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GRE Crackers With Critical Thinking

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Day 1

1. Hydrogen is the _____ element of the universe in that it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.

- A. steadiest
- B. expendable
- C. lightest
- D. final
- E. fundamental

2. Few of us take the pains to study our cherished convictions; indeed, we almost have a natural _____ doing so.

- A. aptitude for
- B. repugnance to
- C. interest in
- D. ignorance of
- E. reaction after

3. In the seventeenth century, direct flouting of a generally accepted system of values was regarded as _____, even as a sign of madness.

- A. adventurous
- B. frivolous
- C. willful
- D. impermissible
- E. irrational

4. Rather than enhancing a country's security, the successful development of nuclear weapons could serve at first to increase that country's _____.

- A. boldness
- B. influence
- C. responsibility
- D. moderation
- E. vulnerability

5. For some time now, _____ has been presumed not to exist: the cynical conviction that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom.

- A. rationality
- B. flexibility
- C. diffidence
- D. disinterestedness
- E. insincerity

6. Unfortunately, his damaging attacks on the ramifications of the economic policy have been _____ by his wholehearted acceptance of that policy's underlying assumptions.

- A. supplemented
- B. undermined
- C. wasted
- D. diverted
- E. redeemed

7. The spellings of many Old English words have been _____ in the living language, although their pronunciations have changed.

- A. preserved
- B. shortened
- C. preempted
- D. revised
- E. improved

8. The sheer diversity of tropical plants represents a seemingly _____ source of raw materials, of which only a few have been utilized.

- A. exploited
- B. quantifiable
- C. controversial
- D. inexhaustible
- E. remarkable

9. For centuries animals have been used as _____ for people in experiments to assess the effects of therapeutic and other agents that might later be used in humans.

- A. benefactors
- B. companions
- C. examples
- D. precedents
- E. surrogates

10. Sponsors of the bill were _____ because there was no opposition to it within the legislature until after the measure had been signed into law.

- A. unreliable
- B. well-intentioned
- C. persistent
- D. relieved
- E. detained

Day 2

1. The paradoxical aspect of the myths about Demeter, when we consider the predominant image of her as a tranquil and serene goddess, is her _____ search for her daughter.

- A. extended
- B. agitated
- C. comprehensive
- D. motiveless
- E. heartless

2. Comparatively few rock musicians are willing to laugh at themselves, although a hint of _____ can boost sales of video clips very nicely.

- A. self-deprecation
- B. congeniality
- C. cynicism
- D. embarrassment
- E. self-doubt

3. Given the evidence of Egyptian and Babylonian _____ later Greek civilization, it would be incorrect to view the work of Greek scientists as an entirely independent creation.

- A. disdain for
- B. imitation of
- C. ambivalence about
- D. deference to
- E. influence on

4. The sheer bulk of data from the mass media seems to overpower us and drive us to _____ accounts for an easily and readily digestible portion of news.

- A. insular
- B. investigative
- C. synoptic
- D. subjective
- E. sensational

5. Current data suggest that, although _____ states between fear and aggression exist, fear and aggression are as distinct physiologically as they are psychologically.

- A. simultaneous
- B. serious
- C. exceptional
- D. partial
- E. transitional

6. There are no solitary, free-living creatures; every form of life is _____ other forms.

- A. segregated from
- B. parallel to
- C. dependent on
- D. overshadowed by
- E. mimicked by

7. Despite assorted effusions to the contrary, there is no necessary link between scientific skill and humanism, and, quite possibly, there may be something of a _____ between them.

- A. generality
- B. fusion
- C. congruity
- D. dichotomy
- E. reciprocity

8. A common argument claims that in folk art, the artist's subordination of technical mastery to intense feeling _____ the direct communication of emotion to the viewer.

- A. facilitates
- B. averts
- C. neutralizes
- D. implies
- E. represses

9. While not completely nonplussed by the usually caustic responses from members of the audience, the speaker was nonetheless visibly _____ by their lively criticism.

- A. humiliated
- B. discomfited
- C. deluded
- D. disgraced
- E. tantalized

10. By divesting himself of all regalities, the former king _____ the consideration that customarily protects monarchs.

- A. merited
- B. forfeited
- C. debased
- D. concealed
- E. extended

Day 3

1. The sociologist responded to the charge that her new theory was _____ by pointing out that it did not in fact contradict accepted sociological principles.

- A. banal
- B. heretical
- C. unproven
- D. complex
- E. superficial

2. Rumors, embroidered with detail, live on for years, neither denied nor confirmed, until they become accepted as fact even among people not known for their _____.

- A. insight
- B. obstinacy
- C. introspection
- D. tolerance
- E. credulity

3. Animals that have tasted unpalatable plants tend to _____ them afterward on the basis of their most conspicuous features, such as their flowers.

- A. recognize
- B. hoard
- C. trample
- D. retrieve
- E. approach

4. Philosophical problems arise when people ask questions that, though very _____ , have certain characteristics in common.

- A. relevant
- B. elementary
- C. abstract
- D. diverse
- E. controversial

5. The natural balance between prey and predator has been increasingly _____ , most frequently by human intervention.

- A. celebrated
- B. predicted
- C. observed
- D. disturbed
- E. questioned

6. There is some _____ the fact that the author of a book as sensitive and informed as Indian Artisans did not develop her interest in Native American art until adulthood, for she grew up in a region rich in American Indian culture.

- A. irony in
- B. satisfaction in
- C. doubt about
- D. concern about
- E. presumptuousness in

7. Ecology, like economics, concerns itself with the movement of valuable _____ through a complex network of producers and consumers.

- A. commodities
- B. dividends
- C. communications
- D. nutrients
- E. artifacts

8. The struggle of the generations is one of the obvious constants of human affairs; therefore, it may be presumptuous to suggest that the rivalry between young and old in Western society during the current decade is _____ critical.

- A. perennially
- B. disturbingly
- C. uniquely
- D. archetypally
- E. captiously

9. At first, I found her gravity rather intimidating; but, as I saw more of her, I found that _____ was very near the surface.

- A. seriousness
- B. confidence
- C. laughter
- D. poise
- E. determination

10. The proponents of recombinant DNA research have decided to _____ federal regulation of their work; they hope that by making this compromise they can forestall proposed state and local controls that might be even stiffer.

- A. protest
- B. institute
- C. deny
- D. encourage
- E. disregard

Day 4

1. It is to the novelist's credit that all of the episodes in her novel are presented realistically, without any _____ or playful supernatural tricks.

- A. elucidation
- B. discrimination
- C. artlessness
- D. authenticity
- E. whimsy

2. The Muses are _____ deities: they avenge themselves without mercy on those who weary of their charms.

- A. rueful
- B. ingenuous
- C. solicitous
- D. vindictive
- E. dispassionate

3. The powers and satisfactions of primeval people, though few and meager, were _____ their few and simple desires.

- A. simultaneous with
- B. commensurate with
- C. substantiated by
- D. circumscribed by
- E. ruined by

4. 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

5. Heavily perfumed white flowers, such as gardenias, were favorites with collectors in the eighteenth century, when _____ was valued much more highly than it is today.

- A. scent
- B. beauty
- C. elegance
- D. color
- E. variety

6. The commissions criticized the legislature for making college attendance dependent on the ability to pay, charging that, as a result, hundreds of qualified young people would be _____ further education.

- A. entitled to
- B. striving for
- C. deprived of
- D. uninterested in
- E. participating in

7. Any language is a conspiracy against experience in the sense that it is a collective attempt to _____ experience by reducing it into discrete parcels.

- A. extrapolate
- B. transcribe
- C. complicate
- D. amplify
- E. manage

8. There is perhaps some truth in that waggish old definition of a scholar—a siren that calls attention to a fog without doing anything to _____ it.

- A. describe
- B. cause
- C. analyze
- D. dispel
- E. thicken

9. The newborn human infant is not a passive figure, nor an active one, but what might be called an actively _____ one, eagerly attentive as it is to sights and sounds.

- A. adaptive
- B. selective
- C. inquisitive
- D. receptive
- E. intuitive

10. Scholars' sense of the uniqueness of the central concept of "the state" at the time when political science became an academic field quite naturally led to striving for a correspondingly _____ mode of study.

- A. thorough
- B. distinctive
- C. dependable
- D. scientific
- E. dynamic

Day 5

1. **Despite the fact that the two council members belonged to different political parties, they _____ the issue of how to finance the town debt.**

- A. complicated
- B. avoided
- C. attested to
- D. reported on
- E. agreed on

2. **The breathing spell provided by the _____ arms shipments should give all the combatants a chance to reevaluate their positions.**

- A. plethora of
- B. moratorium on
- C. reciprocation of
- D. concentration on
- E. development of

3. **The notion that cultural and biological influences _____ determine cross-cultural diversity is discredited by the fact that, in countless aspects of human existence, it is cultural programming that overwhelmingly accounts for cross-population variance.**

- A. jointly
- B. completely
- C. directly
- D. equally
- E. eventually

4. At several points in his discussion, Graves, in effect, _____ evidence when it does not support his argument, tailoring it to his needs.

- A. addresses
- B. creates
- C. alters
- D. suppresses
- E. substitutes

5. Regardless of what _____ theories of politics may propound, there is nothing that requires daily politics to be clear, thorough, and consistent— nothing, that is, that requires reality to conform to theory.

- A. vague
- B. assertive
- C. casual
- D. vicious
- E. tidy

6. After a slow sales start early in the year, mobile homes have been gaining favor as _____ to increasingly expensive conventional housing.

- A. reaction
- B. an addition
- C. an introduction
- D. an alternative
- E. a challenge

7. Just as such apparently basic things as rocks, clouds, and clams are, in fact, intricately structured entities, so the self, too, is not an "elementary particle," but is _____ construction.

- A. a complicated
- B. a convoluted
- C. a distorted
- D. an amorphous
- E. an illusory

8. Considering how long she had yearned to see Italy, her first reaction was curiously _____ .

- A. meditative
- B. tepid
- C. categorical
- D. unoriginal
- E. insightful

9. Although adolescent maturational and developmental states occur in an orderly sequence, their timing _____ with regard to onset and duration.

- A. lasts
- B. varies
- C. falters
- D. accelerates
- E. dwindles

10. While the delegate clearly sought to _____ the optimism that has emerged recently, she stopped short of suggesting that the conference was near collapse and might produce nothing of significance.

- A. substantiate
- B. dampen
- C. encourage
- D. elucidate
- E. rekindle

Day 6

1. As long as nations cannot themselves accumulate enough physical power to dominate all others, they must depend on _____ .

- A. allies
- B. resources
- C. freedom
- D. education
- E. self-determination

2. We realized that John was still young and impressionable, but were nevertheless surprised at his _____ .

- A. naïveté
- B. obstinateness
- C. decisiveness
- D. ingeniousness
- E. resolve

3. The self-important cant of musicologists on record jackets often suggests that true appreciation of the music is an _____ process closed to the uninitiated listener, however enthusiastic.

- A. unreliable
- B. arcane
- C. arrogant
- D. elementary
- E. intuitive

4. Many artists believe that successful imitation, far from being symptomatic of a lack of _____, is the first step in learning to be creative.

- A. elegance
- B. resolution
- C. goodness
- D. originality
- E. sympathy

5. 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

6. The new biological psychiatry does not deny the contributing role of psychological factors in mental illnesses, but posits that these factors may act as a catalyst on existing physiological conditions and _____ such illnesses.

- A. disguise
- B. impede
- C. constrain
- D. precipitate
- E. consummate

7. Because no comprehensive _____ exist regarding personal reading practices, we do not know, for example, the greatest number of books read in an individual lifetime.

- A. records
- B. instincts
- C. remedies
- D. proposals
- E. commercials

8. Usually the first to spot data that were inconsistent with other findings, in this particular experiments she let a number of _____ results slip by.

- A. inaccurate
- B. verifiable
- C. redundant
- D. salient
- E. anomalous

9. Psychology has slowly evolved into an _____ scientific discipline that now functions autonomously with the same privileges and responsibilities as other sciences.

- A. independent
- B. unusual
- C. outmoded
- D. uncontrolled
- E. inactive

10. Even those who disagreed with Carmen's views rarely faulted her for expressing them, for the positions she took were as _____ as they were controversial.

- A. complicated
- B. political
- C. subjective
- D. commonplace
- E. thoughtful

Antonym Exercise

1.IGNITE:

- (A) amplify
- (B) douse
- (C) obscure
- (D) blemish
- (E) replicate

2.MUTATE:

- (A) recede
- (B) grow larger
- (C) link together
- (D) remain the same
- (E) decrease in speed

3.FRAGMENT:

- (A) ensue
- (B) revive
- (C) coalesce
- (D) balance
- (E) accommodate

4.OSTENSIBLE:

- (A) gargantuan
- (B) inauspicious
- (C) intermittent
- (D) perpetual
- (E) inapparent

5.PROLIXITY:

- (A) ceremoniousness
- (B) flamboyance
- (C) succinctness
- (D) inventiveness
- (E) lamentation

6.CONCERTED:

- (A) meant to obstruct
- (B) not intended to last
- (C) enthusiastically supported
- (D) run by volunteers
- (E) individually devised

7.FORBEARANCE:

- (A) fragility
- (B) impatience
- (C) freedom
- (D) nervousness
- (E) tactlessness

8.COSSETED:

- (A) unspoiled
- (B) irrepressible
- (C) serviceable
- (D) prone to change
- (E) free from prejudice

9.PROBITY:

- (A) timidity
- (B) sagacity
- (C) impertinence
- (D) uncertainty
- (E) unscrupulousness

10.ESCHEW:

- (A) habitually indulge in
- (B) take without authorization
- (C) leave unsaid
- (D) boast about
- (E) handle carefully

11.REDOUBTABLE:

- (A) trustworthy
- (B) unschooled
- (C) credulous
- (D) not formidable
- (E) not certain

12.PREOCCUPATION:

- (A) finality
- (B) innocence
- (C) liberality
- (D) unconcern
- (E) tolerance

13.CHROMATIC:

- (A) opaque
- (B) colorless
- (C) lengthy
- (D) profound
- (E) diffuse

14.PEDESTRIAN:

- (A) widely known
- (B) strongly motivated
- (C) discernible
- (D) uncommon
- (E) productive

15.EQUIVOCATE:

- (A) communicate straightforwardly
- (B) articulate persuasively
- (C) instruct exhaustively
- (D) study painstakingly
- (E) reproach sternly

16.DENUDE:

- (A) crowd out
- (B) skim over
- (C) change color
- (D) cover
- (E) sustain

17.RANCOR:

- (A) deference
- (B) optimism
- (C) courage
- (D) superiority
- (E) goodwill

18. OSSIFIED:

- (A) vulnerable to destruction
- (B) subject to illusion
- (C) worthy of consideration
- (D) capable of repetition
- (E) amenable to change

19. CONTROVERT:

- (A) substantiate
- (B) transform
- (C) ameliorate
- (D) simplify
- (E) differentiate

20. PROTRACT:

- (A) thrust
- (B) reverse
- (C) curtail
- (D) disperse
- (E) forestall

21. ABRADE:

- (A) unfasten
- (B) prolong
- (C) augment
- (D) extinguish
- (E) transmit

22.APOLOGIST:

- (A) egotist
- (B) wrongdoer
- (C) freethinker
- (D) detractor
- (E) spendthrift

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Day 7

1. Paradoxically, Robinson's excessive denials of the worth of early works of science fiction suggest that she has become quite _____ them.

- A. reflective about
- B. enamored of
- C. skeptical of
- D. encouraged by
- E. offended by

2. Cezanne's delicate watercolor sketches often served as _____ of a subject, a way of gathering fuller knowledge before the artist's final engagement of the subject in an oil painting.

- A. an abstraction
- B. an enhancement
- C. a synthesis
- D. a reconnaissance
- E. a transcription

3. Noting the murder victim's flaccid musculature and pearlike figure, she deduced that the unfortunate fellow had earned his living in some _____ occupation.

- A. treacherous
- B. prestigious
- C. ill-paying
- D. illegitimate
- E. sedentary

4. Remelting old metal cans rather than making primary aluminum from bauxite ore shipped from overseas saves producers millions of dollars in _____ and production costs.

- A. distribution
- B. salvage
- C. storage
- D. procurement
- E. research

5. In an age without radio or recordings, an age _____ by print, fiction gained its greatest ascendancy.

- A. decimated
- B. denigrated
- C. dominated
- D. emphasized
- E. resurrected

6. Although Johnson's and Smith's initial fascination with the fortunes of those jockeying for power in the law firm _____ after a few months, the two paid sufficient attention to determine who their lunch partners should be.

- A. revived
- B. emerged
- C. intensified
- D. flagged
- E. persisted

7. The English novelist William Thackeray considered the cult of the criminal so dangerous that he criticized Dickens' *Oliver Twist* for making the characters in the thieves' kitchen so _____ .

- A. threatening
- B. riveting
- C. conniving
- D. fearsome
- E. irritating

8. The discovery that, friction excluded, all bodies fall at the same rate is so simple to state and to grasp that there is a tendency to _____ its significance.

- A. underrate
- B. control
- C. reassess
- D. praise
- E. eliminate

9. It has been argued that politics as _____ , whatever its transcendental claims, has always been the systematic organization of common hatreds.

- A. a theory
- B. an ideal
- C. a practice
- D. a contest
- E. an enigma

10. The painting was larger than it appeared to be, for, hanging in a darkened recess of the chapel, it was _____ by the perspective.

- A. improved
- B. aggrandized
- C. embellished
- D. jeopardized
- E. diminished

Antonym Exercise

1. EVOKE:

- (A) try to hinder
- (B) fail to elicit
- (C) refuse to implore
- (D) pretend to agree
- (E) attempt to calm

2. OSTENTATION:

- (A) austerity
- (B) wisdom
- (C) illumination
- (D) superficiality
- (E) agitation

3. BRISTLE:

- (A) cower
- (B) feint
- (C) equivocate
- (D) coerce
- (E) apprise

4. AGGRANDIZE:

- (A) conciliate
- (B) undermine
- (C) relegate
- (D) remain unapologetic
- (E) remain inexplicit

5. ENDEMIC:

- (A) undeniable
- (B) intermittent
- (C) anomalous
- (D) foreign
- (E) unexpected

6. BELLICOSE:

- (A) enervated
- (B) disloyal
- (C) honest
- (D) likely to be generous
- (E) inclined to make peace

7. ABJURE:

- (A) affirm
- (B) cajole
- (C) insist
- (D) pronounce
- (E) shout

8. SALUTARY:

- (A) unexpected
- (B) transitory
- (C) unhealthy
- (D) disoriented
- (E) dilapidated

9. LUGUBRIOUSNESS:

- (A) orderliness
- (B) shallowness
- (C) believability
- (D) cheerfulness
- (E) dedication

10. PRESCIENCE:

- (A) acuity
- (B) myopia
- (C) vacillation
- (D) tardiness
- (E) inhibition

11. INVETERATE:

- (A) arbitrary
- (B) occasional
- (C) obvious
- (D) progressive
- (E) compelling

12. PROCRASTINATION:

- (A) diligence
- (B) complacency
- (C) reasonableness
- (D) allegiance
- (E) rehabilitation

13. CIRCUITY:

- (A) straightforwardness
- (B) inventiveness
- (C) authenticity
- (D) insightfulness
- (E) practicality

14. CONCLUDE:

- (A) foster
- (B) frequent
- (C) emanate from
- (D) empower to
- (E) embark on

15. RITE:

- (A) coherent interpretation
- (B) improvised act
- (C) deductive approach
- (D) casual observation
- (E) unnecessary addition

16. BLATANT:

- (A) indecisive
- (B) perceptive
- (C) unobtrusive
- (D) involuntary
- (E) spontaneous

17. PONTIFICATE:

- (A) request rudely
- (B) glance furtively
- (C) behave predictably
- (D) work efficiently
- (E) speak modestly

18. POSIT:

- (A) deceive
- (B) begrudge
- (C) deny
- (D) consent
- (E) reinforce

19. FETTER:

- (A) justify
- (B) comfort
- (C) intrude
- (D) liberate
- (E) optimize

20. SYNERGIC:

- (A) natural in origin
- (B) fragile in structure
- (C) untainted
- (D) inessential
- (E) antagonistic

21. DEPRIVATION:

- (A) sanity
- (B) awareness
- (C) surfeit
- (D) fecundity
- (E) health

22. CORPOREAL:

- (A) unreliable
- (B) unscientific
- (C) indistinguishable
- (D) inanimate
- (E) immaterial

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Day 8

1. Because folk art is neither completely rejected nor accepted as an art form by art historians, their final evaluations of it necessarily remain _____ .

- A. arbitrary
- B. estimable
- C. orthodox
- D. unspoken
- E. equivocal

2. Consider the universal cannibalism of the sea, all of whose creatures _____ one another.

- A. hide from
- B. ferret out
- C. prey on
- D. glide among
- E. compete against

3. The modern age is a permissive one in which things can be said explicitly, but the old tradition of _____ dies hard.

- A. garrulousness
- B. exaggeration
- C. excoriation
- D. bombast
- E. euphemism

4. Although economists have traditionally considered the district to be solely an agricultural one, the _____ of the inhabitants' occupations makes such a classification obsolete.

- A. productivity
- B. diversity
- C. predictability
- D. profitability
- E. stability

5. To ensure the development and exploitation of a new technology, there must be a constant _____ of several nevertheless distinct activities.

- A. interplay
- B. implementation
- C. comprehending
- D. improvement
- E. exploration

6. Some customs travel well; often, however, behavior that is considered the epitome of _____ at home is perceived as impossibly rude or, at the least, harmlessly bizarre abroad.

- A. novelty
- B. eccentricity
- C. urbanity
- D. coarseness
- E. tolerance

7. Given the existence of so many factions in the field, it was unrealistic of Anna Freud to expect any _____ of opinion.

- A. freedom
- B. reassessment
- C. uniformity
- D. expression
- E. formation

8. Although specific concerns may determine the intent of a research project, its results are often _____ .

- A. unanticipated
- B. beneficial
- C. expensive
- D. spectacular
- E. specialized

9. The trainees were given copies of a finished manual to see whether they could themselves begin to _____ the inflexible, though tacit, rules for composing more of such instructional materials.

- A. design
- B. revise
- C. disrupt
- D. standardize
- E. derive

10. After thirty years of television, people have become "speed watchers"; consequently, if the camera lingers, the interest of the audience _____ .

- A. broadens
- B. begins
- C. varies
- D. flags
- E. clears

Antonym Exercise

1. DRONE:

- (A) behave bestially
- (B) decide deliberately
- (C) err intentionally
- (D) speak animatedly
- (E) plan inefficiently

2. CERTAINTY:

- (A) obstinacy
- (B) impetuosity
- (C) recklessness
- (D) indecision
- (E) indifference

3. MORIBUND:

- (A) fully extended
- (B) automatically controlled
- (C) loosely connected
- (D) completely dispersed
- (E) increasingly vital

4. PROFANE:

- (A) approach expectantly
- (B) punish mildly
- (C) appease fully
- (D) treat reverently
- (E) admonish sternly

5. PERSONABLE:

- (A) unrefined
- (B) unselfish
- (C) unattractive
- (D) uncommitted
- (E) undistinguished

6. MIRE:

- (A) straighten
- (B) fracture
- (C) extricate
- (D) elevate
- (E) augment

7. CONCEPTUAL:

- (A) proven
- (B) effective
- (C) manageable
- (D) concrete
- (E) punctilious

8. SURFEIT:

- (A) precise length
- (B) delayed increment
- (C) obtainable quantity
- (D) unascertained limit
- (E) insufficient supply

9. TENACITY:

- (A) vacillation
- (B) servility
- (C) temerity
- (D) perversity
- (E) diversity

10. APPOSITE:

- (A) irrelevant
- (B) nameless
- (C) tentative
- (D) disfavored
- (E) lavish

11. STYMIE:

- (A) ponder

- (B) predict
- (C) divulge
- (D) abet
- (E) explain

12. SUSPEND:

- (A) force
- (B) split
- (C) tilt
- (D) slide down
- (E) let fall

13. CREDULITY:

- (A) originality
- (B) skepticism
- (C) diligence
- (D) animation
- (E) stoicism

14. MILD:

- (A) toxic
- (B) uniform
- (C) maximal
- (D) asymptomatic
- (E) acute

15. IMPLEMENT:

- (A) distort
- (B) foil
- (C) overlook
- (D) aggravate
- (E) misinterpret

16. DIFFIDENCE:

- (A) trustworthiness
- (B) assertiveness
- (C) lack of preparation
- (D) resistance to change
- (E) willingness to blame

17. BYZANTINE:

- (A) symmetrical
- (B) variegated
- (C) discordant
- (D) straightforward
- (E) unblemished

18. PROCLIVITY:

- (A) confusion
- (B) deprivation
- (C) obstruction
- (D) aversion
- (E) hardship

19. PROTRACT:

- (A) treat fairly
- (B) request hesitantly
- (C) take back
- (D) cut short
- (E) make accurate

20. VAUNTING:

- (A) plucky
- (B) meek
- (C) chaste
- (D) cowardly
- (E) ardent

21. HALE:

- (A) unenthusiastic
- (B) staid
- (C) odious
- (D) infirm
- (E) uncharacteristic

22. SEMINAL:

- (A) derivative
- (B) substantiated
- (C) reductive
- (D) ambiguous
- (E) extremist

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 9

1. Compared mathematically to smoking and driving, almost everything else seems relatively risk-free, _____ almost nothing seems worth regulating.

- A. yet
- B. since
- C. so
- D. even though
- E. as long as

2. Ironically, Carver's precision in sketching lives on the edge of despair ensures that his stories will sometimes be read too narrowly, much as Dickens' social-reformer role once caused his broader concerns to be _____ .

- A. ignored
- B. reinforced
- C. contradicted
- D. diminished
- E. diversified

3. Although often extremely critical of the medical profession as a whole, people are rarely willing to treat their personal doctors with equal _____ .

- A. impetuosity
- B. sarcasm
- C. mockery
- D. contempt
- E. condescension

4. With its maverick approach to the subject, Shere Hite's book has been more widely debated than most; the media throughout the country have brought the author's _____ opinions to the public's attention.

- A. controversial
- B. authoritative

- C. popular
- D. conclusive
- E. articulate

5. The notion that a parasite can alter the behavior of a host organism is not mere fiction; indeed, the phenomenon is not even _____ .

- A. observable
- B. real
- C. comprehended
- D. rare
- E. imaginable

6. Before 1500 North America was inhabited by more than 300 cultural groups, each with different customs, social structures, world views, and languages; such diversity _____ the existence of a single Native American culture.

- A. complements
- B. implies
- C. reiterates
- D. argues against
- E. explains away

7. Their air of cheerful self-sacrifice and endless complaisance won them undeserved praise, for their seeming gallantry was wholly motivated by a _____ wish to avoid conflict of any sort.

- A. poignant
- B. sincere
- C. plaintive
- D. laudable
- E. craven

8. Though some of the information the author reveals about Russian life might surprise Americans, her major themes are _____ enough.

- A. familiar

- B. thorough
- C. vital
- D. original
- E. interesting

9. Du Bois' foreign trips were the highlight, not the _____, of his travels; he was habitually on the go across and around the United States.

- A. idiosyncrasy
- B. result
- C. precursor
- D. culmination
- E. totality

10. It is almost always desirable to increase the yield of a crop if _____ increases are not also necessary in energy, labor, and other inputs of crop production.

- A. predetermined
- B. commensurate
- C. compatible
- D. measured
- E. equivocal

Antonym Exercise

1. PREFACE:

- (A) improvisation
- (B) burlesque
- (C) epilogue
- (D) tangent
- (E) backdrop

2. DEBILITATE:

- (A) implicate
- (B) invigorate
- (C) obfuscate
- (D) realign
- (E) encumber

3. TASTY:

- (A) uninteresting
- (B) unfamiliar
- (C) unexpected
- (D) understated
- (E) undervalued

4. ABNEGATE:

- (A) refresh
- (B) reaffirm
- (C) relieve
- (D) react
- (E) reform

5. SERRIED:

- (A) partially formed
- (B) widely separated
- (C) narrowly missed
- (D) extremely grateful
- (E) reasonably clean

6. BOMBASTIC:

- (A) unflappable
- (B) uninspired
- (C) unpretentious
- (D) inscrutable
- (E) incisive

7. BANAL:

- (A) comfortable
- (B) novel
- (C) equal
- (D) fatal
- (E) competent

8. LANGUISH:

- (A) agitate
- (B) wander
- (C) relieve
- (D) discomfit
- (E) thrive

9. ENNUI:

- (A) intimidation
- (B) sleaze
- (C) faint recollection
- (D) keen interest
- (E) deep reservation

10.DAUNTLESS:

- (A) sophomoric
- (B) trifling
- (C) pusillanimous
- (D) specious
- (E) parsimonious

11. TEMERITY:

- (A) credibility
- (B) authority
- (C) celebrity
- (D) acrimony
- (E) circumspection

12. DEBUT:

- (A) collaboration
- (B) monologue
- (C) farewell performance
- (D) repertoire standard
- (E) starring role

13. WITHER:

- (A) disagree
- (B) shine
- (C) plant
- (D) adhere
- (E) revive

14. BUCK:

- (A) cover over
- (B) assent to
- (C) brag about
- (D) improve
- (E) repair

15. MEAN:

- (A) trusting
- (B) ardent
- (C) clever
- (D) incautious
- (E) noble

16. ADJUNCT:

- (A) expert appraisal
- (B) generous donation
- (C) essential element
- (D) mild reproof
- (E) impartial judgment

17. CANONICAL:

- (A) imprecise
- (B) ubiquitous
- (C) superfluous
- (D) nontraditional
- (E) divisive

18. TICKLISH:

- (A) heavy-handed
- (B) significant
- (C) tolerant
- (D) impartial
- (E) imperturbable

19. PREVALENT:

- (A) invasive
- (B) inconsistent
- (C) indistinct
- (D) unpalatable
- (E) unusual

20. PENURY:

- (A) approbation
- (B) affluence
- (C) objectivity
- (D) compensation
- (E) grandiosity

21. MINATORY:

- (A) convenient
- (B) nonthreatening
- (C) straightforward
- (D) fastidious
- (E) rational

22. CALUMNIOUS:

- (A) adept
- (B) aloof
- (C) quaint
- (D) decorous
- (E) flattering

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 10

1. Inspired interim responses to hitherto unknown problems, New Deal economic stratagems became _____ as a result of bureaucratization, their flexibility and adaptability destroyed by their transformation into rigid policies.

