| 7 | rampant | adj. profusely widespread | 广泛的 |
| | | adj. growing quickly and in a way that is difficult to control | 猖獗的 |
| 8 | detriment | n. something that will cause damage or injury to something or someone | 损坏, 破坏 |
| 9 | flip | v. to cause (something) to turn or turn over quickly | 翻动 |
| 10 | infinite | adj. having no limits | 无限的 |
| | | adj. extremely large or great | 极大的 |
| 11 | skirt | v. to evade, as by circumlocution | 回避, 避开 (话题) |
| 12 | scrutinize | v. to examine something carefully especially in a critical way | 仔细检查 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 13 | repudiate | v. to refuse to accept or support | 否认, 拒绝 |
| 14 | confound | v. to cause to become confused or perplexed | 使困惑 |
| | | v. to prove (someone or something) wrong; refute | 驳斥, 证明....错误 |
| | | v. to fail to distinguish; mix up | 混淆 |
| 15 | confine | v. to keep within limits | 限制 |
| 16 | counterfeit | adj. made to look like an exact copy of something in order to trick people | 假的, 伪造的 |
| 17 | overstate | v. to say that (something) is larger or greater than it really is | 夸大 |
| 18 | counterintuitive | adj. not agreeing with what seems right or natural | 违反常理的, 与直觉相反的 |
| 19 | replete | adj. having much or plenty of something | 充满的 |
| 20 | encomium | n. glowing and warmly enthusiastic praise | 赞美 |
| 21 | indict | v. to charge with a fault or offense | 指控 |
| 22 | exalt | v. to praise, or honor | 赞美 |
| | | v. to raise in rank, character, or status | 提升 |
| 23 | rehabilitate | v. to restore to a former capacity | 恢复 |
| 24 | excoriate | v. to censure scathingly | 强烈斥责 |
| 25 | valorize | v. to give or assign a value to, especially a higher value | 规定 (较高的) 价格 (引申为赞美) |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -30

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 限制 | confine, limit, restrict, circumscribe |
| 2 | 无关的 | irrelevant, extraneous, irrelative, impertinent |
| 3 | 伪造的 | fake, counterfeit, bogus, phony, spurious |
| 4 | 赞美 | exalt, valorize, extol, magnify, hymn |
| 5 | 指责 | indict, excoriate, reproach |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-30

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|----------------|------------|
| 1 | cohere with | 与.....一致 |
| 2 | play a role in | 在.....中起作用 |
| 3 | replete with | 充满 |
| 4 | Supreme Court | 最高法院 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Slight but _____ variations in the timing of the star's light pulses led astronomers to deduce that it was being pulled backward and forward by three planets orbiting around it.

- A. subtle
- B. regular
- C. explicable
- D. undetectable
- E. inconsequential

2. Blake's reputation for weakness is _____: almost all who have worked with him say he is a disciplined, intellectually formidable, and very tough politicians.

- A. specious
- B. pervasive
- C. irreversible
- D. trivial
- E. ambivalent

3. Unlike the elected branches of the United States government where making personal connections with citizens is (i)_____ and almost (ii)_____ 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.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. frowned upon | D. a requirement for |
| B. rampant | E. a detriment to |
| C. disregarded | F. an irrelevance to |

4. Scientists once said that cosmology was the field where the ratio of theory to data was

(i)_____: there was an abundance of theories but almost no data. Recently, however, that ratio has flipped. A huge and ever-increasing amount of data has (ii)_____ all theories but one.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| A. completely unknown | D. eliminated |
| B. nearly infinite | E. supported |
| C. always variable | F. clarified |

5. The material covered in this article has been (i)_____ in previous publications, and since currently neglected areas remained unexplored, the article contains no (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. skirted | D. revelations |
| B. scrutinized | E. distortions |
| C. countered | F. conclusions |

6. The historian of ancient science Otto Neugebauer concluded that Babylonian astronomical texts are (i)_____ because everything has been eliminated from the astronomy except observations and the mathematical consequences of an initial hypothesis about the fundamental character of the astronomical movements. This judgment cohered with the high level of mathematical theory, which (ii)_____ mathematical computation together with empirical observation as (iii)_____ of science and denied any role to speculative hypotheses of a strongly theoretical nature.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| A. questionable | D. repudiated | G. end result |
| B. scientific | E. admitted | H. necessary characteristic |
| C. limited | F. confounded | I. discredited path |

7. Noise suppression in phones can play an important role in making cellphones networks more efficient, since when sounds that are _____ to the meaningful signal are transmitted, precious network band width is wasted.

- A. unsuitable
- B. detrimental
- C. irrelevant
- D. confined
- E. limited
- F. extraneous

8. The reconstructed poem is beautiful and also probably _____: it is the only known work of medieval Hebrew verse written by a woman.

- A. singular
- B. unique
- C. archaic
- D. counterfeit
- E. valuable
- F. fake

9. Joshua Gisemba Bagaka found that the pedagogical results of group projects and other engaged learning activities in Kenyan mathematics classrooms were _____, such activities, then, may not be the best way of improving mathematics education.

- A. overstated
- B. counterintuitive
- C. mixed
- D. discouraging
- E. inconsistent
- F. inexplicable

10. Much of the literature about railroads seeks someone to _____, and it is thus replete with encomiums to railroad entrepreneurs and managers.

- A. indict
- B. exalt
- C. rehabilitate
- D. excoriate
- E. valorize
- F. emulate

Section 31

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-31

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | tenacious | adj. holding or tending to hold persistently to something, such as a point of view | 顽强的 |
| 2 | diffident | adj. lacking confidence : not feeling comfortable around people | 缺乏自信的, 胆怯的 |
| 3 | meticulous | adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨慎的; 一丝不苟的 |
| 4 | implacable | adj. opposed to someone or something in a very angry or determined way that cannot be changed | 不能安抚的, 毫不妥协的 |
| 5 | gossamer | adj. extremely light, delicate, or tenuous | 轻而薄的, 虚无缥缈的 |
| 6 | contrive | v. to form or make (something) in a skillful or clever way | 设计, 谋划 |
| 7 | mascot | n. a person, animal, or object used as a symbol to represent a group (such as a sports team) and to bring good luck | 吉祥物 |
| 8 | flit | v. to move quickly from one condition or location to another | 快速移动 |
| 9 | archaic | adj. old and no longer used | 过时的 |
| 10 | neutralize | v. to stop (someone or something) from being effective or harmful | 抵消, 使无效 |
| 11 | paradigm | n. a model or pattern for something that may be copied | 典范 |
| 12 | tilt | v. / n. slant or bias | 倾斜 |
| 13 | tweak | v. to twist sharply | 拧 |
| | | v. to make usually small adjustments in | 略微调整 |
| 14 | controvert | v. to dispute or oppose by reasoning | 反驳 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|------------|
| 15 | articulate | v. able to express ideas clearly and effectively in speech or writing | 清楚有力地表达 |
| 16 | entrench | v. to establish firmly or solidly | 牢固地确立 |
| 17 | bolster | v. to give support to | 支持 |
| 18 | deviate | v. to do something that is different or to be different from what is usual or expected | 脱离, 偏离 |
| 19 | succumb | v. to stop trying to resist something | 屈服 |
| 20 | recoil | v. to quickly move away from something that is shocking, frightening, or disgusting : to react to something with shock or fear | 畏缩 |
| 21 | pious | adj. deeply religious | 信仰虔诚的 |
| | | adj. marked by sham or hypocrisy | 假虔诚的 |
| 22 | preachy | adj. trying to teach something (such as proper or moral behavior) in a way that is annoying or unwanted | 说教的, 好为人师的 |
| 23 | querulous | adj. complaining in an annoyed way | 抱怨的 |
| 24 | encompass | v. to cover or surround (an area) | 围绕, 包围 |
| 25 | sanctimonious | adj. pretending to be morally better than other people | 假虔诚的, 假正经的 |
| 26 | plaintive | adj. expressing suffering or sadness | 痛苦的 |
| 27 | ubiquitous | adj. seeming to be seen everywhere | 普遍的 |
| 28 | refine | v. to remove the unwanted substances in (something) | 提纯 |
| | | v. to improve (something) by making small changes | 提升, 提高 |
| 29 | omnipresent | adj. present everywhere simultaneously | 普遍的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -31

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 屈服 | succumb, yield, surrender |
| 2 | 畏缩, 胆怯 | recoil, shrink, quail, cringe |

| | | |
|---|----------|---|
| 3 | 难以理解的 | unintelligible, unfathomable, arcane, cryptic, enigmatic, incomprehensible, inscrutable |
| 4 | 不真诚的 | insincere, disingenuous |
| 5 | 扩张 | expansion, augmentation |
| 6 | 无所不在, 处处 | omnipresence, ubiquity |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-31

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|----------------------|--------|
| 1 | nuclear power plants | 核电站 |
| 2 | dispose of | 处理, 解决 |
| 3 | of major importance | 非常重要的 |
| 4 | step in | 介入 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Though the volume of radioactive waste produced by nuclear power plants is _____, the problem of how to dispose of that waste is not: rather, it is of major importance.

- A. unmanageable
- B. troubling
- C. significant
- D. small
- E. deceptive

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

- A. tenacious
- B. diffident
- C. meticulous
- D. implacable
- E. straightforward

3. The author suggests that cinema archives should become more like museums, justifying their existence by selecting, grouping and commenting on important films. By thus (i)_____ films, archives would not only serve as repositories, but would provide (ii)_____ as well.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. improving | D. conservation |
| B. restoring | E. education |
| C. interpreting | F. income |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. "Argument" may be an overly (i)_____ word to apply to the gossamer contrivance that is *A summer of Humming birds*. In what seems a self-conscious (ii)_____ of its mascot, the book flits from one subjects or moment in history to another, following the various whims of its authors.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|----------------------|
| A. archaic | D. repudiation |
| B. imprecise | E. emulation |
| C. strong | F. misrepresentation |

5. The skin of the poison dart frog contains deadly poison called batrachotoxins. But the (i)_____ of the toxins has remained an enigma, as the frog does not (ii)_____ them. Now an analysis suggests that the melyrid beetle is the source. Collected beetle specimens all contained batrachotoxins, suggesting that these beetles are (iii)_____ by the frogs.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. effect | D.pressure | G. eaten |
| B. origin | E. produce | H. neutralized |
| C. purpose | F.suffer from | I. poisoned |

6. When a new scientific model emerges, research studies (i)_____ that paradigm tend to dominate in the scientific literature: the process of selecting articles for publication is tilted toward positive results. But once the paradigm (ii)_____, the academic incentives shift in the opposite direction: research results are more likely to be considered worthy of publication when they (iii)_____ what has become the established view.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| A. tweaking | D. is initially articulated | G. bolster |
| B. affirming | E. has become entrenched | H. circumvent |
| C. controverting | F. is about to be attacked | I. undermine |

7. The beauty of the scientific approach is that even when individual researchers do _____ bias or partiality, others can correct them using a framework of evidence on which everyone broadly agrees.

- A. overreact to
- B. deviate from
- C. succumb to
- D. recoil from
- E. yield to
- F. shrink from

8. The initial, widely shared pessimism turned out to be _____, because it ignored the many things that would be done with resources left behind.

- A. unimportant
- B. unintelligible
- C. unfathomable
- D. unfounded
- E. unimaginative
- F. unjustified

9. Despite a tendency to be overtly _____, the poetry does not consist solely of pious sentiments: It sparks the imagination and provides lively entertainment.

- A. preachy
- B. querulous
- C. insincere
- D. sanctimonious
- E. plaintive
- F. disingenuous

10. Though it may seem as if more than a century of _____ has made the electrical grid an all-encompassing web connecting the whole of the continent, many vast and beautiful areas remain without power.

- A. refinement
- B. expansion
- C. ubiquity
- D. augmentation
- E. omnipresence
- F. isolation

Section 32

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-32

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|------------|
| 1 | numerous | adj. existing in large numbers | 大量的 |
| 2 | fury | n. violent anger | 狂怒, 暴怒 |
| 3 | usage | n. manner of treating | 对待方式 |
| 4 | severe | adj. very harsh | 严厉的 |
| 5 | sober | adj. having or showing a very serious attitude or quality | 严肃认真的 |
| 6 | dejected | adj. sad because of failure, loss, etc. | 沮丧的 |
| 7 | belie | v. to give a false impression of | 掩盖 |
| | | v. to run counter to | 与...相矛盾 |
| | | v. to show (something) to be false or wrong | 证明...为假 |
| 8 | conflate | v. to combine (as two readings of a text) into a composite whole | 合并 |
| 9 | divulge | v. to make known (something private or secret) | 泄露 |
| 10 | fictitious | adj. not true or real | 虚构的 |
| 11 | hallmark | n. a quality, ability, etc., that is typical of a particular person or thing | 标志, 典型的特征 |
| 12 | eloquent | adj. having or showing the ability to use language clearly and effectively | 雄辩的, 有说服力的 |
| 13 | marvel | v. to feel great surprise, wonder, or admiration | 震惊, 惊讶 |
| | | n. one that causes wonder or astonishment | 惊世之作 |
| 14 | meticulous | adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨慎的; 一丝不苟的 |
| 15 | edify | v. to instruct especially so as to encourage intellectual, moral, or spiritual improvement | 启迪 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 16 | discreet | adj. not likely to be seen or noticed by many people | 谨慎的, 小心的 |
| 17 | precipitate | v. to cause (something) to happen quickly or suddenly | 促进 |
| 18 | tactful | adj. careful not to offend or upset other people | 得体的, 圆通的 |
| 19 | forbear | v. to control oneself when provoked | 克制, 忍耐 |
| 20 | conspire | v. to secretly plan with someone to do something that is harmful or illegal | 共谋, 协力 |
| 21 | rampant | adj. profusely widespread | 广泛的 |
| | | adj. growing quickly and in a way that is difficult to control | 猖獗的 |
| 22 | ensue | v. to come at a later time : to happen as a result | 随后而来, 接着发生 |
| 23 | hearten | v. to cause (someone) to feel more cheerful or hopeful | 激励, 鼓励 |
| 24 | atypical | adj. not typical : not usual or normal | 异常的 |
| 25 | concomitant | adj. accompanying especially in a subordinate or incidental way | 相伴随的, 与...同时发生的 |
| 26 | elusive | adj. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难懂的 |
| | | adj. hard to find or capture | 难以捕捉的 |
| 27 | sloth | n. the quality of being lazy | 懒惰 |
| 28 | gleam | n. a small, bright light | 微光 |
| 29 | imperial | adj. of or relating to an empire or an emperor | 帝国的 |
| 30 | paraphernalia | n. objects that are used to do a particular activity : objects of a particular kind | 行头, 装饰品 |
| 31 | august | adj. respected and dignified | 庄严的, 肃穆的 |
| 32 | majestic | adj. large and impressively beautiful | 庄严威武的 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|------------|
| 33 | rebellious | adj. refusing to obey rules or authority or to accept normal standards of behavior, dress, etc. : having or showing a tendency to rebel | 反抗的, 难控制的 |
| 34 | quirky | adj. unusual especially in an interesting way | 奇怪的, 古怪的 |
| 35 | flamboyant | adj. having a very noticeable quality that attracts a lot of attention | 引人注意的, 酷炫的 |
| 36 | cast-iron | adj. very strong or tough | 坚固的, 顽强的 |
| 37 | reproach | v. to express disapproval or disappointment to (someone) | 斥责, 批评 |
| 38 | respite | n. an interval of rest or relief | 暂歇, 休息 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -32

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 谦虚的 | modest, unostentatious, humble, unpretentious |
| 2 | 宏大的 | august, majestic, epic, imposing, magnificent, monumental |
| 3 | 古怪的 | unconventional, quirky |
| 4 | 斥责 | reproach, blame, castigation, diatribe, harangue |
| 5 | 休息 | respite, relief, break, lull |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-32

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------|------|
| 1 | fail to | 未能 |
| 2 | filled with | 充满 |
| 3 | nothing if not | 极其 |
| 4 | spate of | 大量的 |
| 5 | out of ordinary | 不同寻常 |
| 6 | all the more | 更加 |

4. Authentic Questions

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 _____ usage.

- A. politic
- B. severe
- C. sober
- D. respectful
- E. dejected

2. The paleontologist examined the problem afresh, believing that the accepted classification _____ the essential continuity of the specimens by making specious distinctions among them.

- A. disproved
- B. belied
- C. conflated
- D. divulged
- E. relaxed

3. Invention was (i)_____ the work of the ancient Greek historians, whose writings were filled with long and often purely fictitious speeches by great historical figures. The animating force in historical writing was rhetoric rather than (ii)_____. Even well into the eighteenth century, not a few historians continued to understand themselves as artists, given a license to invent.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. discouraged in | D. eloquence |
| B. a hallmark of | E. evidence |
| C. exceptional in | F. imagination |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. Scholars have marveled over the (i)_____ that Shakespeare displays in his works, noting that such broad learning is all the more remarkable given that books were relatively (ii)_____ in Shakespeare's time.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. meticulousness | D. edifying |
| B. humor | E. scarce |
| C. erudition | F. inexpensive |

5. She was never (i)_____ : she was nothing if not discreet, so she (ii)_____ for the present to declare her passion.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. precipitate | D. pretended |
| B. tactful | E. decided |
| C. thoughtful | F. forbore |

6. The slow pace of job creation was without precedent for the period of recovery from a recession, but the conditions that conspired to cause the recession were also (i)_____. The stock market declined sharply, and rampant business investment slumped. Then an ensuing spate of scandals (ii)_____ public trust in the way companies were run. And yet, despite these powerful (iii)_____ to growth, the recession proved surprisingly mild.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. heartening | D. weakened | G. counterforce |
| B. atypical | E. illuminated | H. stimulants |
| C. ambiguous | F. consolidated | I. concomitants |

7. A cure for the common cold has been so elusive that it has become a modern symbol of _____.

- A. danger
- B. futility
- C. unease
- D. pointless
- E. sloth
- F. apathy

8. The dictators gleaming military uniform and imperial paraphernalia sharply contrast with the _____ fashion favored by most other contemporary political leaders.

- A. unostentatious
- B. modest
- C. august
- D. majestic
- E. formal
- F. casual

9. Despite her rather _____ choices, Moreland was neither a rebellious spirit nor someone who saw herself as anything out of the ordinary.

- A. unconventional
- B. impractical
- C. quirky
- D. flamboyant
- E. successful
- F. lucrative

10. His premiership, seemingly cast-iron a year ago, is now so vulnerable that even a good day at the office does no more than buy him a few weeks of _____ from rebels within his own party.

- A. controversy
- B. reproach
- C. respite
- D. relief
- E. blame
- F. deference

Section 33

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-33

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | detritus | n. the pieces that are left when something breaks, falls apart, is destroyed, etc. | 残骸 |
| 2 | extraneous | adj. not important | 次要的 |
| | | adj. coming from the outside | 外来的 |
| 3 | rivalry | n. a state or situation in which people or groups are competing with each other | 竞争, 对抗 |
| 4 | cluster | v. to come together to form a group | 聚集 |
| 5 | oblivious | adj. not conscious or aware of someone or something | 无意识的, 遗忘的 |
| 6 | prominence | n. the state of being important, well-known, or noticeable : the state of being prominent | 杰出, 显著 |
| 7 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective | 削弱 |
| 8 | empower | v. to give power to (someone) | 授权 |
| | | v. to promote the self-actualization or influence of | 提升...的影响力 |
| 9 | surrender | v. to agree to stop fighting, hiding, resisting, etc., because you know that you will not win or succeed | 投降, 放弃 |
| 10 | glean | v. to gather or collect in a gradual way | 慢慢收集 |
| 11 | supersede | v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old, no longer useful, etc.) | 淘汰, 取代 |
| 12 | halt | v. stop | 停止 |
| | | v. to stand in perplexity or doubt between alternate courses : waver | 踌躇 |
| 13 | disparate | adj. different from each other | 不同的 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|------------|
| 14 | feedback | n. helpful information or criticism that is given to someone to say what can be done to improve a performance, product, etc. | 反馈 |
| 15 | static | adj. showing little or no change, action, or progress | 静态的 |
| 16 | perpetuate | v. to cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue | 持续, 使...继续 |
| 17 | ephemeral | adj. lasting for a markedly brief time | 短暂的 |
| 18 | perilous | adj. full of danger | 危险的 |
| 19 | undue | adj. exceeding what is appropriate or normal | 过量的 |
| 20 | scant | adj. inadequately supplied | 稀缺的 |
| 21 | dwindle | v. to gradually become smaller | 减少, 下降 |
| 22 | concrete | adj. specific or particular | 具体的 |
| 23 | finite | adj. having limits : having a limited nature | 有限的 |
| 24 | meager | adj. deficient in quality or quantity | 不足的, 少的 |
| 25 | conclusive | adj. putting an end to debate or question especially by reason of irrefutability | 终结的, 最终的 |
| 26 | elucidate | v. to make (something that is hard to understand) clear or easy to understand | 阐释, 阐明 |
| 27 | obfuscate | v. to make (something) more difficult to understand | 使...困惑 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -33

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 危险的 | perilous, dangerous, hazardous, risky |
| 2 | 可预见的 | predictable, foreseeable |
| 3 | 过量的 | undue, excessive |
| 4 | 匮乏的 | insufficient, meager, scant, dearth |
| 5 | 猜测 | conjecture, speculation, supposition, surmise |

| | | |
|---|-----|--------------------|
| 6 | 使困惑 | mystify, obfuscate |
|---|-----|--------------------|

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-33

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|--------------|------|
| 1 | instead of | 而不是 |
| 2 | surrender to | 屈服于 |
| 3 | vice versa | 反之亦然 |
| 4 | plenty of | 大量的 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. In the last two hundreds years, the practice of archaeology has changed greatly, from digging up ancient artifacts for use by wealthy individuals as art objects to analyzing the detritus of everyday life in the laboratory, and thus from _____ to data collection.