- A. politicized
- B. consolidated
- C. ossified
- D. ungovernable
- E. streamlined

2. An institution concerned about its reputation is at the mercy of the actions of its members; because the misdeeds of individuals are often used to _____ the institutions of which they are a part.

- A. reform
- B. coerce
- C. honor
- D. discredit
- E. intimidate

3. If animal parents were judged by human standards, the cuckoo would be one of nature's more _____ creatures, blithely laying its eggs in the nests of other birds, and leaving the incubating and nurturing to them.

- A. mettlesome
- B. industrious
- C. domestic
- D. lackluster
- E. feckless

4. Many Americans believe that individual initiative epitomized the 1890's and see the entrepreneur as the _____ of that age.

- A. caricature
- B. salvation
- C. throwback
- D. aberration
- E. personification

5. There has been a tendency among art historians not so much to revise as to eliminate the concept of the Renaissance—to _____ not only its uniqueness, but its very existence.

- A. explain
- B. extol
- C. transmute
- D. regret
- E. contest

6. Employees had become so inured to the caprices of top management's personnel policies that they greeted the announcement of a company-wide dress code with _____.

- A. astonishment
- B. impassivity
- C. resentment
- D. apprehension
- E. confusion

7. Even though formidable winters are the norm in the Dakotas, many people were unprepared for the _____ of the blizzard of 1888.

- A. inevitability
- B. ferocity
- C. importance
- D. probability
- E. mildness

8. While nurturing parents can compensate for adversity, cold or inconsistent parents may _____ it.

- A. exacerbate
- B. neutralize
- C. eradicate
- D. ameliorate
- E. relieve

9. This project is the first step in a long-range plan of research whose _____ goal, still many years off, is the creation of a new prototype.

- A. cooperative
- B. reasoned
- C. original
- D. ultimate
- E. intentional

10. In certain forms of discourse such as the parable, the central point of a message can be effectively communicated even though this point is not _____.

- A. preferred
- B. explicit
- C. inferable
- D. discerned
- E. illustrated

Antonym Exercise

1. RECORD:

- (A) postpone
- (B) disperse
- (C) delete
- (D) delay
- (E) devise

2. EMBED:

- (A) induce
- (B) extend
- (C) extract
- (D) receive
- (E) diverge

3. WHOLESOME:

- (A) deleterious
- (B) submissive
- (C) provoking
- (D) monotonous
- (E) rigorous

4. EXTINCTION:

- (A) immunity
- (B) mutation
- (C) inhibition
- (D) formulation
- (E) perpetuation

5. CURSE:

- (A) exoneration
- (B) untruth
- (C) redress
- (D) benediction
- (E) separation

6. DECORUM:

- (A) constant austerity
- (B) false humility
- (C) impropriety
- (D) incompetence
- (E) petulance

7. AGGRANDIZE:

- (A) misrepresent
- (B) disparage
- (C) render helpless
- (D) take advantage of
- (E) shun the company of

8. VIGILANT:

- (A) reluctant
- (B) haphazard
- (C) gullible
- (D) ignorant
- (E) oblivious

9. FASTIDIOUS:

- (A) coarse
- (B) destructive
- (C) willing
- (D) collective
- (E) secret

10. TRACTABLE:

- (A) indefatigable
- (B) incorrigible
- (C) insatiable
- (D) impractical
- (E) impetuous

11. RESCISSION:

- (A) expansion

- (B) enactment
- (C) instigation
- (D) stimulation
- (E) abdication

12. COMPRESSION:

- (A) increase in volume
- (B) change of altitude
- (C) loss of stability
- (D) absence of matter
- (E) lack of motion

13. REFINE:

- (A) loosen
- (B) obscure
- (C) destabilize
- (D) decrease size
- (E) reduce purity

14. BALK:

- (A) extend
- (B) derive
- (C) observe
- (D) plan ahead carefully
- (E) move ahead willingly

15. ANTIPATHY:

- (A) affection
- (B) courtesy
- (C) exasperation
- (D) obstinacy
- (E) cynicism

16. PATHOLOGICAL:

- (A) acute
- (B) normal
- (C) adequate
- (D) variable
- (E) temporary

17. REIN:

- (A) prod
- (B) assess
- (C) engulf
- (D) commend
- (E) affirm

18. MELLIFLUOUS:

- (A) obtuse
- (B) ineffable
- (C) raspy
- (D) deranged
- (E) uproarious

19. IMPUGN:

- (A) abandon
- (B) anticipate
- (C) enable
- (D) clarify
- (E) endorse

20. PERTINACITY:

- (A) liability
- (B) simplicity
- (C) vacillation
- (D) eccentricity
- (E) misrepresentation

21. GAIN SAY:

- (A) speak kindly of
- (B) tell the truth about
- (C) forecast
- (D) affirm
- (E) reiterate

22. ABSOLUTE:

- (A) inferior
- (B) tolerant
- (C) qualified
- (D) preliminary
- (E) immeasurable

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Day 11

1. Always circumspect, she was reluctant to make judgments, but once arriving at a conclusion, she was _____ in its defense.

- A. nonplussed
- B. obsequious
- C. intransigent
- D. deferential
- E. negligent

2. Under ethical guidelines recently adopted by the National Institutes of Health, human genes are to be manipulated only to correct diseases for which _____ treatments are unsatisfactory.

- A. similar
- B. most
- C. dangerous
- D. uncommon
- E. alternative

3. Winsor McCay, the cartoonist, could draw with incredible _____: his comic strip about Little Nemo was characterized by marvelous draftsmanship and sequencing.

- A. sincerity
- B. efficiency
- C. virtuosity
- D. rapidity
- E. energy

4. This poetry is not _____; it is more likely to appeal to an international audience than is poetry with strictly regional themes.

- A. familiar
- B. democratic
- C. technical
- D. complex
- E. provincial

5. The significance of the Magna Carta lies not in its _____ provisions, but in its broader impact: it made the king subject to the law.

- A. specific
- B. revolutionary
- C. implicit
- D. controversial
- E. finite

6. The Chinese, who began systematic astronomical and weather observations shortly after the ancient Egyptians, were assiduous record-keepers, and because of this, can claim humanity's longest continuous _____ of natural events.

- A. defiance
- B. documentation
- C. maintenance
- D. theory
- E. domination

7. Although the passage of years has softened the initially hostile reaction to his poetry, even now only a few independent observers _____ his works.

- A. praise
- B. revile
- C. scrutinize
- D. criticize
- E. neglect

8. Nearly two-thirds of the country's mushroom crop is produced by 160 growers in a single county, the greatest _____ growers anywhere.

- A. cause of
- B. agreement among
- C. indication of
- D. interaction between
- E. concentration of

9. The disjunction between educational objectives that stress independence and individuality and those that emphasize obedience to rules and cooperation with others reflects a _____ that arises from the values on which these objectives are based.

- A. conflict
- B. redundancy
- C. gain
- D. predictability
- E. wisdom

10. The legislators of 1563 realized the _____ of trying to regulate the flow of labor without securing its reasonable remuneration, and so the second part of the statute dealt with establishing wages.

- A. intricacy
- B. anxiety
- C. futility
- D. necessity
- E. decadence

Antonym Exercise

1. GROUNDED:

- (A) attendant
- (B) flawless
- (C) effective
- (D) aloft
- (E) noteworthy

2. DISCHARGE:

- (A) retreat
- (B) hire
- (C) insist
- (D) circulate
- (E) pause

3. INTERMITTENT:

- (A) compatible
- (B) constant
- (C) neutral
- (D) unadulterated
- (E) indispensable

4. APT:

- (A) exceptionally ornate
- (B) patently absurd
- (C) singularly destructive
- (D) extremely inappropriate
- (E) fundamentally insensitive

5. JUSTIFY:

- (A) misjudge
- (B) ponder
- (C) terminate
- (D) argue against
- (E) select from

6. TEDIOUS:

- (A) intricate
- (B) straightforward
- (C) conspicuous
- (D) entertaining
- (E) prominent

7. INTEGRAL:

- (A) profuse
- (B) superfluous
- (C) meritorious
- (D) neutral
- (E) displaced

8. COWED:

- (A) unencumbered
- (B) untired
- (C) unversed
- (D) unworried
- (E) undaunted

9. CONCORD:

- (A) continuance
- (B) severance
- (C) dissension
- (D) complex relationship
- (E) unrealistic hypothesis

10. FRIABLE:

- (A) substantial
- (B) inflexible
- (C) easily contained
- (D) slow to accelerate
- (E) not easily crumbled

11. DERACINATE:

- (A) illuminate

- (B) quench
- (C) amplify
- (D) polish
- (E) plant

12. CELEBRITY:

- (A) eccentricity
- (B) informality
- (C) obscurity
- (D) aloofness
- (E) nonchalance

13. CHRONIC:

- (A) imminent
- (B) asynchronous
- (C) sequential
- (D) sporadic
- (E) spontaneous

14. ACCUMULATION:

- (A) severance
- (B) dissipation
- (C) reciprocity
- (D) absolution
- (E) remuneration

15. CALCIFICATION:

- (A) forgetfulness
- (B) abundance
- (C) streamlining
- (D) clairvoyance
- (E) flexibility

16. MIGRATORY:

- (A) speculative
- (B) transitory
- (C) sedentary

- (D) kinetic
- (E) convergent

17. CIVILITY:

- (A) impassivity
- (B) rudeness
- (C) indiscretion
- (D) dubiety
- (E) indolence

18. VARIANCE:

- (A) contingency
- (B) congruity
- (C) encumbrance
- (D) usefulness
- (E) distinctness

19. GENIAL:

- (A) dyspeptic
- (B) ceremonious
- (C) wistful
- (D) ravishing
- (E) variable

20. DIURNAL:

- (A) predictable
- (B) ephemeral
- (C) primitive
- (D) nocturnal
- (E) vestigial

21. APOLOGIST:

- (A) accompanist
- (B) protagonist
- (C) supplicant
- (D) critic
- (E) conspirator

22. VIRULENT:

- (A) auspicious
- (B) polite
- (C) salubrious
- (D) vanquished
- (E) intermittent

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Day 12

1. Linguists have now confirmed what experienced users of ASL-American Sign Language- have always implicitly known: ASL is a grammatically _____ language in that it is capable of expressing every possible syntactic relation.

- A. limited
- B. economical
- C. complete
- D. shifting
- E. abstract

2. A recent survey shows that, while ninety-four percent of companies conducting management training programs open them to women, women are _____ only seventy-four percent of those programs.

- A. protesting against
- B. participating in
- C. displeased by
- D. allowed in
- E. refused by

3. Thomas Paine, whose political writing was often flamboyant, was in private life a surprisingly _____ man: he lived in rented rooms, ate little, and wore drab clothes.

- A. simple
- B. controversial
- C. sordid
- D. comfortable
- E. discourteous

4. Their _____ of loyalties is first to oneself, next to kin, then to fellow tribe members, and finally to compatriots.

- A. merging
- B. hierarchy
- C. definition
- D. judgment
- E. cognizance

5. Contrary to the popular conception that it is powered by conscious objectivity, science often operates through error, happy accidents, _____ and persistence in spite of mistakes.

- A. facts
- B. controls
- C. hunches
- D. deductions
- E. calculations

6. The eradication of pollution is not merely a matter of _____, though the majestic beauty of nature is indeed an important consideration.

- A. economics
- B. legislation
- C. cleanliness
- D. aesthetics
- E. restoration

7. Certain weeds that flourish among rice crops resist detection until maturity by _____ the seedling stage in the rice plant's life cycle, thereby remaining indistinguishable from the rice crop until the flowering stage.

- A. deterring
- B. displacing
- C. augmenting
- D. imitating
- E. nurturing

8. Gould claimed no _____ knowledge of linguistics, but only a hobbyist's interest in language.

- A. manifest
- B. plausible
- C. technical
- D. rudimentary
- E. insignificant

9. Edith Wharton sought in her memoir to present herself as having achieved a harmonious wholeness by having _____ the conflicting elements of her life.

- A. affirmed
- B. highlighted
- C. reconciled
- D. confined
- E. identified

10. The labor union and the company's management, despite their long history of unfailingly acerbic disagreement on nearly every issue, have nevertheless reached an unexpectedly _____, albeit still tentative, agreement on next year's contract.

- A. swift
- B. onerous
- C. hesitant
- D. reluctant
- E. conclusive

Antonym Exercise

1. CUMBERSOME:

- (A) likely to succeed
- (B) reasonable to trust
- (C) valuable to have
- (D) easy to handle
- (E) important to know

2. INDUCEMENT:

- (A) reproof
- (B) deterrent
- (C) partiality
- (D) distinction
- (E) consideration

3. STARTLE:

- (A) appease
- (B) lull
- (C) reconcile
- (D) dally
- (E) slumber

4. ANOMALY:

- (A) derivation from estimates
- (B) conformity to norms
- (C) return to origins
- (D) adaptation to stresses
- (E) repression of traits

5. RECIPROCATING:

- (A) releasing slowly
- (B) calculating approximately
- (C) accepting provisionally
- (D) moving unidirectionally
- (E) mixing thoroughly

6. MOLLYCODDLE:

- (A) talk boastfully
- (B) flee swiftly
- (C) treat harshly
- (D) demand suddenly
- (E) adjust temporarily

7. SURFEIT:

- (A) affirmation
- (B) compromise
- (C) dexterity
- (D) deficiency
- (E) languor

8. SANGUINE:

- (A) morose
- (B) puzzled
- (C) gifted
- (D) witty
- (E) persistent

9. RETROSPECTIVE:

- (A) irresolute
- (B) hopeful
- (C) unencumbered
- (D) evanescent
- (E) anticipatory

10. ENCOMIUM:

- (A) biased evaluation
- (B) polite response
- (C) vague description
- (D) harsh criticism
- (E) sorrowful expression

11. FACTIONAL:

- (A) excessive
- (B) undistinguished
- (C) disdainful
- (D) disinterested
- (E) disparate

12. FLIPPANCY:

- (A) temperance
- (B) reliability
- (C) seriousness
- (D) inflexibility
- (E) reticence

13. FACETIOUS:

- (A) uncomplicated
- (B) prideful
- (C) earnest
- (D) laconic
- (E) forbearing

14. BUNGLER:

- (A) bring off
- (B) bail out:
- (C) give in
- (D) pull through
- (E) put together

15. STODGY:

- (A) nervous
- (B) incisive
- (C) exciting
- (D) talkative
- (E) happy

16. INIMITABLE:

- (A) enviable
- (B) reparable
- (C) amicable
- (D) unwieldy
- (E) commonplace

17. SERE:

- (A) lush
- (B) obstinate
- (C) immersed
- (D) fortunate
- (E) antiquated

18. VACUOUS:

- (A) courteous
- (B) exhilarated
- (C) modest
- (D) intelligent
- (E) emergent

19. PEDESTRIAN:

- (A) concise
- (B) attractive
- (C) mobile
- (D) delicate
- (E) imaginative

20. APPOSITE:

- (A) disposable
- (B) adjacent
- (C) vicarious
- (D) parallel
- (E) extraneous

21. BOMBAST:

- (A) kindness
- (B) nonthreatening motion
- (C) great effort
- (D) down-to-earth language
- (E) good-natured approval

22. LIMPID:

- (A) unfading
- (B) coarse
- (C) elastic
- (D) murky
- (E) buoyant

Day 13

1. Vaillant, who has been particularly interested in the means by which people attain mental health, seems to be looking for _____ answers: a way to close the book on at least a few questions about human nature.

- A. definitive
- B. confused
- C. temporary
- D. personal
- E. derivative

2. The well-trained engineer must understand fields as diverse as physics, economics, geology, and sociology; thus, an overly _____ engineering curriculum should be avoided.

- A. narrow
- B. innovative
- C. competitive
- D. rigorous
- E. academic

3. Imposing steep fines on employers for on-the-job injuries to workers could be an effective _____ to creating a safer workplace, especially in the case of employers with poor safety records.

- A. antidote
- B. alternative
- C. addition
- D. deterrent
- E. incentive

4. Foucault's rejection of the concept of continuity in Western thought, though radical, was not unique; he had _____ in the United States who, without knowledge of his work, developed parallel ideas.

- A. critics
- B. counterparts
- C. disciples
- D. readers
- E. publishers

5. Although normally _____, Alison felt so strongly about the issue that she put aside her reserve and spoke up at the committee meeting.

- A. diffident
- B. contentious
- C. facetious
- D. presumptuous
- E. intrepid

6. Contrary to the antiquated idea that the eighteenth century was a _____ island of elegant assurance, evidence reveals that life for most people was filled with uncertainty and insecurity.

- A. clannish
- B. declining
- C. tranquil
- D. recognized
- E. sprawling

7. Fashion is partly a search for a new language to discredit the old, a way in which each generation can _____ its immediate predecessor and distinguish itself.

- A. honor
- B. repudiate
- C. condone
- D. placate
- E. emulate

8. She writes across generational lines, making the past so _____ that our belief that the present is the true locus of experience is undermined.

- A. complex
- B. distant
- C. vivid
- D. mysterious
- E. mundane

9. The fortresslike facade of the Museum of Cartoon Art seems calculated to remind visitors that the comic strip is an art form that has often been _____ by critics.

- A. charmed
- B. assailed
- C. unnoticed
- D. exhilarated
- E. overwhelmed

10. It is difficult to distinguish between the things that charismatic figures do _____ and those that are carefully contrived for effect.

- A. formally
- B. publicly
- C. prolifically
- D. spontaneously
- E. willfully

Antonym Exercise

1. STRINGENT:

- (A) lax
- (B) elusive
- (C) impartial
- (D) evident
- (E) vast

2. INTERIM:

- (A) obscure
- (B) permanent
- (C) prudent
- (D) resolute
- (E) secure

3. SCATHING:

- (A) easily understood
- (B) politely cooperative
- (C) intentionally involuted
- (D) calmly complimentary
- (E) strongly partisan

4. CAPITULATE:

- (A) enjoin
- (B) resist
- (C) observe closely
- (D) consider carefully
- (E) appraise critically

5. RECONSTITUTE:

- (A) detail
- (B) invent
- (C) spoil
- (D) conform
- (E) dehydrate

6. REPUTE:

- (A) lack of caution
- (B) lack of knowledge
- (C) lack of emotion
- (D) lack of generosity
- (E) lack of distinction

7. TAME:

- (A) resolute
- (B) ruinous
- (C) racy
- (D) erratic
- (E) experienced

8. INDURATE:

- (A) soften
- (B) puncture
- (C) denude
- (D) immure
- (E) exchange

9. PROLIXITY:

- (A) succinctness
- (B) profundity
- (C) persuasiveness
- (D) complacency
- (E) cleverness

10. CALLOW:

- (A) displaying keen intelligence
- (B) behaving with adult sophistication
- (C) reacting cheerfully
- (D) showing foresight
- (E) deciding quickly

11. FRIABLE:

- (A) not easily crumbled
- (B) not easily torn
- (C) not easily melted
- (D) not easily eroded
- (E) not easily punctured

12. ACCESSORY:

- (A) insubordinate
- (B) invisible
- (C) of high quality
- (D) of massive proportions
- (E) of primary importance

13. CHAMPION:

- (A) emulate
- (B) disparage
- (C) compel
- (D) anticipate
- (E) disappoint

14. DECADENCE:

- (A) cheerfulness
- (B) promptness
- (C) cleanliness
- (D) wholesomeness
- (E) carefulness

15. OPACITY:

- (A) transparency
- (B) smoothness
- (C) colorlessness
- (D) elongation and thinness
- (E) hardness and durability

16. MISGIVING:

- (A) consistency
- (B) certainty
- (C) generosity
- (D) loyalty
- (E) affection

17. HARANGUE:

- (A) overtly envy
- (B) intermittently forget
- (C) gratefully acknowledge
- (D) speak temperately
- (E) sacrifice unnecessarily

18. GERMANE:

- (A) unproductive
- (B) irregular
- (C) indistinguishable
- (D) irrelevant
- (E) unsubstantiated

19. IMPUGN:

- (A) rectify
- (B) classify
- (C) vindicate
- (D) mollify
- (E) chastise

20. INEXORABLE:

- (A) discernible
- (B) quantifiable
- (C) relenting
- (D) inspiring
- (E) revealing

21. RESTIVE:

- (A) necessary
- (B) interesting
- (C) calm
- (D) healthy
- (E) deft

22. BAIT:

- (A) perplex
- (B) disarm
- (C) delude
- (D) release
- (E) fortify

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 14

1. The development of containers, possibly made from bark or the skins of animals, although this is a matter of _____, allowed the extensive sharing of forage foods in prehistoric human societies.

- A. record
- B. fact
- C. degree
- D. importance
- E. conjecture

2. According to the newspaper critic, the performances at the talent contest last night _____ from acceptable to excellent.

- A. varied
- B. receded
- C. swept
- D. averaged
- E. declined

3. The current demand for quality in the schools seems to ask not for the development of informed and active citizens, but for disciplined and productive workers with abilities that contribute to civic life only _____, if at all.

- A. indirectly
- B. politically
- C. intellectually
- D. sensibly
- E. sequentially

4. In some cultures the essence of magic is its traditional integrity; it can be efficient only if it has been _____ without loss from primeval times to the present practitioner.

- A. conventionalized
- B. realized
- C. transmitted
- D. manipulated
- E. aggrandized

5. Many more eighteenth-century novels were written by women than by men, but this dominance has, until very recently, been regarded merely as _____ fact, a bit of arcane knowledge noted only by bibliographers.

- A. a controversial
- B. a statistical
- C. an analytical
- D. an explicit
- E. an unimpeachable

6. Just as the authors' book on eels is often a key text for courses in marine vertebrate zoology, their ideas on animal development and phylogeny _____ teaching in this area.

- A. prevent
- B. defy
- C. replicate
- D. inform
- E. use

7. What is most important to the monkeys in the sanctuary is that they are a group; this is so because primates are inveterately _____ and build their lives around each other.

- A. independent
- B. stable
- C. curious
- D. social
- E. proprietary

8. Often the difficulties of growing up in the public eye cause child prodigies to _____ the world of achievement before reaching adulthood: happily, they sometimes later return to competition and succeed brilliantly.

- A. ridicule
- B. conquer
- C. retire from
- D. antagonize
- E. examine

9. Unenlightened authoritarian managers rarely recognize a crucial reason for the low levels of serious conflict among members of democratically run work groups: a modicum of tolerance for dissent often prevents _____.

- A. demur
- B. schism
- C. cooperation
- D. compliance
- E. shortsightedness

10. If those large publishers that respond solely to popular literary trends continue to dominate the publishing market, the initial publication of new writers will depend on the writers' willingness to _____ popular tastes.

- A. struggle against
- B. cater to
- C. admire
- D. flout
- E. elude

Antonym Exercise

1. SLOUCH:

- (A) stand erect
- (B) move unhesitatingly
- (C) stretch languidly
- (D) scurry
- (E) totter

2. CLAIM:

- (A) renounce
- (B) repeal
- (C) deter
- (D) hinder
- (E) postpone

3. EXPEDITE:

- (A) impeach
- (B) deflect
- (C) resist
- (D) retard
- (E) remove

4. VALEDICTION:

- (A) greeting
- (B) promise
- (C) accusation
- (D) denigration
- (E) aphorism

5. FACTORABLE

- (A) absorbent
- (B) magnifiabl
- (C) simulated
- (D) irreducible
- (E) ambiguous

6. CONVOKE:

- (A) disturb
- (B) impress
- (C) adjourn
- (D) extol
- (E) applaud

7. REND:

- (A) sink
- (B) unite
- (C) find
- (D) spend
- (E) unleash

8. CONTRAVENE:

- (A) condescend
- (B) embark
- (C) support
- (D) offend
- (E) amass

9. NADIR:

- (A) summit
- (B) impasse
- (C) sanctuary
- (D) weak point
- (E) direct route

10. ABSTRACT:

- (A) deny
- (B) organize
- (C) elaborate
- (D) deliberate
- (E) produce

11. MENDACIOUS:

- (A) assured
- (B) honest
- (C) intelligent
- (D) fortunate
- (E) gracious

12. FICTITIOUS:

- (A) classical
- (B) natural
- (C) factual
- (D) rational
- (E) commonplace

13. BRIDLED:

- (A) without recourse
- (B) without restraint
- (C) without meaning
- (D) without curiosity
- (E) without subtlety

14. CAPTIVATE:

- (A) repulse
- (B) malign
- (C) proscribe
- (D) send out
- (E) deliver from

15. DISSIPATE:

- (A) accumulate
- (B) emerge
- (C) overwhelm
- (D) adhere
- (E) invigorate

16. OSTRACIZE:

- (A) clarify
- (B) subdue
- (C) welcome
- (D) renew
- (E) crave

17. LOATH:

- (A) clever
- (B) reasonable
- (C) fortunate
- (D) eager
- (E) confident

18. VITIATE:

- (A) ingratiate
- (B) convince
- (C) regulate
- (D) fortify
- (E) constrict

19. LAVISH:

- (A) insist
- (B) criticize
- (C) undermine
- (D) stint
- (E) waste

20. VITUPERATIVE:

- (A) complimentary
- (B) demagogic
- (C) hopeful
- (D) admirable
- (E) veracious

21. MORIBUND:

- (A) discontinuous
- (B) natural
- (C) nascent
- (D) rational
- (E) dominant

22. CATHOLIC:

- (A) narrow
- (B) soft
- (C) trivial
- (D) calm
- (E) quick

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 15

1. Calculus, though still indispensable to science and technology, is no longer _____ ; it has an equal partner called discrete mathematics.

- A. preeminent
- B. pertinent
- C. beneficial
- D. essential
- E. pragmatic

2. Demonstrating a mastery of innuendo, he issued several _____ insults in the course of the evening's conversation.

- A. blunt
- B. boisterous
- C. fallacious
- D. veiled
- E. embellished

3. Exposure to low-intensity gamma radiation slows the rate of growth of the spoilage microorganisms in food in much the same way that the low heat used in pasteurization _____ the spoilage action of the microorganisms in milk.

- A. precludes
- B. initiates
- C. inhibits
- D. isolates
- E. purifies

4. In the midst of so many evasive comments, this forthright statement, whatever its intrinsic merit, plainly stands out as _____.

- A. a paradigm
- B. a misnomer
- C. a profundity
- D. an inaccuracy.
- E. an anomaly

5. Marshall's confrontational style could alienate almost anyone: he even antagonized a board of directors that included a number of his supporters and that had a reputation for not being easily _____.

- A. intimidated
- B. mollified
- C. reconciled
- D. provoked
- E. motivated

6. Paradoxically, England's colonization of North America was _____ by its success: the increasing prosperity of the colonies diminished their dependence upon, and hence their loyalty to, their home country.

- A. demonstrated
- B. determined
- C. altered
- D. undermined
- E. distinguished

7. Although some consider forcefulness and _____ to be two traits desirable to the same degree, I think that making a violent effort is much less useful than maintaining a steady one.

- A. promptness
- B. persistence
- C. aggression
- D. skillfulness
- E. lucidity

8. Copyright and patent laws attempt to encourage innovation by ensuring that inventors are paid for creative work, so it would be _____ if expanded protection under these laws discouraged entrepreneurial innovation by increasing fears of lawsuits.

- A. desirable
- B. coincidental
- C. ironic
- D. natural
- E. sensible

9. James had idolized the professor so much for so long that even after lunching with her several times he remained quite _____ in her presence and as a result, he could not really be himself.

- A. pleased
- B. disregarded
- C. heartened
- D. relaxed
- E. inhibited

10. Though environmentalists have targeted some herbicides as potentially dangerous, the manufacturers, to the environmentalists' dismay, _____ the use of these herbicides on lawns.

- A. defy
- B. defer
- C. defend
- D. assail
- E. disparage

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Antonym Exercise

1. SWERVE:

- (A) maintain direction
- (B) resume operation
- (C) slow down
- (D) divert
- (E) orient

2. HUSBAND:

- (A) rearrange
- (B) alarm
- (C) assist
- (D) prize
- (E) squander

3. DEACTIVATE:

- (A) palpate
- (B) alleviate
- (C) inhale
- (D) articulate
- (E) potentiate

4. INTRANSIGENT:

- (A) accustomed to command
- (B) qualified to arbitrate
- (C) open to compromise
- (D) resigned to conflict
- (E) opposed to violence

5. OCCLUDED:

- (A) unvaried
- (B) entire
- (C) functional
- (D) inverted
- (E) unobstructed

6. ASSUAGE:

- (A) intensify
- (B) accuse
- (C) correct
- (D) create
- (E) assert

7. QUIXOTIC:

- (A) displaying consistently practical behavior
- (B) considering several points of view
- (C) expressing dissatisfaction
- (D) suggesting uneasiness
- (E) acting decisively

8. PELLUCID:

- (A) stagnant
- (B) murky
- (C) glutinous
- (D) noxious
- (E) rancid

9. LACONISM:

- (A) temerity
- (B) vacuity
- (C) dishonesty
- (D) immaturity
- (E) verbosity

10. REFRACTORY:

- (A) active
- (B) productive
- (C) energetic
- (D) responsive
- (E) powerful

11. DEFINITIVE:

- (A) prosaic
- (B) convoluted
- (C) unusual
- (D) provisional
- (E) vast

12. MISREAD:

- (A) refocus
- (B) approve
- (C) predict
- (D) explain succinctly
- (E) interpret correctly

13. DISSIPATE:

- (A) gather
- (B) seethe
- (C) relax
- (D) exert
- (E) incite

14. ENUNCIATE:

- (A) mumble
- (B) disclaim
- (C) dissuade
- (D) bluster
- (E) commend

15. TAUTEN:

- (A) rarefy
- (B) coarsen
- (C) force
- (D) loosen
- (E) constrain

16. ZEALOTRY:

- (A) pessimism
- (B) generosity
- (C) gullibility
- (D) lack of fervor
- (E) excess of confidence

17. REDOLENT:

- (A) cheerful
- (B) resolute
- (C) unscented
- (D) uncovered
- (E) untainted

18. GLUTINOUS:

- (A) nonviscous
- (B) nonporous
- (C) antitoxic
- (D) catalytic
- (E) alkaline

19. PANEGYRIC:

- (A) covenant
- (B) recantation
- (C) enigma
- (D) termination
- (E) anathema

20. AWASH:

- (A) fouled
- (B) quenched
- (C) rigid
- (D) dry
- (E) sturdy

21. UNTOWARD:

- (A) direct
- (B) fortunate
- (C) tangential
- (D) decisive
- (E) effective

22. SUPERCILIOUS:

- (A) castigating
- (B) obsequious
- (C) reclusive
- (D) rambunctious
- (E) abrasive

Day 16

1. Roman historians who study the period 30 B.C. to A. D. 180 can _____ the "Augustan peace" only by failing to recognize that this peace in many respects resembled that of death.