- A. supposition
- B. theorizing
- C. fact-finding
- D. treasure hunting
- E. scientific discovery

2. The identity of hominid remains found in a cave in the Altai Mountains was _____ until Paabo and his colleagues ended the speculation by showing that DNA sequences indicated the bones belonged to Neanderthals.

- A. extraneous
- B. conjectural
- C. improbable
- D. demonstrable
- E. consistent

3. The documentation of Earth's biodiversity is complicated by the (i)_____ taxonomists. Those experts in classifying species tent to be (ii)_____ North America and Europe, whereas most of the undocumented biodiversity is likely in the tropics.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| A. uneven distribution of | D. clustered in |
| B. theoretical commitments of | E. oblivious to |
| C. professional rivalries among | F. exported from |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. For decades, economic ideas have been (i)_____ political purpose. Economists, for example, have peddled their theories as a way of gaining public prominence or political appointment, while politicians have (ii)_____ economic doctrines as possible solutions to the nation's social problems.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|-------------|
| A. undermined by | D. rejected |
| B. inspired by | E. ignored |
| C. exploited for | F. promoted |

5. Computers make it spectacularly easy to search for particular pieces of information in downloaded texts. And doing research in this strategic, targeted manner can feel (i)_____. Instead of (ii)_____ the organizing logic of the book you are reading, you can approach the book with your own questions and (iii)_____. You, not the author, are the master.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| A. disorienting | D. disregarding | G. begin to discern the author's intent |
| B. humbling | E. surrendering to | H. glean precisely what you want from it |
| C. empowering | F. imitating | I. evaluate the book on its own terms |

6. There are two opposing theories about mountain formation and climate over the past 40 million years: either the surge of mountain building (i)_____ the global cooling, or vice versa. The first of these two theories asserts that widespread mountain building cooled the earth as a result of the (ii)_____ mountains and climate. For example, mountain glaciers tend to be (iii)_____: once established, they increase the reflectivity of the surface, thus lowering temperatures and allowing more ice to form.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. superseded | D. disparity between | G. unpredictable |
| B. halted | E. feedback between | H. static |
| C. caused | F. complexity of | I. self-perpetuating |

7. If giant x-ray flares churn circumstellar disks enough to keep newborn planets, such as Earth once was, from spiraling into their suns, it would be an ironic twist on our conception of x-ray flares as _____.

- A. dangerous
- B. predictable
- C. ancient
- D. ephemeral
- E. perilous
- F. foreseeable

8. Despite their cultural and social significance, rapid growth, and widespread appeal in China, video game—unlike traditional media—have received _____ attention from international communication researches.

- A. undue
- B. scant
- C. excessive
- D. focused
- E. limited
- F. dwindling

9. Although Wynne claims to recognize that _____ evidence is available to make definitive statements, she offers them nonetheless, arriving at some sweeping generalizations.

- A. concrete
- B. finite
- C. insufficient
- D. indirect
- E. conclusive
- F. meager

10. Although the biography never explicitly assesses what role the dynamic between Mr. Merrills parents might have played in the development of his personality, the author offers plenty of _____.

- A. mystification
- B. elucidation
- C. speculation
- D. reflection
- E. obfuscation
- F. conjecture

Section 34

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-34

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | self-serving | adj. having or showing concern only about your own needs and interests | 自私的 |
| 2 | belie | v. to give a false impression of | 掩盖 |
| | | v. to run counter to | 与...相矛盾 |
| | | v. to show (something) to be false or wrong | 证明...为假 |
| 3 | conflate | v. to combine (as two readings of a text) into a composite whole | 合并 |
| 4 | divulge | v. to make known (something private or secret) | 泄露 |
| 5 | naive | adj. having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge : innocent or simple | 天真的 |
| 6 | premeditate | v. to think, consider, or deliberate beforehand | 预谋, 提前构画 |
| 7 | manipulate | v. to move or control (something) with your hands or by using a machine | 操控 |
| 8 | testimony | n. proof or evidence that something exists or is true | 证据, 证词 |
| 9 | anecdote | n. a short account of an interesting or humorous incident | 奇闻异事 |
| 10 | predominant | adj. more important, powerful, successful, or noticeable than other people or things | 最显著的, 主导的 |
| 11 | arguably | adv. it can be argued | 可以这样说地 |
| 12 | influential | adj. having the power to cause changes : having influence | 有影响力的 |
| 13 | lengthy | adj. protracted excessively | 冗长的 |
| 14 | bibliography | n. a list of books, magazines, articles, etc., about a particular subject | 参考书目 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|------------|
| 15 | elude | v. to avoid or escape (someone or something) by being quick, skillful, or clever | 逃跑, 逃避 |
| | | v. to fail to be understood or remembered by (someone) | 使...无法理解 |
| | | v. to fail to be achieved by (someone) | 使....无法得到 |
| 16 | cast-iron | adj. very strong or tough | 坚固的, 顽强的 |
| 17 | reproach | v. to express disapproval or disappointment to (someone) | 斥责, 批评 |
| 18 | respite | n. an interval of rest or relief | 暂歇, 休息 |
| 19 | exacting | adj. making severe demands | 苛求的 |
| | | adj. requiring great care, effort | 费力的 |
| 20 | onerous | adj. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with | 繁重的, 费力的 |
| 21 | rebellious | adj. refusing to obey rules or authority or to accept normal standards of behavior, dress, etc. : having or showing a tendency to rebel | 反抗的, 难控制的 |
| 22 | quirky | adj. unusual especially in an interesting way | 奇怪的, 古怪的 |
| 23 | flamboyant | adj. having a very noticeable quality that attracts a lot of attention | 引人注意的, 酷炫的 |
| 24 | condemn | v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong | 谴责 |
| 25 | rant | v. to speak or write in an angry or emotionally charged manner | 辱骂 |
| 26 | diatribe | n. an angry and usually long speech or piece of writing that strongly criticizes someone or something | 谩骂 |
| 27 | exculpate | v. to prove that someone is not guilty of doing something wrong | 开脱罪责 |
| 28 | disquisition | n. a long speech or written report on a subject | 演讲, 报告 |
| 29 | vindicate | v. to show that (someone) should not be blamed for a crime, mistake, etc. | 证明...的清白 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -34

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|-------|---|
| 1 | 斥责 | reproach, blame, castigation, diatribe, harangue |
| 2 | 休息 | respite, relief, break, lull |
| 3 | 古怪的 | unconventional, quirky |
| 4 | 斥责 | reproach, blame, castigation, diatribe, harangue |
| 5 | 含糊不清的 | opaque, obscure, ambiguous, equivocal, murky, nebulous, vague |
| 6 | 费力的 | exacting, onerous, arduous, burdensome, challenging, taxing |
| 7 | 声明无罪 | exculpate, vindicate |
| 8 | 抨击 | diatribe, rant, tirade |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-34

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------|----------|
| 1 | point out | 指出 |
| 2 | attribute to | 把.....归给 |
| 3 | no more than | 仅仅, 只是 |
| 4 | out of ordinary | 不同寻常 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. By pointing out the self-serving nature of the governor's motives for supporting the new health care policy, the columnist implied that the governor's idealistic-sounding explanation of her position on the issue was almost certainly _____.

- A. impractical
- B. derivative
- C. simplistic
- D. disingenuous
- E. ineffectual

2. The paleontologist examined the problem afresh, believing that the accepted classification _____ the essential continuity of the specimens by making specious distinctions among them.

- A. disproved
- B. belied
- C. conflated
- D. divulged
- E. relaxed

3. It would be naïve to treat remarks made in diaries or personal letters as giving especially candid access to historical truth or even as being expressions of the writer's true state of mind, since the (i)_____ for exaggeration and deception in those forms is virtually nonexistent. Diaries and letters are rarely sites for (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| A. motivation | D. premeditated manipulation |
| B. penalty | E. childish theatrics |
| C. tendency | F. balanced reflection |

4. Many of the unusual behaviors attributed to crows—such as drinking coffee or presenting gifts to people who feed them—are based on (i)_____ and therefore fall into the category of (ii)_____ rather than science.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| A. long-term observation | D. anecdote |
| B. controlled experiments | E. speculation |
| C. secondhand testimony | F. hypothesis |

5. Any account of experimental music in the United States that (i)_____ the predominantly African American bebop and free jazz movements is (ii)_____, since this body of music constitutes what is arguably the most influential African experimental music in the decades following the Second World War.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. neglects | D. underappreciated |
| B. exaggerates | E. problematic |
| C. reinterprets | F. self-serving |

6. Fifty pages of footnotes, some of them presenting quite lengthy bibliographies, suggest that very few pertinent sources on the Black Arts movement in literature have (i)_____ Thompson's search. (ii)_____, the text makes it clear that the author's examination of these sources has been similarly (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. eluded | D. Moreover | G. valuable |
| B. characterized | E. However | H. timely |
| C. motivated | F. Consequently | I. exhaustive |

7. His premiership, seemingly cast-iron a year ago, is now so vulnerable that even a good day at the office does no more than buy him a few weeks of _____ from rebels within his own party.

- A. controversy
- B. reproach
- C. respite
- D. relief
- E. blame
- F. deference

8. Agencies responsible for protecting natural resources too often issue permits allowing exploitation of those resources, a process that remains _____ given that agencies have become experts at masking their decisions in scientific terms.

- A. controversial
- B. exacting
- C. obscure
- D. onerous
- E. opaque
- F. misleading

9. Despite her rather _____ choices, Moreland was neither a rebellious spirit nor someone who saw herself as anything out of the ordinary.

- A. unconventional
- B. impractical
- C. quirky
- D. flamboyant
- E. successful
- F. lucrative

10. Readers looking for another condemnation of private equity firms should look elsewhere, for this book is not _____ such firms.

- A. a rant against
- B. a diatribe on
- C. an exculpation of
- D. a disquisition on
- E. a vindication of
- F. an argument about

Section 35

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-35

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | harrow | v. to torment or vex | 折磨, 使...痛苦 |
| 2 | convoluted | adj. very complicated and difficult to understand | 难懂的, 复杂的 |
| 3 | implausible | adj. not believable or realistic : not plausible | 不合理的, 难以置信的 |
| 4 | avant-garde | n. a group of people who develop new and often very surprising ideas in art, literature, etc. | 先锋派, 前卫派 |
| | | adj. of or relating to an avant-garde | 前卫的, 先锋的 |
| 5 | flout | v. to treat with contemptuous disregard | 蔑视, 鄙视 |
| 6 | cultivate | v. to foster the growth of | 培养 |
| 7 | sensational | adj. exceedingly or unexpectedly excellent or great | 极好的 |
| | | adj. causing very great excitement or interest with shocking details | (通过可怕的细节)骇人听闻的 |
| 8 | de-emphasize | v. to reduce in relative importance; also : play down | 降低.....的重要性 |
| 9 | check | v. to hold in restraint | 阻止 |
| 10 | doom | v. to make certain the failure or destruction of | 使毁灭 |
| 11 | bypass | v. to go around or avoid (a place or area) | 避开 |
| 12 | conspire | v. to secretly plan with someone to do something that is harmful or illegal | 共谋, 协力 |
| 13 | rampant | adj. profusely widespread | 广泛的 |
| 14 | | adj. growing quickly and in a way that is difficult to control | 猖獗的 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|----------------|
| 15 | ensue | v. to come at a later time : to happen as a result | 随后而来，接着发生 |
| 16 | hearten | v. to cause (someone) to feel more cheerful or hopeful | 激励，鼓励 |
| 17 | atypical | adj. not typical : not usual or normal | 异常的 |
| 18 | concomitant | adj. accompanying especially in a subordinate or incidental way | 相伴随的，与...同时发生的 |
| 19 | compromise | v. to arrive at a settlement by making concessions | 妥协，让步 |
| | | v. to impair, as by disease or injury | 破坏 |
| 20 | proclaim | v. to say or state (something) in a public, official, or definite way | 宣布 |
| 21 | profess | v. to say or declare (something) openly | 宣称 |
| 22 | disown | v. to refuse to acknowledge as one's own | 否认 |
| 23 | betray | v. to make known unintentionally | (无意中) 显露 |
| | | v. to be false or disloyal to | 背叛 |
| 24 | provocative | adj. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. | 引起争论的，引起思考的 |
| | | adj. causing excitement | 煽动的 |
| 25 | confine | v. to keep within limits | 限制 |
| 26 | exhilarate | v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited | 使...喜悦或兴奋 |
| 27 | antagonize | v. to cause (someone) to feel hostile or angry : to irritate or upset (someone) | 使...敌对 |
| 28 | contentious | adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |
| | | adj. likely or willing to argue | 爱争吵的 |
| 29 | pedestrian | adj. not interesting or unusual | 普通的，平庸的 |
| | | n. a person going on foot | 行人 |
| 30 | perplex | v. to confuse or trouble with uncertainty or doubt | 使...困惑 |
| 31 | mundane | adj. dull and ordinary | 平庸的，无聊的 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|--------------|
| 32 | intriguing | adj. extremely interesting | 吸引人的 |
| 33 | compliment | n. a remark that says something good about someone or something | 赞美 |
| 34 | backhanded | adj. oblique or indirect | 不直接的 |
| | | adj. having derogatory or insulting implications | 含沙射影的, 讽刺挖苦的 |
| 35 | paltry | n. very small or too small in amount | 少量 |
| 36 | heartfelt | adj. deeply or sincerely felt | 真诚的 |
| 37 | meager | adj. deficient in quality or quantity | 不足的, 少的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -35

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|-------|---|
| 1 | 宣称 | proclaim, profess, announce, declare |
| 2 | 否认 | reject, disown, repudiate, disavow, gainsay, refute |
| 3 | 刺激的 | provocative, stimulating |
| 4 | 限制 | confine, limit, circumscribe, restrict, restrain |
| 5 | 引起争论的 | contentious, controversial, disputatious, polemical |
| 6 | 平凡的 | mundane, pedestrian, common, ordinary, prosaic |
| 7 | 真诚的 | heartfelt, sincere, genuine, ingenuous |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-35

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-------------------|------|
| 1 | catch on | 流行起来 |
| 2 | stave off | 避开 |
| 3 | without precedent | 史无前例 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. To criticize a disaster film for being _____ is a bit silly, since people do not go to disaster movies to see an honest portrayed of reality.

- A. expensive
- B. harrowing
- C. derivative
- D. convoluted
- E. implausible

2. Though many avant-garde writers _____ 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
- B. presuppose
- C. exploit
- D. imitate
- E. illuminate

3. Despite the abundance and importance of maize, its biological origin has been a long-running mystery. The bright yellow, mouth-watering treat does not grow in the wild anywhere on the planet, so its (i)_____ is not at all (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. utility | D. helpful |
| B. popularity | E. important |
| C. ancestry | F. obvious |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. If newspaper consumers are concerned about more than (i)_____ and prefer to read news that is consistent with their beliefs, then (ii)_____ is not a journalistic flaw, but, rather, a cultivated feature. In a competitive news market, producers can use slant to differentiate their products and stave off price competition.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|-------------------|
| A. politics | D. bias |
| B. accuracy | E. sensationalism |
| C. expense | F. inconsistency |

5. China's rapidly growing population is the main threat facing large carnivores in the People's Republic. Increasingly, policies aimed at limiting population growth have been (i)_____: nevertheless, the country's vast size and the isolation of many its regions mean that human populations in areas where large carnivores still occur (ii)_____. This human pressure has (iii)_____ the South China tiger.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| A. modified | D. could start to decline | G. celebrated |
| B. de-emphasized | E. can grow unchecked | H. doomed |
| C. implemented | F. have stabilized | I. bypassed |

6. The slow pace of job creation was without precedent for the period of recovery from a recession, but the conditions that conspired to cause the recession were also (i)_____. The stock market declined sharply, and rampant business investment slumped. Then an ensuing spate of scandals (ii)_____ public trust in the way companies were run. And yet, despite these powerful (iii)_____ to growth, the recession proved surprisingly mild.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. heartening | D. weakened | G. counterforces |
| B. atypical | E. illuminated | H. stimulants |
| C. ambiguous | F. consolidated | I. concomitants |

7. Although legislators on both sides of the issues have repeatedly _____ a desire to find a middle ground, until now no acceptable compromise has been achieved.

- A. discussed
- B. proclaimed
- C. professed
- D. rejected
- E. disowned
- F. betrayed

8. Even before she went to art school, Veronica found the standard design categories _____: she didn't understand why designing buildings and designing tables should require different sensibilities.

- A. provocative
- B. limiting
- C. stimulating
- D. confusing
- E. confining
- F. exhilarating

9. The author engages this issue from diverse perspectives, supports his arguments with many examples, and manages to avoid antagonizing others in dealing with a very _____ subject.

- A. contentious
- B. pedestrian
- C. controversial
- D. perplexing
- E. mundane
- F. intriguing

10. To call Kermode the finest English critic of his generation is a _____ compliment, since not many of its population are professionally engaged in literary criticism.

- A. sincere
- B. backhanded
- C. paltry
- D. heartfelt
- E. meager
- F. plausible

Section 36

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-36

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | zenith | n. the highest point reached in the heavens by a celestial body | 顶点, 最高点 |
| 2 | brute | adj. of or relating to beasts | 粗鲁的, 无理性的 |
| 3 | jar | v. to make (someone) feel uneasy | 使...不安 |
| | | v. to clash or conflict | 冲突, 抵触 |
| 4 | plausible | adj. superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious | 貌似正确 |
| 5 | conciliatory | adj. having the intention or effect of making angry people calm | 安抚的, 调和的 |
| 6 | truism | n. an undoubted or self-evident truth | 真理 |
| 7 | valediction | n. an act of bidding farewell | 告别 |
| 8 | resolve | n. a strong determination to do something | 坚决 |
| | | v. to find an answer or solution to (something) : to settle or solve (something) | 解决 |
| 9 | gainsay | v. to deny or disagree with (something) | 否认 |
| 11 | downplay | v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important | 贬低 |
| 12 | esoteric | adj. difficult to understand | 难懂的 |
| 13 | arcane | adj. known or understood by only a few people | 难懂的 |
| 14 | comprehensive | adj. covering completely or broadly | 全面的 |
| 15 | provocative | adj. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. | 引起争论的, 引起思考的 |
| 16 | stipulate | v. to specify as a condition or requirement (as of an agreement or offer) | 规定 |
| | | v. to give a guarantee of | 保证 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|---------------|
| 17 | disseminate | v. to cause (something, such as information) to go to many people | 传播, 散布 |
| 18 | ponderous | adj. slow or awkward because of weight and size | 笨重的 |
| | | adj. very boring or dull | 无聊的 |
| 19 | empirical | adj. originating in or based on observation or experience | 根据观察或经验的 |
| 20 | laudatory | adj. expressing or containing praise | 赞美的 |
| 21 | deify | v. to treat (someone or something) like a god or goddess | 奉...为神, 神化 |
| 22 | debunk | v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true | 拆穿, 揭露... 的错误 |
| 23 | aggrandize | v. to make appear great or greater | 夸大, 吹捧 |
| | | v. to enhance the power, wealth, position, or reputation of | 抬高身价, 提高地位 |
| 24 | implacable | adj. opposed to someone or something in a very angry or determined way that cannot be changed | 不能安抚的, 毫不妥协的 |
| 25 | unyielding | adj. not changing or stopping | 不妥协的, 固执的 |
| 26 | impeccable | adj. having no flaws | 无懈可击的 |
| 27 | unqualified | adj. complete or total | 完全的 |
| | | adj. not having the skills, knowledge, or experience needed to do a particular job or activity | 不合格的 |
| 28 | capricious | adj. changing often and quickly | 变化多端的 |
| 29 | antediluvian | adj. very old or old-fashioned | 过时的 |
| 30 | flighty | adj. given to capricious or unstable behavior | 多变的 |
| | | adj. easily excited | 易激动的 |
| 31 | archaic | adj. old and no longer used | 过时的 |
| 32 | chauvinistic | adj. believing that your country is better than any other | 极端爱国的 |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|---|-------------|
| 33 | patronize | v. to give money or support to (someone or something) | 赞助 |
| | | v. to talk to (someone) in a way that shows that you believe you are more intelligent or better than other people | 摆出高人一等的态度对待 |
| 34 | delude | v. to cause (someone) to believe something that is not true | 迷惑, 欺骗 |
| 35 | hitherto | adv. until now | 至今 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -36

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------------|---|
| 1 | 固执的, 毫不妥协的 | implacable, unyielding, adamant, headstrong, obdurate, stubborn, pertinacious |
| 2 | 完美的 | flawless, impeccable, perfect, consummate |
| 3 | 过时的 | archaic, antediluvian, moribund, moth-eaten, outdated, outmoded, outworn, rusty |
| 4 | 多变的 | flighty, capricious |
| 5 | 初级的 | sketchy, rudimentary, perfunctory, facile, superficial, cursory |
| 6 | 公平, 公正 | impartiality, objectivity, neutrality, unbiasedness |
| 7 | 概括 | abstraction, generality |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-36

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | not...but... | 不是.....而是..... |
| 2 | derive from | 从.....获得 |
| 3 | in sharp contrast to | 与.....形成鲜明对比 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The idea of a “language instinct” may seem _____ to those who think of language as the zenith of the human intellect and of instincts as brute impulse.

- A. jarring
- B. plausible
- C. gratifying
- D. inevitable
- E. conciliatory

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

- A. adornments
- B. references
- C. truisms
- D. provocations
- E. valedictions

3. Proponents of international regulation of environmental issues have always struggled against scientific uncertainty and economic hostility, two obstacles which, from a political standpoint, often have been closely related, as economic hostility toward environmental regulation for economic reasons have (i)_____ the considerable uncertainty underlying most environmental challenges to (ii)_____ of environmental regulation.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| A. resolved | D. exaggerate the efficacy |
| B. gainsaid | E. downplay the legitimacy |
| C. exploited | F. question the fallibility |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. It would be imprecise to characterize her scholarship as (i)_____: though her etymological discussion is necessarily esoteric, there is nothing (ii)_____ about the conclusions she derives from it.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. derivative | D. obscure |
| B. arcane | E. controversial |
| C. careless | F. innovative |

5. The book is not comprehensive but is, instead, (i)_____ in the most positive sense: it (ii)_____ rather than settles.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. definitive | D. stipulates |
| B. provocative | E. suggests |
| C. timely | F. disseminates |

6. With the emergence of scientific history-writing in the late nineteenth century, several authors sought to ignore the glowing myths surrounding George Washington and uncover the human being within, but their biographies were still (i)_____ enough that Washington remained a marbled and remote figure. Indeed, by the 1920s Washington had become such (ii)_____ personage that inevitably someone had to go to the other extreme and try to (iii)_____ the legend.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| A. ponderous | D. a deified | G. debunk |
| B. empirical | E. an ignored | H. aggrandize |
| C. laudatory | F. a misunderstood | I. reproduce |

7. 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

8. The company is so old-fashioned and opposed to innovation that it can seem downright _____.

- A. antediluvian
- B. flighty
- C. archaic
- D. chauvinistic
- E. capricious
- F. patronizing

9. Space is often referred to as the final frontier, as the only realm of which humankind has still to gain substantial understanding, yet the ocean is also another vast area about which our knowledge is _____.

- A. erroneous
- B. confusing
- C. frustrating
- D. rudimentary
- E. delusive
- F. sketchy

10. In sharp contrast to the novel's scenic realism and precise characterized figure is its persistent philosophical _____.

- A. naturalism
- B. abstraction
- C. generality
- D. impartiality
- E. sincerity
- F. objectivity

Section 37

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-37

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|---|------------|
| 1 | yield | v. to surrender or submit | 投降, 屈服 |
| | | v. to be productive of | 产出 |
| 2 | anomalous | adj. not expected or usual | 异常的 |
| 3 | enigmatic | adj. full of mystery and difficult to understand | 难懂的 |
| 4 | surreptitious | adj. done in a secret way | 秘密的, 鬼鬼祟祟的 |
| 5 | resolve | v. to make a definite and serious decision to do something | 决定, 决心要做 |
| 6 | resent | v. to be angry or upset about (someone or something that you think is unfair) | 憎恨, 生气 |
| 7 | vexatious | adj. causing vexation : distressing | 令人烦恼的 |
| 8 | clandestine | adj. done secretly | 秘密的, 暗中观察的 |
| 9 | equitable | adj. just or fair | 平等的, 公平的 |
| 10 | dispense | v. to give or provide (something) | 分配, 分发 |
| 11 | inflate | v. to think or say that (something) is larger or more important than it really is | 夸大 |
| 12 | fastidious | adj. very careful about how you do something | 小心谨慎的, 挑剔的 |
| 13 | overblow | v. to exaggerate | 夸大 |
| 14 | improvise | v. to speak or perform without preparation | 即兴表演 |
| 15 | countermand | v. to cancel (an order) especially by giving a new order | 撤销 (命令) |
| 16 | commensurate | adj. equal or similar to something in size, amount, or degree | 相等的, 相似的 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|-----------|
| 17 | parity | n. equality | 平等 |
| 18 | inclusive | adj. broad in orientation or scope | 广泛的,全面的 |
| | | adj. not limited to certain people | 开放的 |
| 19 | stratify | v. to divide or arrange into classes, castes, or social strata | 分层级 |
| 20 | venue | n. the place where an event takes place | 事件发生地点 |
| 21 | seclusion | n. the act of placing or keeping someone away from other people : the act of secluding someone | 隔离, 隐居 |
| | | n. a secluded or isolated place | 偏僻 |
| 22 | opulent | adj. very comfortable and expensive | 昂贵的 |
| | | adj. very wealthy | 富裕的 |
| 23 | enormous | adj. very great in size or amount | 巨大的 |
| 24 | sycophantic | adj. fawning, obsequious | 奉承的 |
| 25 | ascetic | adj. relating to or having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure | 苦行的 |
| 26 | mercenary | adj. serving merely for pay or sordid advantage | 唯利是图的 |
| 27 | allusion | n. a statement that refers to something without mentioning it directly | 暗指 |
| 28 | ramification | n. something that is the result of something else | 结果, 后果 |
| | | n. branch | 分支 |
| 29 | respite | n. an interval of rest or relief | 暂歇, 休息 |
| 30 | beguile | v. to lead by deception | 欺骗 |
| 31 | baffle | v. to confuse (someone) completely | 使...困惑 |
| 32 | buoy | v. to keep afloat or aloft | 使浮起来 |
| | | v. to hearten or inspire | 鼓励 |
| 33 | insouciance | n. a feeling of not worrying about anything | 无忧无虑, 不操心 |
| 34 | stoicism | n. indifference to pleasure or pain : impassiveness | 冷漠, 淡泊 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|---------|
| 35 | alacrity | n. a quick and cheerful readiness to do something | 敏捷，欣然同意 |
| 36 | cordial | adj. politely pleasant and friendly | 热情友好的 |
| 37 | convivial | adj. of or relating to social events where people can eat, drink, and talk in a friendly way with others | 友好的 |
| 38 | overshadow | v. to exceed in importance | 使显得不重要 |
| | | v. to cast a shadow over | 遮盖 |
| 39 | leach | v. to remove (nutritive or harmful elements) from soil by percolation | 被冲走，滤去 |
| 40 | ubiquitous | adj. seeming to be seen everywhere | 普遍的 |
| 41 | brackish | adj. repulsive | 令人不快的 |
| 42 | malodorous | adj. having a bad smell | 难闻的，恶臭的 |
| 43 | redolent | adj. having a strong smell : full of a fragrance or odor | 芬芳的 |
| 44 | noisome | adj. very unpleasant or disgusting | 有害的，恶臭的 |
| 45 | anodyne | adj. not likely to offend or upset anyone | 不惹人厌烦的 |
| | | adj. serving to alleviate pain | 缓解疼痛的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -37

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 易怒 | irascibility, exasperation |
| 2 | 阻止 | preclude, prevent, forestall |
| 3 | 善变的 | unpredictable, capricious, mercurial, volatile |
| 4 | 固执的 | stubborn, intractable, mulish, adamant, headstrong, obstinate |
| 5 | 恶臭的 | malodorous, noisome, stinky |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-37

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 | make a difference | 有影响, 创造不同 |
| 2 | gender equality | 性别平等 |
| 3 | consist of | 由.....组成, 包括 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. 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.

- A. anomalous
- B. controversial
- C. enigmatic
- D. misrepresented
- E. cherished

2. People frequently attempt to relieve their workplace frustrations via surreptitious comments around the water-cooler but would be better able to resolve their resentment if they were less (i)_____ about their problem and imitated a more (ii)_____ dialogue.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. vexatious | D. equitable |
| B. clandestine | E. sincere |
| C. opportunistic | F. open |

3. Pioneering medical research scientists' (i)_____ claims regarding the (ii)_____ new researches make the public wonder why their own doctors are not dispensing miracles. There are forces, both external and internal, on scientists that most require them to (iii)_____. Without money, there is no science. Researchers must constantly convince administrators who control tax dollars, investors, and individual donors that the work they are doing will make a difference.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|
| A. modest | D. serious constraints on | G. improvise |

| | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| B. inflated | E. overblown interpretations of | H. oversell |
| C. fastidious | F. potential benefits of | I. generalize |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| A. obscure | D. incommensurate with | G. parity |
| B. celebrate | E. surpassed by | H. inclusiveness |
| C. countermand | F. inspired by | I. stratification |

5. Despite the occasional (i)_____ of their venues, the culture of corporate conferences is a deeply (ii)_____ conference, each day consisted of nearly nine hours of continuous lectures and panels enlivened by pleasantries or anything that could be construed as a joke. The only (iii)_____ sensory deprivation of the sessions came from the handsome color slides favored by the corporate presenters.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| A. seclusion | D. sycophantic | G. allusion to |
| B. opulence | E. ascetic | H. ramification of |
| C. enormity | F. mercenary | I. respite from |

6. Galaxy Zoo set a standard for citizen-scientist participation project. Zealous volunteers (i)_____ the project's organizers by classifying an entire catalog of galaxies years ahead of schedule. (ii)_____ by the (iii)_____ of the volunteer, the Galaxy Zoo team was inspired to pursue lines of research they had never even imagined.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
|-----------|------------|-------------|

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. beguiled | D. baffled | G. insouciance |
| B. forestalled | E. buoyed | H. stoicism |
| C. astonished | F. embarrassed | I. alacrity |

7. The professor's habitual air of _____ was misleading front, concealing amazing reserves of patience and a deep commitment to his students' learning.

- A. cordiality
- B. irascibility
- C. disorganization
- D. conviviality
- E. diffidence
- F. exasperation

8. Even manifest flaws in the sculptor's work have not _____ its respectful reception by most modern critics.

- A. determined
- B. controlled
- C. undermined
- D. prevented
- E. overshadowed
- F. precluded

9. Historically, the depletion of soil's nitrogen has been one of the most _____ problems faced by farmers: an essential nutrient, nitrogen is quickly leached from soil, and farmers have struggled to find ways to replenish it.

- A. capricious
- B. ubiquitous
- C. worrisome
- D. stubborn
- E. intractable
- F. unpredictable

10. The town's air was consistently _____: depending on the breeze, one might be greeted with the sour effluvia of twenty breweries, choking fumes from the coal factory, or brackish smells from the nearby river.

- A. malodorous
- B. toxic
- C. redolent
- D. benign
- E. noisome
- F. anodyne

Section 38

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-38

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|---|------------|
| 1 | contemptuous | adj. feeling or showing deep hatred or disapproval | 鄙视的 |
| 2 | ignorant | adj. destitute of knowledge or education | 无知的 |
| 3 | decry | v. to say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong, etc. | 责难 |
| 4 | boast | v. speak vaingloriously | 吹嘘 |
| 5 | downplay | v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important | 贬低 |
| 6 | devolve | v. to gradually go from an advanced state to a less advanced state | 衰落 |
| | | v. to pass on from one person or entity to another | (权力、责任) 移交 |
| 7 | acrimony | n. harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or disposition | 尖刻, 犀利 |
| 8 | comity | n. friendly social atmosphere | 友好, 和谐 |
| 9 | mordant | adj. expressing harsh criticism especially in a way that is funny | 尖酸刻薄的 |
| 10 | thrive | v. to grow or develop successful | 兴旺发达 |
| 11 | apropos | adj. being both relevant and opportune | 合适的 |
| | | prep. with regard to | 至于... |
| 12 | churlish | adj. not polite | 不礼貌的 |
| 13 | cagey | adj. not willing to say everything that you know about something | 守口如瓶的 |
| | | adj. wary of being trapped or deceived | 警惕的 |
| | | adj. very clever | 聪明的 |
| 14 | emulate | v. to strive to equal or excel | 通过模仿而赶超 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|------------|
| 15 | adjudicate | v. to make an official decision about who is right in a dispute | 裁定, 宣判 |
| 16 | advocate | n. a person who argues for or supports a cause or policy | 支持者 |
| | | v. to support or argue for (a cause, policy, etc.) | 支持 |
| 17 | adversary | n. an enemy or opponent | 对手, 敌手 |
| 18 | contemplate | v. to think deeply or carefully about | 深入思考 |
| 19 | counter | v. to do something in defense or in response to something | 反驳 |
| 20 | eschew | v. to avoid (something) especially because you do not think it is right, proper, etc. | 避免 |
| 21 | conspicuous | adj. very easy to see or notice | 显眼的, 明显的 |
| 22 | transmit | v. to give or pass (information, values, etc.) from one person to another | 传输, 传递 |
| 23 | proximity | n. the state of being near | 临近 |
| 24 | furtive | adj. done in a quiet and secret way to avoid being noticed | 鬼鬼祟祟的 |
| 25 | compensate | v. to offset an error, defect, or undesired effect | 弥补, 补偿 |
| | | v. to serve as or provide a substitute or counter balance | 抵消 |
| 26 | offset | v. to cancel or reduce the effect of (something) | 抵消 |
| 27 | polemical | adj. of or involving strongly critical or disputatious writing or speech | 好争论的 |
| 28 | precarious | adj. characterized by a lack of security or stability that threatens with danger | 处境危险的 |
| 29 | enterprising | adj. having or showing the ability or desire to do new and difficult things | 有进取心的, 创新的 |
| 30 | rapacious | adj. having or showing a strong or excessive desire to acquire money or possess things | 贪婪的 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|-----|
| 31 | avaricious | adj. excessively acquisitive especially in seeking to hoard riches | 贪婪的 |
|----|-------------------|--|-----|

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -38

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|--------|---|
| 1 | 限制 | confine, limit, circumscribe, restrict, restrain |
| 2 | 无关的 | extraneous, irrelevant, impertinent |
| 3 | 秘密的 | furtive, secretive, clandestine, surreptitious, underground |
| 4 | 虚假的 | feigned, fake |
| 5 | 弥补 | compensate, offset |
| 6 | 预测, 预示 | portend, predict, forecast, foretell, presage |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-38

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | so...as to | 如此以至于 |
| 2 | contemptuous of | 看不起 |
| 3 | lack of | 缺乏 |
| 4 | deserve credit for | 因.....值得称赞 |
| 5 | meet challenges | 迎接挑战 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. 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
- B. conceal
- C. remedy
- D. boast of
- E. downplay

2. The company suffers from an almost total lack of _____: even the most innocuous communications between departments tend to devolve into acrimony.

- A. dissension
- B. variance
- C. comity
- D. conformity
- E. mordancy

3. It would be (i)_____ not to (ii)_____ these tabloid journalists for thriving in hard times: they deserve credit for doing well in a profession in financial straits.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|------------|
| A. apropos | D. admire |
| B. churlish | E. envy |
| C. cagey | F. emulate |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. The author clearly supports the causes he writes about, but he is more a narrator than (i)_____. Some say he should have included more (ii)_____, but he is wise to let the fact speak for themselves. They are complex enough to prompt many kinds of interpretation, and he would bog down the complicated tale if he tried to adjudicate all of their competing claims.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| A. a reporter | D. statistical data |
| B. an advocate | E. analysis of events |
| C. an adversary | F. detailed descriptions |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. plentitude | D. ambition |
| B. decline | E. privation |
| C. excitement | F. health |

6. While some commentators suggest that abstraction and complexity in scientific research are signs that a given direction is misguided, Lisa Randall, a professor of physics at Harvard, counters that these qualities instead reflect the success of human ingenuity in (i)_____ the increasingly (ii)_____ challenges that nature presents. They can, however, make it more (iii)_____ to communicate scientific developments, even to colleague.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. creating | D. difficult | G. challenging |
| B. meeting | E. conspicuous | H. unproductive |
| C. eschewing | F. pragmatic | I. advantageous |

7. Noise suppression in phones can play an important role in making cellphone networks more efficient, since when sounds that are _____ to the meaningful signal are transmitted, precious network bandwidth is wasted.

- A. unsuitable
- B. detrimental
- C. irrelevant
- D. confined
- E. limited
- F. extraneous

8. Communicating articulately is typically regarded as an aggressive, persuasive talent, but it can also be protective: it allows a certain _____ closeness, conveying proximity while actually maintaining distance.

- A. feigned
- B. secretive
- C. dubious
- D. subtle
- E. false
- F. furtive

9. Tompkinson's prior donations to the university, while very generous, failed to _____ the magnitude of her latest gift.

- A. compensate for
- B. portend
- C. clarify
- D. predict
- E. offset
- F. undermine

10. The union states its position polemically; its leaders say they are fighting to save good jobs while _____ corporations replace full-time workers with part-time ones in order to cut down on both wages and benefits.

- A. precarious
- B. enterprising
- C. rapacious
- D. troubled
- E. influential
- F. avaricious

Section 39

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-39

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|---|--------|
| 1 | remarkable | adj. unusual or surprising : likely to be noticed | 异乎寻常的 |
| 2 | felicitous | adj. very well suited for some purpose or situation | 合适的 |
| | | adj. pleasant or delightful | 令人愉悦的 |
| 3 | prolific | adj. producing a large amount of something | 多产的 |
| 4 | abbreviate | v. to make (something) shorter; especially : to reduce (a word or name) to a shorter form | 缩短 |
| 5 | affinity | n. a liking for or an attraction to something | 倾向, 偏好 |
| 6 | intricate | adj. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements | 复杂的 |
| 7 | sectarian | adj. limited in character or scope | 狭隘的 |
| | | adj. relating to religious or political sects and the differences between them | 派系的 |
| 8 | baroque | adj. characterized by grotesqueness, extravagance, complexity, or flamboyance | 复杂华丽的 |
| 9 | transcend | v. to rise above or go beyond the limits of | 超越 |
| | | v. to outstrip or outdo in some attribute, quality, or power | 胜出, 超出 |
| 10 | provincial | adj. limited in outlook | 眼光狭隘的 |
| 11 | contingent | adj. dependent on conditions or occurrences not yet established; conditional: dependent | 依条件而定的 |
| | | adj. liable to occur but not with certainty; possible | 可能的 |
| 12 | abstruse | adj. difficult to comprehend | 难懂的 |
| 13 | explicable | adj. possible to explain | 可以解释的 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|----------|
| 14 | minuscule | adj. very small | 极小的 |
| 15 | entail | v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result | 包括, 包含 |
| 16 | facilitate | v. to make easier | 辅助, 帮助 |
| 17 | rote | n. the use of memory usually with little intelligence | 死记硬背 |
| 18 | condone | v. to forgive or approve (something that is considered wrong) | 原谅, 认可 |
| 19 | dishearten | v. to cause (a person or group of people) to lose hope, enthusiasm, or courage | 使沮丧 |
| 20 | pedestrian | adj. not interesting or unusual | 无聊的, 普通的 |
| | | n. a person going on foot | 行人 |
| 21 | knotty | adj. difficult or complicated | 复杂的 |
| 22 | mundane | adj. dull and ordinary | 平庸的 |
| 23 | dire | adj. very bad : causing great fear or worry | 可怕的, 严重的 |
| 24 | wane | v. to decrease gradually | 减少, 下降 |
| 25 | deteriorate | v. to make (something) worse | 恶化 |
| 26 | bighearted | adj. generous, charitable | 慷慨的, 宽大的 |
| 27 | inflammatory | adj. tending to excite anger, disorder, or tumult : seditious | 煽动性的 |
| 28 | gloomy | adj. causing feelings of sadness | 悲伤的 |
| 29 | puerile | adj. silly or childish especially in a way that shows a lack of seriousness or good judgment | 幼稚的 |
| 30 | embed | v. to place or set (something) firmly in something else / v. to make something an integral part of | 嵌入 |
| 31 | vapid | adj. lacking liveliness | 无聊的 |
| 32 | sagacious | adj. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions | 聪明的, 睿智的 |
| 33 | banal | adj. boring or ordinary | 无聊的 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|------|
| 34 | opaque | adj. difficult to understand or explain | 难懂的 |
| | | adj. not letting light through | 不透明的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -39

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|-------|---|
| 1 | 使沮丧 | dishearten, depress, demoralize, dismay, dispirit, frustrate |
| 2 | 平凡的 | mundane, pedestrian, common, ordinary, prosaic |
| 3 | 减少 | wane, decline, dwindle, decrease, diminish |
| 4 | 恶化 | deteriorate, worsen |
| 5 | 煽动性的 | inflammatory, provocative, incendiary, instigative, seditious |
| 6 | 无聊的 | vapid, banal, bland, prosaic, tedious, insipid |
| 7 | 难以理解的 | opaque, inaccessible, arcane, enigmatic, inscrutable |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-39

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | have an affinity with | 与.....有密切关系 |
| 2 | deal with | 处理, 对付 |
| 3 | at best | 在最好的情况下 |
| 4 | at worst | 在最坏的情况下 |
| 5 | in other words | 换句话说 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The artists' career was remarkable partly because it was so _____: she died, with only a few paintings to her credit, while still in her twenties.