- A. decry
- B. applaud
- C. ridicule
- D. demand
- E. disprove

2. One virus strain that may help gene therapists cure genetic brain diseases can enter the peripheral nervous system and travel to the brain, _____ the need to inject the therapeutic virus directly into the brain.

- A. suggesting
- B. intensifying
- C. elucidating
- D. satisfying
- E. obviating

3. The prospects of discovering new aspects of the life of a painter as thoroughly studied as Vermeer are not, on the surface, _____.

- A. unpromising
- B. daunting
- C. encouraging
- D. superficial
- E. challenging

4. Because they have been so dazzled by the calendars and the knowledge of astronomy possessed by the Mayan civilization, some anthropologists have _____ achievements like the sophisticated carved calendar sticks of the Winnebago people.

- A. described
- B. acknowledged
- C. overlooked
- D. defended
- E. authenticated

5. Aptly enough, this work so imbued with the notion of changing times and styles has been constantly _____ over the years, thereby reflecting its own mutability.

- A. appreciated
- B. emulated
- C. criticized
- D. revised
- E. reprinted

6. The form and physiology of leaves vary according to the _____ in which they develop: for example, leaves display a wide range of adaptations to different degrees of light and moisture.

- A. relationship
- B. species
- C. sequence
- D. patterns
- E. environment

7. Since most if not all learning occurs through _____ , relating one observation to another, it would be strange indeed if the study of other cultures did not also illuminate the study of our own.

- A. assumptions
- B. experiments
- C. comparisons
- D. repetitions
- E. impressions

8. Those who fear the influence of television deliberately _____ its persuasive power, hoping that they might keep knowledge of its potential to effect social change from being widely disseminated.

- A. promote
- B. underplay
- C. excuse
- D. laud
- E. suspect

9. Because the high seriousness of their narratives resulted in part from their metaphysics, Southern writers were praised for their _____ bent.

- A. technical
- B. discursive
- C. hedonistic
- D. philosophical
- E. scientific

10. Perhaps because scientists have been so intrigued by dogs' superior senses of smell and hearing, researchers have long _____ their eyesight, assuming that they inhabit a drab, black-and-white world, devoid of color.

- A. studied
- B. coveted
- C. appreciated
- D. resented
- E. underestimated

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Antonym Exercise

1. CONTINUITY:

- (A) disjunction
- (B) disability
- (C) discomfort
- (D) deceit
- (E) defection

2. LETHARGY:

- (A) flexibility
- (B) adequacy
- (C) toughness
- (D) plainness
- (E) vigor

3. STOMACH:

- (A) reformulate
- (B) anticipate
- (C) hand out freely
- (D) refuse to tolerate
- (E) lose fascination for

4. DEFAULT:

- (A) consume
- (B) resign
- (C) rely on others
- (D) desire to advance
- (E) fulfill an obligation

5. HAVEN:

- (A) challenging puzzle
- (B) gloomy cavern
- (C) dangerous place
- (D) deserted building
- (E) unhappy incident

6. OCCLUDED:

- (A) unobstructed
- (B) intersecting
- (C) extrapolated
- (D) diminished
- (E) extended

7. PLUMB:

- (A) examine superficially
- (B) answer accurately
- (C) agree
- (D) fool
- (E) abstain

8. OBSTINATE:

- (A) excitable
- (B) tractable
- (C) dispensable
- (D) gleanable
- (E) comfortable

9. PITH:

- (A) unsound opinion
- (B) previous statement
- (C) erroneous judgment
- (D) insignificant part
- (E) inconclusive evidence

10. IMPECUNIOUS:

- (A) heinous
- (B) noxious
- (C) contented
- (D) affluent
- (E) responsive

11. CANONICAL:

- (A) infelicitous
- (B) irrefutable
- (C) heterodox
- (D) minuscule
- (E) undesignated

12. INGEST:

- (A) throw around
- (B) take along
- (C) expel
- (D) uncover
- (E) enlarge

13. SCRUTINY:

- (A) awkwardness
- (B) misunderstanding
- (C) casual glance
- (D) simple movement
- (E) slight injury

14. SLEW:

- (A) uncertain supply
- (B) unwanted interference
- (C) unsuitable arrangement
- (D) poor beginning
- (E) limited quantity

15. NEGATION:

- (A) allegiance
- (B) affirmation
- (C) guarantee
- (D) acquittal
- (E) validity

16. SATE:

- (A) dehydrate

- (B) enervate
- (C) initiate
- (D) quaff
- (E) starve

17. DISPOSED:

- (A) disinclined
- (B) disrupted
- (C) determined
- (D) derided
- (E) depressed

18. JIBE:

- (A) surpass
- (B) prevent
- (C) qualify
- (D) conflict
- (E) collect

19. APPRECIABLE:

- (A) interminable
- (B) unsatisfactory
- (C) tentative
- (D) timid
- (E) imperceptible

20. ARTLESSNESS:

- (A) zest
- (B) sense
- (C) mania
- (D) quirkiness
- (E) guile

21. FATUITY:

- (A) desiccation
- (B) sagacity
- (C) veracity
- (D) confirmation
- (E) artifice

22. PROPITIATE:

- (A) antagonize
- (B) discourage
- (C) repress
- (D) forsake
- (E) deceive

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Day 17

1. **Despite a string of dismal earnings reports, the two-year-old strategy to return the company to profitability is beginning to _____ .**

- A. falter
- B. disappoint
- C. compete
- D. work
- E. circulate

2. **Although the meanings of words may necessarily be liable to change, it does not follow that the lexicographer is therefore unable to render spelling, in a great measure, _____ .**

- A. arbitrary
- B. superfluous
- C. interesting
- D. flexible
- E. constant

3. **Though one cannot say that Michelangelo was an impractical designer, he was, of all nonprofessional architects known, the most _____ in that he was the least constrained by tradition or precedent.**

- A. pragmatic
- B. adventurous
- C. empirical
- D. skilled
- E. learned

4. High software prices are frequently said to _____ widespread illegal copying, although the opposite—that high prices are the cause of the copying—is equally plausible.

- A. contribute to
- B. result from
- C. correlate with
- D. explain
- E. precede

5. Because early United States writers thought that the mark of great literature was grandiosity and elegance not to be found in common speech, they _____ the vernacular.

- A. dissected
- B. avoided
- C. misunderstood
- D. investigated
- E. exploited

6. While scientists dismiss as fanciful the idea of sudden changes in a genetic code (spontaneous mutation), it is possible that nature, like some master musician, _____ on occasion, departing from the expected or predictable.

- A. repeats
- B. improvises
- C. ornaments
- D. corrects
- E. harmonizes

7. With the _____ of scientific knowledge, work on the new edition of a textbook begins soon after completion of the original.

- A. limitation
- B. culmination
- C. veneration
- D. certainty
- E. burgeoning

8. She is most frugal in matters of business, but in her private life she reveals a streak of _____.

- A. antipathy
- B. misanthropy
- C. virtuosity
- D. equanimity
- E. prodigality

9. In spite of the fact that it is convenient to divide the life span of animals into separate stages such as pre-natal, adolescent, and senescent, these periods are not really _____.

- A. advanced
- B. variable
- C. repeatable
- D. connected
- E. distinct

10. Despite vigorous protestations, the grin on the teenager's face _____ her denial that she had known about the practical joke before it was played on her parents.

- A. belied
- B. illustrated
- C. reinforced
- D. exacerbated
- E. trivialized

Antonym Exercise

1. IMPERMEABLE:

- (A) sandy
- (B) resilient
- (C) blunt
- (D) sticky
- (E) porous

2. SERRATED:

- (A) dull
- (B) smooth
- (C) random
- (D) fragile
- (E) tarnished

3. INGRATE:

- (A) thankful person
- (B) polite person
- (C) friendly person
- (D) witty person
- (E) well-educated person

4. COALESCED:

- (A) spread rapidly
- (B) heated quickly
- (C) broken apart
- (D) uncovered
- (E) soaked

5. EFFRONTERY:

- (A) skepticism
- (B) serenity
- (C) timidity
- (D) conformity
- (E) impartiality

6. LACONIC:

- (A) stylized
- (B) unedited
- (C) insincere
- (D) verbose
- (E) outgoing

7. HEGEMONY:

- (A) lack of authority
- (B) lack of energy
- (C) lack of precision
- (D) lack of confidence
- (E) lack of awareness

8. PIQUE:

- (A) poke fun at
- (B) give hope to
- (C) neglect
- (D) mollify
- (E) dissuade

9. SUPPLICATE:

- (A) misrepresent
- (B) demand
- (C) evade
- (D) vacillate
- (E) discourage

10. ENERVATE:

- (A) grant permission
- (B) provide assistance
- (C) make restitution
- (D) irritate
- (E) fortify

11. VERISIMILAR:

- (A) implausible
- (B) digressing
- (C) monotonous
- (D) unusual
- (E) unique

12. FLAMBOYANT:

- (A) competent
- (B) independent
- (C) aloof
- (D) subdued
- (E) unafraid

13. REBUFF:

- (A) tease
- (B) defy
- (C) meddle
- (D) welcome
- (E) challenge

14. ENRICH:

- (A) deplete
- (B) mitigate
- (C) forfeit
- (D) extinguish
- (E) occlude

15. PRETERNATURAL:

- (A) constant
- (B) protracted
- (C) factual
- (D) restrained
- (E) ordinary

16. GERMANE:

- (A) domestic
- (B) sympathetic
- (C) controversial
- (D) profound
- (E) inappropriate

17. INTEGRITY:

- (A) extravagance
- (B) incompleteness
- (C) subordinancy
- (D) insufficiency
- (E) opposition

18. MENDACITY:

- (A) full supply
- (B) loud response
- (C) impunity
- (D) truthfulness
- (E) peculiarity

19. VITUPERATE:

- (A) restore
- (B) respect
- (C) animate
- (D) praise
- (E) intensify

20. TEETOTALISM:

- (A) jingoism
- (B) proclivity
- (C) intemperance
- (D) intolerance
- (E) liberalism

21. REFULGENT:

- (A) lackluster
- (B) stiff
- (C) plodding
- (D) distant
- (E) weary

22. PROPITIATE:

- (A) elate
- (B) pester
- (C) incense
- (D) distract
- (E) forgive

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 18

1. Give he previously expressed interest and the ambitious tone of her recent speeches, the senator's attempt to convince the public that she is not interested in running for a second term is _____.

- A. laudable
- B. likely
- C. authentic
- D. futile
- E. sincere

2. Unlike many recent interpretations of Beethoven's piano sonatas, the recitalist's performance was a delightfully free and introspective one; nevertheless, it was also, seemingly paradoxically, quite _____.

- A. appealing
- B. exuberant
- C. idiosyncratic
- D. unskilled
- E. controlled

3. Species with relatively _____ metabolic rates, including hibernators, generally live longer than those whose metabolic rates are more rapid.

- A. prolific
- B. sedentary
- C. sluggish
- D. measured
- E. restive

4. Although the mental process that creates a fresh and original poem or drama is doubtless _____ that which originates and elaborates scientific discoveries, there is clearly a discernible difference between the creators.

- A. peripheral to
- B. contiguous with
- C. opposed to
- D. analogous to
- E. inconsistent with

5. Although Simpson was ingenious at _____ to appear innovative and spontaneous, beneath the ruse he remained uninspired and rigid in his approach to problem-solving.

- A. intending
- B. contriving
- C. forbearing
- D. declining
- E. deserving

6. The National Archives contain information so _____ that researchers have been known never to publish because they cannot bear to bring their studies to an end.

- A. divisive
- B. seductive
- C. selective
- D. repetitive
- E. resourceful

7. We first became aware that her support for the new program was less than _____ when she declined to make a speech in its favor.

- A. qualified
- B. haphazard
- C. fleeting
- D. unwarranted
- E. wholehearted

8. Doors were closing on our past, and soon the values we had lived by would become so obsolete that we would seem to people of the new age as _____ as travelers from an ancient land.

- A. elegant
- B. ambitious
- C. interesting
- D. comfortable
- E. quaint

9. Ability to _____ is the test of the perceptive historian: a history, after all, consists not only of what the historian has included, but also, in some sense, of what has been left out.

- A. defer
- B. select
- C. confer
- D. devise
- E. reflect

10. Some artists immodestly idealize or exaggerate the significance of their work, yet others _____ to exalt the role of the artist, reject a transcendent view of art.

- A. appearing
- B. disdaining
- C. seeking
- D. failing
- E. tending

Antonym Exercise

1. EXACTITUDE:

- (A) terseness
- (B) dishonesty
- (C) imprecision
- (D) tendency to concede
- (E) lack of relevance

2. STYMIE:

- (A) capture
- (B) organize
- (C) reveal
- (D) gain
- (E) promote

3. DERIVATIVE:

- (A) polished
- (B) magnetic
- (C) creditable
- (D) recent
- (E) innovative

4. DISGORGE:

- (A) imprint
- (B) suture
- (C) convulse
- (D) ingest
- (E) enlarge

5. OBDURATE:

- (A) candid
- (B) amenable
- (C) talkative
- (D) optimistic
- (E) carefree

6. TOUT:

- (A) denounce
- (B) modify
- (C) restrain
- (D) adhere to
- (E) retreat from

7. LUCUBRATION:

- (A) cursory consideration
- (B) lengthy explanation
- (C) lucidity
- (D) rejection
- (E) inquisition

8. TRUCULENCE:

- (A) general competence
- (B) sporadic quirkiness
- (C) brittleness
- (D) kindness
- (E) fragility

9. ARREST:

- (A) inoculate
- (B) vitalize
- (C) reproduce
- (D) engage
- (E) retrieve

10. JUDICIOUSNESS:

- (A) deceptiveness
- (B) aloofness
- (C) unorthodoxy
- (D) uncertainty
- (E) indiscretion

11. BELLICOSE:

- (A) abashed
- (B) pacific

- (C) exemplary
- (D) ingenuous
- (E) platonic

12. MONGREL:

- (A) predator
- (B) purebred
- (C) nocturnal creature
- (D) sentient being
- (E) domestic animal

13. INCONSONANT:

- (A) in agreement
- (B) in control
- (C) within reach
- (D) realistic
- (E) opportune

14. FETTER:

- (A) set free
- (B) be serious
- (C) remain
- (D) uncover
- (E) lose

15. OBSESSION:

- (A) chagrin
- (B) aplomb
- (C) intense disgust
- (D) perfunctory interest
- (E) consummate rudeness

16. RIVEN:

- (A) balanced
- (B) dried
- (C) intact
- (D) stripped
- (E) elastic

17. ENSCONCE:

- (A) avert
- (B) impoverish
- (C) displace
- (D) discourage
- (E) demolish

18. INVEIGLE:

- (A) praise excessively
- (B) refuse to compromise
- (C) stubbornly insist
- (D) openly seek to persuade
- (E) attempt to blame

19. GRATUITOUS:

- (A) warranted
- (B) commercial
- (C) overbearing
- (D) secretive
- (E) inexpensive

20. HALCYON:

- (A) sequential
- (B) astonishing
- (C) insidious
- (D) preposterous
- (E) tempestuous

21. EXONERATE:

- (A) denigrate
- (B) subjugate
- (C) inculcate
- (D) mediate
- (E) incapacitate

22. EXHAUSTIVE:

- (A) partial
- (B) beneficial
- (C) irrational
- (D) imaginative
- (E) worthwhile

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Day 19

1. **Estimating the risks of radiation escaping from a nuclear power plant is _____ questions, but one whose answer then becomes part of a value-laden, emotionally charged policy debate about whether to construct such a plant.**

- A. an incomprehensible
- B. an undefined
- C. an irresponsible
- D. a divisive
- E. a technical

2. **Because modern scientist find the ancient Greek view about cosmos outdated and irrelevant, they now perceive it as only of _____ interest.**

- A. historical
- B. intrinsic
- C. astronomical
- D. experimental
- E. superfluous

3. **While some argue that imposing tolls on highway users circumvents the need to raise public taxes for road maintenance, the phenomenal expense of maintaining a vast network of roads _____ reliance on these general taxes.**

- A. avoids
- B. diminishes
- C. necessitates
- D. discourages
- E. ameliorates

4. In spite of the increasing _____ of their opinions, the group knew they had to arrive at a consensus so that the award could be presented.

- A. impartiality
- B. consistency
- C. judiciousness
- D. incisiveness
- E. polarity

5. By forcing our surrender to the authority of the clock systematic timekeeping has imposed a form of _____ on society.

- A. anarchy
- B. permanence
- C. provincialism
- D. tyranny
- E. autonomy

6. What these people were waiting for would not have been apparent to others and was perhaps not very _____ their own minds.

- A. obscure to
- B. intimate to
- C. illusory to
- D. difficult for
- E. definite in

7. Ironically, the proper use of figurative language must be based on the denotative meaning of the words, because it is the failure to recognize this _____ meaning that leads to mixed metaphors and their attendant incongruity.

- A. esoteric
- B. literal
- C. latent
- D. allusive
- E. symbolic

8. Although it seems _____ that there would be a greater risk of serious automobile accidents in densely populated areas, such accidents are more likely to occur in sparsely populated regions.

- A. paradoxical
- B. axiomatic
- C. anomalous
- D. irrelevant
- E. portentous

9. If the theory is self-evidently true, as its proponents assert, then why does _____ it still exist among well-informed people?

- A. support for
- B. excitement about
- C. regret for
- D. resignation about
- E. opposition to

10. The author did not see the _____ inherent in her scathing criticism of a writing style so similar to her own.

- A. disinterest
- B. incongruity
- C. pessimism
- D. compliment
- E. symbolism

Antonym Exercise

1. SYMMETRY:

- (A) separateness
- (B) corruption
- (C) mutability
- (D) imprecision
- (E) disproportion

2. DIVERGENCE:

- (A) peacefulness
- (B) control
- (C) stipulation
- (D) contentment
- (E) unification

3. OBSTRUCTIONIST:

- (A) one who governs
- (B) one who welcomes
- (C) one who repents
- (D) one who facilitates
- (E) one who trusts

4. DIURNAL:

- (A) nomadic
- (B) aggressive
- (C) cold-blooded
- (D) chiefly active at night
- (E) often randomly distributed

5. AXIOMATIC:

- (A) controversial
- (B) peremptory
- (C) uncomplicated
- (D) vestigial
- (E) amalgamated

6. SUBVERT:

- (A) increase
- (B) replace
- (C) reinforce
- (D) oversee
- (E) expose

7. FOMENT:

- (A) simplify
- (B) rectify
- (C) isolate
- (D) explain
- (E) stifle

8. ENNUI:

- (A) annoyance
- (B) excitement
- (C) sympathy
- (D) misery
- (E) assurance

9. EQUABLE:

- (A) boundless
- (B) intemperate
- (C) tangential
- (D) flimsy
- (E) pernicious

10. HUBRIS:

- (A) mockery
- (B) calm
- (C) confusion
- (D) approval
- (E) humility

11. SURFEIT:

- (A) select
- (B) caution
- (C) repose
- (D) starve
- (E) console

12. MODISH:

- (A) eliciting admiration and joy
- (B) avoiding harm and danger
- (C) lacking style and fashionableness
- (D) providing vitality and fortitude
- (E) destroying usefulness and serviceability

13. SPINY:

- (A) heavy
- (B) placid
- (C) smooth
- (D) terse
- (E) single

14. SCRUTINIZE:

- (A) demur
- (B) dispute
- (C) condone
- (D) elaborate on
- (E) gloss over

15. INCLEMENT:

- (A) torpid
- (B) truculent
- (C) buoyant
- (D) balmy
- (E) bucolic

16. RAZE:

- (A) build
- (B) strengthen
- (C) impede
- (D) refurbish
- (E) stabilize

17. PANDEMIC:

- (A) unaware
- (B) disapproving
- (C) soothing
- (D) faultless
- (E) limited

18. EXCORIATE:

- (A) accept conditionally
- (B) praise lavishly
- (C) esteem grudgingly
- (D) permit
- (E) relax

19. GILD:

- (A) prepare carelessly
- (B) offer hesitantly
- (C) represent accurately
- (D) speak forcibly
- (E) organize coherently

20. RAREFY:

- (A) concentrate
- (B) modulate
- (C) diversify
- (D) leave
- (E) waste

21. ASPERSION:

- (A) mandate
- (B) covenant
- (C) heartfelt gratitude
- (D) solemn declaration
- (E) glowing tribute

22. PERSPICUITY:

- (A) opacity
- (B) unrelatedness
- (C) fragility
- (D) unfamiliarity
- (E) deviance

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 20

1. Whereas the Elizabethans struggled with the transition from medieval _____ experience to modern individualism, we confront an electronic technology that seems likely to reverse the trend, rendering individualism obsolete and interdependence mandatory.

- A. literary
- B. intuitive
- C. corporate
- D. heroic
- E. spiritual

2. Our biological uniqueness requires that the effects of a substance must be verified by _____ experiments, even after thousands of tests of the effects of that substance on animals.

- A. controlled
- B. random
- C. replicated
- D. human
- E. evolutionary

3. The passions of love and pride are often found in the same individual, but having little in common, they mutually _____, not to say destroy, each other.

- A. reinforce
- B. annihilate
- C. enhance
- D. weaken
- E. embrace

4. A unique clay disk found at the Minoan site of Phaistos is often _____ as the earliest example of printing by scholars who have defended its claim to this status despite equivalent claims put forward for other printing artifacts.

- A. questioned
- B. overlooked
- C. adduced
- D. conceded
- E. dismissed

5. Compassion is a great respecter of justice: we pity those who suffer _____.

- A. shamelessly
- B. unwittingly
- C. vicariously
- D. intensively
- E. undeservedly

6. No work illustrated his disdain for a systematic approach to research better than his dissertation, which was rejected primarily because his bibliography constituted, at best, _____ survey of the major texts in his field.

- A. an unimaginative
- B. an orthodox
- C. a meticulous
- D. a comprehensive
- E. a haphazard

7. Although any destruction of vitamins caused by food irradiation could be _____ the use of diet supplements, there may be no protection from carcinogens that some fear might be introduced into foods by the process.

- A. counterbalanced by
- B. attributed to
- C. inferred from
- D. augmented with
- E. stimulated by

8. A century ago the physician's word was _____ to doubt it was considered almost sacrilegious.

- A. inevitable
- B. intractable
- C. incontrovertible
- D. objective
- E. respectable

9. Robin's words were not without emotion: they retained their level tone only by a careful _____ imminent extremes.

- A. equipoise between
- B. embrace of
- C. oscillation between
- D. limitation to
- E. subjection to

10. The senator's attempt to convince the public that she is not interested in running for a second term is as _____ as her opponent's attempt to disguise his intention to run against her.

- A. biased
- B. unsuccessful
- C. inadvertent
- D. indecisive
- E. remote

Antonym Exercise

1. VARIABLE:

- (A) quantity with a fixed value
- (B) rare but comprehensible phenomenon
- (C) frequency greater than chance
- (D) unexplained event
- (E) probable cause

2. OBFUSCATE:

- (A) restate fully
- (B) proclaim emphatically
- (C) refute utterly
- (D) confront angrily
- (E) explain clearly

3. PROLIFERATE:

- (A) decelerate.
- (B) disengage
- (C) diverge
- (D) dwindle
- (E) dispose

4. ACQUIESCE:

- (A) surmount
- (B) refute
- (C) resist
- (D) rescind
- (E) demand

5. DETRITUS:

- (A) valuable product
- (B) antique object
- (C) ordinary matter
- (D) unwieldy material
- (E) stylized artifact

6. JOCUND:

- (A) angular
- (B) untried
- (C) unsound
- (D) narrow
- (E) dreary

7. CORPOREAL:

- (A) intangible
- (B) infinitesimal
- (C) moderate
- (D) inviolate
- (E) solitary

8. ENNUI:

- (A) exuberance
- (B) confusion
- (C) openness
- (D) trepidation
- (E) unwillingness

9. ALACRITY:

- (A) kindness
- (B) recalcitrance
- (C) subservience
- (D) lack of direction
- (E) good intentions

10. GLIB:

- (A) youthful
- (B) awkward
- (C) devoted
- (D) subversive
- (E) thoughtless

11. MINATORY:

- (A) characteristic
- (B) inadvertent
- (C) conspicuous
- (D) unthreatening
- (E) influential

12. MICROSCOPIC:

- (A) predominant
- (B) salient
- (C) dilated
- (D) elephantine
- (E) universal

13. LURCH:

- (A) divide equally
- (B) relate dishonestly
- (C) formulate hypothetically
- (D) progress smoothly
- (E) accomplish handily

14. CURTAIL:

- (A) coax
- (B) include
- (C) prolong
- (D) elevate
- (E) externalize

15. SEPTIC:

- (A) stable
- (B) glistening
- (C) of unknown cause
- (D) uniform in composition
- (E) free of infection

16. LIABILITY:

- (A) sanction
- (B) profusion
- (C) enormity
- (D) criminality
- (E) immunity

17. RESILIENCE:

- (A) stillness
- (B) emptiness
- (C) uncertainty
- (D) inelasticity
- (E) ineffectiveness

18. FEIGNED:

- (A) cheerful
- (B) free
- (C) genuine
- (D) amused
- (E) relaxed

19. FALLACY:

- (A) valid reasoning
- (B) supporting testimony
- (C) plausible hypothesis
- (D) unqualified assertion
- (E) intricate argumentation

20. DEFT:

- (A) crumbling
- (B) awkward
- (C) close
- (D) sane
- (E) quiet

21. RANKLE:

- (A) entice
- (B) condone
- (C) pacify
- (D) recruit
- (E) extend

22. COUNTENANCE:

- (A) remove from office
- (B) apprise of developments
- (C) proceed with caution
- (D) regard with disfavor
- (E) charge with negligence

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 21

1. MacCrory's conversation was _____ : she could never tell a story, chiefly because she always forgot it, and she was never guilty of a witticism, unless by accident.

- A. scintillating
- B. unambiguous
- C. perspicuous
- D. stultifying
- E. facetious

2. Data concerning the effects on a small population of high concentrations of a potentially hazardous chemical are frequently used to _____ the effects on a large population of lower amounts of the same chemical.

- A. verify
- B. redress
- C. predict
- D. realize
- E. augment

3. The term "modern" has always been used broadly by historians, and recent reports indicate that its meaning has become more _____ than ever.

- A. precise
- B. pejorative
- C. revisionist
- D. acceptable
- E. amorphous

4. Even though the folktales Partout collected and retold were not solely French in origin, his versions of them were so decidedly French in style that later anthologies of French folktales have never _____ them.

- A. excluded
- B. admired
- C. collected
- D. promoted
- E. comprehended

5. In arguing against assertions that environmental catastrophe is imminent, her book does not ridicule all predictions of doom but rather claims that the risks of harm have in many cases been _____.

- A. exaggerated
- B. ignored
- C. scrutinized
- D. derided
- E. increased

6. Despite a tendency to be overtly _____, the poetry of the Middle Ages often sparks the imagination and provides lively entertainment, as well as pious sentiments.

- A. diverting
- B. emotional
- C. didactic
- D. romantic
- E. whimsical

7. One of the first _____ of reduced burning in Amazon rain forests was the chestnut industry: smoke tends to drive out the insects that, by pollinating chestnut tree, allow chestnuts to develop.

- A. reformers
- B. discoveries
- C. casualties
- D. critics

E. beneficiaries

8. Art that endures often makes an initially disturbing impact: the profound experience that such art seeks to provoke necessarily engenders a certain _____ .

A. familiarity

B. ennui

C. upheaval

D. intimacy

E. tranquility

9. The history of film reflects the _____ inherent in the medium itself: film combines still photographs to represent continuous motion and, while seeming to present life itself, can also offer impossible and dreamlike unrealities.

A. trivialities

B. biases

C. constraints

D. paradoxes

E. liabilities

10. Although Heron is well known for the broad comedy in the movies she has directed previously, her new film is less inclined to _____: the gags are fewer and subtler.