- A. felicitous
- B. prolific
- C. enduring
- D. conventional
- E. abbreviated

2. Paintings created in India during the Mughal dynasty were _____ in ambition but ornamental in presentation: in one direction they have an affinity with newspaper photographs, while in the other they have the intricacy of jewels.

- A. metaphorical
- B. documentary
- C. aesthetic
- D. sectarian
- E. baroque

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|------------------------|
| A. provincialism | D. more determined by |
| B. diversity | E. less contingent on |
| C. materialism | F. less insensitive to |

4. The controversy about Alexander the Great's personality derives from the fact that our sources are (i)_____, all eyewitness accounts having perished. What remains is, at best, (ii)_____ (one history, for instance, is based largely on the now-lost memoirs of Alexander's alleged half-brother, Ptolemy) and at worst, highly unreliable.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. outdated | D. secondhand |
| B. inadequate | E. repetitious |
| C. abstruse | F. deceptive |

5. Gravitational waves—ripples in the geometry of space-time—are analogous to electromagnetic waves. The challenge in trying to observe these waves directly is that they are extremely weak. To make waves large enough to be (i)_____, the most (ii)_____ events in the universe are required: supernova explosions, the formation of black holes, or the collision of stars. Even so, the effects are (iii)_____. The geometry changes so little that a distance of several kilometers changes by less than the diameter of a proton.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| A. detectable | D. obvious | G. masked |
| B. usable | E. subtle | H. disastrous |
| C. explicable | F. violent | I. minuscule |

6. Cultures can shape attitudes and beliefs in ways that (i)_____ conscious awareness or control; in other words, cultural orientations may develop from processes that do not entail (ii)_____ participation, and cultures may pervade subtle psychological dynamics in ways that individuals may not be able to (iii)_____. Thus, theories and tools developed to study implicit cognition may increase our understanding of the complex interplay between culture and individuals.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| A. operate outside of | D. active | G. report |
| B. tend to facilitate | E. random | H. maintain |

| | | |
|------------------|---------|------------|
| C. may not alter | F. rote | I. condone |
|------------------|---------|------------|

7. Writing about advances in climate science is often problematic, in part because the material is so _____: climate science is the study of shifting, interrelated, and sometimes paradoxical patterns.

- A. disheartening
- B. pedestrian
- C. complicated
- D. depressing
- E. knotty
- F. mundane

8. Contrary to certain recent analyses that paint a dire portrait of soil loss from farmland, a new study of surveying data reaching back to the 1930s shows that erosion rates have been steadily _____.

- A. intensifying
- B. waning
- C. accelerating
- D. worsening
- E. declining
- F. deteriorating

9. The performer can be _____ in his comedy, but he is fundamentally a bighearted person who displays a core sweetness even at his most manic.

- A. inflammatory
- B. pedestrian
- C. gloomy
- D. uninspired
- E. puerile
- F. provocative

10. There are many insights in the essays collected in *Observations on Modernity*, but they are embedded in a dense English translation of a dense German original that may make many of them _____ to most readers.

- A. vapid
- B. inaccessible
- C. sagacious
- D. banal
- E. distressing
- F. opaque

Section 40

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-40

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------------|--|---------|
| 1 | eclipse | v. to make (something) less important or popular | 使...不重要 |
| | | v. to surpass | 超出 |
| 2 | bolster | v. to give support to | 支持 |
| 3 | corroborate | v. to support with evidence or authority | 证明 |
| 4 | outstrip | v. to be or become better, greater, or larger than (someone or something) | 胜出, 超出 |
| 5 | sacrosanct | adj. most sacred or holy | 神圣不可侵犯的 |
| 6 | ephemeral | adj. lasting for a markedly brief time | 短暂的 |
| 7 | malleable | adj. capable of being altered or controlled by outside forces or influences | 能适应的 |
| 8 | egalitarian | adj. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people | 平等的 |
| 9 | euphemism | n. a mild or pleasant word or phrase that is used instead of one that is unpleasant or offensive | 委婉语 |
| 10 | elusive | adj. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难懂的 |
| | | adj. hard to find or capture | 难以捕捉的 |
| 11 | naysayer | n. a person who says something will not work or is not possible : a person who denies, refuses, or opposes something | 唱反调的人 |
| 12 | pushover | n. an opponent that is easy to defeat | 易被打败的人 |
| | | n. someone who is easy to persuade or influence | 易受影响的人 |
| | | n. something that is easy to do | 容易的事 |
| 13 | braggart | n. a person who brags a lot | 吹牛者 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|--------------|
| 14 | absorbing | adj. fully taking one's attention | 吸引人的 |
| 15 | quixotic | adj. foolishly impractical especially in the pursuit of ideals | 不切实际的 |
| | | adj. capricious or unpredictable | 变化多端的, 变幻莫测的 |
| 16 | skullduggery | n. secret or dishonest behavior or activity | 欺骗, 作假 |
| 17 | incivility | n. a rude or impolite attitude or behavior | 不礼貌 |
| 18 | entail | v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result | 包括, 包含 |
| 19 | hamstring | v. to damage or ruin the force or effectiveness of (something or someone) | 损坏 |
| 20 | revitalize | v. to make active, healthy, or energetic again | 使...复活 |
| 21 | impair | v. to make (something) weaker or worse | 损害 |
| 22 | invigorate | v. to give life and energy to | 使...有活力 |
| 23 | evanescent | adj. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 24 | prosaic | adj. everyday or ordinary | 普通寻常的 |
| | | adj. characteristic of prose as distinguished from poetry | 散文的 |
| | | adj. dull or unimaginative | 缺乏创意的 |
| 25 | nullify | v. to cause (something) to lose its value or to have no effect | 使...无效 |
| 26 | accentuate | v. to make (something) more noticeable | 强调 |
| 27 | trade-off | n. something that you do not want but must accept in order to have something that you want | 代价, 交换 |
| 28 | foretell | v. to tell of or indicate beforehand | 预言, 预测 |
| 29 | engender | v. to cause to exist or to develop | 产生 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -40

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|--------|---|
| 1 | 损害 | hamstring, impair, damage, mar |
| 2 | 平凡的 | mundane, pedestrian, common, ordinary, prosaic |
| 3 | 短暂的 | momentary, evanescent, ephemeral, fleeting, transient, meteoric, transitory |
| 4 | 掩盖 | belie, mask, veil, conceal, cloak, cover |
| 5 | 强调 | highlight, accentuate, underscore, stress, underline |
| 6 | 预示 | portend, predict, forecast, foretell, presage |
| 7 | 引起, 产生 | engender, yield, cause, generate, produce |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-40

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|--------------|---------|
| 1 | handle with | 处理 |
| 2 | refer to | 提及, 指的是 |
| 3 | at times | 有时 |
| 4 | in hindsight | 在事后 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The province has long claimed to be just another developing region, even as its economy _____ those of other regions and threatens to eclipse the rest of the country combined.

- A. parallels
- B. bolsters
- C. corroborates
- D. outstrips
- E. engages

2. Many creative photographers were delighted to find in instant photography a mode that encouraged them to stop viewing photography as _____ and start viewing it as something they could handle with spontaneity, even derision.

- A. sacrosanct
- B. ephemeral
- C. malleable
- D. egalitarian
- E. autonomous

3. The description of humans as having an internal clock is not a (i)_____. Or rather, it is – you do not have a tiny watch in your cerebellum – but it also refers to (ii)_____, a specialized bundle of cells that regulates cyclical processes.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|--|
| A. euphemism | D. an elusive psychological phenomenon |
| B. cliché | E. a standard literary trope |
| C. metaphor | F. a real biological feature |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. Mr. Billington, at times, can be a (i)_____. For instance, he deplores the Royal Shakespeare Company's eight-and-a-half hour version of *Nicholas Nickleby*, which many found (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. naysayer | D. perplexing |
| B. pushover | E. unpredictable |
| C. braggart | F. absorbing |

5. While acknowledging behaviors the Prime Minister took in order to remain in office were (i)_____, some politicians nevertheless believed that this small amount of (ii)_____ was justified to keep a reforming government in office.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. unethical | D. skullduggery |
| B. impractical | E. indolence |
| C. quixotic | F. incivility |

6. A transformative scientific idea that emerged in the eighteenth century was the realization that slow, inexorable geological processes follow the basic laws of physics and chemistry. This seems (i)_____ conclusion in hindsight, but its implication—that geological processes in the distant past must have (ii)_____ these very same laws—was (iii)_____ geologists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| A. an obvious | D. followed | G. evident to |
| B. a significant | E. preceded | H. overlooked by |
| C. a controversial | F. entailed | I. revolutionary for |

7. Individuals, governments, and companies show ample ability to _____ themselves by setting goals based on current conditions and then blindly following them even when those conditions change drastically.

- A. hamstring
- B. reinvent
- C. promote
- D. revitalize
- E. impair
- F. invigorate

8. Creativity is no longer seen as _____ inspiration leading to a poem or a painting, it has come to be thought of as something permeating the whole of person's life.

- A. a mundane
- B. a momentary
- C. an illusory
- D. an evanescent
- E. a metaphoric
- F. a prosaic

9. In establishing that the dust she had observed constitutes two percent of the mass in the quadrant, the astronomer showed that the dust's extreme visual prominence _____ its relatively minor contribution to the total mass of the region.

- A. belies
- B. masks
- C. highlights
- D. nullifies
- E. disproves
- F. accentuates

10. Changes made to ecosystem in order to achieve a goal, such as food production or flood control, often _____ significant unforeseen trade-offs between other important products and service the ecosystems provide.

- A. predict
- B. delay
- C. foretell
- D. obscure
- E. yield
- F. engender

Section 41

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-41

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------------|--|------------|
| 1 | aloof | adj. removed or distant either physically or emotionally | 冷漠的 |
| 2 | snob | n. someone who tends to criticize, reject, or ignore people who come from a lower social class, have less education, etc | 势利小人 |
| 3 | wastrel | n. a person who wastes time, money, etc. | 败家子 |
| 4 | marginal | adj. not very important | 边缘的, 不重要的 |
| 5 | onerous | adj. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with | 繁重的, 费力的 |
| 6 | efficacious | adj. having the power to produce a desired result or effect | 有效果的 |
| 7 | auspicious | adj. showing or suggesting that future success is likely | 吉利的 |
| 8 | benign | adj. not causing harm or damage | 无害的 |
| | | adj. showing kindness and gentleness | 温和的, 善良的 |
| 9 | salutary | adj. producing a beneficial effect | 有益的, 有益健康的 |
| 10 | palliate | v. to make the effects of (something, such as an illness) less painful, harmful, or harsh | 减缓 |
| 11 | analgesic | n. a drug that relieves pain | 止痛药 |
| 12 | urge | v. to ask people to do or support (something) in a way that shows that you believe it is very important | 强烈要求 |
| 13 | apprehend | v. to arrest or seize | 逮捕 |
| | | v. to notice and understand (something) | 理解 |
| | | v. to anticipate especially with anxiety, dread, or fear | 害怕, 恐惧 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|----------|
| 14 | sanguine | adj. confident and hopeful | 乐观的 |
| 15 | anxious | adj. feeling or showing worry, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome | 焦虑的 |
| 16 | chimera | n. something that exists only in the imagination and is not possible in reality | 幻想 |
| 17 | anachronism | n. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc. | 时代错误 |
| 18 | conundrum | n. a confusing or difficult problem | 难题 |
| 19 | rambling | adj. lengthy and digressive | 跑题的, 冗长的 |
| | | adj. habitually roaming | 闲逛的 |
| 20 | hone | v. to perfect or make more intense or effective | 磨炼 (技能) |
| 21 | germane | adj. relating to a subject in an appropriate way | 相关的 |
| 22 | obsolete | adj. no longer used because something newer exists | 过时的 |
| 23 | outmoded | adj. no longer useful or acceptable | 过时的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -41

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|--|
| 1 | 谜 | conundrum, puzzle, enigma, mystery, riddle |
| 2 | 基础的 | rudimentary, elemental, fundamental, basic |
| 3 | 提高 | hone, enhance, strengthen |
| 4 | 相关的 | relevant, germane, relative, pertinent, apposite |
| 5 | 过时的 | obsolete, outmoded, dated, outdated, rusty |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-41

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 | dry up | 干涸 |
| 2 | out of circulation | 不与人交流, 不与他人往来 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. In interviews, it is easy to mistake the novelist's silences for aloofness, especially since the court of public opinion all the writers are guilty of being _____ until proven innocent.

- A. snobs
- B. equivocators
- C. pessimists
- D. subversives
- E. wastrels

2. Geologists suggest that as the most productive oil reservoirs begin to dry up, the expensive cost and high risk of drilling in the marginal area becomes less _____ and more acceptable.

- A. onerous
- B. efficacious
- C. auspicious
- D. benign
- E. natural

3. The new drug was useful, but unfortunately its effect was largely (i)_____ rather than (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. salutary | D. immediate |
| B. beneficial | E. curative |
| C. palliative | F. analgesic |

4. Even though company's CEO professes to be (i)_____ and urges the deal forward, its investors are unlikely to be so (ii)_____ about its prospect. Many were uncomfortable at the way the corporation was forced to spend much of last year expansion, and this new venture is potentially even more risky.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. apprehensive | D. indifferent |
| B. apathetic | E. sanguine |
| C. confident | F. anxious |

5. Proffering one increasingly improbable scene and character after another, (i)_____ by the constraint of realism, the novel revels in this (ii)_____ by ever more brazenly defying its readers' presumed expectations.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. untrammelled | D. exiguity |
| B. liberated | E. ponderousness |
| C. confined | F. implausibility |

6. How does one evaluate the effects of modern democracy on individuals? The first clarifying step must be to recognize that "democracy" itself can, in the abstract, (i)_____ us as we think of our society and our perception of democracy as citizens. The experience of living in a democracy (ii)_____ each generation. A feature of democratic is that something that benefits us in one generation may no longer be a benefit to the next. Thus experiencing democracy in the twenty-first-century is (iii)_____ the political order our ancestors cherished in 1901.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. define | D. changes for | G. vastly preferable to |
| B. mislead | E. improves with | H. radically different from |
| C. abet | F. persists beyond | I. ultimately derived from |

7. The Red Sea town of Aydhab presents scholars with _____: medieval records describe it as a major port for ships engaged in trade, yet today there is no trace of a viable harbor at the site.

- A. an illusion
- B. a contradiction
- C. a chimera
- D. a puzzle
- E. an anachronism
- F. a conundrum

8. The story lines of silent dramas may often have been _____, yet within those basic narrative outlines, the true artists among silent-film actors could express emotional shadings that have no analogue in spoken language.

- A. implausible
- B. incredible
- C. conventional
- D. elemental
- E. rudimentary
- F. confusing

9. According to some political analysts, the candidate's occasionally rambling responses to questions suggest that she has been out of circulation for a while and her debating skills need to be _____.

- A. honed
- B. discredited
- C. enhanced
- D. reevaluated
- E. remedied
- F. de-emphasized

10. A closer examination of the author's footnotes explains the datedness of his argument: he has ignore most of the recent work in the field, drawing instead mainly on research that is now decidedly _____.

- A. familiar
- B. germane
- C. obsolete
- D. relevant
- E. discredited
- F. outmoded

Section 42

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-42

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|--|------------|
| 1 | craft | n. an activity involving skill in making things by hand | 工艺, 手艺 |
| 2 | ingenious | adj. very smart or clever | 聪明的 |
| 3 | scrupulous | adj. very careful about doing something correctly | 小心谨慎的 |
| | | adj. acting in strict regard for what is considered right or proper | 有道德的, 有良心的 |
| 4 | animadversion | n. a critical and usually censorious remark | 批判, 责骂 |
| 5 | culmination | n. the end or final result of something | 最终, 结果 |
| 6 | divination | n. a prediction uttered under divine inspiration | 预言, 占卜 |
| 7 | compelling | adj. very interesting | 有趣的 |
| | | adj. capable of causing someone to believe or agree | 有说服力的 |
| 8 | unflinching | adj. staying strong and determined even when things are difficult | 坚定的, 不退缩的 |
| | | adj. looking at or describing something or someone in a very direct way | (表达) 直白的 |
| 9 | slapdash | adj. quick and careless | 草率的, 粗心大意的 |
| 10 | erudite | adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |
| 11 | revisionist | n. someone who supports ideas and beliefs that differ from and try to change accepted ideas and beliefs especially in a way that is seen as wrong or dishonest | 修正主义者 |
| 12 | robust | adj. strong and healthy | 强壮的 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|------------|
| | | adj. capable of performing without failure under a wide range of conditions | 稳定无误的 |
| 13 | embargo | n. a government order that limits trade in some way | 贸易禁令 |
| 14 | corroborate | v. to support with evidence or authority | 证明 |
| 15 | dispel | v. to make (something, such as a belief, feeling, or idea) go away or end | 驱散, 消除 |
| 16 | hazardous | adj. involving risk or danger | 危险的 |
| 17 | insidious | adj. causing harm in a way that is gradual or not easily noticed | 有害的, 暗中为害的 |
| 18 | aberrant | adj. deviating from the usual or natural type | 不正常的 |
| 19 | castigate | v. to criticize (someone) harshly | 严厉批评 |
| 20 | chastise | v. to criticize (someone) harshly for doing something wrong | 谴责 |
| 21 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 公开支持 |
| 22 | commend | v. to praise (someone or something) in a serious and often public way | 赞美 |
| 23 | profusion | n. a large amount of something | 大量 |
| 24 | conducive | adj. tending to promote or assist | 有益的 |
| 25 | hinder | v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult | 阻碍 |
| 26 | devastate | v. to destroy much or most of (something) | 严重破坏 |
| 27 | deleterious | adj. damaging or harmful | 有害的 |
| 28 | essential | adj. extremely important and necessary | 重要的, 必要的 |
| 29 | indispensable | adj. extremely important and necessary | 不可缺少的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -42

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 无害的 | innocuous, harmless, innocent |

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| 2 | 异常的 | aberrant, anomalous, abnormal, peculiar, unwonted |
| 3 | 谴责 | castigate, chastise, berate, lambaste, scold, upbraid, reproach |
| 4 | 大量 | wealth, profusion |
| 5 | 复杂 | intricacy, complexity |
| 6 | 有害的 | deleterious, devastating, detrimental, harmful, pernicious |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-42

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | have effect on | 对.....产生影响 |
| 2 | on the contrary | 相反 |
| 3 | take issue with | 反对 |
| 4 | take advantage of | 利用 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Motivation is the hardest of all managerial tasks, and it is _____ to expect a single memo, no matter how well crafted, to have much effect on the staff's attitude.