A. understatement

B. preciousity

C. symbolism

D. buffoonery

E. melodrama

Antonym Exercise

1. INGENUITY:

- (A) lack of gratitude
- (B) lack of inventiveness
- (C) lack of emotion
- (D) lack of clarity
- (E) lack of honor

2. MELD:

- (A) destroy
- (B) reduce
- (C) yield
- (D) open
- (E) separate

3. PROPENSITY:

- (A) antipathy
- (B) violation
- (C) competence
- (D) independence
- (E) penalty

4. CIRCUMLOCUTION:

- (A) introspection
- (B) wittiness
- (C) resourcefulness
- (D) succinctness
- (E) adroitness

5. ETCH:

- (A) perform diligently
- (B) approach cautiously
- (C) simplify
- (D) efface
- (E) bias

6. NASCENT:

- (A) protruding
- (B) diminished
- (C) mature
- (D) flexible
- (E) native

7. DIURNAL:

- (A) slow to change
- (B) hard to decipher
- (C) devoid of symmetry
- (D) quick to develop
- (E) occurring at night

8. INTIMATE:

- (A) communicate directly
- (B) act promptly
- (C) avoid attention
- (D) prove inadequate
- (E) respond harshly

9. EVANESCENT:

- (A) gradual
- (B) retrograde
- (C) flammable
- (D) luminous
- (E) permanent

10. DISSEMBLING:

- (A) proficient
- (B) candid
- (C) expressive
- (D) defiant
- (E) outgoing

11. COUNTENANCE:

- (A) forbid
- (B) expose
- (C) repel
- (D) assuage
- (E) deceive

12. VERSATILE:

- (A) challenging accepted beliefs
- (B) having limited applications
- (C) making clear distinctions
- (D) excessive
- (E) unreliable

13. EXCRETE:

- (A) choose selectively
- (B) coalesce tightly
- (C) ingest
- (D) impair
- (E) restrain

14. CIRCUMVENTION:

- (A) plain language
- (B) needed action
- (C) careless inattention
- (D) primary means
- (E) direct encounter

15. PREPOSTEROUS:

- (A) monotonous
- (B) philosophical
- (C) commonsensical
- (D) pusillanimous
- (E) unpretentious

16. VOLITION:

- (A) ineligibility to negotiate
- (B) inability to choose
- (C) indifference to shock
- (D) indignity of frustration
- (E) inadequacy in socializing

17. EXHILARATE:

- (A) sadden
- (B) invalidate
- (C) minimize
- (D) demean
- (E) incriminate

18. DISGORGE:

- (A) inter
- (B) swallow
- (C) solidify
- (D) replace
- (E) include

19. SUMMARY:

- (A) tenuous
- (B) extenuating
- (C) nominal
- (D) austere
- (E) protracted

20. VIRTUOSITY:

- (A) immorality
- (B) mediocrity
- (C) timidity
- (D) inconstancy
- (E) virulence

21. SUBLIME:

- (A) weak
- (B) austere
- (C) simple
- (D) base
- (E) abnormal

22. SEMINAL:

- (A) oblique
- (B) provincial
- (C) incomplete
- (D) fluctuating
- (E) derivative

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Day 22

1. The exhibition's importance lies in its _____: curators have gathered a diverse array of significant works from many different museums.

- A. homogeneity
- B. sophistry
- C. scope
- D. farsightedness
- E. insularity

2. In linking geographically disparate people, the Internet is arguably helping millions of spontaneous communities to bloom: communities defined by common interests rather than by the accident of _____.

- A. compatibility
- B. affluence
- C. reciprocity
- D. contemporaneousness
- E. proximity

3. A common misconception is that linguists are concerned only with the origin and development of languages, but these topics, though they constitute an important part of linguistics, do not _____ the subject.

- A. frame
- B. transcend
- C. convey
- D. exhaust
- E. illuminate

4. The architecture critic perceived as ironic the fact that one of the first buildings to deviate from the Modernist architecture on the campus was designed by an architectural firm renowned for its _____ of that aesthetic.

- A. scorn
- B. anticipation
- C. mastery
- D. avoidance
- E. renunciation

5. Of all the professor's various mentors, Carabelli was clearly the most _____, since it was he who fundamentally shaped the professor's now highly regarded research approach.

- A. circumspect
- B. influential
- C. exacting
- D. idealistic
- E. unethical

6. Some believe that the tradition of holding elections on Tuesday was established to restrict voting to truly serious voters, but in fact _____ was the original idea behind Tuesday voting, since Tuesday in rural communities was when people were most likely to be in town.

- A. elitism
- B. convenience
- C. apathy
- D. favoritism
- E. partisanship

7. 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 prior assumption that often vitiate the work of professional research scientists.

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

8. In many cities mass-transit delays occur so frequently that patrons have finally become _____ them and have simply adjusted their schedules accordingly.

- A. committed to
- B. cognizant of
- C. enraged by
- D. desirous of
- E. inured to

9. An epistolary novel, composed of fictitious correspondence between its characters, may seem _____ to the contemporary reader who writes few letters and who may doubt that anyone could have such incessant recourse to the pen.

- A. injudicious
- B. iniquitous
- C. unrealistic
- D. insensate
- E. superfluous

10. During the speeches preliminary to the ship's launching, its designer's expression was pensive and his stare distant; doubtless, he was _____ the ceremony and was anxious to get on with the launch.

- A. rearranging
- B. inspecting
- C. unsure of
- D. preoccupied with
- E. impatient with

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Antonym Exercise

1. FIASCO:

- (A) a realistic goal
- (B) a notable success
- (C) a strong premonition
- (D) a conciliatory announcement
- (E) an unexpected development

2. HARBOR:

- (A) evict
- (B) disenchant
- (C) take note of
- (D) be surprised by
- (E) have doubts about

3. STRATIFY:

- (A) abridge
- (B) duplicate
- (C) homogenize
- (D) elevate
- (E) develop

4. EXOTIC:

- (A) unessential
- (B) implicit
- (C) reticent
- (D) immutable
- (E) indigenous

5. COALESCE:

- (A) ossify
- (B) dislocate
- (C) multiply
- (D) disaggregate
- (E) enervate

6. DOGMA:

- (A) heresy
- (B) indecency
- (C) self-interest
- (D) mythical tale
- (E) humorous gesture

7. PEEVISH:

- (A) self-assured
- (B) good-natured
- (C) high-minded
- (D) up-front
- (E) well-groomed

8. SPLEEN:

- (A) submissiveness
- (B) volubility
- (C) goodwill
- (D) sophistication
- (E) indecision

9. COUNTENANCE:

- (A) feign reluctance
- (B) decide impetuously
- (C) condemn
- (D) affront
- (E) divert

10. BUCOLIC:

- (A) cynical
- (B) cultivated
- (C) mythical
- (D) urban
- (E) gentle

11. PURLIEU:

- (A) infrequently visited place
- (B) ineptly understood idea
- (C) specifically noted error
- (D) quickly absorbed substance
- (E) easily recognized condition

12. UNSUBSTANTIATED:

- (A) having unknown consequences
- (B) carefully done
- (C) modified
- (D) minimized
- (E) verified

13. CHICANERY:

- (A) public praise
- (B) unimpassioned declaration
- (C) honest dealing
- (D) extemporaneous argument
- (E) consistent action

14. VIABILITY:

- (A) inability to change
- (B) inability to breathe
- (C) inability to live
- (D) state of frivolity
- (E) state of immobility

15. PROTUBERANT:

- (A) depressed
- (B) slick
- (C) desiccated
- (D) contorted
- (E) opaque

16. CURSORY:

- (A) extremely delicate
- (B) unusually brilliant
- (C) completely natural
- (D) painstakingly thorough
- (E) overwhelmingly emotional

17. AMELIORATE:

- (A) preserve
- (B) participate
- (C) aggravate
- (D) implement
- (E) implicate

18. STIPULATION:

- (A) heated discussion
- (B) demanding task
- (C) erroneous interpretation
- (D) tacit requirement
- (E) paramount concern

19. ABDICATE:

- (A) assume
- (B) resist
- (C) defend
- (D) propose
- (E) dictate

20. RESTIVENESS:

- (A) contentment
- (B) heartiness
- (C) smugness
- (D) bashfulness
- (E) urbanity

21. FORESTALL:

- (A) defend
- (B) abet
- (C) renounce
- (D) accept
- (E) badger

22. GRANDILOQUENT:

- (A) precious
- (B) ambiguous
- (C) colloquial
- (D) secretive
- (E) ribald

Day 23

1. Although not all the women in the group identified themselves as feminists, their lives _____ their shared belief that men and women were equal and that the accomplishments, not the gender, of an individual mattered.

- A. challenged
- B. demonstrated
- C. conflated
- D. undermined
- E. contradicted

2. Traditional Chinese culture opposed music performed solely for entertainment; accordingly, China's musical entertainers were, in the past, _____ a low social status.

- A. exempt from
- B. relegated to
- C. privy to
- D. honored with
- E. scornful of

3. Some suggest that students who are granted privileges receive them because their teachers wish to make the students _____; more probably, causality flows in the opposite direction, in that teachers are likely to grant privileges to diligent students.

- A. excitable
- B. independent
- C. malleable
- D. grateful
- E. conscientious

4. This writer of fiction believed that the novelist should not _____ the narrative, and that such inconspicuousness on the part of the author would preserve the illusion of reality.

- A. preconceive
- B. minimize
- C. hasten
- D. agonize over
- E. obtrude into

5. Scientists should hope that 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. discovered by
- B. disregarded by
- C. opaque to
- D. inspiring to
- E. emulated by

6. Powerful as they are, the _____ songs the artist is best known for might sting more and have even greater emotional complexity if one felt that his criticisms were aimed at himself as well as at his unnamed foes.

- A. accusatory
- B. altruistic
- C. mournful
- D. simplistic
- E. humble

7. In her novel the sea is _____ symbol: to the narrator it clearly represents everything that is destructive in nature, but at other times it seems to stand for everything in nature that is serenely beautiful.

- A. an enduring
- B. an ambiguous
- C. a coherent
- D. an obtrusive
- E. a discrete

8. Compared with their parties, politicians are _____: they are considerably less enduring than the organizations in which they function.

- A. ubiquitous
- B. autonomous
- C. fickle
- D. immutable
- E. transitory

9. The cause of the disease is fairly simple and has been understood for over a century; by contrast, its symptoms and effects are _____.

- A. straightforward
- B. illuminating
- C. severe
- D. well-researched
- E. perplexing

10. He found his new acquaintance to be _____ : trying to understand her personality was like peering into an unknown dimension.

- A. puerile
- B. imperturbable
- C. cosmopolitan
- D. inscrutable
- E. obdurate

Antonym Exercise

1. AWE:

- (A) compassion
- (B) eclecticism
- (C) irreverence
- (D) guilt
- (E) nervousness

2. AGGREGATE:

- (A) belittle
- (B) return
- (C) disperse
- (D) confuse
- (E) alleviate

3. BOON:

- (A) misfortune
- (B) imbroglio
- (C) hopeless situation
- (D) acrimonious debate
- (E) callous behavior

4. ARTIFICE:

- (A) contentment
- (B) self-assurance
- (C) candor
- (D) temerity
- (E) reticence

5. VESTIGAL:

- (A) uniform in shape
- (B) fully developed
- (C) turgid
- (D) moribund
- (E) malleable

6. MOLLIFY:

- (A) rouse
- (B) refute
- (C) renounce
- (D) oppose
- (E) criticize

7. FERAL:

- (A) beneficial
- (B) cultivated
- (C) bold
- (D) anticipated
- (E) primary

8. RUEFUL:

- (A) secretly envious
- (B) gravely thoughtful
- (C) openly ambitious
- (D) impenitent
- (E) vengeful

9. SCRAPPY:

- (A) charming
- (B) timorous
- (C) conventional
- (D) canny
- (E) confused

10. COZEN:

- (A) deal with forthrightly
- (B) invite reluctantly
- (C) urge forward
- (D) yield copiously
- (E) deny emphatically

11. TRITE:

- (A) far-reaching
- (B) concrete
- (C) organized
- (D) original
- (E) explicit

12. STAGNANT:

- (A) towering
- (B) drenched
- (C) flowing
- (D) soft
- (E) contained

13. ALLUDE:

- (A) mention explicitly
- (B) request insistently
- (C) prepare carefully
- (D) speak slowly
- (E) regret deeply

14. HAVOC:

- (A) serenity
- (B) refuge
- (C) destitution
- (D) apex
- (E) contemplation

15. REPRESS:

- (A) review
- (B) foster
- (C) extol
- (D) salvage
- (E) exhaust

16. UTTER:

- (A) skewed
- (B) valid
- (C) concrete
- (D) partial
- (E) direct

17. SHOAL:

- (A) refined
- (B) straight
- (C) deep
- (D) secure
- (E) simple

18. BAWDY:

- (A) decorous
- (B) ridiculous
- (C) soulful
- (D) reliable
- (E) poignant

19. BADINAGE:

- (A) literal translation
- (B) clear reference
- (C) serious conversation
- (D) detailed description
- (E) lengthy exchange

20. MARTINET:

- (A) unskilled laborer
- (B) indulgent individual
- (C) malicious opponent
- (D) reliable agent
- (E) ardent supporter

21. EMBOLDEN:

- (A) lop
- (B) cow
- (C) warp
- (D) demote
- (E) defraud

22. ESTRANGEMENT:

- (A) rapprochement
- (B) familiarization
- (C) equanimity
- (D) nonchalance
- (E) recompense

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Day 24

1. The writer has gained such popularity with his readers that even his inanities are now considered _____.

- A. vacuous
- B. tedious
- C. speculative
- D. allusive
- E. trenchant

2. Initially a defender of democratic rule, the president ironically soon began to employ the very dictatorial powers that he had once _____.

- A. supported
- B. condemned
- C. created
- D. advocated
- E. recognized

3. The artist was quite _____: he not only painted portraits and illustrated books but also designed furniture and monuments.

- A. unsophisticated
- B. conventional
- C. temperamental
- D. exacting
- E. versatile

4. The feminist poet's extremely explicit and witty diatribes against social convention were so thoroughly _____ other writers that her idiosyncratic brand of rebellion eventually became the convention of her time.

- A. inimical to
- B. alien to
- C. emulated by
- D. resented by
- E. misunderstood by

5. The studies executive lamented the fact that experts who had tried to _____ the reasons why movies succeed or fail commercially had encountered great difficulty in producing mathematical models that could accurately future of unreleased movies.

- A. downplay
- B. falsify
- C. delineate
- D. circumvent
- E. promote

6. Upon realizing that the indicators of a stressful situation can be extremely _____, the psychologist reconsidered his claim that a reliable way to reduce stress is to recognize stressful situations and then avoid them.

- A. acute
- B. subtle
- C. well-documented
- D. exaggerated
- E. persistent

7. Contrary to the new manager's draconian reputation, most of the work rules and procedures she implemented were relatively _____.

- A. innocuous
- B. punctilious
- C. onerous
- D. transparent
- E. uncomplicated

8. Superficial differences between the special problems and techniques of the physical sciences and those of the biological sciences are sometimes cited as evidence for the _____ of biology and for the claim that the methods of physics are therefore not adequate to biological inquiry.

- A. autonomy
- B. vitalism
- C. purposiveness
- D. obsolescence
- E. irrelevance

9. Lizzie was a brave woman who could dare to incur a great danger for an adequate _____.

- A. risk
- B. combat
- C. object
- D. event
- E. encounter

10. Certainly Murray's preoccupation with the task of editing the Oxford English Dictionary begot a kind of monomania, but it must be regarded as a _____ or at least an innocuous one.

- A. tame
- B. tendentious
- C. meretricious
- D. beneficent
- E. sincere

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Antonym Exercise

1. DISDAIN:

- (A) draw out
- (B) refer to
- (C) confer about
- (D) treat favorably
- (E) work diligently

2. INDUBITABLE:

- (A) skeptical
- (B) questionable
- (C) anticipated
- (D) optional
- (E) undisclosed

3. CURMUDGEON:

- (A) talented professional
- (B) agreeable person
- (C) useful artifact
- (D) recent acquaintance
- (E) festive occasion

4. MOGUL:

- (A) iota
- (B) outlaw
- (C) nonentity
- (D) city dweller
- (E) conscientious worker

5. CONCATENATE:

- (A) liquidate
- (B) vacillate
- (C) initiate
- (D) moderate
- (E) separate

6. PROMULGATE:

- (A) keep secret
- (B) render difficult
- (C) lose control
- (D) make worse
- (E) single out

7. GOAD:

- (A) ameliorate
- (B) lull
- (C) exonerate
- (D) welcome
- (E) compliment

8. PROLIXITY:

- (A) allusiveness
- (B) legibility
- (C) inanity
- (D) conciseness
- (E) equivocation

9. SYNCHRONOUS:

- (A) involuntary
- (B) noncontemporaneous
- (C) hereditary
- (D) disintegrating
- (E) aberrant

10. SPURIOUS:

- (A) tentative
- (B) severe
- (C) conventional
- (D) understated
- (E) genuine

11. DESULTORY:

- (A) carefully planned
- (B) cheerfully stated
- (C) flattering
- (D) docile
- (E) correct

12. DIVERSITY:

- (A) depletion
- (B) uniformity
- (C) novelty
- (D) careful planning
- (E) harmonious coexistence

13. FLOUNDER:

- (A) abandon
- (B) thicken
- (C) vanquish
- (D) neglect willfully
- (E) act gracefully

14. DILAPIDATED:

- (A) directed
- (B) restored
- (C) honed
- (D) reconciled
- (E) disentangled

15. PLENITUDE:

- (A) dearth
- (B) flaw
- (C) malaise
- (D) postponement
- (E) havoc

16. FINESSE:

- (A) hesitation
- (B) vulnerability
- (C) ineptitude
- (D) simplicity
- (E) dependability

17. ROIL:

- (A) alter
- (B) spin
- (C) settle
- (D) change course
- (E) stop growth

18. STONEWALL:

- (A) requite
- (B) inspire
- (C) cooperate fully
- (D) regulate carefully
- (E) oppress severely

19. EXCULPATE:

- (A) commend
- (B) concur
- (C) mollify
- (D) enervate
- (E) indict

20. PAN:

- (A) extol
- (B) abet
- (C) intervene
- (D) relax
- (E) permit

21. PROSAIC:

- (A) integral
- (B) extraordinary
- (C) capricious
- (D) voluble
- (E) inconsistent

22. PEREMPTORY:

- (A) reckless
- (B) unversed
- (C) captious
- (D) willing to forgive
- (E) open to challenge

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Day 25

1. Although there are weeks of negotiations ahead, and perhaps setbacks and new surprises, leaders of both parties are _____ that their differences can be resolved.

- A. optimistic
- B. perplexed
- C. apprehensive
- D. incredulous
- E. uncertain

2. An analysis of the ideas in the novel compels an analysis of the form of the work, particularly when form and content are as _____ as they are in *The House of the Seven Gables*.

- A. symptomatic
- B. delineated
- C. integrated
- D. conspicuous
- E. distinctive

3. Because its average annual rainfall is only about four inches, one of the major tasks faced by the country has been to find _____ sources of water.

- A. discontinuous
- B. natural
- C. supplementary
- D. pervasive
- E. initial

4. Both television commercials and programs present _____ view of the material world, one which promotes a standard of living that most of us can probably not attain.

- A. an unrealistic
- B. an imprudent
- C. a standardized
- D. a perplexing
- E. a banal

5. Some biologists argue that each specifically human trait must have arisen gradually and erratically, and that it is therefore difficult to isolate definite _____ in the evolution of the species.

- A. fluctuations
- B. generations
- C. predispositions
- D. milestones
- E. manifestations

6. Unlike a judge, who must act alone, a jury discusses a case and then reaches its decision as a group, thus minimizing the effect of _____ bias.

- A. legal
- B. professional
- C. individual
- D. unexpected
- E. unarticulated

7. The prime minister tried to act but the plans were _____ by her cabinet.

- A. frustrated
- B. discussed
- C. embellished
- D. overlooked
- E. unleashed

8. Amid the collapsing or out of control mechanical devices, the belching volcano had a disturbingly _____ quality, like a character who has stumbled onstage by mistake.

- A. anomalous
- B. overwrought
- C. obdurate
- D. ephemeral
- E. derelict

9. The semantic _____ of ancient documents is not unique; even in our own time, many documents are difficult to decipher.

- A. aspect
- B. pattern
- C. opacity
- D. intention
- E. erudition

10. Although Ms. Brown found some of her duties to be _____, her supervision of forty workers was a considerable responsibility.

- A. ambiguous
- B. provisional
- C. menial
- D. unique
- E. mediocre

Antonym Exercise

1. SUMMON:

- (A) overlook
- (B) subtract
- (C) discourage
- (D) dismiss
- (E) refuse

2. IMPEL:

- (A) restrain
- (B) extract
- (C) alternate
- (D) expand
- (E) modify

3. NEOLOGISM:

- (A) colloquial phrase
- (B) profound statement
- (C) grammatical construction
- (D) well-established expression
- (E) redundant wording

4. PUNCTILIOUS:

- (A) provocative
- (B) slipshod
- (C) insistent
- (D) bewildering
- (E) serene

5. VARIEGATION:

- (A) ambiguity
- (B) refinement
- (C) adverse effect
- (D) uniform coloration
- (E) concise description

6. CLEMENCY:

- (A) loquacity
- (B) deviousness
- (C) capriciousness
- (D) convenience
- (E) ruthlessness

7. SUBLIME:

- (A) regulated
- (B) despicable
- (C) unknown
- (D) visible
- (E) weak

8. BIFURCATE:

- (A) disagree
- (B) complement
- (C) coalesce
- (D) validate
- (E) mitigate

9. IGNOMINIOUS:

- (A) unfashionable
- (B) uninspired
- (C) memorable
- (D) honorable
- (E) voluntary

10. INVIDIOUS:

- (A) transient
- (B) abundant
- (C) shallow
- (D) conspicuous
- (E) beneficial

11. PAEAN:

- (A) ungenerous offer
- (B) formal apology
- (C) harsh lampoon
- (D) stiff acceptance
- (E) long-winded explanation

12. INCENTIVE:

- (A) agreement
- (B) doubt
- (C) deterrent
- (D) complement
- (E) negotiation

13. COMPASSION:

- (A) indifference
- (B) chastity
- (C) sobriety
- (D) timidity
- (E) distress

14. AGGRAVATE:

- (A) disperse
- (B) alleviate
- (C) heed
- (D) render bland
- (E) make equal

15. IMPLAUSIBLE:

- (A) admirable
- (B) believable
- (C) controllable
- (D) extremely practical
- (E) carefully considered

16. ANTIPATHY:

- (A) decorum
- (B) benevolence
- (C) proximity
- (D) free will
- (E) high spirits

17. EXTRICATE:

- (A) complicate
- (B) absorb
- (C) induct
- (D) entitle
- (E) entangle

18. MORDANT:

- (A) uninteresting
- (B) supine
- (C) genial
- (D) given to silence
- (E) highly emphatic

19. GLUT:

- (A) dearth
- (B) limit
- (C) void
- (D) supply
- (E) drain

20. DISCRETE:

- (A) continuous
- (B) magnified
- (C) tenuous
- (D) contradictory
- (E) ambivalent

21. PROPITIATE:

- (A) arbitrate
- (B) clarify
- (C) seek refuge
- (D) arouse hostility
- (E) disagree violently

22. ENFRANCHISE:

- (A) ensconce
- (B) engage
- (C) enfetter
- (D) deflect
- (E) depose

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Day 26

1. Many welfare reformers would substitute a single, federally financed income support system for the existing _____ of overlapping programs.

- A. paucity
- B. core
- C. functionalism
- D. participation
- E. welter

2. Because the report contained much more information than the reviewers needed to see, the author was asked to submit a _____ instead.

- A. compendium
- B. soliloquy
- C. treatise
- D. prerequisite
- E. critique

3. Her lecture gave a sense of how empty the universe is, in spite of the _____ number of stars within it.

- A. diminishing
- B. varying
- C. enormous
- D. unusual
- E. limited

4. The constitutional guarantee of free speech may have been aimed at protecting native speakers of English from censorship, but it is not a great _____ to interpret it as protecting the right to express oneself in any natural language or dialect.

- A. enigma
- B. extension
- C. sacrifice
- D. condemnation
- E. attenuation

5. Although Darwinism was a profoundly _____ world view, it was essentially passive, since it prescribed no steps to be taken, no victories over nature to be celebrated, no program of triumphs to be successively gained.

- A. limited
- B. repressive
- C. debatable
- D. innovative
- E. paradoxical

6. The concept of timelessness is paradoxical from the start ,for adult consciousness is _____ by the awareness of duration.

- A. intrigued
- B. repelled
- C. measured
- D. accelerated
- E. permeated

7. Even though many persons in audience jeered the star throughout the play, she _____ curtain calls.

- A. refused all
- B. adored some
- C. delayed several
- D. appeared for
- E. balked at

8. For many young people during the Roaring Twenties, a disgust with the excesses of American culture _____ a wanderlust to provoke an exodus abroad.

- A. stymied
- B. overwhelmed
- C. reflected
- D. combined with
- E. conflicted with

9. Even though six players had been injured, the coach announced to the assembled reporters that the team would _____ the championship.

- A. ignore
- B. win
- C. overcome
- D. demand
- E. refuse

10. Although ordinarily skeptical about the purity of Robinson's motives, in this instance Jenkins did not consider Robinson's generosity to be _____ consideration of personal gain.

- A. lacking in
- B. contrary to
- C. alloyed with
- D. mitigated by
- E. repudiated by

Antonym Exercise

1. SLUR:

- (A) avoid completely
- (B) pronounce clearly
- (C) oppose vigorously
- (D) insist emphatically
- (E) state repeatedly

2. MUTE:

- (A) perform
- (B) quicken
- (C) amplify
- (D) harmonize
- (E) diversify

3. STIGMA:

- (A) reflection of glory
- (B) symbol of constancy
- (C) notice of rejection
- (D) mark of esteem
- (E) sign of decline

4. ANHYDROUS:

- (A) filled to capacity
- (B) without offspring
- (C) dark
- (D) cold
- (E) wet

5. VACILLATE:

- (A) offer resistance
- (B) resolve firmly
- (C) employ force
- (D) share property
- (E) operate privately

6. EVANESCENT:

- (A) valuable
- (B) practical
- (C) fundamental
- (D) predictable
- (E) lasting

7. EBULLIENCE:

- (A) blatancy
- (B) ornamentation
- (C) solitude
- (D) impassivity
- (E) ambition

8. RAREFACTION:

- (A) elevation
- (B) application
- (C) interjection
- (D) elimination
- (E) condensation

9. RECALCITRANT:

- (A) permissive
- (B) submissive
- (C) excitable
- (D) dependable
- (E) ambivalent

10. IMBROGLIO:

- (A) flippancy
- (B) containment
- (C) colorlessness
- (D) harmony
- (E) announcement

11. FOMENT:

- (A) inhibit
- (B) subside
- (C) minimize
- (D) withdraw
- (E) pretend

12. SUBTLE:

- (A) careful
- (B) dirty
- (C) obvious
- (D) intentional
- (E) eager

13. ABOMINATE:

- (A) gratify
- (B) esteem
- (C) console
- (D) support
- (E) foster

14. OSCILLATION:

- (A) absence of variation
- (B) capacity of survive
- (C) failure to produce
- (D) imbalance of resources
- (E) lack of options

15. EXTRICATE:

- (A) enmesh
- (B) demolish
- (C) enliven
- (D) make similar
- (E) allay anger

16. CAPRICIOUS:

- (A) adventurous
- (B) brave
- (C) defiant
- (D) resolute
- (E) proud

17. SUNDER:

- (A) mix
- (B) link
- (C) fetter
- (D) confuse
- (E) envelop

18. TORPOR:

- (A) graceful movement
- (B) insightful judgment
- (C) meticulous organization
- (D) asymmetrical shape
- (E) extreme excitability

19. AUSPICIOUS:

- (A) well-regarded
- (B) ill-omened
- (C) despicable
- (D) solitary
- (E) obtuse

20. VOLATILE:

- (A) uniform
- (B) large
- (C) pungent
- (D) obscure
- (E) stable

21. SPATE:

- (A) clear pool
- (B) low tide
- (C) swirling eddy
- (D) trickling flow
- (E) marshy surface

22. FACTIOUS:

- (A) proper
- (B) contrite
- (C) innocent
- (D) happy
- (E) cooperative

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 27

1. There are simply no _____ for buying stock in certain industries since rapidly changing environmental restrictions will make a profitable return on any investment very unlikely.

- A. incentives
- B. arrangements
- C. explanations
- D. conditions
- E. procedures

2. He was widely regarded as a _____ man because he revealed daily his distrust of human nature and human motives.

- A. disrespectful
- B. cynical
- C. confused
- D. misinformed
- E. financial

3. Suspicious of too powerful a President, Americans nonetheless are _____ when a President does not act decisively.

- A. unified
- B. indifferent
- C. content
- D. uneasy
- E. adamant

4. The little-known but rapidly expanding use of computers in mapmaking is technologically similar to the more _____ uses in designing everything from bolts to satellites.

- A. recent
- B. impromptu
- C. publicized
- D. ingenuous
- E. secure

5. The Neoplatonists' conception of a deity, in which perfection was measured by abundant fecundity, was contradicted by that of the Aristotelians, in which perfection was displayed in the _____ of creation.

- A. profusion
- B. precision
- C. variety
- D. clarity
- E. economy

6. To compensate for the substantial decline in the availability of fossil fuels in future years, we will have to provide at least _____ alternative energy source.

- A. an anticipated
- B. an official
- C. an equivalent
- D. a derivative
- E. a redundant

7. Because time in Indian is conceived statically rather than dynamically, Indian languages emphasize nouns rather than verbs, since nouns express the more _____ aspects of a thing.

- A. paradoxical
- B. prevalent
- C. temporal
- D. successive
- E. stable

8. The essence of belief is the establishment of _____ ; different beliefs are distinguishable by the different modes of action to which they give rise.

- A. love
- B. practice
- C. trust
- D. commitments
- E. allegiances

9. Because it has no distinct and recognizable typographical form and few recurring narrative conventions, the novel is, of all literary genres, the least susceptible to _____ .

- A. misuse
- B. imprecision
- C. inquiry
- D. definition
- E. innovation

10. The brittle fronds of the Boston fern break easily and become brown, so that the overall appearance of the plant is _____ unless the broken fronds are cut off.