- A. ingenious
- B. reasonable
- C. fanciful
- D. scrupulous
- E. radical

2. This is neither praise nor criticism, neither a compliment nor _____, just an observation.

- A. an exposition
- B. an elucidation
- C. an animadversion
- D. a culmination
- E. a divination

3. The author's best-selling book on Virginia Woolf is not (i)_____ treatment of her subject; on the contrary, it presents (ii)_____ portrait of the novelist, faults and all.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. an idealized | D. an unflinching |
| B. a comprehensive | E. a slapdash |
| C. a compelling | F. an erudite |

4. 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)_____: in identifying causes, it is more orthodox than (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. obscure | D. restrictive |
| B. detailed | E. revisionist |
| C. familiar | F. enigmatic |

5. The trade in scientific literature in nineteenth-century Germany was so robust that publishers constantly worried about (i)_____ of new titles, an anxiety that gave even relatively undistinguished authors, who made their living writing technical treatises, (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. prices | D. limited public relevance |
| B. supplies | E. enviable scholarly credentials |
| C. embargoes | F. strong bargaining positions |

6. Several studies (i)_____ the assumption that paper cups, because they were made of natural products, were more environmentally (ii)_____ than cups made of plastic (polystyrene). Indeed, these studies indicated that the environmental (iii)_____ of producing and recycling paper cups were similar to, if not more than, those related to the production, disposal, and recycling of polystyrene cups.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| A. corroborated | D. friendly | G. benefits |
| B. exploited | E. hazardous | H. costs |
| C. dispelled | F. predictable | I. opportunities |

7. Some kinds of deadly bacteria, including those that cause tetanus, tuberculosis, and botulism, remain _____ until something triggers their insidious activity.

- A. harmless
- B. innocuous
- C. anomalous
- D. aberrant
- E. efficacious
- F. undetectable

8. 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.

- A. undermining
- B. citing
- C. castigating
- D. chastising
- E. endorsing
- F. commending

9. Despite the _____ of medical information available through e-mail, the Internet, and mobile devices, not many patients are taking advantage of the potential of electronic communications for health-related needs.

- A. wealth
- B. complexity
- C. intricacy
- D. profusion
- E. resurgence
- F. overload

10. While normal floods resulting from usual monsoon rainfall are _____ the growth of crops, recently there has been an increase in the frequency of high-intensity floods that do not have such welcome effects.

- A. conducive to
- B. hindered by
- C. devastating for
- D. deleterious to
- E. essential for
- F. indispensable to

Section 43

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-43

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | plausible | adj. superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious | 貌似正确的 |
| 2 | transcend | v. to rise above or go beyond the limits of | 超越 |
| | | v. to outstrip or outdo in some attribute, quality, or power | 胜出, 超出 |
| 3 | provincial | adj. limited in outlook | 眼光狭隘的 |
| 4 | naive | adj. having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge : innocent or simple | 天真的 |
| 5 | premeditate | v. to think, consider, or deliberate beforehand | 预谋, 提前构画 |
| 6 | manipulate | v. to move or control (something) with your hands or by using a machine | 操控 |
| 7 | explicable | adj. possible to explain | 可以解释的 |
| 8 | minuscule | adj. very small | 极小的 |
| 9 | malady | n. a disease or illness | 疾病 |
| 10 | assuage | v. to make (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) less painful, severe, etc. | 安抚, 缓和 |
| 11 | plague | v. to cause worry or distress to | 困扰 |
| | | n. a disease that causes death and that spreads quickly to a large number of people | 瘟疫, 灾害 |
| 12 | render | v. to cause to become; make | 使成为...;制成 |
| 13 | enamor | v. to cause (someone) to be loved or admired | 使...喜爱 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|-------------|
| 14 | prescient | adj. having or showing knowledge of events before they take place | 预知的, 有先见之明的 |
| 15 | concede | v. to admit (something) usually in an unwilling way | 承认 |
| 16 | bedrock | n. the very basis | 根基 |
| 17 | imperative | adj. very important | 重要的 |
| | | n. a command, rule, duty, etc., that is very important or necessary | 命令, 规则 |
| 18 | compromise | v. to arrive at a settlement by making concessions | 妥协, 让步 |
| | | v. to reduce in quality, value, or degree | 降低 |
| | | v. to impair, as by disease or injury | 破坏 |
| 19 | affinity | n. a liking for or an attraction to something | 倾向, 偏好 |
| 20 | impartial | adj. not partial or biased | 公正的, 不偏不倚的 |
| 21 | expedite | v. to cause (something) to happen faster | 加速, 加快 |
| 22 | constrain | v. to limit or restrict (something or someone) | 限制 |
| 23 | deter | v. to prevent (something) from happening | 阻止 |
| 24 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使...恶化 |
| 25 | lament | v. to express sorrow, regret, or unhappiness about something | 哀叹, 哀悼 |
| 26 | appraise | v. to evaluate the worth, significance, or status of | 评估 |
| 27 | bootless | adj. useless, unprofitable | 无用的 |
| 28 | tendentious | adj. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument | 有偏见的 |
| 29 | indifferent | adj. not interested in or concerned about something | 漠不关心的 |
| | | adj. characterized by a lack of partiality; unbiased | 客观公正的 |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|---|------|
| 30 | deprecate | v. to criticize or express disapproval of (someone or something) | 贬损诋毁 |
|----|------------------|---|------|

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -43

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|--------|---|
| 1 | 根基 | bedrock, foundation |
| 2 | 加速, 促进 | expedite, facilitate |
| 3 | 制止, 阻碍 | deter, constrain, check, bridle, fetter, inhibit, shackle |
| 4 | 贬低的 | deprecatory, detracting, contemptuous, belittling, disdainful |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-43

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|---------------------|----------|
| 1 | gravitational waves | 引力波 |
| 2 | get in the way | 阻碍, 妨碍 |
| 3 | appraise....as | 认为.....是 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The theory that the 1908 Tunguska event was the explosion of a cosmic body in the sky over Siberia is _____: no one has yet found fragments of the object or any impact craters in the affected region.

- A. long-standing
- B. indisputable
- C. plausible
- D. uncontested
- E. unproven

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|------------------------|
| A. provincialism | D. more determined by |
| B. diversity | E. less contingent on |
| C. materialism | F. less insensitive to |

3. It would be naive to treat remarks made in diaries or personal letters as giving especially candid access to historical truth or even as being expressions of the writer's true state of mind, since the (i)_____ for exaggeration and deception in those forms is virtually nonexistent. Diaries and letters are rarely sites for (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| A. motivation | D. premeditated manipulation |
| B. penalty | E. childish theatrics |
| C. tendency | F. balanced reflection |

4. Gravitational waves—ripples in the geometry of space-time—are analogous to electromagnetic waves. The challenge in trying to observe these waves directly is that they are extremely weak. To make waves large enough to be (i)_____, the most (ii)_____ events in the universe are required: supernova explosions, the formation of black holes, or the collision of stars. Even so, the effects are (iii)_____. The geometry changes so little that a distance of several kilometers changes by less than the diameter of proton.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| A. detectable | D. obvious | G. masked |
| B. usable | E. subtle | H. disastrous |
| C. explicable | F. violent | I. minuscule |

5. When the Agriculture Department (i)_____ its new dietary guidelines, it laid down a challenge: eat better, smarter, and healthier or else. The "or else" included a long list of (ii)_____ that (iii)_____ the developed world, from heart disease and osteoporosis to diabetes

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| A. make public | D. intangibles | G. assuage |
| B. debunked | E. misconceptions | H. plague |
| C. refused to consider | F. maladies | I. ignore |

6. Schechter is atypically (i)_____ the film version of Stephen King's horror novel *The Shining* because the qualities for which the majority of other critics have approved it (its artful camera work and so on) get in the way of narrative and render the story less, rather than more, (ii)_____ than other films of the same genre. This is not (iii)_____ view, and we must be grateful to Schechter for putting it forward.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A. unimpressed with | D. heartbreaking | G. a commonplace |
| B. confused by | E. comical | H. a superior |
| C. enamored of | F. terrifying | I. an unfamiliar |

7. The controversial social analysis that Moynihan offered in the 1960s is now generally recognized as having been prescient; in fact, it has been the _____ upon which much of our discussion of social pathology must base.

- A. concession
- B. bedrock
- C. imperative
- D. compromise
- E. foundation
- F. vision

8. All Shaker furniture implies _____ humanism in design: the Shakers made objects that look like objects, following a nonhuman law of design and rejecting the unconscious self-flattery inherent in making anthropomorphic objects.

- A. a rejection of
- B. a liberation from
- C. a belief in
- D. an affinity for
- E. an attraction to
- F. a misunderstanding of

9. The automation of many of the function performed at the factory, initially inspiring _____ in many of the company's employee, has had none of the deleterious effects forecast either within or beyond the organization.

- A trepidation
- B avidity
- C diligence
- D pathos
- E apprehension
- F enterprise

10. That guild of experts has always appraised the economic stimulation plan as bootless, while the advocates of the policy do not take their _____ evaluation for granted.

- A. tendentious
- B. meticulous
- C. detracting
- D. indifferent
- E. ubiquitous
- F. deprecatory

Section 44

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-44

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | assemble | v. to bring together (as in a particular place or for a particular purpose) | 聚集, 集合 |
| 2 | haphazard | adj. dependent upon or characterized by mere chance. | 偶然的, 随机的 |
| 3 | burlesque | v. to imitate in a humorous or derisive manner | 通过滑稽的模仿而 讽刺 |
| 4 | satire | n. trenchant wit, irony, or sarcasm used to expose and discredit vice or folly | 讽刺 |
| 5 | pastiche | n. a work that imitates the style of previous works | 【贬】模仿作品 |
| | | n. a pasticcio of incongruous parts; a hodgepodge: | 大杂烩 |
| 6 | parody | n. a literary or musical work in which the style of an author or work is closely imitated for comic effect or in ridicule | 拙劣的模仿 |
| 7 | irreverent | adj. having or showing a lack of respect for someone or something that is usually treated with respect : treating someone or something in a way that is not serious or respectful | 不敬的, 无礼的 |
| 8 | sympathetic | adj. showing approval of or favour towards an idea or action | 赞同的 |
| | | adj. feeling, showing, or expressing sympathy | 同情的 |
| 9 | sycophantic | adj. fawning, obsequious | 奉承的 |
| 10 | ensorious | adj. having or showing a tendency to criticize someone or something severely | 爱挑剔的 |
| 11 | pedantic | adj. narrowly, stodgily, and often ostentatiously learned | 迂腐的, 学究的 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 12 | dissemble | v. to hide your true feelings, opinions, etc. | 隐藏伪装（感情、意见） |
| 13 | molder | v. to decay slowly | 腐烂，退化 |
| 14 | pretentious | adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 炫耀的 |
| 15 | catalyst | n. a substance that causes a chemical reaction to happen more quickly | 催化剂 |
| 16 | disperse | v. to go or move in different directions | 使...分散 |
| 17 | garrulous | adj. very talkative | 话多的 |
| 18 | mercurial | adj. changing moods quickly and often | 性格多变的 |
| 19 | bridle | v. to restrain, check, or control with or as if with a bridle | 限制，管控 |
| 20 | incursion | n. a hostile entrance into a territory | 侵入，侵犯 |
| | | n. an entering in or into | 进入 |
| 21 | expedite | v. to cause (something) to happen faster | 加速，加快 |
| 22 | stump | v. to frustrate the progress or efforts of : baffle | 使为难，把.....难倒 |
| 23 | riddle | n. a mystifying, misleading, or puzzling question posed as a problem to be solved or guessed | 难题，谜题 |
| 24 | paragon | n. a model of excellence or perfection | 典范，模范 |
| 25 | conundrum | n. a confusing or difficult problem | 难题 |
| 26 | cast-iron | adj. very strong or tough | 坚固的，顽强的 |
| 27 | reproach | v. to express disapproval or disappointment to (someone) | 斥责，批评 |
| 28 | respite | n. an interval of rest or relief | 暂歇，休息 |
| 29 | sober | adj. having or showing a very serious attitude or quality | 严肃认真的 |
| 30 | posit | v. to suggest (something, such as an idea or theory) especially in order to start a discussion | 假定，假设 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|------------|
| 31 | ponder | v. to think about or consider (something) carefully | 沉思, 仔细思考 |
| 32 | one-stop | adj. providing or offering a comprehensive range of goods or services at one location; also : provided or offered at such a location | 一站式的, 全方位的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -44

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 模范 | paragon, model, paradigm, example, exemplar |
| 2 | 谜 | riddle, conundrum, enigma, mystery |
| 3 | 斥责 | reproach, blame, lambaste, upbraid |
| 4 | 休息 | respite, relief, break, lull, rest |
| 5 | 全面的 | exhaustive, comprehensive |
| 6 | 质疑 | question, doubt |
| 7 | 承认 | acknowledge, concede |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-44

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | more or less | 或多或少, 有点 |
| 2 | be capable of | 能够 |
| 3 | with respect to | 关于, 就.....而言 |
| 4 | take place of | 取代 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The film was a _____: its elements were assembled more or less haphazardly from a dozen of different sources.

- A. burlesque
- B. satire
- C. pastiche
- D. chronicle
- E. parody

2. While early biographies of Florence Nightingale tended to be quite _____, 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
- C. unsentimental
- D. censorious
- E. pedantic

3. The (i)_____ to disseminate the vast scientific knowledge of our time to nonscientists shows real (ii)_____ the extent of achievements humanity is capable of, like allowing a great work of art to molder in a warehouse.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| A. failure | D. pretentious regarding |
| B. plan | E. sympathy toward |
| C. willingness | F. indifferent to |

4. In a federally governed country, a regional government can function as a (i)_____ for the entire nation—a setting in which new ideas under consideration for national implementation are (ii)_____ without having to involve the country as a whole.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. laboratory | D. dispersed |
| B. catalyst | E. undermined |
| C. standard | F. tried |

5. Although Professor Pearson's colleagues often complained that he was (i)_____, his friends were quick to defend him from this charge of (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. importunate | D. inconstancy |
| B. garrulous | E. dishonest |
| C. mercurial | F. partiality |

6. Early practitioners of the natural sciences developed methods to remove distortions caused by either the research environment or the researcher. Such methods, especially with respect to the researcher, were considered to (i)_____ those (ii)_____ subjectivity whose unbridled expression was thought to (iii)_____ research.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| A. restrain | D. incursions of | G. corrupt |
| B. reveal | E. restrictions on | H. obviate |
| C. disguise | F. acknowledgements of | I. expedite |

7. The Great Lakes wolf is a _____, stumping scientists as to whether it is a subspecies of the gray wolf or a distinct species.

- A. prototype
- B. riddle
- C. paragon
- D. model
- E. legend
- F. conundrum

8. His premiership, seemingly cast-iron a year ago, is now so vulnerable that even a good day at the office does no more than buy him a few weeks of _____ from rebels within his own party.

- A. controversy
- B. reproach
- C. respite
- D. relief
- E. blame
- F. deference

9. Although its gray text blocks and black-and-white illustrations give it a sober mien, this one-stop resource can take the place of a dozen less _____ texts.

- A. exhaustive
- B. interesting
- C. appealing
- D. original
- E. educational
- F. comprehensive

10. In noting that critical and popular opinions about Li's art coincided, Chuang _____ the existence of an exception to her general theory of art criticism, which posits that critics' views do not intersect with those of the general public.

- A. asserted
- B. conceded
- C. acknowledged
- D. doubted
- E. pondered
- F. questioned

Section 45

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-45

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | epic | adj. very great or large and usually difficult or impressive | 史诗般的, 伟大的 |
| 2 | mundane | adj. dull and ordinary | 平凡的, 无聊的 |
| 3 | glamorous | adj. very exciting and attractive | 有吸引力的 |
| 4 | renowned | adj. known and admired by many people for some special quality or achievement | 出名的 |
| 5 | disavow | v. to say that you are not responsible for | 否认 |
| 6 | understate | v. to state with less completeness or truth than seems warranted by the facts. | 不完全的展现 |
| | | v. to express with restraint or lack of emphasis, especially ironically or for rhetorical effect. | 保守的说 |
| 7 | obfuscate | v. to make (something) more difficult to understand | 使...困惑 |
| | | v. to darken | 使...昏暗 |
| 8 | concoct | v. to invent or develop (a plan, story, etc.) especially in order to trick or deceive someone | 编造, 捏造 |
| 9 | sensational | adj. exceedingly or unexpectedly excellent or great | 极好的 |
| | | adj. causing very great excitement or interest with shocking details | 骇人听闻的 |
| 10 | abnegate | v. to deny or renounce | 否认 |
| | | v. to relinquish or surrender | 放弃, 屈服 |
| 11 | recapitulate | v. to give a brief summary of something | 总结 |
| 12 | accrete | v. to cause to adhere or become attached; also : accumulate | 逐渐增长 |
| 13 | versatile | adj. changing or fluctuating readily | 多变的 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|----------------|
| 14 | adjunct | n. something that is joined or added to another thing but is not an essential part of it | 附属物 |
| 15 | routine | adj. done or happening as a normal part of a job, situation, or process | 日常的, 例行的 |
| 16 | deceptive | adj. tending or having power to deceive : misleading | 欺骗的 |
| 17 | exceptional | adj. not usual | 不寻常的 |
| | | adj. better than average | 杰出的, 超常的 |
| 18 | evident | adj. clear to the sight or mind | 明显的 |
| 19 | fragile | adj. easily broken or damaged : very delicate : not strong | 脆弱的 |
| 20 | decadent | adj. having low morals and a great love of pleasure, money, fame, etc. | (思想) 堕落的, 颓废的 |
| | | adj. attractive to people of low morals who are only interested in pleasure | 三俗的(庸俗、低俗、媚俗的) |
| 21 | provocative | adj. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. | 引起争论的, 引起思考的 |
| | | adj. causing excitement | 刺激的 |
| 23 | confine | v. to keep within limits | 限制 |
| 24 | exhilarate | v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited | 使...喜悦或兴奋 |
| 25 | abound | v. to be present in large numbers or in great quantity | 富于, 充满 |
| 26 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 快速增长 |
| 27 | stagnate | v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc. | 停滞 |
| 28 | coalesce | v. to come together to form one group or mass | 聚合, 团结 |
| 29 | robust | adj. strong and healthy | 强壮的 |
| | | adj. capable of performing without failure under a wide range of conditions | 稳定无误的 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|---------|
| 30 | neutralize | v. to stop (someone or something) from being effective or harmful | 抵消, 使无效 |
| 31 | impair | v. to make (something) weaker or worse | 损害 |
| 32 | outstrip | v. to be or become better, greater, or larger than (someone or something) | 胜出, 超出 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -45

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|--|
| 1 | 衰落 | decadence, degeneracy, degeneration, deterioration |
| 2 | 刺激的 | provocative, stimulating |
| 3 | 限制 | confine, limit, circumscribe, restrict, restrain |
| 4 | 激增 | abound, proliferate, balloon, boom, expand |
| 5 | 破坏 | undermine, impair, mar, break, compromise |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-45

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-----------------|----------|
| 1 | on the part of | 就.....而言 |
| 2 | have to do with | 与.....有关 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The space travels described in science fiction stories always used to be epic adventures, in comparison to which current journals in space seem quite _____.

- A. mundane
- B. exciting
- C. dramatic
- D. risky
- E. heroic

2. In his youth the naturalist and artist James Audubon was given to _____ glamorous tales about himself: he falsely claimed to have studied under a renowned French painter and hinted that he was the heir apparent to the French throne.

- A. disavowing
- B. understating
- C. constraining
- D. obfuscating
- E. concocting

3. If newspaper consumers are concerned about more than (i)_____ and prefer to read news that is consistent with their beliefs, then (ii)_____ is not a journalistic flaw, but, rather, a cultivated feature. In a competitive news market, producers can use slant to differentiate their products and stave off price competition.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|-------------------|
| A. politics | D. bias |
| B. accuracy | E. sensationalism |
| C. expense | F. inconsistency |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. The building affairs minister rightly recognizes that the current planning system—under which the government controls every aspect of construction—creates disastrous developments, but she is wrong to propose the opposite: the wholesale (i)_____ of the building market. Such a complete (ii)_____ of responsibility on the part of the state can hardly be in the public's interest.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. liberalization | D. abnegation |
| B. perservation | E. recapitulation |
| C. regulation | F. accretion |

5. In medieval Europe, water mills were more (i)_____ than windmills. It is true that windmills could be built virtually everywhere, whereas water mills (ii)_____. However, water mill's great capacity and reliability provided a better (iii)_____ the money required to build the mill.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| A. problematic | D. were suitable only for certain locations | G. source for |
| B. profitable | E. inspired a variety of new technologies | H. adjunct to |
| C. versatile | F. required a good deal of upkeep | I. return on |

6. The research on otters' environmental requirements is surprisingly (i)_____. One reason for this has to do with the estimation of how much they use different areas. Doing so may be (ii)_____ in some kinds of terrain, such as Shetland where the Eurasian otters are active in daytime and have clear individual markings. There it is possible to identify the individuals over stretches of coast of a few kilometers and to see what kinds of coast they use. However, the field conditions are (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| A. straightforward | D. quite problematic | G. routine |
| B. controversial | E. relatively simple | H. deceptive |
| C. difficult | F. largely unnecessary | I. exceptional |

7. Taking to the mountains to escape the chaos occasioned by the collapse of the ruling dynasty; artists looked to nature for _____ and a serenity not evident in human society.