- A. admired
- B. overrated
- C. disparaged
- D. blunted
- E. ruined

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Antonym Exercise

1. NEGLIGENCE:

- (A) conformity
- (B) care
- (C) potency
- (D) moderation
- (E) force

2. GRUELING:

- (A) useless
- (B) effortless
- (C) indefinable
- (D) insignificant
- (E) uninteresting

3. LEVITY:

- (A) vulnerability
- (B) attraction
- (C) justice
- (D) seriousness
- (E) generosity

4. AGITATE:

- (A) decelerate
- (B) formulate
- (C) soothe
- (D) stand still
- (E) add on

5. ACERBIC:

- (A) massive
- (B) grateful
- (C) tiring
- (D) cooling
- (E) sweet

6. FLIT:

- (A) complete slowly
- (B) balance carefully
- (C) focus accurately
- (D) stress
- (E) plod

7. INVECTIVE:

- (A) tentative conclusion
- (B) laudatory speech
- (C) disordered presentation
- (D) confirming evidence
- (E) ethical ambiguity

8. STAID:

- (A) simple
- (B) young
- (C) jaunty
- (D) grandiloquent
- (E) sartorial

9. PROSCRIBE:

- (A) exert
- (B) permit
- (C) occupy
- (D) subsume completely
- (E) placate lovingly

10. SCAD:

- (A) revocation
- (B) portion
- (C) frugality
- (D) receptivity
- (E) paucity

11. EVANESCENT:

- (A) perpetual

- (B) languid
- (C) opaque
- (D) noteworthy
- (E) modest

12. OMIT:

- (A) include
- (B) indicate
- (C) adhere
- (D) contact
- (E) converge

13. ERSATILE:

- (A) submissive
- (B) unchangeable
- (C) unpretentious
- (D) essential
- (E) reclusive

14. ASSISTANCE:

- (A) difference
- (B) interference
- (C) incompetence
- (D) disaster
- (E) obnoxiousness

15. SUTURE:

- (A) elongation
- (B) traction
- (C) immunization
- (D) deterioration
- (E) incision

16. POSTULATE:

- (A) suffer in silence
- (B) find an excuse
- (C) sacrifice one's principles
- (D) resolve a conflict
- (E) deny as false

17. DERELICT:

- (A) widely occurring
- (B) generally known
- (C) extremely careful
- (D) keenly aware
- (E) quickly diminishing

18. SOPORIFIC:

- (A) accidental
- (B) implacable
- (C) intuitive
- (D) invigorating
- (E) particular

19. ENSCONCE:

- (A) please
- (B) minimize
- (C) object
- (D) explode
- (E) unsettle

20. CLOUT:

- (A) cowardice
- (B) aberration
- (C) impuissance
- (D) exorbitance
- (E) servility

21. INGENUOUS:

- (A) inane
- (B) cunning
- (C) awkward
- (D) bizarre
- (E) detailed

22. BRUIT:

- (A) keep secret
- (B) avoid obligation
- (C) appear unaware
- (D) become refined
- (E) make chaste

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 28

1. There is no necessary intrinsic connection between a word and the thing it refers to; the relationship is purely _____ .

- A. conventional
- B. consistent
- C. strategic
- D. illustrative
- E. problematical

2. Future generations will probably consider current speculations about humanity's place in the universe to be _____ omissions and errors; even rigorous scientific views change, sometimes overnight.

- A. immune from
- B. marred by
- C. uncorrupted by
- D. correct despite
- E. abridged by

3. Marshal Philippe Petain, unlike any other French citizen of this century, has been. paradoxically, the object of both great veneration and great _____ .

- A. reverence
- B. interest
- C. empathy
- D. contempt
- E. praise

4. In contrast to the substantial muscular activity required for inhalation, exhalation is usually a _____ process.

- A. slow
- B. passive
- C. precise

- D. complex
- E. conscious

5. The documentary film about high school life was so realistic and _____ that feelings of nostalgia flooded over the college-age audience.

- A. logical
- B. pitiful
- C. evocative
- D. critical
- E. clinical

6. Although Georgia O'Keeffe is best known for her affinity with the desert landscape, her paintings of urban subjects _____ her longtime residency in New York City.

- A. condemn
- B. obfuscate
- C. attest to
- D. conflict with
- E. contend with

7. Even though the survey was designated as an interdisciplinary course, it involved no real _____ of subject matter.

- A. encapsulation
- B. organization
- C. synthesis
- D. discussion
- E. verification

8. Honeybees tend to be more _____ than earth bees: the former, unlike the latter, search for food together and signal their individual findings to one another.

- A. insular
- B. aggressive
- C. differentiated
- D. mobile
- E. social

9. He had expected gratitude for his disclosure, but instead he encountered _____ bordering on hostility.

- A. patience
- B. discretion
- C. openness
- D. ineptitude
- E. indifference

10. 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

Antonym Exercise

1. BARRICADE:

- (A) join forces
- (B) assure safety
- (C) permit passage
- (D) renew promises
- (E) remain stationary

2. TAUT:

- (A) loose or unfirm
- (B) rough or unformed
- (C) transparent or lucid
- (D) pliant or malleable
- (E) open or accommodating

3. OPPORTUNE:

- (A) trivial
- (B) practical
- (C) inconvenient
- (D) unavailable
- (E) inconsistent

4. DISMAY:

- (A) sympathize
- (B) hearten
- (C) absolve
- (D) legitimize
- (E) scrutinize

5. FESTER:

- (A) depreciate
- (B) heal
- (C) animate
- (D) liquefy
- (E) soften

6. DISCERNMENT:

- (A) weakness of will
- (B) loss of authority
- (C) lack of insight
- (D) decrease in adornment
- (E) reduction in strength

7. DEPLOY:

- (A) relinquish
- (B) convert
- (C) insulate
- (D) concentrate
- (E) deceive

8. MOLLIFICATION:

- (A) inflammation
- (B) resuscitation
- (C) infiltration
- (D) stabilization
- (E) precipitation

9. INFELICITY:

- (A) manifestation
- (B) nervousness
- (C) restoration
- (D) gratuitousness
- (E) appropriateness

10. ASPERITY:

- (A) depth
- (B) mildness
- (C) imprecision
- (D) leisure
- (E) indifference

11. DESULTORY:

- (A) impetuous
- (B) pitiful
- (C) assiduous
- (D) lavish
- (E) healthful

12. ABBREVIATE:

- (A) extend
- (B) advance
- (C) reach
- (D) diffuse
- (E) deter

13. REFUTABLE:

- (A) understandable
- (B) unavoidable
- (C) indispensable
- (D) inexpressible
- (E) indisputable

14. OSCILLATE:

- (A) remain static
- (B) measure approximately
- (C) describe qualitatively
- (D) impede movement
- (E) impose silence

15. EXODUS:

- (A) search
- (B) retraction
- (C) influx
- (D) application
- (E) meeting

16. REPROBATE:

- (A) difficult situation
- (B) righteous individual
- (C) complex relationship
- (D) healthy society
- (E) unified group

17. PIQUANCY:

- (A) delicacy
- (B) solidity
- (C) acidity
- (D) wholesomeness
- (E) blandness

18. CAPITULATION:

- (A) resistance
- (B) detraction
- (C) dejection
- (D) perception
- (E) perversity

19. DESICCATE:

- (A) reactivate
- (B) squeeze
- (C) calcify
- (D) rarefy
- (E) drench

20. HERMETIC:

- (A) easily comprehended
- (B) logically designed
- (C) superficially attractive
- (D) graceless
- (E) naive

21. DAUNT:

- (A) make resolute
- (B) increase vigor
- (C) instill in
- (D) demand from
- (E) summon up

22. EQUANIMITY:

- (A) exaggeration
- (B) foolishness
- (C) excitability
- (D) notoriety
- (E) capability

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Day 29

1. Kagan maintains that an infant's reactions to its first stressful experiences are part of a natural process of development, not harbingers of childhood unhappiness or _____ signs of adolescent anxiety.

- A. normal
- B. monotonous
- C. virtual
- D. prophetic
- E. typical

2. From the outset, the concept of freedom of the seas from the proprietary claims of nations was challenged by a contrary notion—that of the _____ of the oceans for reasons of national security and profit.

- A. promotion
- B. exploration
- C. surveying
- D. conservation
- E. appropriation

3. The government has no choice but to (i)_____ the incessant demands for land reform, and yet any governmental action that initiated land reform without requisite attention to agrarian reform would (ii)_____ the overall goal of economic modernization.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. anticipate | D. delineate |
| B. heed | E. condone |
| C. silence | F. compromise |

4. Like Bela Bartok, Ruth Crawford not only brought a composer's acumen to the notation of folk music, she also had a marked (i)_____ the task. This was clear in her agonizing over how far to try to represent the minute details of a performance in a written text, and this (ii)_____ makes her work a landmark in ethnomusicology.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. reverence for | D. fastidiousness |
| B. detachment from | E. didacticism |
| C. curiosity about | F. iconoclasm |

5. Serling's account of his employer's reckless decision making (i)_____ that company's image as (ii)_____ bureaucracy full of wary managers.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. belies | D. an injudicious |
| B. exposes | E. a disorganized |
| C. overshadows | F. a cautious |

6. No other contemporary poet's work has such a well-earned reputation for (i)_____, and there are few whose moral vision is so imperiously unsparing. Of late, however, the almost belligerent demands of his severe and densely forbidding poetry have taken an improbable turn. This new collection is the poet's fourth book in six years—an ample output even for poets of sunny disposition, let alone for one of such (ii)_____ over the previous 50 years. Yet for all his newfound (iii)_____, his poetry is as thorny as ever.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| A. patent accessibility | D. penitential austerity | G. taciturnity |
| B. intrinsic frivolity | E. intractable prolixity | H. volubility |
| C. near impenetrability | F. impetuous prodigality | I. pellucidity |

7. The corporation expects only _____ increases in sales next year despite a yearlong effort to revive its retailing business.

- A. dynamic
- B. predictable
- C. expanding
- D. modest
- E. slight
- F. volatile

8. Overlarge, uneven, and ultimately disappointing, the retrospective exhibition seems too much like special pleading for a forgotten painter of real but _____ talents.

- A. limited
- B. partial
- C. undiscovered
- D. circumscribed
- E. prosaic
- F. hidden

9. Although it does contain some pioneering ideas, one would hardly characterize the work as _____.

- A. orthodox
- B. eccentric
- C. original
- D. trifling
- E. conventional
- F. innovative

10. The judge's standing in the legal community, though shaken by phony allegations of wrongdoing, emerged, at long last, _____.

- A. unqualified
- B. undiminished
- C. undecided
- D. undamaged
- E. unresolved
- F. unprincipled

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Antonym Exercise

1. NOMADIC:

- (A) contented
- (B) settled
- (C) factual
- (D) relaxed
- (E) boring

2. MUTE:

- (A) amplify
- (B) harmonize
- (C) attune
- (D) synthesize
- (E) register

3. TEDIOUS:

- (A) rare
- (B) ambitious
- (C) serene
- (D) consistent
- (E) stimulating

4. JUDICIOUS:

- (A) insecure
- (B) unwise
- (C) inept
- (D) lacking consequence
- (E) without probability

5. MOTILITY:

- (A) liquidity
- (B) stasis
- (C) ascent
- (D) propinquity
- (E) tension

6. MUNIFICENCE:

- (A) appreciation
- (B) deception
- (C) modesty
- (D) stinginess
- (E) anxiety

7. PROPONENT:

- (A) detractor
- (B) skeptic
- (C) agent
- (D) disciple
- (E) enemy

8. ABDICATE:

- (A) condone
- (B) affiliate
- (C) promote
- (D) attack
- (E) usurp

9. ABEYANCE:

- (A) fulfillment
- (B) activity
- (C) renascence
- (D) resistance
- (E) continuance

10. DISSEMINATE:

- (A) deceive
- (B) garner
- (C) constrain
- (D) confirm
- (E) conjoin

11. SATURNINE:

- (A) genial
- (B) devout
- (C) distinguished
- (D) quick-witted
- (E) heavy-handed

12. VULNERABLE:

- (A) empty
- (B) sullen
- (C) modest
- (D) safe
- (E) severe

13. DECREPIT:

- (A) popular
- (B) sturdy
- (C) sterile
- (D) partially complete
- (E) sketchily detailed

14. BALM:

- (A) irritant
- (B) imperfection
- (C) dizzying sensation
- (D) burdensome task
- (E) extraordinary substance

15. INSOLVENCY:

- (A) ability to pay one's debts
- (B) ability to sustain growth
- (C) concentration
- (D) coherence
- (E) compatibility

16. HONE:

- (A) shorten
- (B) blunt
- (C) fuse
- (D) bend
- (E) delay

17. SINUOUS:

- (A) vacant
- (B) direct
- (C) wet
- (D) round
- (E) numerous

18. EVINCE:

- (A) perturb
- (B) incriminate
- (C) forbid
- (D) subjugate
- (E) conceal

19. EPHEMERAL:

- (A) garish
- (B) harsh
- (C) enduring
- (D) grasping
- (E) stubborn

20. INSALUBRITY:

- (A) neatness
- (B) sobriety
- (C) confidence
- (D) healthfulness
- (E) satisfaction

21. TRUCULENCE:

- (A) benevolence
- (B) exigencies
- (C) exuberance
- (D) protuberance
- (E) perseverance

22. TURPITUDE:

- (A) probity
- (B) determinedness
- (C) pragmatism
- (D) animation
- (E) judiciousness

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Day 30

1. Mechanisms develop whereby every successful species can _____ its innate capacity for population growth with the constraints that arise through its interactions with the natural environment.

- A. enhance
- B. replace
- C. produce
- D. surpass
- E. reconcile

2. Dominant interests often benefit most from _____ of governmental interference in business, since they are able to take care of themselves if left alone.

- A. intensification
- B. authorization
- C. centralization
- D. improvisation
- E. elimination

3. Human nature and long distances have made exceeding the speed limit a (i) _____ in the state, so the legislators surprised no one when, acceding to public demand, they (ii) _____ increased penalties for speeding.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------------|---------------|
| A. controversial habit | D. endorsed |
| B. cherished tradition | E. considered |
| C. disquieting ritual | F. rejected |

4. The incipient (i)_____ regarding taxes could affect trade between the two countries much more than the (ii)_____ banana imports, which has been going on for years. Unfortunately, the trade regulators seem to be ignoring both disagreements.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| A. row | D. profitable dealing in |
| B. accord | E. predicament regarding |
| C. investigation | F. festering dispute over |

5. The brief survey, published under the title *The Work of Nature: How the Diversity of Life Sustains Us*, is surprisingly (i)_____. Indeed it makes several longer treatments of the effects of lost biodiversity seem (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. distorted | D. redundant |
| B. objective | E. pithy |
| C. comprehensive | F. premature |

6. Statements presented as fact in a patent application are (i)_____ unless a good reason for doubt is found. The invention has only to be deemed “more likely than not” to work in order to receive initial approval. And, although thousands of patents are challenged in court for other reasons, no incentive exists for anyone to expend effort (ii)_____ the science of an erroneous patent. For this reason the endless stream of (iii)_____ devices will continue to yield occasional patents.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| A. presumed verifiable | D. corroborating | G. novel |
| B. carefully scrutinized | E. advancing | H. bogus |
| C. considered capricious | F. debunking | I. obsolete |

7. A misconception frequently held by novice writers is that sentence structure mirrors thought: the more convoluted the structure, the more _____ the ideas.

- A. complicated
- B. engaged
- C. essential
- D. fanciful
- E. inconsequential
- F. involved

8. Modern agricultural practices have been extremely successful in increasing the productivity of major food crops, yet despite heavy use of pesticides, _____ losses to diseases and insect pests are sustained each year.

- A. incongruous
- B. reasonable
- C. significant
- D. considerable
- E. equitable
- F. fortuitous

9. Cynics believe that people who _____ compliments do so in order to be praised twice.

- A. conjure up
- B. covet
- C. deflect
- D. grasp
- E. shrug off
- F. understand

10. It was her view that the country's problems had been _____ by foreign technocrats, so that to ask for such assistance again would be counterproductive.

- A. ameliorated
- B. ascertained
- C. diagnosed
- D. exacerbated
- E. overlooked
- F. worsened

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Antonym Exercise

1. EXAGGERATE:

- (A) minimize
- (B) relate
- (C) disclose
- (D) delegate
- (E) condone

2. INCARCERATE:

- (A) anticipate
- (B) liberate
- (C) summon
- (D) confide
- (E) assist

3. CAUTIOUS:

- (A) restless
- (B) unwise
- (C) petulant
- (D) disastrous
- (E) rash

4. VACILLATE:

- (A) turn on
- (B) pry open
- (C) walk fast
- (D) send away
- (E) stand firm

5. ANALGESIA:

- (A) capability to change
- (B) sensitivity to pain
- (C) synthesis
- (D) recollection
- (E) difference

6. VACUITY:

- (A) certainty
- (B) stability
- (C) incontinence
- (D) quality
- (E) plenitude

7. INVECTIVE:

- (A) restoration
- (B) normality
- (C) fertility
- (D) willing compliance
- (E) laudatory words

8. FASTIDIOUS:

- (A) detached
- (B) laconic
- (C) indiscriminate
- (D) sluggish
- (E) helpless

9. UNTOWARD:

- (A) industrious
- (B) favorable
- (C) experienced
- (D) straightforward
- (E) inevitable

10. BROOK:

- (A) refuse to tolerate
- (B) demolish
- (C) debate
- (D) detain
- (E) incite to act

11. PILLORY:

- (A) foster
- (B) lament
- (C) forgive
- (D) enjoy
- (E) exalt

12. DETERIORATION:

- (A) imitation
- (B) impression
- (C) improvement
- (D) impropriety
- (E) imbalance

13. RETARD:

- (A) redirect
- (B) release
- (C) smooth over
- (D) speed up
- (E) speak for

14. PRISTINE:

- (A) corrupted by civilization
- (B) acquired by stealth
- (C) destroyed by adversity
- (D) established by tradition
- (E) proved by experimentation

15. ENIGMATIC:

- (A) stirred by emotion
- (B) free of ambiguity
- (C) fraught with danger
- (D) held in esteem
- (E) laden with guilt

16. FERVID:

- (A) restrained
- (B) unexpected
- (C) discouraged
- (D) undistinguished
- (E) stubborn

17. ASCETICISM:

- (A) condemnation
- (B) craving
- (C) indulgence
- (D) assessment
- (E) sympathy

18. MELLIFLUOUS:

- (A) diaphanous
- (B) munificent
- (C) cacophonous
- (D) stentorian
- (E) impervious

19. CALUMNIATE:

- (A) follow
- (B) familiarize
- (C) rejuvenate
- (D) vindicate
- (E) supplant

20. CONFORM:

- (A) challenge
- (B) ignore
- (C) be strong
- (D) not hew to
- (E) not vie with

21. SLOTH:

- (A) intelligence
- (B) secrecy
- (C) neatness
- (D) elegance
- (E) industry

22. OSSIFY:

- (A) create consensus
- (B) placate critics
- (C) reassemble fragments
- (D) transcend conventions
- (E) overlook problems

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 31

1. In the midst of so many evasive comments, this forthright statement, whatever its intrinsic merit, plainly stands out as _____.

- A. a paradigm
- B. a misnomer
- C. a profundity
- D. an inaccuracy
- E. an anomaly

2. In parts of the Arctic, the land grades into the landfast ice so _____ that you can walk off the coast not know you are over the hidden sea.

- A. permanently
- B. imperceptibly
- C. irregularly
- D. precariously
- E. relentlessly

3. Critics charge that the regulatory agency, having never defined what constitutes an untenable risk, has grown (i) _____ outside influences on that issue: several experts have (ii) _____ it recently for allowing one power plant to delay an inspection for more than six weeks despite compelling safety concerns.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. susceptible to | D. complimented |
| B. unaware of | E. panned |
| C. irritated at | F. overlooked |

4. The author's (i)_____ style renders a fascinating subject, the role played by luck in everyday life, extraordinarily (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. soporific | D. pedantic |
| B. lucid | E. tedious |
| C. colloquial | F. opaque |

5. In stark contrast to his later (i)_____, Simpson was largely (ii)_____ politics during his college years, despite the fact that the campus he attended was rife with political activity.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. activism | D. devoted to |
| B. apathy | E. indifferent to |
| C. affability | F. shaped by |

6. Richard M. Russell said 52 percent of the nation's growth since the Second World War had (i)_____ invention. He said, (ii)_____ research, the government's greatest role in assuring continuing innovation is promoting a strong, modern patent office. "Unless we can (iii)_____ original ideas, we will not have invention," Mr. Russell said. Speculating on the state of innovation over the next century, several inventors agreed that the future lay in giving children the tools to think creatively and the motivation to invent.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| A. been at the expense of | D. in addition to restricting | G. evaluate |
| B. no bearing on | E. aside from supporting | H. protect |
| C. come through | F. far from exaggerating | I. disseminate |

7. Ever a demanding reader of the fiction of others, the novelist Chase was likewise often the object of _____ analyses by his contemporaries.

- A. exacting
- B. copious
- C. respectful
- D. acerbic
- E. scathing
- F. meticulous

8. Her _____ should not be confused with miserliness; as long as I have known her, she has always been willing to assist those who are in need.

- A. stinginess
- B. diffidence
- C. frugality
- D. illiberality
- E. intolerance
- F. thrift

9. It seems obvious that Miles Davis' _____ the Julliard School, which resulted in his decision to drop out, was based on the school's training of musicians for a kind of music that he did not want to play.

- A. disaffection with
- B. dislocation of
- C. disentanglement from
- D. subversion of
- E. displacement of
- F. estrangement from

10. As my eyesight began to _____, I spent a lot of time writing about it—both poems and “eye journals” —describing what I saw as I looked out through damaged eyes.

- A. deteriorate
- B. sharpen
- C. improve
- D. decline
- E. recover
- F. adjust

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Antonym Exercise

1. QUOTA:

- (A) decisive action
- (B) unlimited number
- (C) anonymous remark
- (D) irrelevant topic
- (E) debatable issue

2. SEGMENT:

- (A) affix
- (B) inflate
- (C) cleanse
- (D) make whole
- (E) keep still

3. IMMUNITY:

- (A) incompatibility
- (B) variability
- (C) mortality
- (D) irritability
- (E) susceptibility

4. DISJOINTED:

- (A) orderly
- (B) clever
- (C) rigid
- (D) flexible
- (E) persuasive

5. BANE:

- (A) source
- (B) courage
- (C) divinity
- (D) sympathy
- (E) blessing

6. ACCOLADE:

- (A) disappearance
- (B) absurdity
- (C) disapprobation
- (D) exclusion
- (E) reconstruction

7. PLUMB:

- (A) lofty
- (B) light
- (C) thin
- (D) reversed
- (E) horizontal

8. PALLIATE:

- (A) increase the intensity of
- (B) expand the scope of
- (C) enhance the appeal of
- (D) accelerate the diffusion of
- (E) extend the endurance of

9. RAVEL:

- (A) remain silent
- (B) increase in value
- (C) knit
- (D) omit
- (E) measure

10. GOAD:

- (A) ignore
- (B) cajole
- (C) console
- (D) protect
- (E) curb

11. EFFLUVIA:

- (A) important examples
- (B) relevant theories
- (C) predictable results
- (D) controlled reactions
- (E) desired products

12. COMMOTION:

- (A) desirability
- (B) likability
- (C) propensity
- (D) changeability
- (E) tranquility

13. INDETERMINATE:

- (A) qualified
- (B) definite
- (C) stubborn
- (D) effective
- (E) committed

14. DIVERGE:

- (A) relay
- (B) bypass
- (C) enclose
- (D) work quickly
- (E) come together

15. FLIPPANT:

- (A) evenly distributed
- (B) well coordinated
- (C) inflexible
- (D) sane
- (E) earnest

16. NEXUS:

- (A) disconnected components
- (B) tangled threads
- (C) lost direction
- (D) unseen obstacle
- (E) damaged parts

17. LEVY:

- (A) reconsider
- (B) relinquish
- (C) repatriate
- (D) revitalize
- (E) rescind

18. ANOMALOUS:

- (A) porous
- (B) viscous
- (C) essential
- (D) normal
- (E) elemental

19. GROUSE:

- (A) rejoice
- (B) rekindle
- (C) restore
- (D) reject
- (E) reflect

20. GIST:

- (A) tangential point
- (B) tentative explanation
- (C) faulty assumption
- (D) flawed argument
- (E) meaningless distinction

21. EFFRONTERY:

- (A) decorum
- (B) candor
- (C) resolution
- (D) perplexity
- (E) mediation

22. LIMPID:

- (A) rampant
- (B) vapid
- (C) turbid
- (D) rigid
- (E) resilient

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Day 32

1. Far from being _____ the corporate world because of cutbacks, serious researchers are playing a growing role in innovation at many firms.

- A. lured to
- B. enchanted with
- C. banished from
- D. protected by
- E. immured in

2. It comes as no surprise that societies have codes of behavior; the character of the codes, on the other hand, can often be _____.

- A. predictable
- B. unexpected
- C. admirable
- D. explicit
- E. confusing

3. It is (i)_____ that so many portrait paintings hang in art museums, since the subject matter seems to dictate a status closer to pictures in the family photograph album than to high art. But perhaps it is the artistic skill with which the portraits are painted that (ii)_____ their presence in art museums.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A. surprising | D. challenges |
| B. understandable | E. justifies |
| C. irrelevant | F. changes |

4. Certain music lovers yearn for (i)_____, but when it is achieved, there is something missing; perhaps they feel uncomfortable in a world where nothing discernible is (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. novelty | D. wrong |
| B. beauty | E. visionary |
| C. flawlessness | F. changed |

5. Unlike the problems in recent financial scandals, issues raised by the regulators in this case appear largely to pertain to unwieldy accounting rules that are open to widely divergent interpretations—not to (i)_____ transactions designed to (ii)_____ corporate malfeasance.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. sham | D. cloak |
| B. unpremediated | E. ameliorate |
| C. justifiable | F. illuminated |

6. Managers who think that strong environmental performance will (i)_____ their company's financial performance often (ii)_____ claims that systems designed to help them manage environmental concerns are valuable tools. By contrast, managers who perceive environmental performance to be (iii)_____ to financial success may view an environmental management system as extraneous. In either situation, and whatever their perceptions, it is a manager's commitment to achieving environmental improvement rather than the mere presence of a system that determines environmental performance.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| A. eclipse | D. uncritically accept | G. complementary |
| B. bolster | E. appropriately acknowledge | H. intrinsic |
| C. degrade | F. hotly dispute | I. peripheral |

7. The government's implementation of a new code of ethics appeared intended to shore up the ruling party's standing with an increasingly _____ electorate at a time when the party is besieged by charges that it trades favors for campaign money.

- A. aloof
- B. placid
- C. restive
- D. skittish
- E. tranquil
- F. vociferous

8. Newspapers report that the former executive has been trying to keep a low profile since his _____ exit from the company.

- A. celebrated
- B. mysterious
- C. long-awaited
- D. fortuitous
- E. indecorous
- F. unseemly

9. A restaurant's menu is generally reflected in its decor; however, despite this restaurant's _____ appearance it is pedestrian in the menu it offers.

- A. elegant
- B. tawdry
- C. modern
- D. traditional
- E. conventional
- F. chic

10. It is truly paradoxical that the Amazon, the lushest of all rainforests, is rooted in the most _____ of all soils.

- A. acidic
- B. coarse
- C. stark
- D. impoverished
- E. infertile
- F. austere

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Antonym Exercise

1. STABILIZE:

- (A) penetrate
- (B) minimize
- (C) fluctuate
- (D) analyze
- (E) isolate

2. RENOVATE:

- (A) design to specifications
- (B) keep hidden
- (C) cause to decay
- (D) duplicate
- (E) complicate

3. PROFUSE:

- (A) sequential
- (B) shoddy
- (C) scant
- (D) surly
- (E) supreme

4. ANCHOR:

- (A) unwind
- (B) unbend
- (C) disjoin
- (D) disrupt
- (E) dislodge

5. REFUTE:

- (A) reveal
- (B) associate
- (C) recognize
- (D) understand
- (E) prove

6. NADIR:

- (A) immobile object
- (B) uniform measurement
- (C) extreme distance
- (D) topmost point
- (E) regular phenomenon

7. APPROBATION:

- (A) disinclination
- (B) stagnation
- (C) condemnation
- (D) false allegation
- (E) immediate repulsion

8. FATUOUSNESS:

- (A) sensibleness
- (B) courage
- (C) obedience
- (D) aloofness
- (E) forcefulness

9. TIMOROUS:

- (A) consummate
- (B) faithful
- (C) intrepid
- (D) antagonistic
- (E) impulsive

10. SEMINAL:

- (A) withholding peripheral information
- (B) promoting spirited exchange
- (C) suggesting contradictory hypotheses
- (D) displaying cultural biases
- (E) hampering further development

11. DISINGENUOUSNESS:

- (A) coherent thought
- (B) polite conversation
- (C) acquisitiveness
- (D) guilelessness
- (E) contentiousness

12. BOISTEROUS:

- (A) grateful
- (B) angry
- (C) clever
- (D) frightened
- (E) quiet

13. EMIT:

- (A) absorb
- (B) demand
- (C) mistake
- (D) prevent
- (E) require

14. METAMORPHOSE:

- (A) move ahead
- (B) remain unaltered
- (C) descend slowly
- (D) examine in haste
- (E) prepare in advance

15. ALLY:

- (A) mediator
- (B) felon
- (C) adversary
- (D) inventor
- (E) conspirator

16. OFFHAND:

- (A) accurate
- (B) universal
- (C) appropriate
- (D) premeditated
- (E) disputatious

17. BROACH:

- (A) keep track of
- (B) lay claim to
- (C) close off
- (D) soothe
- (E) simplify

18. GIST:

- (A) artificial manner
- (B) trivial point
- (C) informal procedure
- (D) eccentric method
- (E) singular event

19. DIVESTITURE:

- (A) acquisition
- (B) promotion
- (C) subsidization
- (D) consultation
- (E) monopolization

20. EXTANT:

- (A) extensive
- (B) extraneous
- (C) extricable
- (D) extinct
- (E) extra

21. TRACTABILITY:

- (A) infertility
- (B) implausibility
- (C) incorrigibility
- (D) impenetrability
- (E) indefatigability

22. NOISOME:

- (A) attractively fragrant
- (B) subtly flattering
- (C) consistently patient
- (D) softly glowing
- (E) gradually diminishing

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Day 33

1. There may be a threshold below which blood pressure reductions become _____ given that a long-running study showed no decreased heart risk for drops in blood pressure below a certain point.

- A. worthwhile
- B. indiscernible
- C. arduous
- D. significant
- E. superfluous

2. An investigation that is _____ can occasionally yield new facts, even notable ones, but typically the appearance of such facts is the result of a search in a definite direction.

- A. timely
- B. unguided
- C. consistent
- D. uncomplicated
- E. subjective

3. Political advertising may well be the most (i)_____ kind of advertising: political candidates are actually quite (ii)_____, yet their campaign advertisement often hide important differences behind smoke screens of smiles and empty slogans.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|--------------------|
| A. polemical | D. interchangeable |
| B. effective | E. dissimilar |
| C. deceptive | F. vocal |

4. A newly published, laudatory biography of George Bernard Shaw fails, like others before it, to capture the essence of his personality: the more he is (i)_____, the more his true self seems to (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. discussed | D. disappear |
| B. disparaged | E. emerge |
| C. disregarded | F. coalesce |

5. It is refreshing to read a book about our planet by an author who does not allow facts to be (i)_____ by politics: well aware of the political disputes about the effects of human activities on climate and biodiversity, this author does not permit them to (ii)_____ his comprehensive description of what we know about our biosphere. He emphasizes the enormous gaps in our knowledge, the sparseness of our observations, and the (iii)_____, calling attention to the many aspects of planetary evolution that must be better understood before we can accurately diagnose the condition of our planet.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. overshadowed | D. enhance | G. plausibility of our hypotheses |
| B. invalidated | E. obscure | H. certainty of our entitlement |
| C. illuminated | F. underscore | I. superficiality of our theories |

6. Philosophy, unlike most other subjects, does not try to extend our knowledge by discovering new information about the world. Instead it tries to deepen our understanding through (i)_____ what is already closest to us—the experiences, thoughts, concepts, and activities that make up our lives but that ordinarily escape our notice precisely because they are so familiar. Philosophy begins by finding (ii)_____ the things that are (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. attainment of | D. essentially irrelevant | G. most prosaic |
| B. rumination on | E. utterly mysterious | H. somewhat hackneyed |
| C. detachment from | F. thoroughly commonplace | I. refreshingly novel |

7. At first glance Watkins Park, with its meandering stream and its thicket of greenery, seems _____; however, upon closer inspection one is quickly reminded that the park is in the middle of a major city.

- A. bucolic
- B. remarkable
- C. urban
- D. noteworthy
- E. pastoral
- F. spurious

8. Even the most hardnosed 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. The candidate seeks to depict his opponent as being _____, as one who is simply unable to make a decision and stand his ground.

- A. inconstant
- B. cowardly
- C. opportunistic
- D. petty
- E. capricious
- F. spiteful

10. In his heyday, Sonny Bono's role in public was _____ he was an accomplished lyricist, a mayoral success story, delegate from Palm Spring, and the husband of an internationally acclaimed vocalist.

- A. protean
- B. versatile
- C. pedestrian
- D. prominent
- E. circumscribed
- F. illustrious

Antonym Exercise

1. PERSEVERE:

- (A) put into
- (B) send out
- (C) take away
- (D) give up
- (E) bring forward

2. WATERPROOF:

- (A) soggy
- (B) natural
- (C) unglazed
- (D) viscous
- (E) permeable

3. AMALGAMATE:

- (A) separate
- (B) fixate
- (C) terminate
- (D) calibrate
- (E) correlate

4. PUNGENCY:

- (A) boredom
- (B) redundancy
- (C) unresponsiveness
- (D) blandness
- (E) insignificance

5. ANARCHY:

- (A) courtesy
- (B) hope
- (C) order
- (D) neutrality
- (E) importance

6. INCURSION:

- (A) loss of respect
- (B) lack of resolve
- (C) reparation
- (D) relapse
- (E) retreat

7. ABROGATE:

- (A) uphold
- (B) defer
- (C) discuss secretly
- (D) admit willingly
- (E) read thoroughly

8. HAPLESS:

- (A) excited
- (B) elated
- (C) fortunate
- (D) completely self-reliant
- (E) assured of success

9. AVER:

- (A) collect
- (B) augment
- (C) placate
- (D) deny
- (E) encourage

10. SEDULOUS:

- (A) presumptuous
- (B) ponderous
- (C) treacherous
- (D) careless
- (E) useless

11. INSULARITY:

- (A) overzealousness

- (B) cosmopolitanism
- (C) susceptibility
- (D) willing hospitality
- (E) knowledgeable consideration

12. FLUSTERED:

- (A) mute
- (B) calm
- (C) heavy
- (D) ingrained
- (E) courageous

13. ENDORSE:

- (A) provoke criticism
- (B) receive payment
- (C) submit unwillingly
- (D) oppose publicly
- (E) perform quickly

14. EXPIRE:

- (A) evolve
- (B) stabilize
- (C) come to life
- (D) grow to fruition
- (E) bring to light

15. METAMORPHOSIS:

- (A) relief from strain
- (B) continuation without change
- (C) cyclical motion
- (D) dogmatic persistence
- (E) varied activity

16. MOROSE:

- (A) overawed
- (B) agitated
- (C) cherubic

- (D) decisive
- (E) cheerful

17. INDELIBILITY:

- (A) availability
- (B) comprehensibility
- (C) decidability
- (D) erasability
- (E) retractability

18. SPIRITUAL:

- (A) eclectic
- (B) figurative
- (C) ephemeral
- (D) immoral
- (E) corporeal

19. DISPATCH:

- (A) serenity
- (B) leisureliness
- (C) heedlessness
- (D) irregularity
- (E) aversion

20. FERMENT:

- (A) solidity
- (B) purity
- (C) lucidity
- (D) transparency
- (E) tranquillity

21. FACETIOUS:

- (A) lugubrious
- (B) contentious
- (C) ingenuous
- (D) prodigious
- (E) audacious

22. CRAVEN:

- (A) indifferent
- (B) presumptuous
- (C) valorous
- (D) scrupulous
- (E) petulant

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Day 34

1. Although plant and animal species that become established in ecosystems where they did not originate are sometimes referred to by the alarming term “invasive species,” many such species are _____ in their new environments.

- A. innocuous
- B. conspicuous
- C. robust
- D. menacing
- E. distinctive

2. Many find it strange that her writing is thought to be tortuous; her recent essays, although longer than most of her earlier essays, are extremely _____.

- A. painstaking
- B. tedious
- C. insightful
- D. sophisticated
- E. clear

3. Personal sacrifice without the promise of immediate gain is an anomaly in this era when a sense of _____ is the most powerful predisposition shaping individual actions.

- A. fairness
- B. humanitarianism
- C. causality
- D. ambiguity
- E. entitlement

4. Some economists asserts that increases in productivity will inevitably translate into more jobs throughout the country. Recent analyses, however, tend to (i) _____ such easy optimism: most productivity advances have been occurring in mechanized and automated sectors, where employee rolls are in fact (ii) _____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. overstate | D. diversifying |
| B. recount | E. dwindling |
| C. undermine | F. evolving |

5. New technologies often begin by (i) _____ what has gone before, and they change the world later. Think how long it took power-using companies to recognize that with electricity they did not need to cluster their machinery around the power source, as in the days of steam. Instead, power could be (ii) _____ their processes. In that sense, many of today's computer networks are still in the steam age. Their full potential remains unrealized.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|------------------------|
| A. uprooting | D. transmitted to |
| B. dismissing | E. consolidated around |
| C. mimicking | F. incorporated into |

6. Murray, whose show of recent paintings and drawings is her best in many years, has been eminent hereabouts for a quarter century, although often regarded with (i) _____, but the most (ii) _____ of these paintings (iii) _____ all doubts.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. partiality | D. problematic | G. exculpate |
| B. credulity | E. successful | H. assuage |
| C. ambivalence | F. disparaged | I. whet |

7. Having displayed his art collection in a vast modernist white space in (i)_____ former warehouse, Mr. Saatchi has chosen for his new site its polar opposite, a riverside monument to civic pomposity that once housed the local government. There is nothing (ii)_____ about the new location: the building's design is bureaucratic baroque, (iii)_____ style that is as declamatory as a task-force report and as self-regarding as a campaign speech.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| A. a decadent | D. atavistic | G. an ascetic |
| B. a claustrophobic | E. spare | H. a grandiose |
| C. an unprepossessing | F. pretentious | I. an understated |

8. 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

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. 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

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Antonym Exercise

1. ACCELERATE:

- (A) swerve
- (B) arouse
- (C) dispel
- (D) reject
- (E) retard

2. JABBER:

- (A) tickle
- (B) argue
- (C) stroke
- (D) speak slowly
- (E) joke inaptly

3. WARMONGER:

- (A) commentator
- (B) liaison
- (C) lobbyist
- (D) emissary
- (E) pacifist

4. FLUENT:

- (A) insensitive
- (B) inappropriate
- (C) derogatory
- (D) halting
- (E) hypocritical

5. DISSONANCE:

- (A) concord
- (B) confederacy
- (C) collusion
- (D) consent
- (E) contract

6. SAVANT:

- (A) flatterer
- (B) bore
- (C) unlearned person
- (D) unprincipled individual
- (E) misunderstood advisor

7. BREACH:

- (A) garner
- (B) solder
- (C) keep silent
- (D) move forward
- (E) give approval

8. TORTUOUS:

- (A) enduring
- (B) informal
- (C) cautious
- (D) simplistic
- (E) straightforward

9. PLETHORA:

- (A) vacuousness
- (B) narrowness
- (C) choice
- (D) dearth
- (E) confusion

10. POSTURE:

- (A) walk clumsily
- (B) behave naturally
- (C) impose arbitrarily
- (D) publicize widely
- (E) explain carefully

11. GOSSAMER:

- (A) sincere
- (B) taciturn
- (C) intense
- (D) awkward
- (E) ponderous

12. LAG:

- (A) look around
- (B) dodge easily
- (C) seem hard
- (D) forge ahead
- (E) change radically

13. RANDOMIZE:

- (A) distribute
- (B) analyze
- (C) systematize
- (D) blend
- (E) prepare

14. SURCHARGE:

- (A) loss
- (B) liability
- (C) decrease
- (D) shortfall
- (E) discount

15. SYNCHRONOUS:

- (A) off-key
- (B) out-of-shape
- (C) without pity
- (D) out-of-phase
- (E) without difficulty

16. PROFUSE:

- (A) recurrent
- (B) rare
- (C) comprehensible
- (D) scanty
- (E) flawed

17. INERTIA:

- (A) short duration
- (B) massless particle
- (C) resistant medium
- (D) ability to maintain pressure
- (E) tendency to change motion

18. DIN:

- (A) silence
- (B) slowness
- (C) sharpness
- (D) essence
- (E) repose

19. GAUCHENESS:

- (A) probity
- (B) sophistry
- (C) acumen
- (D) polish
- (E) vigor

20. INCHOATE:

- (A) sordid
- (B) modern
- (C) improvised
- (D) exceptionally quick
- (E) completely formed

21. ENDEMIC:

- (A) exotic
- (B) shallow
- (C) episodic
- (D) manifest
- (E) treatable

22. REDOUBTABLE:

- (A) unsurprising
- (B) unambiguous
- (C) unimpressive
- (D) inevitable
- (E) immovable

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Day 35

1. The composer has never courted popularity: her rugged modernism seems to defy rather than to _____ the audience.

- A. ignore
- B. discount
- C. woo
- D. teach
- E. cow

2. The sight of a single actor portraying several characters in the same scene is no longer a shock to the average moviegoer, such special-effects trickery having become so _____.

- A. expensive
- B. specialized
- C. sinister
- D. commonplace
- E. unreliable

3. The figure-skating pair's convincing victory last week was particularly (i)_____ to their rivals who were in peak form and complained privately about the judging. That the pair won when their rivals were (ii)_____ too is also impressive.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. unsurprising | D. terrific |
| B. irksome | E. nervous |
| C. gratifying | F. inconsistent |

4. In his initial works, the playwright made physical disease (i)_____ factor in the action; from this, his early critics inferred that he had a predilection for focusing on (ii)_____ subject matter.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. a pivotal | D. recondite |
| B. a nonexistent | E. uncomplicated |
| C. an obscure | F. morbid |

5. We have yet to (i)_____ the assessment of Canada's biodiversity. Most of the vertebrates have been assessed, but our challenge will be the assessment of invertebrates and plants. This task is (ii)_____ not only because of the high number of species, but also because of the diversity, each species requiring a different approach.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. initiate | D. repetitious |
| B. complete | E. trivial |
| C. limit | F. daunting |

6. The company's efforts to improve safety were apparently (i)_____, at least according to the company's own data, which showed that the (ii)_____ incidents with the potential to cause a serious accident declined significantly. Nevertheless, independent analysts argue that those statistics are (iii)_____. These analysts maintain that the company has consistently underestimated both the probability and the likely effects of accidents in the sensitive and poorly understood environment in which the company is operating.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| A. innovative | D. frequency of | G. deceptive |
| B. successful | E. impediments of | H. testable |
| C. frustrated | F. attention to | I. consistent |

7. In *The Simple Soybean*, the author is much less restrained in his enthusiasm for the bean's medical efficacy than he is in his technical writings, but he still cautions against treating soy as a _____.

- A. staple
- B. supplement
- C. herald
- D. panacea
- E. cure-all
- F. harbinger

8. Parkin's characterization of the movement as Neo-Scholastic is too _____ to be accepted without further investigation.

- A. cursory
- B. detailed
- C. perfunctory
- D. biased
- E. self-evident
- F. complete

9. A recent study suggests that vitamin E supplements, despite widespread belief in their _____, are no better than sugar pills for delaying the onset of the degenerative disease.

- A. potential
- B. misuse
- C. popularity
- D. efficacy
- E. prevalence
- F. usefulness

10. Despite her relaxed and flexible style, Ms. de la Fressange is _____ businesswoman who knows to market her brand: herself.

- A. a ruthless
- B. a creative
- C. a canny
- D. an industrious
- E. a shrewd
- F. an effective

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Antonym Exercise

1. BRILLIANCE:

- (A) dullness
- (B) emptiness
- (C) awkwardness
- (D) state of immobility
- (E) excess of information

2. QUANDARY:

- (A) state of suppressed enmity
- (B) state of complete certainty
- (C) state of mild hysteria
- (D) state of unprovoked anger
- (E) state of feeble opposition

3. AGGREGATE:

- (A) altered plans
- (B) intended actions
- (C) unexplained occurrences
- (D) isolated units
- (E) unfounded conclusions

4. SUBSTANTIATION:

- (A) disproof
- (B) dissent
- (C) delusion
- (D) debate
- (E) denial

5. IMPUDENT:

- (A) compelling
- (B) mature
- (C) respectful
- (D) thorough
- (E) deliberate

6. RECENT:

- (A) propose
- (B) respond
- (C) instruct
- (D) affirm
- (E) disclose

7. DIVEST:

- (A) multiply
- (B) initiate
- (C) triumph
- (D) persist
- (E) endow

8. BANALITY:

- (A) accurate portrayal
- (B) impromptu statement
- (C) original expression
- (D) succinct interpretation
- (E) elaborate critique

9. UBIQUITOUS:

- (A) uniform
- (B) unanimous
- (C) unique
- (D) anachronistic
- (E) mediocre

10. ESCHEW:

- (A) invest
- (B) consume
- (C) maintain
- (D) condemn
- (E) seek

11. BELIE:

- (A) flaunt
- (B) distend
- (C) attune
- (D) obviate
- (E) aver

12. COLLECT:

- (A) scatter
- (B) avoid
- (C) hide
- (D) search
- (E) create

13. SERRATED:

- (A) without joints
- (B) without folds
- (C) without notches
- (D) variegated
- (E) mutated

14. FLEDGLING:

- (A) experienced practitioner
- (B) successful competitor
- (C) reluctant volunteer
- (D) recent convert
- (E) attentive listener

15. SUPPOSITION:

- (A) certainty
- (B) inferiority
- (C) irrelevance
- (D) unexpected occurrence
- (E) clear position

16. ABERRANT:

- (A) attractive
- (B) predictive
- (C) blissful
- (D) normal
- (E) precise

17. OBDURATE:

- (A) flexible
- (B) timid
- (C) retrospective
- (D) whimsical
- (E) alienated

18. LIST:

- (A) be upside down
- (B) be upright
- (C) slide backward
- (D) sway to and fro
- (E) lie flat

19. FORESTALL:

- (A) announce
- (B) equivocate
- (C) prolong
- (D) precipitate
- (E) steady

20. TENDENTIOUS:

- (A) unbiased
- (B) severely hampered
- (C) inapplicable
- (D) highly productive
- (E) curved

21. REDUNDANT:

- (A) consistent
- (B) complex
- (C) diffuse
- (D) insightful
- (E) economical

22. RUE:

- (A) tenderness
- (B) sincerity
- (C) heartiness
- (D) spite
- (E) satisfaction

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Day 36

1. Early studies often concluded that the public was _____ the propagandistic influence of mass communications, but one recent study indicates that, on the contrary, mass communications seldom produce marked changes in social attitudes or actions.

- A. unaware of
- B. scornful of
- C. susceptible to
- D. unimpressed by
- E. coping with

2. In the recent history of the Renaissance, by showing how the artistic efflorescence of that era was (i)_____ linked to its commercial vitality, Jardine demonstrated that the spirit of acquisitiveness may be (ii)_____ that of cultural creativity.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. questionably | D. threatened by |
| B. intimately | E. inseparable from |
| C. skeptically | F. comparable to |

3. The setting in which the concert took place (i)_____: the group's performance was elegant and polished, but the sound, which seeped across the cold, unresonant high school auditorium, was oddly (ii)_____, given the energy the players seemed to be putting into it.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| A. exacted a toll | D. clangorous |
| B. encouraged nervousness | E. tepid |
| C. solved a dilemma | F. inviting |

4. The governor has long been obsessed with excising the media from the politician-public relationship. That's been the unifying aim of all her seemingly disconnected ventures since entering public life: a determination to (i)_____, and eventually (ii)_____, the media's hold on political communication.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. conceal | D. augment |
| B. erode | E. consolidate |
| C. rejuvenate | F. end |

5. Researchers trying to make it possible to trace counterfeit documents to the printer that produced them are (i)_____ the fact that the rotating drums and mirrors inside laser printers are imperfect devices that leave unique patterns of banding in their output. Although these patterns are (ii)_____ to the naked eye, they can be (iii)_____ and analyzed by computer programs that the researchers have spent the past year devising.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. exploiting | D. invisible | G. detected |
| B. facing | E. obvious | H. implemented |
| C. manipulating | F. unappealing | I. generated |

6. In her startlingly original writing, she went further than any other twentieth century author in English (perhaps in any language) in (i)_____ literary language and form, (ii)_____ stylistic conventions, and (iii)_____ a rich and diverse structure of meaning.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| A. reinventing | D. undoing | G. replicating |
| B. canonizing | E. overpraising | H. borrowing |
| C. stabilizing | F. misunderstanding | I. introducing |

7. If researchers can determine exactly what is wrong with people who suffer from this condition, they may be able to suggest drug therapies or other treatments that could _____ the effects of the damage.

- A. mitigate
- B. exacerbate
- C. specify
- D. identify
- E. ameliorate
- F. stabilize

8. Some analysts worry about consumers' perception that the electronics industry is always on the verge of major breakthroughs; that perception could hurt the industry by making consumers reluctant to buy products they believe will soon be _____.

- A. incompatible
- B. devalued
- C. obsolete
- D. ubiquitous
- E. everywhere
- F. outmoded

9. After people began to make the transition from gathering food to producing food, human societies followed markedly _____ courses; some adopted herding, others took to tillage, and still others stuck to foraging.

- A. divergent
- B. rural
- C. novel
- D. unfamiliar
- E. disparate
- F. quotidian

10. At nearly 450 pages, the novel is _____ : the author does not often resist the temptation to finish off a chapter, section, or even paragraph with some unnecessary flourish.

- A. instructive
- B. complex
- C. prolix
- D. educational
- E. long-winded
- F. explicit

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Antonym Exercise

1. PARTITION:

- (A) unify
- (B) mollify
- (C) nullify
- (D) indemnify
- (E) fortify

2. ABHOR:

- (A) greatly admire
- (B) promise absolutely
- (C) inspire
- (D) credit
- (E) improve

3. TAINTED:

- (A) available
- (B) strident
- (C) conspicuous
- (D) wholesome
- (E) insensible

4. CARDINAL:

- (A) abstract
- (B) elusive
- (C) subtle
- (D) minor
- (E) miniature

5. ESTRANGEMENT:

- (A) reconciliation
- (B) dissemblance
- (C) consolation
- (D) chaotic situation
- (E) continuous negotiation

6. ABATE:

- (A) attach
- (B) alter
- (C) absent
- (D) assist
- (E) augment

7. DOFF:

- (A) raze
- (B) don
- (C) ply
- (D) clasp tightly
- (E) hide carefully

8. ERUDITE:

- (A) unsettled
- (B) unfettered
- (C) untalented
- (D) untitled
- (E) unlettered

9. GARRULITY:

- (A) servility
- (B) forbearance
- (C) peacefulness
- (D) constancy
- (E) taciturnity

10. SCOTCH:

- (A) entrust
- (B) emphasize
- (C) encourage
- (D) renovate
- (E) unfasten

11. LIBERTINE:

- (A) serf
- (B) miser
- (C) prisoner
- (D) ascetic
- (E) authoritarian

12. EVACUATE:

- (A) boil off
- (B) fill up
- (C) melt down
- (D) neutralize
- (E) spin

13. OUTLANDISH:

- (A) prolific
- (B) unchanging
- (C) conventional
- (D) noticeable
- (E) transparent

14. INHIBITOR:

- (A) catalyst
- (B) acid
- (C) solution
- (D) reaction
- (E) compound

15. CONSTRICT:

- (A) expiate
- (B) deviate
- (C) dilate
- (D) accelerate
- (E) vindicate

16. REPORTORIAL:

- (A) unlikely
- (B) imaginative
- (C) indecisive
- (D) characteristic
- (E) challenging

17. INDIGENCE:

- (A) wealth
- (B) vanity
- (C) boldness
- (D) endurance
- (E) vivacity

18. INVEIGLE:

- (A) display openly
- (B) request directly
- (C) initiate willingly
- (D) advocate strongly
- (E) contribute lavishly

19. TRACTABLE:

- (A) distraught
- (B) irritating
- (C) ruthless
- (D) headstrong
- (E) lazy

20. INCHOATE:

- (A) sensuously pleasant
- (B) prominently visible
- (C) intrinsically reasonable
- (D) fully formed
- (E) widely known

21. PERFIDY:

- (A) thoroughness
- (B) generosity
- (C) gratitude
- (D) tact
- (E) loyalty

22. APPROPRIATE:

- (A) create a void
- (B) rectify an error
- (C) sanction
- (D) surrender
- (E) lend

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Day 37

1. The media once portrayed the governor as anything but ineffective; they now, however, make her out to be the epitome of _____.

- A. fecklessness
- B. brilliance
- C. dynamism
- D. egoism
- E. punctiliousness

2. For most of the first half of the nineteenth century, science at the university was in _____ state, despite the presence of numerous luminaries.

- A. a scintillating
- B. a pathetic
- C. a controversial
- D. an incendiary
- E. a veracious

3. Instant celebrity is often (i) _____ asset because if there is no (ii) _____ to interest the public—no stage or screen triumphs, no interesting books, no heroic exploits—people quickly become bored.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A. a fleeting | D. competing attraction |
| B. an incomparable | E. continuity of exposure |
| C. an untapped | F. real achievement |

4. Female labor was essential to the growth of eighteenth-century European textile industries, yet it remains difficult to (i)_____. Despite significant (ii)_____ in research about women, the role of female labor remains the single most glaring omission in most economic analyses of the history of European industrialization. Women far outnumbered men as workers in the textile industries, yet wage indices and discussions of growth, cost of living, and the like (iii)_____ about the male labor force.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| A. track | D. advances | G. incorporate data only |
| B. overestimate | E. gaps | H. suppress most information |
| C. ignore | F. disinterest | I. too rarely talk |

5. It is a sad but just indictment of some high school history textbooks that they frequently report as (i)_____ claims that historians hotly debate or that are even completely (ii)_____ by (iii)_____ primary sources.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. factual | D. resolved | G. dubious |
| B. controversial | E. corroborated | H. incomplete |
| C. sensational | F. contradicted | I. reliable |

6. The reason minimum temperatures are going up more rapidly than maximums may involve cloud cover and evaporative cooling. Clouds tend to keep the days cooler by reflecting sunlight, and the nights warmer by (i)_____ loss of heat from Earth's surface. Greater amounts of moisture in the soil from additional precipitation and cloudiness (ii)_____ the daytime temperature increases because part of the solar energy is (iii)_____ the evaporation of that moisture.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| A. inhibiting | D. augment | G. intensified by |
| B. exacerbating | E. mask | H. unrelated to |
| C. replicating | F. restrain | I. used up in |

7. Retrofitted with stabilizing devices, some of which _____ its aesthetics, the bridge has been reopened, no longer prone to excessive swaying but not quite the breathtaking structure it originally was.

- A. impair
- B. resist
- C. improve
- D. enhance
- E. restore
- F. compromise

8. Although cosmic objects have struck Earth since the planet's very formation, humanity has only recently become aware of these events: two centuries ago the idea that objects orbiting the Sun could collide with Earth was widely _____.

- A. ridiculed
- B. doubted
- C. disseminated
- D. promulgated
- E. marginalized
- F. disbelieved

9. That people _____ the musical features of birdsongs suggests that despite the vast evolutionary gulf between birds and mammals, songbirds and humans share some common auditory perceptual abilities.

- A. mimic
- B. recognize
- C. relish
- D. are confounded by
- E. can make out
- F. are puzzled by

10. Torpey's study has turned a seemingly _____ topic, the passport, into a fascinating one by making an original contribution to the sociology of the state.

- A. ironic
- B. banal
- C. provocative
- D. witty
- E. insipid
- F. stimulating

Antonym Exercise

1. BEGIN:

- (A) participate
- (B) determine
- (C) persist
- (D) conclude
- (E) prevent

2. SHUN:

- (A) seek actively
- (B) perform occasionally
- (C) understand intuitively
- (D) answer correctly
- (E) influence easily

3. EQUITY:

- (A) uncleanness
- (B) unfairness
- (C) unskillfulness
- (D) uredines
- (E) unfaithfulness

4. PROPAGATION:

- (A) regulation
- (B) emulation
- (C) extirpation
- (D) infiltration
- (E) revelation

5. PRESUMPTUOUS:

- (A) delicate
- (B) humble
- (C) certain
- (D) constructive
- (E) contemptible

6. VACILLATION:

- (A) perpetual activity
- (B) rapid growth
- (C) motionless balance
- (D) accurate focus
- (D) minimal response

7. PENCHANT:

- (A) stigma
- (B) dishonesty
- (C) disbelief
- (D) grievance
- (E) dislike

8. SOMATIC:

- (A) unitary
- (B) disjointed
- (C) nonphysical
- (D) by hand
- (E) with effort

9. CONFOUND:

- (A) specify
- (B) signify
- (C) scrutinize
- (D) discriminate between
- (E) coincide with

10. CHARY:

- (A) brisk
- (B) bold
- (C) untidy
- (D) ungenerous
- (E) unfriendly

11. FLAG:

- (A) sustain
- (B) strive
- (C) favor
- (D) cut
- (E) wax

12. INFINITY:

- (A) bounded space
- (B) physical repulsion
- (C) inadequate measurement
- (D) weak charge
- (E) small miscalculation

13. TRUCE:

- (A) resumed fighting
- (B) false pretenses
- (C) genuine grievances
- (D) nonmilitary service
- (E) tactical error

14. DAMPED:

- (A) phonetic
- (B) flexible
- (C) amplified
- (D) concentrated
- (E) variable

15. TURBULENT:

- (A) obverse
- (B) extensive
- (C) serial
- (D) pacific
- (E) deflated

16. LUCID:

- (A) vague
- (B) cynical
- (C) tedious
- (D) unreliable
- (E) improper

17. EBULLIENCE:

- (A) pomposity
- (B) sterility
- (C) awkwardness
- (D) careful organization
- (E) calm restraint

18. CAPRICIOUS:

- (A) deductive
- (B) meaningful
- (C) steadfast
- (D) limited
- (E) straightforward

19. IMPASSIVE:

- (A) overwrought
- (B) long-winded
- (C) pompous
- (D) energetic
- (E) adept

20. TORTUOUS:

- (A) gently inclined
- (B) logically accurate
- (C) surmountable
- (D) sparse
- (E) direct

21. TOUT:

- (A) placate
- (B) misrepresent
- (C) withhold consent
- (D) cast aspersions on
- (E) deny the relevance of

22. PROMPT:

- (A) betray
- (B) check
- (C) sway
- (D) complicate
- (E) defer

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Day 38

1. When she first came to France from Bulgaria, she was hardly the _____ student she later made herself out to be, since she had access to considerable family wealth.

- A. naïve
- B. precocious
- C. impecunious
- D. ambitious
- E. assiduous

2. Researchers have observed chimpanzees feigning injury in order to influence other members of the group, thus showing that the capacity to _____ is not uniquely human.

- A. cooperate
- B. instruct
- C. conspire
- D. dissemble
- E. dominate

3. At their best, (i) _____ book reviews are written in defense of value and in the tacit hope that the author, having had his or her (ii) _____ pointed out, might secretly agree that the book could be improved.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A. abstruse | D. strengths |
| B. adverse | E. transgressions |
| C. hortatory | F. assumptions |

4. The gaps in existing accounts of the playwright's life are not (i)_____, since much of the documentary evidence on which historians have relied is (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. trifling | D. credible |
| B. obvious | E. extant |
| C. implicit | F. incomplete |

5. That today's students of American culture tend to (i)_____ classical music is understandable. In our own time, American's musical high culture has degenerated into a formulaic entertainment divorced from the contemporary moment. Thus, to miss out on what our orchestras are up to is not to (ii)_____ much. In the late Gilded Age, however, music was widely esteemed as the "queen of the arts." Classical music was in its American heyday, (iii)_____ the culture at large.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| A. promotes | D. sacrifice | G. antagonistic toward |
| B. reinterpret | E. appreciate | H. generally rejected by |
| C. ignore | F. malign | I. centrally embedded in |

6. The serious study of popular culture by intellectuals is regularly credited with having rendered obsolete a once-dominant view that popular culture is inherently inferior to high art. Yet this alteration of attitudes may be somewhat (i)_____. Although it is now academically respectable to analyze popular culture, the fact that many intellectuals feel compelled to rationalize their own (ii)_____ action movies or mass-market fiction reveals, perhaps unwittingly, their continued (iii)_____ the old hierarchy of high and low culture.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. counterproductive | D. penchant for | G. aversion to |
| B. underappreciated | E. distaste for | H. investment in |
| C. overstated | F. indifference to | I. misunderstanding of |

7. Britain is attractive to worldwide advertisers because it is _____ market, so there is no need to tailor advertisements for different parts of the country.