- A. an order
- B. a stability
- C. a fragility
- D. a decadence
- E. an interaction
- F. a degeneracy

8. Even before she went to art school, Veronica found the standard design categories _____: she didn't understand why designing buildings and designing tables should require different sensibilities.

- A. provocative
- B. limiting
- C. stimulating
- D. confusing
- E. confining
- F. exhilarating

9. An abundance of nutrient-rich pollution in estuaries causes algae to _____, much as houseplants grow better when their soil contains added fertilizer.

- A. abound
- B. proliferate
- C. stagnate
- D. coalesce
- E. collect
- F. diversify

10. The nation's robust economic performance could be _____ by the persistent flaws in its economic institutions and structure that are the result of half-finished and misguided government policies.

- A. neutralized
- B. concealed
- C. undermined
- D. impaired
- E. obscured
- F. outstripped

Section 46

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-46

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | outlook | n. the way that a person thinks about things | 观点 |
| 2 | prescient | adj. having or showing knowledge of events before they take place | 预知的, 有先见之明的 |
| 3 | circumspect | adj. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something | 谨慎的 |
| 4 | magisterial | adj. authoritative | 权威的 |
| 5 | sanguine | adj. confident and hopeful | 乐观的 |
| 6 | baffle | v. to confuse (someone) completely | 使...困惑 |
| 7 | synergy | n. the increased effectiveness that results when two or more people or businesses work together | 协同作用 |
| 8 | premise | n. a proposition antecedently supposed or proved as a basis of argument or inference | 前提 |
| 9 | penalty | n. punishment for breaking a rule or law | 惩罚 |
| 10 | naive | adj. having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge : innocent or simple | 天真的 |
| 11 | premeditate | v. to think, consider, or deliberate beforehand | 预谋, 提前构画 |
| 12 | manipulate | v. to move or control (something) with your hands or by using a machine | 操控 |
| 13 | extraordinary | adj. extremely good or impressive | 非凡的 |
| | | adj. very unusual : very different from what is normal or ordinary | 特别的 |
| 14 | impede | v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something) | 阻碍 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|--------------|
| 15 | nonchalant | adj. relaxed and calm in a way that shows that you do not care or are not worried about anything | 漠不关心的 |
| 16 | acumen | n. keenness and depth of perception, discernment, or discrimination especially in practical matters | 机智, 精明 |
| 17 | tantamount | adj. equal to something in value, meaning, or effect | (数量, 效果) 相当的 |
| 18 | germane | adj. relating to a subject in an appropriate way | 相关的 |
| 19 | de-emphasize | v. to reduce in relative importance; also : play down | 降低.....的重要性 |
| 20 | check | v. to hold in restraint | 阻止 |
| 21 | doom | v. to make certain the failure or destruction of | 注定 (失败) |
| 22 | bypass | v. to go around or avoid (a place or area) | 绕过 |
| 23 | strew | v. to spread by scattering | 散播 |
| 24 | douse | v. to extinguish | 熄灭 |
| 25 | perpetuate | v. to cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue | 持续, 使...继续 |
| 26 | capture | v. to gain or win especially through effort | 俘获, 夺得 |
| 27 | extinguish | v. to cause (something) to stop burning | 熄灭 |
| 28 | cast-iron | adj. very strong or tough | 坚固的, 顽强的 |
| 29 | reproach | v. to express disapproval or disappointment to (someone) | 斥责, 批评 |
| 30 | respite | n. an interval of rest or relief | 暂歇, 休息 |
| 31 | one-stop | adj. providing or offering a comprehensive range of goods or services at one location; also : provided or offered at such a location | 一站式的, 全方位的 |
| 32 | ponder | v. to think about or consider (something) carefully | 沉思, 仔细思考 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|---|----|
| 33 | concede | v. to admit (something) usually in an unwilling way | 承认 |
|----|----------------|---|----|

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -46

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|--------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 使熄灭 | douse, extinguish |
| 2 | 捕获, 抓住 | capture, secure |
| 3 | 斥责 | reproach, blame, lambaste, upbraid |
| 4 | 休息 | respite, relief, break, lull, rest |
| 5 | 全面的 | exhaustive, comprehensive |
| 6 | 质疑 | question, doubt |
| 7 | 承认 | acknowledge, concede |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-46

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 | in stark contrast to | 与.....形成鲜明对比 |
| 2 | a stream of | 一连串 |
| 3 | tantamount to | 等价于, 相当于 |
| 4 | no more than | 仅仅, 只不过 |
| 5 | take place of | 取代 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Parker's model of human reflects a _____ outlook, in stark contrast to the generally pessimistic analyses of her colleagues in the economics department.

- A. prescient
- B. circumspect
- C. technical
- D. magisterial
- E. sanguine

2. One baffling aspect of the novel is its capacity to generate emotional power from a plot that lacks the most elementary _____: readers must accept not an occasional coincidence, but a continuous stream of them.

- A. synergy
- B. continuity
- C. naïveté
- D. premise
- E. credibility

3. It would be naïve to treat remarks made in diaries or personal letters as giving especially candid access to historical truth or even as being expressions of the writer's true state of mind, since the (i)_____ for exaggeration and deception in those forms is virtually nonexistent. Diaries and letters are rarely sites for (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| A. motivation | D. premeditated manipulation |
| B. penalty | E. childish theatrics |
| C. tendency | F. balanced reflection |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. advantage | D. nonchalance |
| B. impediment | E. acumen |
| C. exception | F. naivete |

5. 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.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. ecological | D. tantamount to |
| B. aesthetic | E. germane to |
| C. technological | F. advanced by |

6. China's rapidly growing population is the main threat facing large carnivores in the People's Republic. Increasingly, policies aimed at limiting population growth have been (i)_____; nevertheless, the country's vast size and the isolation of many its regions mean that human populations in areas where large carnivores still occur (ii)_____. This human pressure has (iii)_____ the South China tiger.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| A. modified | D. could start to decline | G. celebrated |
| B. de-emphasized | E. can grow unchecked | H. doomed |
| C. implemented | F. have stabilized | I. bypassed |

7. The physics graveyard is strewn with the skeletons of failed theories, unexplained effects, and anomalous particles that briefly _____ the research spotlight, then rapidly fade from view.

- A. douse
- B. intensify
- C. perpetuate
- D. capture
- E. extinguish
- F. secure

8. His premiership, seemingly cast-iron a year ago, is now so vulnerable that even a good day at the office does no more than buy him a few weeks of _____ from rebels within his own party.

- A. controversy
- B. reproach
- C. respite
- D. relief
- E. blame
- F. deference

9. Although its gray text blocks and black-and-white illustrations give it a sober mien, this one-stop resource can take the place of a dozen less _____ texts.

- A. exhaustive
- B. interesting
- C. appealing
- D. original
- E. educational
- F. comprehensive

10. In noting that critical and popular opinions about Li's art coincided, Chang _____ the existence of an exception to her general theory of art criticism, which posits that critics' views do not intersect with those of the general public.

- A. asserted
- B. concede
- C. acknowledge
- D. doubted
- E. pondered
- F. questioned

Section 47

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-47

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|--|----------|
| 1 | indisputable | adj. impossible to question or doubt | 不容置疑的 |
| 2 | plausible | adj. superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious | 貌似正确的 |
| | | adj. appearing worthy of belief | 表面上可行的 |
| 3 | uncontested | adj. not contested | 没有争议的 |
| 4 | bewilder | v. to confuse (someone) very much | 使...困惑 |
| 5 | explicable | adj. possible to explain | 可以解释的 |
| 6 | minuscule | adj. very small | 极小的 |
| 7 | omission | n. the act of not including or doing something | 疏忽, 遗漏 |
| 8 | subsequent | adj. happening or coming after something else | 后来的, 随后的 |
| 9 | grant | v. to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support your opinion | 承认 |
| | | v. to bestow or transfer formally | 授予 |
| | | v. to agree to do, give, or allow (something asked for or hoped for) | 允许 |
| 10 | aversion | n. a strong feeling of not liking something | 厌恶 |
| 11 | altruism | n. feelings and behavior that show a desire to help other people and a lack of selfishness | 无私, 利他主义 |
| 12 | illusory | adj. based on something that is not true or real | 虚假的 |
| 13 | mimic | v. to imitate or copy | 模仿 |
| 14 | paradigm | n. a model or pattern for something that may be copied | 典范 |
| 15 | tweak | v. to twist sharply | 拧 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|------------|
| | | v. to make usually small adjustments in | 略微调整 |
| 16 | controvert | v. to say or prove that (something) is untrue | 反驳, 争论 |
| 17 | articulate | v. to give clear and effective utterance to | 清晰有效地说 |
| 18 | entrench | v. to establish firmly or solidly | 牢固地确立 |
| 19 | bolster | v. to give support to | 支持 |
| 20 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 绕过, 回避 |
| 21 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective | 削弱 |
| 22 | intoxicate | v. to excite or elate to the point of enthusiasm or frenzy | 使...陶醉, 沉醉 |
| 23 | discount | v. to minimize the importance of | 低估, 轻视 |
| 24 | prevalent | adj. common or widespread | 流行的, 普遍的 |
| 25 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 放大 |
| | | v. to supplement | 补充 |
| 26 | sidestep | v. bypass, evade | 回避, 绕过 |
| 27 | vilify | v. to utter slanderous and abusive statements against | 诽谤, 辱骂 |
| 28 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |
| 29 | studied | adj. done deliberately | 故意的, 精打细算的 |
| | | adj. knowledgeable or learned | 博学的 |
| 30 | negligible | adj. very small or unimportant | 不重要的 |
| 31 | explicit | adj. very clear and complete and leaving no doubt about the meaning | 明白的, 清楚的 |
| 32 | obfuscate | v. to make (something) more difficult to understand | 使...困惑 |
| | | v. to darken | 使...昏暗 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -47

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|----------|---|
| 1 | 低估 | discount, slight, deprecate |
| 2 | 流行的, 普遍的 | prevalent, widespread, predominant, prevailing |
| 3 | 避免 | sidestep, circumvent, bypass, dodge, shortcut, skirt |
| 4 | 支持 | endorse, support, champion, espouse, bolster, uphold |
| 5 | 不重要的 | negligible, insignificant, inconsequential, inconsiderable, marginal, slight, trifling, trivial |
| 6 | 明显的 | decisive, unmistakable |
| 7 | 猜测 | speculation, conjecture |
| 8 | 困惑 | mystification, obfuscation |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-47

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|------------------|------------|
| 1 | all the more | 更加 |
| 2 | at a premium | 稀缺的 |
| 3 | take for granted | 认为...是理所当然 |
| 4 | deep down | 实际上 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The theory that the 1908 Tunguska event was the explosion of a cosmic body in the sky over Siberia is _____: no one has yet found fragments of the object or any impact craters in the affected region.

- A. long-standing
- B. indisputable
- C. plausible
- D. uncontested
- E. unproven

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. bewildering | D. unusual |
| B. admirable | E. regrettable |
| C. unappreciated | F. persistent |

3. Gravitational waves—ripples in the geometry of space-time—are analogous to electromagnetic waves. The challenge in trying to observe these waves directly is that they are extremely weak. To make waves large enough to be (i)_____, the most (ii)_____ events in the universe are required: supernova explosions, the formation of black holes, or the collision of stars. Even so, the effects are (iii)_____. The geometry changes so little that a distance of several kilometers changes by less than the diameter of proton

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| A. detectable | D. obvious | G. masked |
| B. usable | E. subtle | H. disastrous |
| C. explicable | F. violent | I. minuscule |

2018 GRE佛脚备考系列-填空机经volume 1

4. In this single volume, Kenny aims to survey for the general reader all of ancient philosophy, understandably, space in such a book is (i)_____ and he is not to be faulted for minor omissions. However, Kenny would have added significantly to his book's value had he more effectively (ii)_____ the influence of ancient philosophy on the subsequent tradition. As it is, newcomers to the subject will have little (iii)_____ the afterlife enjoyed by ancient.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. at a premium | D. overlooked | G. sense of |
| B. hard to fill | E. signaled | H. devotion to |
| C. taken for granted | F. prevented | I. aversion to |

5. The motives of many major investors in Pop Art have arguably been, too a large extent, (i)_____. These collectors demonstrate and enhance their power over the art market by establishing seemingly arbitrary works of art as priceless. This phenomenon reveals that (ii)_____ is not (iii)_____ of truth or beauty, but simply a trick of investment capital.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. visionary | D. value | G. a product |
| B. ambitious | E. virtuosity | H. an inversion |
| C. self-aggrandizing | F. originality | I. a limitation |

6. When a new scientific model emerges, research studies (i)_____ that paradigm tend to dominate in the scientific literature: the process of selecting articles for publication is tilted toward positive results. But once the paradigm (ii)_____, the academic incentives shift in the opposite direction: research results are more likely to be considered worthy of publication when they (iii)_____ what has become the establish view.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| A. tweaking | D. is initially articulated | G. bolster |
| B. affirming | E. has become entrenched | H. circumvent |
| C. controverting | F. is about to be attacked | I. undermine |

7. For those of us who have been intoxicated by the power and potential of mathematics, the mystery isn't why that fascination developed but why it isn't _____.

- A. advantageous
- B. discounted
- C. prevalent
- D. undervalued
- E. celebrated
- F. widespread

8. In ways large and small, millions of people are taking active steps to _____ the medical mainstream, whether by taking herbal remedies for disease or by placing their hopes for a cure in alternative treatment.

- A. augment
- B. sidestep
- C. support
- D. vilify
- E. circumvent
- F. endorse

9. Her attempts to wrest fiction free from traditional constraints like plot and character were never entirely popular with readers; nonetheless, her fiction has had _____ influence on critical theory, novel, cinema, and even psychology.

- A. a studied
- B. a negligible
- C. a decisive
- D. an unmistakable
- E. an insignificant
- F. a restorative

10. Although the biography never explicitly assesses what role the dynamic between Mr. Merrill's parents might have played in the development of his personality, the author offers plenty of _____.

- A. mystification
- B. elucidation
- C. speculation
- D. reflection
- E. obfuscation
- F. conjecture

Section 48

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-48

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|--|------------|
| 1 | cordial | adj. politely pleasant and friendly | 热情友好的 |
| 2 | heretofore | adv. until this time : before now | 迄今为止 |
| 3 | stilted | adj. awkward especially because of being too formal | 不自然的, 僵硬的 |
| 4 | impertinent | adj. rude and showing a lack of respect | 粗鲁的 |
| | | adj. not pertinent | 不相关的 |
| 5 | nostalgia | n. the state of being homesick | 思乡 |
| | | n. a wistful or excessively sentimental yearning for return to or of some past period or irrecoverable condition | 思念过去 |
| 6 | precedent | n. an earlier occurrence of something similar | 先例 |
| 7 | cosmopolitan | adj. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing | 世界性的, 国际性的 |
| 8 | insular | adj. separated from other people or cultures | 孤立的 |
| | | adj. not knowing or interested in new or different ideas | 思想狭隘、守旧的 |
| 9 | mercenary | adj. serving merely for pay or sordid advantage | 唯利是图的 |
| 10 | intransigent | adj. completely unwilling to change | 不妥协的, 固执的 |
| 11 | abandon | n. a feeling or attitude of wild or complete freedom | 放纵 |
| | | v. to leave and never return to | 放弃 |
| 12 | perpetuate | v. to cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue | 持续, 使...继续 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|------------------|
| 13 | vulgar | adj. not having or showing good manners, good taste, or politeness | 粗俗的 |
| | | adj. relating to the common people or the speech of common people | 普通大众的 |
| 14 | adroit | adj. very clever or skillful | 灵巧的 |
| 15 | flagrant | adj. so bad as to be impossible to overlook | 臭名昭著的 |
| 16 | crass | adj. so crude and unrefined as to be lacking in discrimination and sensibility | 粗鲁的 |
| | | adj. used as a pejorative intensifier | (用于贬义词加强语气的) 非常的 |
| 17 | culmination | n. the end or final result of something | 最终, 结果 |
| 18 | purview | n. an area within which someone or something has authority, influence, or knowledge | 视野 |
| 19 | overreach | v. to defeat (oneself) by seeking to do or gain too much | 野心勃勃而失败 |
| | | v. to try to do something that is beyond your ability to do | 不自量力 |
| 20 | contingency | n. something (such as an emergency) that might happen | 可能事件 |
| 21 | suffice | v. to be or provide as much as is needed | 足够 |
| 22 | elicit | v. to call forth or draw out | 引出 |
| 23 | vindicate | v. to show that (someone) should not be blamed for a crime, mistake, etc. | 证明...的清白 |
| 24 | invalidate | v. to weaken or destroy the effect of (something) | 削弱, 使...无效 |
| 25 | vitiate | v. to make (something) less effective : to ruin or spoil (something) | 损害, 使无效 |
| 26 | bolster | v. to give support to | 支持 |
| 27 | choke | v. to check or hinder the growth, development, or activity of | 抑制 |
| 28 | spur | v. to incite or stimulate | 刺激 |
| 29 | codify | v. to put (things) in an orderly form | 整理 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|-----------|
| 30 | foster | v. to help (something) grow or develop | 促进 |
| 31 | hail | v./ n. used to express acclamation | 赞美 |
| 32 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 放大 |
| 33 | acclaim | v. to praise (someone or something) in a very strong and enthusiastic way | 称赞, 喝彩 |
| 34 | hefty | adj. large and heavy | 又大又重的 |
| 35 | circuitous | adj. not being forthright or direct in language or action | 迂回的, 不直接的 |
| 36 | truncate | v. to make shorter | 缩短 |
| 37 | strenuous | adj. requiring or showing great energy and effort | 费力的 |
| 38 | arduous | adj. hard to accomplish or achieve | 困难的 |
| | | adj. marked by great labor or effort | 费力的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -48

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|--|
| 1 | 刺激 | spur, foster, goad, galvanize, stimulate |
| 2 | 赞美 | acclaim, hail, exalt, extol, magnify |
| 3 | 提升 | enhance, augment |
| 4 | 迂回的 | circuitous, indirect |
| 5 | 缩短 | shorten, truncate, abbreviate, abridge, curtail |
| 6 | 费力的 | arduous, strenuous, burdensome, exacting, taxing, laborious, onerous, toilsome |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-48

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|----------|----|
| 1 | far from | 远非 |
| 2 | just as | 正如 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The president's cordial greeting may seem to be a small gesture of friendliness, but it is not without _____ in the heretofore stilted atmosphere of the society's meetings.

- A. significance
- B. impertinence
- C. nostalgia
- D. precedent
- E. triviality

2. It is a paradox of the Victorians that they were both _____ and, through their empire, cosmopolitan.

- A. capricious
- B. insular
- C. mercenary
- D. idealistic
- E. intransigent

3. 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) _____ of another. It has been documented more than once that a group of whales will (ii) _____ its own tunes and adopt the new sounds of an unfamiliar group.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. tastes | D. create |
| B. diversity | E. abandon |
| C. organization | F. perpetuate |

4. Though McDonough (i) _____ discusses the filmmaker's aesthetic principles, it is the description of the (ii) _____, the very vulgarity of the director's films, rather than McDonough's learned discourses on the aesthetics of film, that makes the book so entertaining.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|------------------------|
| A. inaccurately | D. subtle ingenuity |
| B. superficially | E. absolute discretion |
| C. adroitly | F. flagrant crassness |

5. To the avid reader of E. O Wilson, much of his most recent book *Consilience: The Unity of Knowledge* will be (i) _____, as the book represents the culmination of a life spent thinking about everything from the social lives of ants to the social lives of people. Nonetheless, new thoughts have been mixed in with the old to produce a book remarkable for its (ii) _____ and ambition.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. predicatable | D. purview |
| B. discounted | E. overreaching |
| C. startling | F. contingency |

6. Industry-sponsored scientific research on chemical safety often (i) _____. Media reports regularly imply that industry support of scientific work is alone sufficient to (i) _____ that research. Even though the source of funding has been determined to be a less significant cause of bias than other factors, industry support suffices, in the minds of many people, to (iii) _____ the credibility of scientific work.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. uncovers risks | D. fund | G. adopt |
| B. elicits skepticism | E. vindicate | H. vitiate |
| C. promotes innovation | F. invalidate | I. bolster |

7. Far from _____ innovation, as the patent system was designed to do, the patenting of concepts such as gene sequences gives individuals and corporations a legal choice to hold over ideas that should be useful to all.

- A. spurring
- B. recognizing
- C. codifying
- D. acknowledging
- E. fostering
- F. cataloging

8. It is not unusual for American education leaders to hold up another nation as a model for school reform: in the mid-nineteenth century, such figures _____ the professionalism and structure of the Prussian school system.

- A. envied
- B. imitated
- C. hailed
- D. augmented
- E. acclaimed
- F. enhanced

9. The spacecraft's considerable heft forces an unusually _____ route that meanders through the solar system and depends on the gravitational pull of three heavenly bodies.

- A. predetermined
- B. circuitous
- C. indirect
- D. truncated
- E. shortened
- F. sequential

10. Ancient cave painters explored every surface, and although they bypassed certain walls that to us seem just as suitable for decoration as ones they chose, the placement of the art apparently wasn't _____.

- A. inconsequential
- B. capricious
- C. strenuous
- D. undisclosed
- E. arduous
- F. impulsive

Section 49

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-49

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | trenchant | adj. caustic | 尖酸刻薄的 |
| | | adj. sharply perceptive | 犀利的, 一针见血的 |
| 2 | keen | adj. very excited about and interested in something | 对...感兴趣, 喜欢的 |
| | | adj. extremely sensitive in perception | 感觉敏锐的 |
| | | adj. having a fine edge or point | 锋利的 |
| 3 | inclusive | adj. broad in orientation or scope | 广泛的, 全面的 |
| | | adj. not limited to certain people | 开放的 |
| 4 | complacent | adj. marked by self-satisfaction especially when accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies | 自我感觉良好的, 自满的 |
| 5 | integrity | n. the quality of being honest and fair | 正直 |
| 6 | mercurial | adj. changing moods quickly and often | 性格多变的 |
| 7 | amorphous | adj. having no definite or clear shape or form | 无固定形状的 |
| 8 | ubiquitous | adj. seeming to be seen everywhere | 普遍的 |
| 9 | manifest | adj. easy to understand or recognize | 显然的, 明显的 |
| | | v. to show (something) clearly | 清晰地展示, 显露出 |
| 10 | exiguous | adj. excessively scanty | 极其缺乏的 |
| 11 | insipid | adj. not interesting or exciting | 无聊的 |
| 12 | infectious | adj. spreading or capable of spreading rapidly to others | 传染的 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|---------------|
| 13 | captious | adj. marked by an often ill-natured inclination to stress faults and raise objections | 挑刺的，吹毛求疵的 |
| 14 | liability | n. someone or something that causes problems | 累赘 |
| | | n. something (such as the payment of money) for which a person or business is legally responsible | 责任，义务 |
| 15 | pathological | adj. being such to a degree that is extreme, excessive, or markedly abnormal | 极端的 |
| | | adj. indicative of disease | 病态的 |
| 16 | inadvertent | adj. marked by or resulting from carelessness; negligent | 粗心的，不留意的 |
| | | adj. not deliberate or considered; unintentional | 不故意的 |
| 17 | maelstrom | n. a powerful often violent whirlpool sucking in objects within a given radius | 大漩涡（引申为混乱，动乱） |
| 18 | hew | v. to confirm or adhere | 遵守 |
| 19 | override | v. to make (something) no longer valid | 否决，推翻 |
| | | v. to have more importance or influence than (something) | 凌驾于，比...更重要 |
| 20 | mitigate | v. to make less severe or intense | 减缓 |
| 21 | forage | v. to search for something (such as food or supplies) | 寻找（食物） |
| 22 | eccentric | adj. strange or unusual | 古怪的 |
| 23 | meager | adj. deficient in quality or quantity | 不足的，少的 |
| 24 | salutary | adj. producing a beneficial effect | 有益的，有益健康的 |
| 25 | proscribe | v. to not allow | 禁止 |
| 26 | trendy | adj. very fashionable | 时髦的 |
| 27 | exacting | adj. making severe demands | 苛求的 |
| | | adj. requiring great care, effort | 费力的 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|---------|
| 28 | abate | v. to become weaker | 减弱 |
| 29 | civility | n. polite, reasonable, and respectful behavior | 礼貌 |
| 30 | comity | n. friendly social atmosphere | 友好, 和谐 |
| 31 | plunder | v. to steal things from (a place, such as a city or town) especially by force | 掠夺 |
| 32 | glut | n. an excessive quantity | 过量 |
| 33 | revival | n. a period in which something becomes popular again after a long period of time | 复兴 |
| 34 | hodgepodge | n. a mixture of different things | 混杂, 混合物 |
| 35 | surfeit | n. an amount that is too much or more than you need | 过量 |
| 36 | modicum | n. a small amount | 少量 |
| 37 | dearth | n. the state or condition of not having enough of something | 缺乏 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -49

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 决定 | determinate, govern |
| 2 | 友好 | civility, comity |
| 3 | 坚持 | steadfastness, pertinacity |
| 4 | 严格的 | proscriptive, exacting |
| 5 | 过量 | glut, surfeit |
| 6 | 少量 | modicum, dearth, lack, want |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-49

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | hew to | 遵守 |
| 2 | struck sb. as | 给某人留下.....印象 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Contrary to its reputation for intellectual _____, the 1950s was a decade exceptionally rich in works of trenchant and far-reaching social criticism.

- A. keenness
- B. inclusiveness
- C. complacency
- D. integrity
- E. productivity

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

- A. mercurial
- B. amorphous
- C. ubiquitous
- D. manifest
- E. exiguous

3. She knew well, from experience with hundreds of hired crew members on her boats, how (i)_____ attitudes can be: one negative influence can impel an otherwise (ii)_____ member of a crew to quit.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. insipid | D. untested |
| B. infectious | E. captious |
| C. innocuous | F. contented |

4. The journalist was someone whose habitual distrust of authority struck a few people as (i)_____ but who had enough talent and charm that most found the trait to be (ii)_____, with the result that it did not become a personal or professional liability.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. pathological | D. regrettable |
| B. inadvertent | E. pardonable |
| C. opportune | F. confusing |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| A. comments on | D. lose public support |
| B. hews to | E. mitigate public anger |
| C. overrides | F. create public indifference |

6. Although Uruk in southern Mesopotamia has been (i)_____ as being both the first city and the model for later ones, at least two sites in northern Mesopotamia have yielded clear evidence of urbanization long before the existing evidence from Uruk, and other discoveries indicate that some of the (ii)_____ early urbanism were invented not in southern Mesopotamia but in the north. These findings have led some archaeologists to (iii)_____ a serious reconsideration about when and where the first cities arose.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| A. established | D. defining features of | G. evaluate |
| B. contested | E. derivative aspects of | H. ignore |
| C. presented | F. traditional theories of | I. propose |

7. Ascorbate readily oxidizes in aerated aqueous solutions, and the pH of such solutions, in part, _____ the rate of oxidation, since the higher the pH, the greater the rate of oxidation.

- A. determines
- B. accelerates
- C. consolidates
- D. governs
- E. compounds
- F. stabilizes

8. Individuals interested in longevity have sought to fine-tune their bodies with all kinds of _____ diets: only raw foods, only plants, only the flesh, fruit, and nuts that prehistoric humans would have hunted and foraged.

- A. eccentric
- B. meager
- C. salutary
- D. proscriptive
- E. trendy
- F. exacting

9. Although the employees' union and company management, entering into contract negotiations, both issued statements encouraging _____, acrimony between the two sides continued unabated.

- A. pertinacity
- B. compromise
- C. patience
- D. civility
- E. comity
- F. steadfastness

10. The current _____ of repackaged music under Miles Davis' name might prompt any reasonable person to conclude that the recording vault has been plundered bare.

- A. glut
- B. revival
- C. hodgepodge
- D. surfeit
- E. modicum
- F. dearth

Section 50

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-50

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | pedestrian | adj. not interesting or unusual | 平庸的 |
| 2 | esoteric | adj. difficult to understand | 难懂的 |
| 3 | compelling | adj. very interesting | 有趣的 |
| | | adj. capable of causing someone to believe or agree | 有说服力的 |
| 4 | erect | adj. straight up and down | 笔直的 |
| 5 | list | n. an inclination to one side; a tilt | 倾斜 |
| 6 | upright | adj. perpendicular or vertical | 垂直的 |
| | | adj. marked by strong moral rectitude | 正直的 |
| 7 | intransigent | adj. completely unwilling to change | 不妥协的, 固执的 |
| 8 | commence | v. to begin | 开始 |
| 9 | founder | v. to fail utterly; collapse | 彻底失败 |
| | | n. one who establishes something or formulates the basis for something | 创始人, 奠基人 |
| 10 | benign | adj. not causing harm or damage | 无害的 |
| 11 | | adj. showing kindness and gentleness | 温和的, 善良的 |
| 12 | orthodox | adj. accepted as true or correct by most people | 主流的 |
| 13 | | adj. accepting and closely following the traditional beliefs and customs of a religion | 符合传统的 |
| 14 | anomalous | adj. not expected or usual | 不寻常的, 异常的 |
| 15 | embody | v. to represent (something) in a clear and obvious way | 体现 |
| 16 | lag | v. to cause to hang back or fall behind. | 落后 |
| 17 | intriguing | adj. extremely interesting | 非常有趣的 |
| 18 | apprehend | v. to arrest or seize | 逮捕 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------|
| | | v. to notice and understand (something) | 理解 |
| | | v. to anticipate especially with anxiety, dread, or fear | 害怕, 恐惧 |
| 19 | cursory | adj. rapidly and often superficially performed or produced : hasty | 草率的 |
| 20 | intoxicate | v. to excite or elate to the point of enthusiasm or frenzy | 使...陶醉, 沉醉 |
| 21 | prevalent | adj. common or widespread | 流行的, 普遍的 |
| 22 | overwhelm | v. to cover over completely: submerge | 完全覆盖, 淹没 |
| 23 | preponderance | n. a superiority or excess in number or quantity | 优势, 多数 |
| 24 | annihilate | v. to destroy (something or someone) completely | 毁灭, 毁坏 |
| 25 | nebulous | adj. not clear | 模糊的, 不清楚的 |
| 26 | concrete | adj. specific or particular | 具体的 |
| 27 | substantial | adj. large in amount, size, or number | 大量的 |
| 28 | venue | n. the place where an event takes place | 事件发生地点 |
| 29 | retrenchment | n. reduction or curtailment | 削减 (尤指经费) |
| 30 | burgeon | v. to grow or develop quickly | 繁荣, 快速增长 |
| 31 | resurgence | n. a growth or increase that occurs after a period without growth or increase | 复苏 |
| 32 | curtail | v. to reduce or limit (something) | 削减 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -50

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 随意的 | cursory, casual |
| 2 | 低估 | discount, undervalue |
| 3 | 流行的 | prevalent, widespread |
| 4 | 短暂的 | short-lived, ephemeral, evanescent, transient, transitory |
| 5 | 扩张 | expansion, burgeoning |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-50

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|--------------|-----|
| 1 | far from | 远非 |
| 2 | a cascade of | 大量的 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. That Seiberg and Witten lack celebrity can be explained by the _____ nature of their pursuit: the mathematical exploration of four-dimensional space.

- A. pedestrian
- B. esoteric
- C. compelling
- D. global
- E. unequivocal

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

- A. strength
- B. list
- C. rigidity
- D. fruitfulness
- E. uprightness

3. Earlier discussions with neighboring countries (i)_____ due to the government's failure to alter policies that those countries find objectionable. Moreover, there is every reason to (ii)_____ the success of further talks, since the government if anything different, more intransigent.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. commenced | D. doubt |
| B. advanced | E. undermine |
| C. foundered | F. anticipate |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. plentitude | D. ambition |
| B. decline | E. privation |
| C. excitement | F. health |

5. Mr. Stevens found that home schooling, far from representing (i)_____ philosophy, (ii)_____ some of the most widely accepted education ideas: that children should be treated as individuals, taught in small numbers, and given a measure of discretion over their own learning.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. a benign | D. overcomes |
| B. an orthodox | E. embodies |
| C. an anomalous | F. anticipates |

6. Part of what currently makes it so (i)_____ to arrive at a scientific understanding of the living world is that while technological advances have produced a cascade of data—from detailed genome sequence to the sophisticated satellite imagery that documents the planet's ecosystems—our ability to (ii)_____ these data still lags far behind their (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| A. frustrating | D. gather | G. acquisition |
| B. intriguing | E. apprehend | H. interpretation |
| C. challenging | F. dispute | I. implementation |

7. To keep the museum's admission lines moving, security inspections are considerably _____.

- A. thorough
- B. annoying
- C. cursory
- D. casual
- E. irritating
- F. methodical

8. In politics, tactical calculations about which groups a candidate should appeal to are never pleasant, but they are not always _____, and sometimes they are necessary.

- A. injudicious
- B. sleazy
- C. effective
- D. sordid
- E. useful
- F. exceptional

9. Any antimatter in our part of the universe is necessarily _____ because of the overwhelming preponderance of ordinary matter, by which antimatter is quickly annihilated.

- A. short-lived
- B. nebulous
- C. scarce
- D. concrete
- E. substantial
- F. ephemeral

10. If aging is merely an avoidable by-product of life rather than a necessary progression, it is possible that we might eventually forestall _____.

- A. senescence
- B. dynamism
- C. decrepitude
- D. privation
- E. ennui
- F. vitality

Section 51

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-51

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | trumpet | v. to praise (something) loudly and publicly especially in a way that is annoying | 鼓吹 |
| 2 | thrift | n. wise economy in the management of money and other resources; frugality | 节俭 |
| 3 | provenance | n. the origin or source of something | 出处, 起源 |
| 4 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective | 削弱 |
| 5 | resurrect | v. to cause (something that had ended or been forgotten or lost) to exist again, to be used again | 复兴 |
| 6 | topple | v. to remove (a government or a leader) from power | 推翻 |
| 7 | forsake | v. to give up or leave (someone or something) entirely | 放弃 |
| 8 | pretentious | adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 炫耀的 |
| 9 | oblivious | adj. not conscious or aware of someone or something | 健忘的 |
| 10 | uncompromising | adj. not willing to change a decision, opinion, method, etc. : not willing to make or accept a compromise | 不妥协的, 坚定的 |
| 11 | moralistic | adj. having or showing strong opinions about what is right behavior and what is wrong behavior | 说教的 |
| 12 | benevolent | adj. kind and generous | 仁慈的, 慈善的 |
| 13 | formidable | adj. causing fear, dread or apprehension | 恐怖的, 可怕的 |
| | | adj. tending to inspire awe or wonder | 令人敬畏的 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|-----------|
| | | adj. very difficult to deal with | 艰巨的 |
| 14 | impose | v. to force someone to accept (something or yourself) | 把.....强加于 |
| 15 | innate | adj. existing from the time a person or animal is born | 天生的 |
| 16 | intrude | v. to come or go into a place where you are not wanted or welcome | 闯入 |
| 17 | discard | v. to throw (something) away because it is useless or unwanted | 抛弃, 放弃 |
| 18 | resumption | n. an act of starting something again after it has stopped : an act of resuming something | 恢复, 重新开始 |
| 19 | stalemate | n. a drawn contest : deadlock | 僵局 |
| 20 | setback | n. a problem that makes progress more difficult or success less likely | 挫折 |
| 21 | vague | adj. not clear in meaning : stated in a way that is general and not specific | 模糊的 |
| 22 | requisite | adj. needed for a particular purpose | 必要的 |
| 23 | temporary | adj. continuing for a limited amount of time : not permanent | 暂时的, 临时的 |
| 24 | faint | adj. very slight or small | 微弱的 |
| 25 | endure | v. to continue to exist in the same state or condition | 持续 |
| | | v. to experience (pain or suffering) for a long time | 忍耐 |
| 26 | dispel | v. to make (something, such as a belief, feeling, or idea) go away or end | 驱散, 消除 |
| 27 | offset | v. to cancel or reduce the effect of (something) | 抵消 |
| 28 | preclude | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something | 阻止 |
| 29 | disclose | v. to make (something) known to the public | 揭发, 揭露 |
| 30 | mitigate | v. to make less severe or intense | 减缓 |
| 31 | curtail | v. to reduce or limit (something) | 削减 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|----------|
| 32 | divulge | v. to make known (something private or secret) | 泄露 |
| 33 | nomadic | adj. roaming about from place to place aimlessly, frequently, or without a fixed pattern of movement | 游牧的 |
| 34 | proclivity | n. a strong natural liking for something | 倾向, 偏好 |
| 35 | predilection | n. a natural liking for something | 倾向, 偏好 |
| 36 | disdain | v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something) | 蔑视, 鄙视 |
| 37 | insatiable | adj. always wanting more : not able to be satisfied | 无法满足的 |
| 38 | devious | adj. willing to lie and trick people in order to get what is wanted | 欺骗的 |
| | | adj. not straight or direct | 弯曲的, 蜿蜒的 |
| 39 | pretentious | adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 炫耀的 |
| 40 | voracious | adj. excessively eager | 贪婪的 |
| | | adj. having a huge appetite | 贪吃的 |
| 41 | cunning | adj. getting what is wanted in a clever and often deceptive way | 狡猾机智的 |
| | | adj. dexterous or crafty in the use of special resources | 技艺高超的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -51

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 忍受 | endure, tolerate, brook, abide, stomach |
| 2 | 识别 | discern, detect |
| 3 | 削减 | curtail, mitigate |
| 4 | 揭露 | divulge, disclose, display, expose, reveal, show, uncover |
| 5 | 倾向 | proclivity, predilection, tendency, propensity |

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| 6 | 贪婪的 | insatiable, voracious, acquisitive, avid, covetous, greedy, rapacious, ravenous |
|---|-----|---|

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-51

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|----------------|----------|
| 1 | in favor of | 赞同 |
| 2 | in short | 总之, 简言之 |
| 3 | in accord with | 与.....一致 |
| 4 | status quo | 现状 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The economist argued that however much the government might trumpet the value of _____, it had been as bold as any other in its spending programs.

- A. thrift
- B. consumption
- C. dialogue
- D. cooperation
- E. transparency

2. Although not enough to _____ the conventional view of the manuscript's provenance, the new study was thought to have weakened the prevailing theory considerably.

- A. undermine
- B. affect
- C. resurrect
- D. disturb
- E. topple

3. Recently the novelist has (i)_____ the radically experimental forms with which he made his reputation in favor of more (ii)_____ narratives, fencing in and turning an imagination meant to run wild.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. trumpeted | D. conventional |
| B. forsaken | E. pretentious |
| C. replicated | F. provocative |

4. Catherine the Great comes across in her memoirs as (i)_____ 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)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A. an oblivious | D. ambivalent |
| B. an uncompromising | E. benevolent |
| C. a moralistic | F. formidable |

5. One of the fundamental problems with learning mathematics is that while the number sense may be (i)_____, exact calculation requires cultural tools—symbols and algorithms —that are relatively new and must therefore be absorbed by areas of the brain designed for other purposes, which is easier when what we are learning (ii)_____ our built-in circuitry. With an understanding of it, we can at least (iii)_____ our teaching methods by reflecting on the constraints it imposes.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| A. innate | D. harmonizes with | G. preserve |
| B. modern | E. intrudes on | H. discard |
| C. complex | F. goes beyond | I. adapt |

6. Despite the (i)_____ in negotiations apparently signaled by the recent agreement between the two neighboring countries, the countries remain (ii)_____ even about the import of that agreement. One wants to prolong agreed-to resumption of limited cross-border traffic, believing it can become entrenched as a new status quo. The other, by contrast, insists that the resumption is (iii)_____ and has been undertaken voluntarily and provisionally in order to show goodwill.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. progress | D. unreconciled | G. requisite |
| B. stalemate | E. vague | H. temporary |
| C. setbacks | F. flexible | I. advantageous |

7. Scientists are investigating odors so faint that people cannot _____ them in order to see whether such odors can nevertheless change the way people interact.

- A. tolerate
- B. endure
- C. avoid
- D. dispel
- E. discern
- F. detect

8. Many theorists believe that measures to prevent industrial pollution necessarily increase production costs, but several recent reports document innovations that _____ environmental harm while also delivering economic benefits.

- A. offset
- B. preclude
- C. disclose
- D. mitigate
- E. curtail
- F. divulge

9. The tribes' _____ a settled mode of living was derived from their long-standing traditions, which , though differing from one tribal group to another, always included a resistance to nomadic lifestyles.

- A. curiosity about
- B. proclivity toward
- C. predilection for
- D. unfamiliarity with
- E. rejection of
- F. disdain for

10. Liam Clancy described the young Bob Dylan as a sponge, eagerly absorbing the possibilities life and culture might provide, and Dylan presents himself so in his memoir _____ in his intellectual and musical curiosity.