- A. a global
- B. an uncomplicated
- C. a vast
- D. a homogeneous
- E. a uniform
- F. an immense

8. The band's long-standing strategy of laying leisurely explorations atop a steady funk beat has proven to be surprisingly _____: a concert in Cologne from 1972 sounds as if it could have taken place today.

- A. fortuitous
- B. foresighted
- C. prescient
- D. popular
- E. serendipitous
- F. lucrative

9. Factory production made an absence of imperfections so blandly commonplace that the _____ of hand-produced goods were now cherished where they once might have been shunned.

- A. advantages
- B. revivals
- C. benefits
- D. pretensions
- E. blemishes
- F. defects

10. Through its state associations, the American Medical Association controlled who could become a physician and dominated _____ professions like nursing and occupational therapy.

- A. commensurate
- B. proportionate
- C. kindred
- D. affiliated
- E. imperative
- F. voluntary

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Antonym Exercise

1. PRESS:

- (A) excel
- (B) desire
- (C) act
- (D) require
- (E) withdraw

2. INNOCENCE:

- (A) punishment
- (B) verdict
- (C) corrosion
- (D) guilt
- (E) conflict

3. ELABORATE:

- (A) criticize
- (B) simplify
- (C) imbue
- (D) expel
- (E) confuse

4. PERSISTENCE:

- (A) inequality
- (B) inconstancy
- (C) irrelevance
- (D) incompetence
- (E) intemperance

5. SKEPTICISM:

- (A) plausibility
- (B) audacity
- (C) reason
- (D) argument
- (E) conviction

6. REACTANT:

- (A) by-product
- (B) low-grade ore
- (C) inert material
- (D) inorganic substance
- (E) nonradioactive element

7. CODA:

- (A) prelude
- (B) crescendo
- (C) solo
- (D) refrain
- (E) improvisation

8. HACKNEYED:

- (A) useful
- (B) admissible
- (C) ornate
- (D) meticulous
- (E) original

9. MACERATE:

- (A) harden by drying
- (B) influence by lying
- (C) cover by painting
- (D) cure by medicating
- (E) assess by observing

10. GLIB:

- (A) illiterate
- (B) inexplicit
- (C) verbose
- (D) perfunctory
- (E) labored

11. IMPUGN:

- (A) revoke
- (B) discharge
- (C) champion
- (D) console
- (E) restore

12. EXCESSIVE:

- (A) too soon
- (B) too little
- (C) with care
- (D) of interest
- (E) on demand

13. VICTOR:

- (A) victim
- (B) enemy
- (C) opponent
- (D) underling
- (E) loser

14. AUDACIOUS:

- (A) timid
- (B) mute
- (C) visible
- (D) disciplined
- (E) cultivated

15. AUTONOMY:

- (A) friendliness
- (B) dependence
- (C) recalcitrance
- (D) receptiveness to change
- (E) lack of principles

16. EXTEMPORANEOUS:

- (A) additional
- (B) skillful
- (C) planned
- (D) confined
- (E) calm

17. DISTEND:

- (A) constrict
- (B) concentrate
- (C) deteriorate
- (D) fold
- (E) weaken

18. ASSUAGE:

- (A) generate
- (B) intensify
- (C) segregate
- (D) disjoin
- (E) extract

19. CLINCH:

- (A) treat gently
- (B) divide carelessly
- (C) grow less weary
- (D) make more doubtful
- (E) lose sight of

20. PROFLIGACY:

- (A) frugality
- (B) paucity
- (C) insensitivity
- (D) legitimacy
- (E) tenacity

21. PUISSANCE:

- (A) powerlessness
- (B) baseness
- (C) liberality
- (D) skepticism
- (E) knowledge

22. RAVE:

- (A) flak
- (B) flop
- (C) cant
- (D) pan
- (E) snub

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Day 39

1. The name of the Sloane Matthew Library has long been _____ ; even longtime city residents assume it is a run-of-the-mill library, never suspecting what art treasures it contains.

- A. revered
- B. proposed
- C. misleading
- D. elevated
- E. intriguing

2. Although economic growth has conventionally been viewed as the _____ for poverty in underdeveloped regions, this prescriptions' negative environmental side effects are becoming a concern.

- A. culprit
- B. recipe
- C. panacea
- D. explanation
- E. refuge

3. Even as the economy struggled, the secretary stood by his _____ long-term outlook, saying that technology was allowing business to make deep-rooted improvements in their productivity, the best indicator of an economy's ability to grow.

- A. arcane
- B. sanguine
- C. equivocal
- D. ambivalent
- E. irresolute

4. The villas and compounds that proliferated during the building boom of the 1990s were (i)_____, far too (ii)_____ for people of average means.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. opulent | D. bucolic |
| B. eclectic | E. expensive |
| C. enigmatic | F. mundane |

5. The governor has considerable political talents, but as a speaker he is far less (i)_____ than his opponent, whose oratorical skills are (ii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. adroit | D. unpretentious |
| B. unconvincing | E. spurious |
| C. prolix | F. breathtaking |

6. There is no point in combing through the director's work for hints of ideological significance. It is unnecessary: his ideology—Marxist, anti-imperialist, aligned with the perceived interests of the powerless and the marginal—is the (i)_____ of his films. The clarity and force of that ideology are considerable, but its (ii)_____ sometimes bothers critics, who often scold the director for lacking (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. hidden focus | D. bluntness | G. lucidity |
| B. chief impetus | E. obscurity | H. subtlety |
| C. murky lesson | F. feebleness | I. courage |

7. In a strong indication of the way the entire party is _____ the candidate with moderate credentials, the outspokenly conservative former mayor of a major city has promised to raise a substantial amount of money for the candidate's campaign.

- A. rallying behind
- B. incensed over
- C. undecided about
- D. mortified over
- E. embarrassed about
- F. coalescing around

8. Mr. Hirsch says he will aim to preserve the foundation's support of _____ thinkers, individuals who are going against the trends in a field or an acknowledged set of opinions.

- A. iconoclastic
- B. integrative
- C. doctrinaire
- D. heterodox
- E. dogmatic
- F. synthesizing

9. In France cultural subsidies are _____: producers of just about any film can get an advance from the government against box-office receipts, even though most such loans are never fully repaid.

- A. ubiquitous
- B. invaluable
- C. sporadic
- D. scanty
- E. questionable
- F. omnipresent

10. The problem of avoiding duplicate names—such as for Internet domain names or for e-mail—is particularly_____ when the name has to fit into a format that allows only a finite number of possibilities.

- A. meager
- B. acute
- C. agreeable
- D. severe
- E. beneficial
- F. productive

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Antonym Exercise

1. CONTAMINATE:

- (A) distill
- (B) embellish
- (C) purify
- (D) ameliorate
- (E) rehabilitate

2. FOCUS:

- (A) equate
- (B) diffuse
- (C) permit
- (D) dissect
- (E) abstract

3. UNDERMINE:

- (A) originate
- (B) plan
- (C) smooth
- (D) reinforce
- (E) resume

4. FLUKE:

- (A) reexamined opinion
- (B) expected occurrence
- (C) observed experiment
- (D) burst of insight
- (E) lack of judgment

5. PREEN:

- (A) envelop
- (B) offend
- (C) confine
- (D) antagonize
- (E) rumple

6. DIN:

- (A) resonance
- (B) weakness
- (C) hush
- (D) uninhabitable place
- (E) unobstructed view

7. QUIESCENCE:

- (A) strong conviction
- (B) restless activity
- (C) rapid decline
- (D) ambivalence
- (E) discourtesy

8. OBDURATE:

- (A) fluent
- (B) demonstrative
- (C) duplicitous
- (D) complaisant
- (E) ineffectual

9. SALUBRIOUS:

- (A) unhealthy
- (B) unpalatable
- (C) insipid
- (D) steadily weakening
- (E) awkwardly located

10. BALEFUL:

- (A) beneficent
- (B) undemanding
- (C) eloquent
- (D) enticing
- (E) extroverted

11. VERDANT:

- (A) tranquil

- (B) ominous
- (C) lucid
- (D) tepid
- (E) sere

12. TURBULENCE:

- (A) moderation
- (B) tranquility
- (C) immunity
- (D) correlation
- (E) meditation

13. DEHYDRATE:

- (A) make soluble
- (B) separate electrically
- (C) combine with oxygen
- (D) saturate with water
- (E) expose to hydrogen

14. LOLL:

- (A) comply readily
- (B) move vigorously
- (C) describe exactly
- (D) notice incidentally
- (E) insist strongly

15. INTREPID:

- (A) morbid
- (B) forbearing
- (C) temperate
- (D) apprehensive
- (E) abundant

16. PRECURSORY:

- (A) derivative
- (B) ephemeral
- (C) original
- (D) essential
- (E) solid

17. PERENNIAL:

- (A) predictable
- (B) latent
- (C) engrossing
- (D) infertile
- (E) fleeting

18. DISPARATE:

- (A) homogeneous
- (B) cumulative
- (C) invariable
- (D) cooperative
- (E) cogent

19. FULMINATION:

- (A) repetition
- (B) addition
- (C) ratification
- (D) praise
- (E) escape

20. EBULLIENCE:

- (A) confusion
- (B) pretension
- (C) introspection
- (D) absentmindedness
- (E) impassiveness

21. PREDILECTION:

- (A) unwillingness to choose
- (B) desire to please
- (C) ambiguity
- (D) stereotype
- (E) propensity to dislike

22. BANAL:

- (A) faithful
- (B) arresting
- (C) inclined
- (D) forced
- (E) elaborate

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Day 40

1. In searching for norms in the sense of authoritative standards of what ought to be, rather than in the sense of what is average and thus can be considered normal, normative ethics aims to _____.

- A. predict
- B. mitigate
- C. question
- D. dictate
- E. personalize

2. In his unexpurgated autobiography, Mark Twain commented freely on the flaws and foibles of his country, making some observations so _____ that his heirs and editors feared they would damage Twain's reputation if not withheld.

- A. buoyant
- B. acerbic
- C. premonitory
- D. laudatory
- E. temperate

3. That the artist chose to remain in his hometown does not mean that he remained (i) _____; on the contrary, he (ii) _____ the international artistic movements of his day.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| A. provincial | D. knew nothing about |
| B. capricious | E. made light of |
| C. obstinate | F. kept abreast of |

4. An innovation of the eighteenth-century cookbook writer Mary Cole was that in her work she (i)_____ the earlier books from which her recipes were drawn. Even in those numerous instances in which she had collated into a single version, which she could have called her own, the recipes of several earlier writers, she (ii)_____ them.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| A. preserved | D. took pains to cite |
| B. enhanced | E. sought to imitate |
| C. acknowledged | F. could not surpass |

5. As the finances of the energy-trading firm began unraveling, what eventually became (i)_____ was that the company had been concocting the “value” out of thin air, thanks not to the trading strategies it promoted as visionary but to financial (ii)_____ that turned a once-solid entity into the most notorious (iii)_____ in an era of corporate scandals.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| A. vindicated | D. redemption | G. omission |
| B. unmistakable | E. responsibilities | H. boon |
| C. unverifiable | F. games | I. debacle |

6. Kept (i)_____ by cloying commercial radio and clueless record executives, the American popular music scene has frequently depended on cities at the edges of the cultural map to provide a much-needed shot of (ii)_____. The momentary (iii)_____ what the next big thing is seems to come out of nowhere—as if someone blows a whistle only those in the know can hear, and suddenly record executives and journalists are crawling all over what had previous been an obscure locale.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| A. hidebound | D. originality | G. consensus about |
| B. liberated | E. truth | H. indifference to |
| C. obligated | F. orthodoxy | I. guarantee of |

7. Family photos of the author suggest that she was _____ child: she seemed to wear a permanent frown.

- A. a sullen
- B. an amiable
- C. a surly
- D. a beautiful
- E. a prudent
- F. a stunning

8. Biologists agree that snakes descended from lizards, but exactly where this first happened has been a matter of debate since the 1800s, when two _____ theories emerged.

- A. complex
- B. competing
- C. dubious
- D. conclusive
- E. contending
- F. irrefutable

9. A particular bacterium that has never encountered a particular virus will usually succumb to it, a _____ that may, surprisingly, be beneficial to the colony in which the bacterium lives.

- A. susceptibility
- B. theory
- C. characteristic
- D. juxtaposition
- E. collision
- F. hypothesis

10. The remarkable thing about the mayoral race, in retrospect, is that so many people wanted the job of managing a municipality so obviously about to _____.

- A. materialize
- B. disintegrate
- C. crumble
- D. prosper
- E. flourish
- F. scuffle

Antonym Exercise

1. DOMINATE:

- (A) have no ability to
- (B) have no control over
- (C) be irreconcilable
- (D) be angry
- (E) be undisciplined

2. SIDESTEP:

- (A) confront directly
- (B) detain temporarily
- (C) comprehend accurately
- (D) judge hastily
- (E) treat fairly

3. FACILITATE:

- (A) hallow
- (B) hamper
- (C) hurdle
- (D) hide
- (E) hold

4. MUNDANE:

- (A) sufficient
- (B) superior
- (C) exotic
- (D) agile
- (E) perfect

5. ELASTICITY:

- (A) lack of spontaneity
- (B) lack of tension
- (C) lack of resilience
- (D) symmetry
- (E) permanence

6. APPRISE:

- (A) oblige
- (B) underrate
- (C) apply pressure
- (D) offer encouragement
- (E) withhold information

7. SQUALID:

- (A) florid
- (B) extraneous
- (C) fervid
- (D) abundant
- (E) pristine

8. MANIPULATIVE:

- (A) impassioned
- (B) lethargic
- (C) inept
- (D) guileless
- (E) unaltered

9. ANTIPATHY:

- (A) pronounced talent
- (B) settled fondness
- (C) concealed passion
- (D) cultivated nostalgia
- (E) sustained interest

10. FLEDGE:

- (A) seek
- (B) call
- (C) mate
- (D) emit
- (E) molt

11. DIATRIBE:

- (A) encomium
- (B) epitome
- (C) euphemism
- (D) epistle
- (E) epigram

12. ASCEND:

- (A) go down
- (B) take apart
- (C) overturn
- (D) conceal
- (E) return

13. POROUS:

- (A) inadmissible
- (B) intractable
- (C) impermeable
- (D) impalpable
- (E) implacable

14. AFFILIATION:

- (A) mismanagement
- (B) predisposition
- (C) dissociation
- (D) disagreement
- (E) acquaintance

15. INADVERTENCE:

- (A) strong character
- (B) collective action
- (C) careful attention
- (D) unpleasant feature
- (E) unhesitating obedience

16. BOLSTER:

- (A) condense
- (B) undermine
- (C) disprove
- (D) cancel
- (E) misinterpret

17. CATALYZE:

- (A) distort
- (B) cool
- (C) refine
- (D) contaminate
- (E) inhibit

18. WAFFLE:

- (A) discharge
- (B) construct
- (C) insist harshly
- (D) praise repeatedly
- (E) speak unequivocally

19. DICRETE:

- (A) continuous
- (B) external
- (C) highly developed
- (D) illogically composed
- (E) properly described

20. LACONIC:

- (A) blithe
- (B) incapable
- (C) flagrant
- (D) garrulous
- (E) intransigent

21. DECOROUS:

- (A) unlikely
- (B) uncomfortable
- (C) unrepentant
- (D) unseemly
- (E) unattractive

22. INCIPIENT:

- (A) exuberant
- (B) full-bodied
- (C) explicit
- (D) plentiful
- (E) full-blown

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Day 41

1. By recognizing commonalities among all the major political parties and by promoting a collaborative decision making process, the prime minister has made good on his promise to cultivate a leadership style that emphasizes_____.

- A. growth
- B. politics
- C. ideology
- D. cooperation
- E. differentiation

2. The lizards snapped up insects that are so (i)_____ that other potential predators avoid them. Among the lizards' prey were some beetles that they initially (ii)_____ because the insects were spraying their hot, irritant defense chemical at the time. Yet even these produced no apparent ill effects, since the lizards, having eaten, proceeded on their way (iii)_____ enough.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A. rare | D. sought | G. erratically |
| B. nutritious | E. rejected | H. laboriously |
| C. noxious | F. resembled | I. nonchalantly |

3. When the normally (i)_____ film director was interviewed, it was only the topic of her next movie that (ii)_____ her flow of words. Her (iii)_____ on that subject suggested that it was an unwelcome one.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. assiduous | D. diverted | G. taciturnity |
| B. loquacious | E. stanchd | H. alacrity |
| C. diffident | F. accentuated | I. rhapsody |

4. Bureaucrats tend to (i)_____. So it is surprising that the European Commission is proposing to hand back some of its antitrust powers to national governments. Such a willingness to (ii)_____ power is quite (iii)_____. Perhaps the commission, so often a byword for meddling, bungling, and even corruption, is starting to put its house in order following the forced resignation of the previous lot of commissioners last year.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| A. value complex procedures | D. devolve | G. troubling |
| B. guard their authority jealously | E. misuse | H. encouraging |
| C. shirk many of their responsibilities | F. appropriate | I. predictable |

5. It may be that a kind of pendulum is built into United States politics: if a particular interest group scores a major victory, its supporters (i)_____ and its adversaries (ii)_____ their efforts, so that the victory is soon (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| A. consider new possibilities | D. abandon | G. reversed |
| B. grow complacent | E. redouble | H. augmented |
| C. become even more focused | F. defend | I. institutionalized |

6. The historian's narrative of the dynasty's decline is (i)_____, because though there is nothing (ii)_____ the account, large parts of it rely on (iii)_____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| A. diffuse | D. psychologically penetrating in | G. plagiarism |
| B. reasonable | E. inherently implausible about | H. conjecture |
| C. questionable | F. fully documented in | I. pretense |

7. In film studies—a visually oriented discipline that is _____ backlit close-ups, eye line matches, and voyeuristic gazes—scholars have often been tone-deaf to the sounds of music.

- A. fixated on
- B. obsessed with
- C. unconcerned with
- D. amused by
- E. bothered by
- F. indifferent to

8. Consumers may think that genetic engineering of foods is something new, but humans have been modifying plants for ages; the _____ is not that new genes are introduced but that genes can now be moved from one species to another.

- A. novelty
- B. quandary
- C. advantage
- D. innovation
- E. discrepancy
- F. predicament

9. Although the compound is abundant in the environment at large, its presence in the air is not _____; only in the form of underwater sediment does it cause damage.

- A. trivial
- B. detectable
- C. deleterious
- D. substantive
- E. detrimental
- F. inconsequential

10. It is a testimony to Roth's _____ that he could not quite bring himself to write a book as dull and flat as his original conception for his novel *Everyman* seemed to demand.

- A. persistence
- B. deterioration
- C. talent
- D. ambition
- E. decline
- F. genius

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Antonym Exercise

1. ASEPTIC:

- (A) contaminated
- (B) dispersed
- (C) oxidized
- (D) persistent
- (E) haphazard

2. QUIESCENCE:

- (A) impartiality
- (B) subtlety
- (C) indictment
- (D) rationality
- (E) action

3. LUMBER:

- (A) align
- (B) squelch
- (C) swerve
- (D) resist
- (E) glide

4. NUCLEATE:

- (A) displace
- (B) scatter
- (C) preserve
- (D) smother
- (E) deactivate

5. LEVITY:

- (A) veracity
- (B) audacity
- (C) felicity
- (D) gravity
- (E) depravity

6. DENUNCIATION:

- (A) suspension
- (B) indecision
- (C) eulogy
- (D) catharsis
- (E) pronouncement

7. TREACHEROUSNESS:

- (A) intellectuality
- (B) faithfulness
- (C) noteworthiness
- (D) pleasantness
- (E) consideration

8. SOPORIFIC:

- (A) artificial nourishment
- (B) hallucinatory experience
- (C) effective cure
- (D) auxiliary
- (E) stimulant

9. STYMIE:

- (A) entreat
- (B) apprise
- (C) foster
- (D) lend credibility
- (E) change direction

10. MUNDANE:

- (A) unearthly
- (B) synthetic
- (C) costly
- (D) fragile
- (E) complicated

11. WELTER:

- (A) orderly arrangement
- (B) convincing remark
- (C) inconclusive meeting
- (D) luxuriant growth
- (E) eccentric character

12. GROUP:

- (A) restrain
- (B) isolate
- (C) confound
- (D) abandon
- (E) reveal

13. IMMEDIATE:

- (A) complex
- (B) limited
- (C) future
- (D) multiple
- (E) tiring

14. PERSEVERANCE:

- (A) obvious suffering
- (B) abnormal tranquillity
- (C) lack of promptness
- (D) cessation of effort
- (E) frequency of occurrence

15. OFF-KEY:

- (A) with sensitive phrasing
- (B) with a suitable instrument
- (C) at the right volume
- (D) at a regular beat
- (E) at the proper pitch

16. BOLSTER:

- (A) cancel
- (B) disconnect
- (C) delete
- (D) decrease support of
- (E) lose faith in

17. DEBACLE:

- (A) definite agreement
- (B) complete success
- (C) ungrudging acceptance
- (D) unquestionable assumption
- (E) frank response

18. ALLEVIATE:

- (A) transpose
- (B) exacerbate
- (C) fortify
- (D) rectify
- (E) proliferate

19. ARTLESSNESS:

- (A) originality
- (B) objectivity
- (C) cunning
- (D) foresight
- (E) resentment

20. LABILE:

- (A) intrinsic
- (B) differential
- (C) colorable
- (D) restored
- (E) stable

21. NUGATORY:

- (A) tasteful
- (B) unlimited
- (C) innovative
- (D) fashionable
- (E) consequential

22. BENT:

- (A) symmetry
- (B) rigidity
- (C) ineptitude
- (D) nonchalance
- (E) trustworthiness

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Day 42

1. While not _____ the arguments in favor of the proposal for new highway construction, the governor nevertheless decided to veto the proposal.

- A. optimistic about
- B. convinced by
- C. happy with
- D. sanguine about
- E. unsympathetic to

2. The children's _____ natures were in sharp contrast to the even-tempered dispositions of their parents.

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

3. The first major exhibits of modern art left the public (i)_____, its (ii)_____ intensified by the responses of art critics, who stooped to vituperation to express their disgust with the new art.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|------------|
| A. aghast | D. shock |
| B. bemused | E. apathy |
| C. unsurprised | F. empathy |

4. While many outside the company attributed the company's success to its president's (i)_____, insiders realized that this success owed more to the president's inflexibility than to any (ii)_____ that the president might be supposed to have displayed.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. perseverance | D. obduracy |
| B. popularity | E. caprice |
| C. prescience | F. foresight |

5. With the rate of technological (i)_____ accelerating—many people now consider a personal computer (ii)_____ after three years—the question of how to properly dispose of old equipment is no small matter.

| Blank (i) | Blank (i) |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. affordability | D. outdated |
| B. complexity | E. familiar |
| C. obsolescence | F. inestimable |

6. In the nineteenth century the (i)_____ advanced mechanical printing techniques made it possible for newspaper owners to print newspapers cheaply and in mass quantities, but unlike many other mechanized industries, where machines (ii)_____ workers, the new printing machines required trained compositors to run them, thereby (iii)_____ the demand for skilled printing labor.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. wide application of | D. marginalized | G. ignoring |
| B. extensive resistance to | E. intrigued | H. anticipating |
| C. great expense of | F. isolated | I. increasing |

7. If big sums are to be spent on cleaning up environmental disasters, it is better to spend them on unglamorous but _____ problems such as unsanitary water in Third World countries.

- A. futile
- B. ephemeral
- C. pressing
- D. controversial
- E. transitory
- F. critical

8. The process of establishing a literary canon is seen by some as, in part, an attempt by certain scholars to make their own labors central and to relegate the work of others to _____ status.

- A. orthodox
- B. marginal
- C. mainstream
- D. definitive
- E. conditional
- F. peripheral

9. Deacon attempts what seems impossible; a book rich in scientific insights, in a demanding discipline, that nevertheless is accessible to _____.

- A. skeptics
- B. experts
- C. nonspecialists
- D. zealots
- E. authorities
- F. laypersons

10. Despite relying on the well-to-do for commissions the portrait painter was no _____; he depicted the character of those he painted as he perceived it.

- A. hypocrite
- B. egotist
- C. sycophant
- D. adulator
- E. braggart
- F. coward

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Antonym Exercise

1. EXTINGUISH:

- (A) smolder
- (B) defuse
- (C) scorch
- (D) ignite
- (E) explode

2. DWINDLE:

- (A) accept
- (B) esteem
- (C) exaggerate
- (D) combine
- (E) increase

3. UNEARTH:

- (A) conform
- (B) conceal
- (C) respect
- (D) blend
- (E) plot

4. TESTINESS:

- (A) devotion
- (B) patience
- (C) methodicalness
- (D) caution
- (E) discretion

5. PRECARIOUS:

- (A) clever
- (B) recent
- (C) anxious
- (D) clearly intended
- (E) firmly grounded

6. FETID:

- (A) luminous
- (B) dense
- (C) having a pleasant smell
- (D) having a balanced structure
- (E) unable to be imitated

7. PREJUDICED:

- (A) straightforward
- (B) unmoved
- (C) disinterested
- (D) sentimental
- (E) even-tempered

8. TRAVESTY:

- (A) intentional slight
- (B) light burden
- (C) good rapport
- (D) assertion
- (E) paragon

9. PROSCRIBE:

- (A) predict
- (B) sanction
- (C) reciprocate
- (D) delineate
- (E) codify

10. TRUCULENT:

- (A) gentle
- (B) dim
- (C) dainty
- (D) silent
- (E) pure

11. IMPROBITY:

- (A) success
- (B) honesty
- (C) paucity
- (D) likelihood
- (E) presumption

12. VAGUE:

- (A) expressive
- (B) felicitous
- (C) well-defined
- (D) nearly perfect
- (E) closely matched

13. FOCUS:

- (A) disappear
- (B) disperse
- (C) link
- (D) activate
- (E) layer

14. PROLOGUE:

- (A) soliloquy
- (B) trilogy
- (C) analogue
- (D) dialogue
- (E) epilogue

15. DISARM:

- (A) hold close
- (B) put on guard
- (C) challenge
- (D) entertain
- (E) instruct

16. INFLATE:

- (A) converge
- (B) inhibit
- (C) audit
- (D) minimize
- (E) detect

17. INDIGENOUS:

- (A) thoughtful
- (B) acquired
- (C) redundant
- (D) unworthy
- (E) sterile

18. QUELL:

- (A) foment
- (B) divert
- (C) confirm
- (D) convoke
- (E) delay

19. EGRESS:

- (A) entrance
- (B) decline
- (C) wide variation
- (D) inadequate amount
- (E) lateral movement

20. PIED:

- (A) delicately formed
- (B) precisely detailed
- (C) solid-colored
- (D) smooth
- (E) luminous

21. GAINSAY:

- (A) fail
- (B) destroy
- (C) speak in support of
- (D) receive compensation for
- (E) regard with disgust

22. COMPLAISANCE:

- (A) churlishness
- (B) emptiness
- (C) difficulty
- (D) swiftness
- (E) vibrancy

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 43

1. The reception given to Kimura's radical theory of molecular evolution shows that when _____ fights orthodoxy to a draw, then novelty has seized a good chunk of space from convention.

- A. imitation
- B. reaction
- C. dogmatism
- D. invention
- E. caution

2. Mathematicians have a distinctive sense of beauty: they strive to present their ideas and results in a clear and compelling fashion, dictated by _____ as well as by logic.

- A. caprice
- B. aesthetics
- C. obligation
- D. methodologies
- E. intellect

3. In her later years, Bertha Pappenheim was an apostle of noble but already (i) _____ notions, always respected for her integrity, her energy, and her resolve but increasingly out of step and ultimately (ii) _____ even her own organization.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. anachronistic | D. emulated by |
| B. accepted | E. appreciated by |
| C. exotic | F. alienated from |

4. The (i) _____ of Vladimir Nabokov as one of North America's literary giants has thrown the spotlight on his peripheral activities and has thus served to (ii) _____ his efforts as an amateur entomologist.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------------|---------------|
| A. stigmatization | D. foreground |
| B. lionization | E. transcend |
| C. marginalization | F. obscure |

5. The most striking thing about the politician is how often his politics have been (i) _____ rather than ideological, as he adapts his political positions at any particular moment to the political realities that constrain him. He does not, however, piously (ii) _____ political principles only to betray them in practice. Rather, he attempts in subtle ways to balance his political self-interest with a (iii) _____, viewing himself as an instrument of some unchanging higher purpose.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| A. quixotic | D. brandish | G. profound cynicism |
| B. self-righteous | E. flout | H. deeply felt moral code |
| C. strategic | F. follow | I. thoroughgoing pragmatism |

6. What readers most commonly remember about John Stuart Mill's classic exploration of the liberty of thought and discussion concerns the danger of (i) ____: in the absence of challenge, one's opinions, even when they are correct, grow weak and flabby. Yet Mill had another reason for encouraging the liberty of thought and discussion: the danger of partiality and incompleteness. Since one's opinions, even under the best circumstances, tend to (ii) ____, and because opinions opposed to one's own rarely turn out to be completely (iii) ____, it is crucial to supplement one's opinions with alternative points of view.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. tendentiousness | D. embrace only a portion of truth | G. erroneous |
| B. complacency | E. change over time | H. antithetical |
| C. fractiousness | F. focus on matters close at hand | I. immutable |

7. The plan, which the engineers said would save the aquifer by reducing pumping to ____ levels, has passed a governmental environmental review but faces opposition from outdoor and environmental groups.