- A. insatiable
- B. devious
- C. unique
- D. pretentious
- E. voracious
- F. cunning

Section 52

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-52

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------------|---|------------|
| 1 | eclipse | v. to make (something) less important or popular | 使...不重要 |
| | | v. to surpass | 超出 |
| 2 | bolster | v. to give support to | 支持 |
| 3 | corroborate | v. to support with evidence or authority | 佐证, 提供证据证明 |
| 4 | outstrip | v. to be or become better, greater, or larger than (someone or something) | 胜出, 超出 |
| 5 | invoke | v. to put into effect or operation | 实施 |
| | | v. to make an earnest request for | 恳求, 祈求 |
| | | v. to bring about | 产生, 造成 |
| 6 | erudite | adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |
| 7 | contentious | adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |
| | | adj. likely or willing to argue | 爱争吵的 |
| 8 | methodical | adj. arranged, characterized by, or performed with method or order | 有条理的 |
| 9 | diffident | adj. lacking confidence : not feeling comfortable around people | 缺乏自信的 |
| 10 | diligent | adj. characterized by steady, earnest, and energetic effort | 努力的, 刻苦的 |
| 11 | timid | adj. feeling or showing a lack of courage or confidence | 胆小的, 缺乏自信的 |
| 12 | assertive | adj. confident in behavior or style | 坚定自信的 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|-------------|
| 13 | punctilious | adj. very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way | (对行为)谨慎小心的 |
| 14 | rigorous | adj. very strict and demanding | 严格的 |
| | | adj. done carefully and with a lot of attention to detail | 细致的, 准确的 |
| 15 | exculpate | v. to prove that someone is not guilty of doing something wrong | 开脱罪责 |
| 16 | elite | n. the people who have the most wealth and status in a society : the most successful or powerful group of people | 精英 |
| 17 | accomplish | v. to succeed in doing (something) | 完成, 做成功 |
| 18 | snappish | adj. feeling or showing irritation | 厉声说话的, 暴躁的 |
| 19 | tyrant | n. a ruler who has complete power over a country and who is cruel and unfair | 暴君 |
| 20 | umbrage | n. a feeling of being offended by what someone has said or done | 生气, 不悦 |
| 21 | expiation | n. the act of making atonement | 赎罪 |
| 22 | torpor | n. a state of not being active and having very little energy | 麻木, 迟钝, 懒散 |
| 23 | collective | adj. shared or done by a group of people | 集体的 |
| 24 | overthrow | v. to remove (someone or something) from power especially by force | 推翻 |
| 25 | placate | v. to cause (someone) to feel less angry about something | 安抚 |
| 26 | appraise | v. to evaluate the worth, significance, or status of | 评估 |
| 27 | tangible | adj. able to be touched or felt | 可感知的, 实实在在的 |
| 28 | palpable | adj. capable of being touched or felt | 可感知的 |
| | | adj. easily perceptible | 明显的 |
| 29 | nebulous | adj. not clear | 模糊的, 不清楚的 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|------------|
| 30 | nettlesome | adj. causing vexation : irritating | 气人的, 令人不快的 |
| 31 | incontrovertible | ad. impossible to dispute | 不容质疑的 |
| 32 | attune | v. to cause (a person, company, etc.) to have a better understanding of what is needed or wanted by a particular person or group | 使协调 |
| 33 | eccentric | adj. strange or unusual | 古怪的 |
| 34 | predilection | n. a natural liking for something | 倾向, 偏好 |
| 35 | vacillate | v. to repeatedly change your opinions or desires | 摇摆不定, 犹豫 |
| 36 | waver | v. to become unsteady because of weakness, emotion, tiredness, etc. | 摇摆不定 |
| 37 | cowardice | n. lack of courage or resolution | 胆小 |
| 38 | overshadow | v. to exceed in importance | 超出, 超过 |
| | | v. to cast a shadow over | 遮盖 |
| 39 | abate | v. to become weaker | 减弱 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -52

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 模糊的 | nebulous, vague, obscure, unclear |
| 2 | 可感知的 | tangible, palpable, touchable |
| 3 | 分离 | abstract from, divorce from |
| 4 | 倾向 | predilection, proclivity, predisposition, disposition, bias, propensity, tendency |
| 5 | 犹豫 | waver, vacillate, hesitate |
| 6 | 减轻 | abate, mitigate, alleviate, relieve, assuage |
| 7 | 使变黯淡 | overshadow, obscure, dim |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-52

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|-------------|---------|
| 1 | in contrast | 相比之下 |
| 2 | in reality | 实际上，事实上 |
| 3 | attune to | 使合拍，使适应 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. The province has long claimed to be just another developing region, even as its economy _____ those of other regions and threatens to eclipse the rest of the country combined.

- A. parallels
- B. bolsters
- C. corroborates
- D. outstrips
- E. engages

2. 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.

- A. erudite
- B. innovative
- C. predictable
- D. contentious
- E. methodical

3. Knowing how (i)_____ she was at work, her colleagues were surprised at her (ii)_____ throughout dinner.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. dependable | D. timidity |
| B. diffident | E. assertiveness |
| C. diligent | F. punctiliousness |

4. Some academic criticism of popular novels has been (i)_____ in character, being based on the assumption that that wider the appeal, the more (ii)_____ the novel.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. rigorous | D. undesirable |
| B. exculpatory | E. accomplished |
| C. elitist | F. comprehensible |

5. Researchers note that wolves' otherwise strongly hierarchical society is marked by occasional displays of populist (i)_____: if a pack leader proves a too-snappish tyrant, subordinate wolves will (ii)_____ the top cur.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| A. umbrage | D. collectively overthrow |
| B. expiation | E. eventually placate |
| C. torpor | F. quickly appraise |

6. Not all paleontologists agree that connections between the continents were (i)_____ just after the extinction of the dinosaurs. Some hold the view that North America, Asia, and South America had (ii)_____ immediately following the dinosaur extinction, pointing to (iii)_____ between ancient kinds of mammals that existed on all three continents at this time in support of their argument.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| A. significant | D. lasting differences | G. similarities |
| B. permanent | E. extensive contacts | H. intermediaries |
| C. limited | F. trivial likenesses | I. hostilities |

7. The book aims to illuminate how science has changed the meaning of nothingness from _____ philosophical concept to something we can almost put under a microscope.

- A. a tangible
- B. a palpable
- C. a nebulous
- D. a nettlesome
- E. an incontrovertible
- F. a vague

8. For certain economists, “pure” economic theory, that is, economic theory _____ a specific social structure, is impossible, much like a concept of anatomy that investigates no specific species.

- A. attuned to
- B. abstracted from
- C. derived from
- D. divorced from
- E. sensitive to
- F. analyzed in

9. 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
- B. predilection
- C. vacillation
- D. proclivity
- E. wavering
- F. cowardice

10. Flash floods are common in desert regions and were widespread before the evolution of trees and woodland soils, in contrast, flash floods are _____ in woodlands, where floodwaters, impeded by trees, form ponds.

- A. overshadowed
- B. redirected
- C. obscured
- D. precluded
- E. mitigated
- F. abated

Section 53

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-53

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | civic | adj. relating to citizenship or being a citizen | 公民的, 市民的 |
| 2 | contest | v. to make (something) the subject of an argument or a legal case : to say that you do not agree with or accept (something) | 反驳 |
| 3 | trivial | adj. not important | 不重要的 |
| 4 | exclusive | adj. not shared : available to only one person or group | 独有的, 排外的 |
| 5 | peccadillo | n. a small mistake or fault that is not regarded as very bad or serious | 小过失 |
| 6 | violate | v. to abuse or show disrespect for (something, such as a holy place) usually by damaging it | 违反 |
| 7 | reparation | n. something that is done or given as a way of correcting a mistake that you have made or a bad situation that you have caused | 修理 |
| | | n. money that a country or group that loses a war pays because of the damage, injury, deaths, etc., it has caused | 赔偿 |
| 8 | pretext | n. a reason that you give to hide your real reason for doing something | 借口 |
| 9 | inextricable | adj. impossible to separate : closely joined or related | 纠缠不清的, 无法解脱的 |
| 10 | masterpiece | n. something done with great skill | 杰作 |
| 11 | serendipitous | adj. happening by luck | 偶然的 |
| 12 | precocious | adj. exhibiting mature qualities at an unusually early age | 早熟的 |
| 13 | dedicate | v. to commit to a goal or way of life | 致力于, 奉献于 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|------------------|
| 14 | immerse | v. to put (something) in a liquid so that all parts are completely covered | 浸润, 浸泡 |
| | | v. to make (yourself) fully involved in some activity or interest | 全心沉浸在...中 |
| 15 | verisimilitude | n. the quality of seeming real | 逼真 |
| 16 | rigorous | adj. very strict and demanding | 严格的 |
| | | adj. done carefully and with a lot of attention to detail | 细致的, 准确的 |
| 17 | apt | adj. exactly suitable | 合适的 |
| | | adj. having a natural tendency | 有倾向的 |
| | | adj. quick to learn or understand | 聪明的, 灵巧的 |
| 18 | countenance | n. bearing or expression that offers approval or sanction | 赞同 |
| | | v. to accept, support, or approve of (something) | 支持, 赞同 |
| 19 | impugn | v. to criticize (a person's character, intentions, etc.) by suggesting that someone is not honest and should not to be trusted | (因人不诚实而) 批评抨击 |
| 20 | evanescent | adj. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 21 | polymath | n. someone who knows a lot about many different things | 博学的人 |
| 22 | incongruous | adj. strange because of not agreeing with what is usual or expected | 不一致的 |
| 23 | encyclopedic | adj. dealing with or knowing a subject thoroughly or completely | 百科全书似的, 全面的 |
| 24 | fleeting | adj. passing swiftly | 短暂的 |
| 25 | laypeople | n. a member of the laity | 外行 |
| 26 | sordid | adj. very dirty | 肮脏的 |
| | | adj. very bad or dishonest | 卑鄙的 |
| 27 | fraught | adj. causing or having a lot of emotional stress or worry | 忧虑的 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|------------|
| 28 | shoulder | v. to deal with or accept (something) as your responsibility or duty | 承担 |
| 29 | check | v. to hold in restraint | 阻止 |
| 30 | stem | v. to check or go counter to | 阻止, 限制 |
| 31 | manifest | adj. easy to understand or recognize | 显然的, 明显的 |
| | | v. to show (something) clearly | 清晰地展示, 显露出 |
| 32 | impregnable | adj. not able to be captured by attack : very strong | 坚固的 |
| 33 | germane | adj. relating to a subject in an appropriate way | 相关的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -53

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|------|---|
| 1 | 短暂的 | short-lived, ephemeral, evanescent, transient, transitory, fleeting |
| 2 | 有争议的 | contentious, fraught |
| 3 | 阻止 | check, stem |
| 4 | 明显的 | manifest, self-evident, apparent, evident, obvious |
| 5 | 相关的 | germane, relevant, relative, apropos |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-53

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|--------------|------------|
| 1 | tie up with | 与.....密切相关 |
| 2 | come up with | 提出 |
| 3 | bear out | 证实, 支持 |

4. Authentic Questions

1. By the early nineteenth century, education in the United States had become _____ affair: almost every town provided free schools for young children, and many were in the process of building high schools.

- A. an analytical
- B. a civic
- C. a contested
- D. a trivial
- E. an exclusive

2. People who are reluctant to oppose a court nominee straightforwardly on ideological grounds often search for any sort of peccadillo to serve as a _____ their opposition.

- A. mitigation of
- B. violation of
- C. predictor of
- D. reparation for
- E. pretext for

3. In the popular conception, (i)_____ is inextricably tied up with (ii)_____: doing something truly creative, we are inclined to think, requires the freshness and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece, Citizen Kane, at twenty-five, and Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano concerto no.9 at twenty-one.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. progress | D. serendipity |
| B. genius | E. precocity |
| C. destiny | F. dedication |

4. Each new generation of students grows up (i)_____ the world of classical physics, with its mostly intuitive, billiard-ball causality, that is the everyday vantage from which we approach the alien world of quantum physics, which has for this reason never lost its air of (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. immersed in | D. verisimilitude |
| B. disdainful of | E. objectivity |
| C. unmoved by | F. radicalism |

5. To get funding and tenured positions, medical researchers have to get their work published in well-regarded journals, where rejection can climb above 90 percent. Not surprisingly, the studies that tend to make the grade are those that make (i)_____ claims. But while coming up with such (ii)_____ claims is relatively easy, getting the data to bear them out is another matter. When studied rigorously, the great majority of these claims (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| A. well-supported | D. practical | G. yield contradictory evidence |
| B. eye-catching | E. orthodox | H. require extensive analysis |
| C. small-scale | F. striking | I. support conventional beliefs |

6. Wolosky claims that Ella Wheeler Wilcox joined other women poets such as Julia Ward Howe, Frances Harper, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman in critiquing materialism and possessive individualism. Wolosky's description (i)_____ the poetry of Gilman, Howe, and Harper, but it is not entirely (ii)_____ in the case of Wilcox, who hardly (iii)_____ the materialism of her time. Rather, Wilcox seems to have embraced the amassing of private property.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| A. fits | D. apt | G. reflected |
| B. conflates | E. puzzling | H. countenanced |
| C. misinterprets | F. uncommon | I. impugned |

7. Rebecca West's book *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon* is a singularity _____ achievement, 1,100 pages that meld the genres of travel narratives, autobiography, historical analysis, and philosophical meditation.

- A. evanescent
- B. hefty
- C. polymathic
- D. incongruous
- E. encyclopedic
- F. fleeting

8. The concept of increasing complexity of organisms has _____ history among evolutionary biologists, and yet many laypeople would unhesitatingly say that the pattern applies to the history of life on Earth.

- A. an illustrious
- B. a sordid
- C. a curious
- D. a contentious
- E. a distinguished
- F. a fraught

9. As a way of _____ the negative impacts of overdependence on a single export product—crude oil—the Nigerian government passed legislation in 1999 intended to revitalize the moribund solid minerals sector.

- A. shouldering
- B. assuming
- C. disguising
- D. checking
- E. stemming
- F. downplaying

10. Because chemistry's position as one of the natural sciences has long seemed _____, historians have generally treated the foundation of chemical professorship as an inevitable component of the progression of universities.

- A. manifest
- B. impregnable
- C. relevant
- D. predictable
- E. germane
- F. self-evident

Section 54

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-54

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | anthropomorphize | v. to attribute human form or personality to | 赋予人性 |
| 2 | empathy | n. the feeling that you understand and share another person's experiences and emotions : the ability to share someone else's feelings | 感同身受 |
| 3 | recast | v. to present (something) in a different way | 彻底改动，重铸 |
| 4 | fickle | adj. changing opinions often | 多变的 |
| 5 | stalwart | adj. loyal and resolute | 坚定的，忠诚的 |
| 6 | solicitous | adj. full of desire; eager | 急切的，渴望的 |
| 7 | pretentious | adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 炫耀的 |
| 8 | whimsy | n. an unusual, unexpected, or fanciful idea | 突发奇想 |
| 9 | cumulative | adj. increasing or becoming better or worse over time through a series of additions | 累积的 |
| 10 | dismiss | v. to permit or cause to leave; to remove from position or service: discharge | 让...离开；解雇 |
| | | v. to reject serious consideration of | 不予考虑；拒绝 |
| 11 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 公开支持 |
| 12 | decipher | v. to find the meaning of (something that is difficult to read or understand) | 解释，破译 |
| 13 | credulous | adj. too ready to believe things | 易受欺骗的 |
| 14 | aesthetic | adj. of or relating to art or beauty | 美学的 |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|--|-------------|
| | | adj. pleasing in appearance | 吸引人的 |
| 15 | ancillary | adj. providing something additional to a main part or function | 辅助的 |
| 16 | stifle | v. to not allow yourself to do or express (something) | 抑制 |
| | | v. to kill by depriving of oxygen | 使...窒息 |
| 17 | rationale | n. the reason or explanation for something | 理由 |
| 18 | gainsay | v. to deny or disagree with (something) | 否认 |
| 19 | judicious | adj. having or showing good judgment | 有正确判断力的 |
| 20 | persevere | v. to continue doing something or trying to do something even though it is difficult | 坚持 |
| 21 | prescient | adj. having or showing knowledge of events before they take place | 预知的, 有先见之明的 |
| 22 | trigger | v. / n. to cause (something) to start or happen | 触发 |
| 23 | offset | v. to cancel or reduce the effect of (something) | 抵消 |
| 24 | integrate | v. to combine (two or more things) to form or create something | 使完整, 使成整体 |
| 25 | dedicate | v. to commit to a goal or way of life | 致力于, 奉献于 |
| 26 | mass | v. to form or collect into a mass | 聚集 |
| 27 | forgo | v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something) | 放弃 |
| 28 | glean | v. to gather or collect in a gradual way | 慢慢收集 |
| 29 | undue | adj. exceeding what is appropriate or normal | 过量的 |
| 30 | scant | adj. inadequately supplied | 稀缺的 |
| 31 | dwindle | v. to gradually become smaller | 减少, 下降 |
| 32 | alleviate | v. to reduce the pain or trouble of | 减缓 |
| 33 | block | v. to make unsuitable for passage or progress by obstruction | 阻碍, 妨碍 |
| 34 | presage | v. to give or be a sign of (something that will happen or develop in the future) | 预测, 预言 |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|--|---------|
| 35 | portend | v. to be a sign or warning that something usually bad or unpleasant is going to happen | 预示 |
| 36 | magnitude | n. the size, extent, or importance of something | 大小, 重量级 |
| 37 | supple | adj. readily adaptable or responsive to new situations | 灵活的 |
| 38 | enormous | adj. very great in size or amount | 大量的 |

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -54

| 序号 | 核心意思 | 词群 |
|----|--------|--|
| 1 | 预测, 预示 | foresee, anticipate, forecast, predict, presage, portend |
| 2 | 阻碍 | block, hinder, hamper, impede, obstruct, check, thwart |
| 3 | 收集 | glean, mass, collect |
| 4 | 过度的 | excessive, undue |
| 5 | 灵活的 | flexible, supple, lissome, pliable, pliant |

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-54

| 序号 | 习语表达 | 解释 |
|----|------------------|-------------|
| 1 | emphasis on | 强调 |
| 2 | dismiss A as B | 把A视作是B而不予考虑 |
| 3 | rely on | 依赖 |
| 4 | replace A with B | 用B取代A |

4. Authentic Questions

1. Anthropologist Jane Goodall was _____ in her determination to anthropomorphize the animals she observed with such empathy, and so resisted her editors' attempts to recast her descriptions in more dispassionate language.

- A. fickle
- B. stalwart
- C. solicitous
- D. pretentious
- E. whimsical

2. The small errors of fact in the work are not sufficient to allow one to (i)_____ Johnson's main thesis, but their cumulative effect is to make the reader (ii)_____ of the quality of his research.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. dismiss | D. skeptical |
| B. endorse | E. credulous |
| C. decipher | F. appreciative |

3. The museum's compelling new architectural exhibition looks at eleven projects around the world that have had major (i)_____ impacts despite modest budget. It is part of (ii)_____ in the museum's architecture and design department, which in the past has championed architecture's artistic value over its real- world consequences.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| A. social | D. an emphasis on theory |
| B. aesthetic | E. a shift in philosophy |
| C. critical | F. a rejection of pragmatism |

4. The usual (i)_____ spending public monies on scientific projects is that such projects have the potential to make our lives healthier, safer, and more productive. However, the fact that science—even “pure” science—can strengthen democracy and promote public participation in the political process is hardly ever (ii)_____. It should be scientific literacy (iii)_____ democracy, and this is an important ancillary benefit of the promotion of science.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. argument against | D. denied | G. stifles |
| B. rationale for | E. mentioned | H. energizes |
| C. precedent for | F. gainsaid | I. disregards |

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

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. insightful | D. persevere in | G. mistaken |
| B. judicious | E. recognize | H. prescient |
| C. alarmist | F. complicate | I. pessimistic |

6. Human-caused disturbances, such as habitat destruction and the introduction of nonnative species, are among the leading causes of plant and animal population declines. Most populations are affected by a combination of adverse human pressures, each of which is in itself insufficient to (i)_____ a population crash. Therefore, studies of population declines that (ii)_____ individual factors and thus (iii)_____ potential interactions may lead to improper management of declining species.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. delay | D. integrate | G. exaggerate |
| B. trigger | E. focus on | H. overlook |
| C. offset | F. ignore | I. anticipate |

7. Although a dedicate reader of the book can _____ a brief of chronology of Chappelle's life, the book is nevertheless not a real biography of Chappelle.

- A. miss
- B. obtain
- C. overlook
- D. excuse
- E. forgo
- F. glean

8. Despite their cultural and social significance, rapid growth, and widespread appeal in China, video games—unlike traditional media—have received _____ attention from international communication researchers.

- A. undue
- B. scant
- C. excessive
- D. focused
- E. limited
- F. dwindling

9. Although men still dominate the ranks of full professors in the field of astronomy, the increasing numbers of younger women in the field could _____ a change in its gender mix.

- A. require
- B. alleviate
- C. block
- D. presage
- E. portend
- F. hinder

10. In their quest for kinder cutting, physicians increasingly rely on endoscopic surgery, replacing large scalpels and clamps with cameras and _____ tools that snake into the body through tiny holes.

- A. flexibility
- B. rigidity
- C. magnitude
- D. suppleness
- E. enormity
- F. precision