- A. innocuous
- B. feasible
- C. practicable
- D. minimal
- E. remedial
- F. benign

8. Though feminist in its implications, Yvonne Rainer's 1974 film ____ the filmmaker's active involvement in feminist politics.

- A. antedated
- B. cloaked
- C. portrayed
- D. preceded
- E. renewed
- F. represented

9. Congress is having great difficulty developing a consensus on energy policy, primarily because the policy objectives of various members of Congress rest on such _____ assumptions.

- A. commonplace
- B. disparate
- C. divergent
- D. fundamental
- E. trite
- F. trivial

10. During the opera's most famous aria, the tempo chosen by the orchestra's conductor seemed _____, without necessary relation to what had gone before.

- A. arbitrary
- B. capricious
- C. cautious
- D. compelling
- E. exacting
- F. meticulous

Antonym Exercise

1. ASSET:

- (A) duty
- (B) qualification
- (C) denial
- (D) liability
- (E) instability

2. CONCUR:

- (A) expose
- (B) incite
- (C) prolong
- (D) dissent
- (E) forgive

3. AMALGAMATE:

- (A) congregate
- (B) insulate
- (C) isolate
- (D) dissent
- (E) revive

4. FERROUS:

- (A) affected by rust
- (B) containing no iron
- (C) chemically inert
- (D) combined with water
- (E) permanently magnetized

5. PHLEGMATIC:

- (A) vivacious
- (B) valiant
- (C) arid
- (D) healthy
- (E) mature

6. PRODIGIOUS:

- (A) implicit
- (B) slight
- (C) constant
- (D) unnecessary
- (E) premature

7. CORROBORATION:

- (A) weakening of utility
- (B) lessening of certainty
- (C) reduction in generality
- (D) implausibility
- (E) inadequacy

8. PALPABILITY:

- (A) infertility
- (B) inflammability
- (C) intangibility
- (D) intractability
- (E) intolerability

9. ALACRITY:

- (A) hesitance and reluctance
- (B) caution and fear
- (C) cynicism and skepticism
- (D) suspicion and doubt
- (E) concern and anxiety

10. MANNERED:

- (A) plain
- (B) infantile
- (C) progressive
- (D) ignorant
- (E) natural

11. DISSEMBLE:

- (A) act conventionally
- (B) put together
- (C) appear promptly
- (D) behave honestly
- (E) obtain readily

12. FREQUENT:

- (A) contain
- (B) restore
- (C) sever
- (D) visit rarely
- (E) defend eagerly

13. COMPOUND:

- (A) reveal
- (B) concentrate
- (C) activate
- (D) conserve
- (E) separate

14. CRASS:

- (A) demanding
- (B) florid
- (C) refined
- (D) intrepid
- (E) fair

15. PLASTICITY:

- (A) tightness
- (B) contiguity
- (C) stasis
- (D) rigidity
- (E) order

16. CONVOKE:

- (A) forgive
- (B) eradicate
- (C) adjourn
- (D) omit
- (E) abridge

17. COMMODIOUS:

- (A) calm
- (B) careless
- (C) reticent
- (D) enclosed
- (E) cramped

18. CORROBORATE:

- (A) complicate
- (B) controvert
- (C) conflate
- (D) condone
- (E) counterfeit

19. MACULATED:

- (A) unobserved
- (B) unfocused
- (C) unplanned
- (D) unfeigned
- (E) unspotted

20. ESOTERIC:

- (A) unsophisticated
- (B) worthless
- (C) lasting
- (D) generally known
- (E) well expressed

21. FRUSTRATE:

- (A) expand
- (B) enjoy
- (C) nullify
- (D) abet
- (E) prepare

22. ASPERSIONS:

- (A) qualms
- (B) apologies
- (C) rewards
- (D) vexation
- (E) flattery

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 44

1. Just as the authors' book on eels is often a key text for courses in marine vertebrate zoology, their ideas on animal development and phylogeny _____ teaching in this area.

- A. prevent
- B. defy
- C. replicate
- D. inform
- E. use

2. Unenlightened authoritarian managers rarely recognize a crucial reason for the low levels of serious conflict among members of democratically run work groups: a modicum of tolerance for dissent often prevents _____.

- A. demur
- B. schism
- C. cooperation
- D. compliance
- E. shortsightedness

3. Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success: the more his (i) _____ as an artist increased, the more (ii) _____ his life became.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. temperance | D. tumultuous |
| B. notoriety | E. providential |
| C. eminence | F. dispassionate |

4. Belanger dances with an (i) _____ that draws one's attention as if by seeking to (ii) _____ it; through finesse and understatement, he manages to seem at once intensely present and curiously detached.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| A. undemonstrative panache | D. focus |
| B. unrestrained enthusiasm | E. overwhelm |
| C. unattractive gawkinsness | F. deflect |

5. There is nothing quite like this movie, and indeed I am not altogether sure there is much more to it than its lovely (i) _____. At a moment when so many films strive to be as (ii) _____ as possible, it is gratifying to find one that is so subtle and puzzling.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------------|--------------|
| A. peculiarity | D. indirect |
| B. pellucidity | E. assertive |
| C. conventionality | F. enigmatic |

6. Wills argues that certain malarial parasites are especially (i) _____ because they have more recently entered humans than other species and therefore have had (ii) _____ time to evolve toward (iii) _____. Yet there is no reliable evidence that the most harmful Plasmodium species has been in humans for a shorter time than less harmful species.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. populous | D. ample | G. virulence |
| B. malignant | E. insufficient | H. benignity |
| C. threatened | F. adequate | I. variability |

7. Only by ignoring decades of mismanagement and inefficiency could investors conclude that a fresh infusion of cash would provide anything other than a _____ solution to the company's financial woes.

- A. complete
- B. fleeting
- C. momentary
- D. premature
- E. trivial
- F. total

8. Some scientists argue that carbon compounds play such a central role in life on Earth because of the possibility of _____ resulting from the carbon atom's ability to form an unending series of different molecules.

- A. diversity
- B. deviation
- C. variety
- D. reproduction
- E. stability
- F. invigoration

9. Given the flood of information presented by the mass media, the only way for someone to keep abreast of the news is to rely on _____ accounts.

- A. synoptic
- B. abridged
- C. sensational
- D. copious
- E. lurid
- F. understated

10. Always circumspect, she was reluctant to make judgments, but once arriving at a conclusion, she was _____ in its defense.

- A. deferential
- B. intransigent
- C. lax
- D. negligent
- E. obsequious
- F. resolute

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Antonym Exercise

1. ORIENT:

- (A) hasten
- (B) defile
- (C) menace
- (D) confuse
- (E) decline

2. UNIMPEACHABLE:

- (A) irritable
- (B) preventable
- (C) unused to conflict
- (D) open to question
- (E) available for discussion

3. MEANDER:

- (A) change permanently
- (B) believe strongly
- (C) behave appropriately
- (D) move purposively
- (E) handle firmly

4. EXPEND:

- (A) proceed toward
- (B) take away
- (C) place upon
- (D) hold to
- (E) store up

5. SEAMY:

- (A) decent and respectable
- (B) jagged and irregular
- (C) strict and authoritarian
- (D) ornate and adorned
- (E) subtle and dangerous

6. LUCID:

- (A) unrecognized
- (B) limited
- (C) murky
- (D) improbably
- (E) inconsistent

7. LASSITUDE:

- (A) a fear of discovery
- (B) a feeling of vigor
- (C) a twinge of embarrassment
- (D) a want of seriousness
- (E) a sense of superiority

8. HALLMARK:

- (A) grave defect
- (B) valueless object
- (C) unfortunate incident
- (D) uncharacteristic feature
- (E) untimely event

9. DIATRIBE:

- (A) sermon
- (B) discourse
- (C) eulogy
- (D) lecture
- (E) oration

10. SEDULITY:

- (A) lack of industriousness
- (B) abundance of supporters
- (C) contradiction of doctrine
- (D) rejection of analysis
- (E) depletion of resources

11. APPOSITE:

- (A) malevolent
- (B) implicit
- (C) disorganized
- (D) avoidable
- (E) irrelevant

12. CONSTRAIN:

- (A) release
- (B) sever
- (C) abandon
- (D) unload
- (E) agree

13. SQUAT:

- (A) dim and dark
- (B) tall and thin
- (C) misty and vague
- (D) sharp and shrill
- (E) flat and narrow

14. OPAQUENESS:

- (A) opalescence
- (B) clarity
- (C) density
- (D) magnetism
- (E) latency

15. COMELINESS:

- (A) disagreement
- (B) humiliation
- (C) ambition
- (D) unattractiveness
- (E) shortsightedness

16. PROFUNDITY:

- (A) speciousness
- (B) solicitude
- (C) succinctness
- (D) superficiality
- (E) solidarity

17. BURGEON:

- (A) subside
- (B) esteem
- (C) placate
- (D) tempt
- (E) wean

18. SINEWY:

- (A) new
- (B) weak
- (C) corrupt
- (D) subtle
- (E) substantial

19. EXHAUSTIVE:

- (A) incomplete
- (B) energetic
- (C) strong
- (D) indecisive
- (E) conserving

20. PINE:

- (A) fall apart
- (B) become invigorated
- (C) become enraged
- (D) move ahead
- (E) stand firm

21. OBSTINACY:

- (A) persuasiveness
- (B) tractability
- (C) antipathy
- (D) neutrality
- (E) magnanimity

22. EXACT:

- (A) deny
- (B) judge
- (C) deprive
- (D) forgive
- (E) establish

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 45

1. The novelist devotes so much time to avid descriptions of his characters' clothes that the reader soon feels that such _____ concerns, although worthy of attention, have superseded any more directly literary aims.

- A. didactic
- B. syntactical
- C. irrelevant
- D. sartorial
- E. frivolous

2. Because they had expected the spacecraft Voyager 2 to be able to gather data only about the planets Jupiter and Saturn, scientists were _____ the wealth of information it sent back from Neptune twelve years after leaving Earth.

- A. anxious for
- B. confident in
- C. thrilled about
- D. keen on
- E. eager for

3. Ironically, the writer so wary of (i) _____ was (ii) _____ with ink and paper, his novel running to 2,500 shagreen-bound folio pages—a fortune in stationery at the time.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. probity | D. acquisitive |
| B. extravagance | E. illiberal |
| C. disapprobation | F. profligate |

4. The activists' energetic work in the service of both woman suffrage and the temperance movement in the late nineteenth century (i) _____ the assertion that the two movements were (ii) _____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. undermines | D. diffuse |
| B. supports | E. inimical |
| C. underscores | F. predominant |

5. Putting a cash value on the ecological services provided by nature—such as the water filtration“service” provided by a forested watershed—has, historically, been a (i) _____ process. Early attempts at such valuation results in impressive but (ii) _____ figures that were seized on by environmental advocates and then, when these figures were later (iii) _____, they were used by opponents to tar the whole idea.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. dispassionate | D. redundant | G. ignored |
| B. problematic | E. unsound | H. discredited |
| C. straightforward | F. understated | I. confirmed |

6. Only with the discovery of an ozone hole over Antarctica in 1985 did chemical companies finally relinquish their opposition to a ban on chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which destroy ozone. The discovery suggested that strong political action to halt production of CFCs might be (i) _____, and fortunately, the chemical industry no longer felt compelled to oppose such action: although companies had recently (ii) _____ their research into CFC substitutes, studies they had initiated years earlier had produced (iii) _____ results.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. imminent | D. corroborated | G. encouraging |
| B. imprudent | E. publicized | H. inconclusive |
| C. premature | F. curtailed | I. unsurprising |

7. In American Indian art, the supposed distinction between modern and traditional was fabricated by critics, and when artists have control over interpretation of their own work, the distinction appears, happily, to have been _____.

- A. eliminated
- B. reinforced
- C. put to rest
- D. intensified
- E. recognized
- F. established

8. Notwithstanding their _____ regarding other issues, township residents have consistently passed the board of education's annual budget.

- A. accord
- B. indecision
- C. consensus
- D. disagreement
- E. divergence
- F. enthusiasm

9. Some of the company's supporters charged that the negative report had been motivated by a broader political assault on the company that was designed to help market rivals who would like to see the company _____.

- A. reined in
- B. bolstered
- C. indemnified
- D. propped up
- E. manacled
- F. lionized

10. Skeptics contend that any scheme for charging visitors to Web sites that rewards the vendor adequately would require steep prices, _____ the kind of frequent, casual use of Web sites that surfers now take for granted.

- A. bridling
- B. exciting
- C. forbidding
- D. inhibiting
- E. provoking
- F. reversing

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Antonym Exercise

1. INSTINCT

- (A) hallucination
- (B) reservation
- (C) irrational fear
- (D) learned response
- (E) unobtainable desire

2. SENSATION:

- (A) sketchy account
- (B) recurring phenomenon
- (C) unfinished story
- (D) unnoticed event
- (E) well-received effort

3. TRANQUILITY:

- (A) leniency
- (B) virtue
- (C) pandemonium
- (D) morbidity
- (E) eclecticism

4. PLASTICITY:

- (A) purity
- (B) solidity
- (C) rigidity
- (D) sternness
- (E) massiveness

5. RIFT:

- (A) bondage
- (B) capitulation
- (C) fidelity
- (D) consistency
- (E) reconciliation

6. DESICCATE:

- (A) lactate
- (B) hydrate
- (C) make appetizing
- (D) allow to purify
- (E) start to accelerate

7. ERUDITION:

- (A) boorishness
- (B) prescience
- (C) ignorance
- (D) wealth
- (E) simplicity

8. AFFABLE:

- (A) sentimental
- (B) disobedient
- (C) irascible
- (D) equivocal
- (E) underhanded

9. APOCRYPHAL:

- (A) authenticated
- (B) annotated
- (C) famous
- (D) restored
- (E) sophisticated

10. RECALCITRANT:

- (A) trustworthy
- (B) expectant
- (C) extravagant
- (D) capable
- (E) amenable

11. HALCYON:

- (A) future

- (B) healthy
- (C) inane
- (D) extraordinary
- (E) miserable

12. CONSOLIDATION:

- (A) instigation
- (B) fragmentation
- (C) restriction
- (D) opposition
- (E) provocation

13. SECURE:

- (A) infest
- (B) unearth
- (C) impart
- (D) implant
- (E) unfasten

14. FRACAS:

- (A) rapture
- (B) relic
- (C) novel predicament
- (D) peaceful situation
- (E) just reward

15. GRATE:

- (A) soothe
- (B) gather
- (C) acknowledge
- (D) forgive
- (E) improve

16. HYPERBOLE:

- (A) equivocation
- (B) criticism
- (C) understatement
- (D) pessimism
- (E) skepticism

17. INERRANCY:

- (A) productivity
- (B) generosity
- (C) volubility
- (D) fallibility
- (E) plausibility

18. STEEP:

- (A) relax
- (B) repulse
- (C) plummet
- (D) clarify
- (E) parch

19. RECUMBENT:

- (A) well fortified
- (B) standing up
- (C) lacking flexibility
- (D) constricted
- (E) alarmed

20. NATTY:

- (A) sloppy
- (B) quiet
- (C) loose
- (D) common
- (E) difficult

21. EXIGENT:

- (A) unprepossessing
- (B) inquisitive
- (C) devoted
- (D) absurd
- (E) deferrable

22. PLATITUDE:

- (A) concise formulation
- (B) original observation
- (C) unsubstantiated claim
- (D) relevant concern
- (E) insincere remark

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 46

1. The unexplained digressions into the finer points of quantum electrodynamics are so _____ that even readers with a physics degree would be wise to keep a textbook handy to make sense of them.

- A. uninteresting
- B. controversial
- C. unsophisticated
- D. frustrating
- E. humorless

2. The belief that politicians might become _____ after their election to office led to the appointment of ethics officers at various levels of government.

- A. scrupulous
- B. entrenched
- C. venal
- D. puzzled
- E. artificial

3. Even the charisma and technical prowess of two fine actors are not _____ the task of fully invigorating a gray domestic drama with a tired tale to tell.

- A. required for
- B. interested in
- C. preferred for
- D. adequate to
- E. inferior to

4. Everyone has routines that govern their work. The myth is that artists are somehow different, that they reject (i) _____, but of course that's not true: most artists work as the rest of us do, (ii) _____, day by day, according to their own customs.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. latitude | D. impetuously |
| B. habit | E. ploddingly |
| C. materialism | F. sporadically |

5. Repression of painful memories is sometimes called “willed forgetting.” Yet true forgetting is (i) _____ than the phenomenon of repressed memory. In spite of the effort that it (ii) _____, repressing unwanted memories is less (iii) _____ than truly forgetting them, for repressed memories are prone to come back.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| A. less controlled | D. eases | G. permanent |
| B. different in its effect | E. conveys | H. arduous |
| C. far more common | F. entails | I. immediate |

6. Rather than viewing the Massachusetts Bay Colony's antinomian controversy as the inevitable (i) _____ of the intransigent opposing forces of radical and (ii) _____ beliefs, male and female piety, (iii) _____ and secular power, and the like, as other critics have, Winship argues that the crisis was not “fixed and structural.”

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| A. dissolution | D. revolutionary | G. clerical |
| B. melding | E. orthodox | H. civil |
| C. collision | F. questionable | I. cerebral |

7. It would have been disingenuous of the candidate to appear _____ when her opponent won the election, but she congratulated the victor nonetheless.

- A. gracious
- B. ecstatic
- C. crestfallen
- D. indifferent
- E. euphoric
- F. disgruntled

8. As market forces penetrate firms and bid up the value of attributes of labor that are more measurable than is the knowledge born of experience, it can be expected that trends in wages will not _____ those whose main value lies in such experimental knowledge.

- A. favor
- B. aid
- C. affect
- D. forsake
- E. betray
- F. differentiate

9. The point we might still take from the First World War is the old one that wars are always, as one historian aptly put it, _____: they produce unforeseeable results.

- A. unsurprising
- B. astounding
- C. conventional
- D. ruinous
- E. stunning
- F. devastating

10. This is the kind of movie—stuffed with intimations of faraway strife and people in suits talking frantically on cell phones and walkie-talkies—that is conventionally described as a political thriller, but the film is as apolitical as it is _____.

- A. intense
- B. unprecedented
- C. subtle
- D. humdrum
- E. refined
- F. dull

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Antonym Exercise

1. PEER:

- (A) a complicated structure
- (B) an insignificant explanation
- (C) a subordinate person
- (D) an inept musician
- (E) an unreliable worker

2. SYNCHRONOUS:

- (A) unusual in appearance
- (B) of a distinct origin
- (C) occurring at different times
- (D) monotonous
- (E) shapeless

3. ALIENATE:

- (A) reunite
- (B) influence
- (C) relieve
- (D) match
- (E) revitalize

4. PREDESTINE:

- (A) jumble
- (B) doubt
- (C) leave to chance
- (D) arrange incorrectly
- (E) defy authority

5. AERATE:

- (A) generate
- (B) create
- (C) elevate
- (D) combine water with
- (E) remove air from

6. FALLOW:

- (A) abundant
- (B) valuable
- (C) necessary
- (D) in use
- (E) in demand

7. CORROBORATE:

- (A) tire
- (B) rival
- (C) deny
- (D) antagonize
- (E) disengage

8. PERUSE:

- (A) glide along
- (B) argue against
- (C) strive for
- (D) pick up
- (E) glance at

9. SEEMLY:

- (A) indecorous
- (B) inapparent
- (C) disconnected
- (D) disingenuous
- (E) deleterious

10. TENUOUS:

- (A) substantial
- (B) obdurate
- (C) permanent
- (D) ubiquitous
- (E) intelligible

11. GRATUITOUS:

- (A) thankless

- (B) warranted
- (C) trying
- (D) discreet
- (E) spurious

12. MUTTER:

- (A) please oneself
- (B) resolve conflict
- (C) speak distinctly
- (D) digress randomly
- (E) omit willingly

13. TRANSPARENT:

- (A) indelicate
- (B) neutral
- (C) opaque
- (D) somber
- (E) tangible

14. ENSEMBLE:

- (A) complement
- (B) cacophony
- (C) coordination
- (D) preface
- (E) solo

15. RETAIN:

- (A) allocate
- (B) distract
- (C) relegate
- (D) discard
- (E) misplace

16. RADIATE:

- (A) approach
- (B) cool
- (C) absorb

- (D) tarnish
- (E) vibrate

17. EPICURE:

- (A) a person ignorant about art
- (B) a person dedicated to a cause
- (C) a person motivated by greed
- (D) a person indifferent to food
- (E) a person insensitive to emotions

18. PREVARICATION:

- (A) tact
- (B) consistency
- (C) veracity
- (D) silence
- (E) proof

19. AMORTIZE:

- (A) loosen
- (B) denounce
- (C) suddenly increase one's indebtedness
- (D) wisely cause to flourish
- (E) grudgingly make provision for

20. EMACIATION:

- (A) invigoration
- (B) glorification
- (C) amelioration
- (D) inundation
- (E) magnification

21. UNALLOYED:

- (A) destabilized
- (B) unregulated
- (C) assimilated
- (D) adulterated
- (E) condensed

22. MINATORY:

- (A) reassuring
- (B) genuine
- (C) creative
- (D) obvious
- (E) awkward

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Day 47

1. Dramatic literature often _____ the history of a culture in that it takes as its subject matter the important events that have shaped and guided the culture.

- A. confounds
- B. repudiates
- C. recapitulates
- D. anticipates
- E. polarizes

2. Since she believed him to be both candid and trustworthy, she refused to consider the possibility that his statement had been _____.

- A. irrelevant
- B. facetious
- C. mistaken
- D. critical
- E. insincere

3. Given how (i) _____ the shortcomings of the standard economic model are in its portrayal of human behavior, the failure of many economists to respond to them is astonishing. They continue to fill the journals with yet more proofs of yet more (ii) _____ theorems. Others, by contrast, accept the criticisms as a challenge, seeking to expand the basic models to embrace a wider range of things people do.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. overlooked | D. comprehensive |
| B. occasional | E. improbable |
| C. patent | F. pervasive |

4. There has been much hand-wringing about how unprepared American students are for college. Graff reverses this perspective, suggesting that colleges are unprepared for students. In his analysis, the university culture is largely (i) _____ entering students because academic culture fails to make connections to the kinds of arguments and cultural references that students grasp. Understandably, many students view academic life as (ii) _____ ritual.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. primed for | D. an arcane |
| B. opaque to | E. a laudable |
| C. essential for | F. a painstaking |

5. The narratives that vanquished peoples have created of their defeat have, according to Schivelbusch, fallen into several identifiable types. In one of these, the vanquished manage to (i) _____ the victor's triumph as the result of some spurious advantage, the victors being truly inferior where it counts. Often the winners (ii) _____ this interpretation, worrying about the cultural or moral costs of their triumph and so giving some credence to the losers' story.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. construe | D. take issue with |
| B. anoint | E. disregard |
| C. acknowledge | F. collude in |

6. The question of (i) _____ in photography has lately become nontrivial. Prices for vintage prints (those made by a photographer soon after he or she made the negative) so drastically (ii) _____ in the 1990s that one of these photographs might fetch a hundred times as much as a nonvintage print of the same image. It was perhaps only a matter of time before someone took advantage of the (iii) _____ to peddle newly created “vintage” prints for profit.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| A. forgery | D. ballooned | G. discrepancy |
| B. influence | E. weakened | H. ambiguity |
| C. style | F. varied | I. duplicity |

7. Early critics of Emily Dickson’s poetry mistook for simplemindedness the surface of artlessness that in fact she constructed with such _____.

- A. astonishment
- B. craft
- C. cunning
- D. innocence
- E. naïveté
- F. vexation

8. The macromolecule RNA is common to all living beings, and DNA, which is found in all organisms except some bacteria, is almost as _____.

- A. comprehensive
- B. fundamental
- C. inclusive
- D. universal
- E. significant
- F. ubiquitous

9. While in many ways their personalities could not have been more different — she was ebullient where he was glum, relaxed where he was awkward, garrulous where he was _____ — they were surprisingly well suited.

- A. solicitous
- B. munificent
- C. irresolute
- D. laconic
- E. fastidious
- F. taciturn

10. Even in this business, where _____ is part of everyday life, a talent for lying is not something usually found on one's resume.

- A. aspiration
- B. mendacity
- C. prevarication
- D. insensitivity
- E. baseness
- F. avarice

Antonym Exercise

1. FLUCTUATE:

- (A) work for
- (B) flow over
- (C) follow from
- (D) remain steady
- (E) cling together

2. PRECARIOUS:

- (A) safe
- (B) covert
- (C) rescued
- (D) revived
- (E) pledged

3. FUMBLE:

- (A) organize neatly
- (B) say clearly
- (C) prepare carefully
- (D) handle adroitly
- (E) replace immediately

4. AUTHENTIC:

- (A) ordinary
- (B) criminal
- (C) unattractive
- (D) inexpensive
- (E) bogus

5. COWER:

- (A) swiftly disappear
- (B) brazenly confront
- (C) assuage
- (D) coast
- (E) invert

6. PRISTINE:

- (A) ruthless
- (B) seductive
- (C) coarse
- (D) commonplace
- (E) contaminated

7. LAMBASTE:

- (A) permit
- (B) prefer
- (C) extol
- (D) smooth completely
- (E) support openly

8. VISCID:

- (A) bent
- (B) prone
- (C) cool
- (D) slick
- (E) slight

9. TURPITUDE:

- (A) saintly behavior
- (B) clever conversation
- (C) lively imagination
- (D) agitation
- (E) lucidity

10. PHILISTINE:

- (A) perfectionist
- (B) aesthete
- (C) iconoclast
- (D) critic
- (E) cynic

11. ODIUM:

- (A) ease

- (B) fragrance
- (C) resignation
- (D) eccentricity
- (E) infatuation

12. DOMINANT:

- (A) defective
- (B) multiple
- (C) inferred
- (D) shifting
- (E) recessive

13. DISPUTE:

- (A) accept
- (B) simplify
- (C) frustrate
- (D) silence
- (E) understand

14. PERJURY:

- (A) truthful deposition
- (B) vivid recollection
- (C) voluntary testimony
- (D) inadvertent disclosure
- (E) inexplicable fabrication

15. DORMANCY:

- (A) momentum
- (B) hysteria
- (C) availability
- (D) activity
- (E) cultivation

16. PLETHORA:

- (A) deterioration
- (B) embellishment
- (C) scarcity

- (D) vacillation
- (E) affirmation

17. STOCK:

- (A) unique
- (B) unfounded
- (C) desirable
- (D) unhealthy
- (E) trustworthy

18. BURGEON:

- (A) retreat
- (B) evolve
- (C) wither
- (D) sever
- (E) minimize

19. OCCULT:

- (A) foresee
- (B) bare
- (C) assert
- (D) transform
- (E) presume

20. NASCENT:

- (A) widely displaced
- (B) completely clear
- (C) totally natural
- (D) strongly contrary
- (E) fully established

21. AMPLIFY:

- (A) condemn
- (B) disburse
- (C) decipher
- (D) garble
- (E) abridge

22. EXTENUATING:

- (A) opposing
- (B) severe
- (C) intractable
- (D) aggravating
- (E) internal

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Day 48

1. It is his dubious distinction to have proved what nobody would think of denying, that Romeo at the age of sixty-four writes with all the characteristics of _____.

- A. maturity
- B. fiction
- C. inventiveness
- D. art
- E. brilliance

2. Far from viewing Jefferson as a skeptical but enlightened intellectual, historians of the 1960s have portrayed him as _____ thinker, eager to fill the young with his political orthodoxy while censoring ideas he did not like.

- A. an adventurous
- B. a doctrinaire
- C. an eclectic
- D. a judicious
- E. a cynical

3. Of course anyone who has ever perused an unmodernized text of Captain Clark's journals knows that the Captain was one of the most (i) _____ spellers ever to write in English, but despite this (ii) _____ orthographical rules, Clark is never unclear.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| A. indefatigable | D. disregard for |
| B. fastidious | E. partiality toward |
| C. defiant | F. unpretentiousness about |

4. The playwright's approach is (i) _____ in that her works (ii) _____ the theatrical devices normally used to create drama on the stage.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. pedestrian | D. jettison |
| B. startling | E. experiment with |
| C. celebrated | F. distill |

5. The traditional gap between theorists and experimentalists is (i) _____ as one of haughty high priests versus pugnacious pragmatists. But the reality is more often that one researcher does not understand another's jargon, or is afraid to ask stupid questions, or is hesitant about giving up vital and hard-won information to a distant colleague. These were the kinds of (ii) _____ that Dr. Sonnenwald was able to (iii) _____, leading to greater cooperation between theorists and experimentalists.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. often caricatured | D. deceptions | G. propagate |
| B. most accurately described | E. collusions | H. dismantle |
| C. unnecessarily lamented | F. barriers | I. identify |

6. Room acoustics design criteria are determined according to the room's intended use. Music, for example, is best (i) _____ in space that are reverberant, a condition that generally makes speech less (ii) _____. Acoustics suitable for both speech and music can sometimes be created in the same space, although the result is never perfect, each having to be (iii) _____ to some extent.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. controlled | D. abrasive | G. compromised |
| B. appreciated | E. intelligible | H. eliminated |
| C. employed | F. ubiquitous | I. considered |

7. The vegetation at Stone Mountain, the best known of the large rock masses known as monadnocks, is far from _____, having been decimated by the hiking traffic.

- A. blighted
- B. endangered
- C. picturesque
- D. pristine
- E. undisturbed
- F. vulnerable

8. At no point in her investigation does Tate allow _____ commentary from present-day partisans to skew her reckoning with past realities.

- A. apposite
- B. ahistorical
- C. anachronistic
- D. disinterested
- E. objective
- F. germane

9. Since becoming commissioner, Mr. Vincente has challenged the dominant firms in European industry more _____ than his smoother predecessors and has consequently acquired many more enemies.

- A. sporadically
- B. irascibly
- C. persistently
- D. pugnaciously
- E. fitfully
- F. judiciously

10. Dreams are _____ in and of themselves, but, when combined with other data, they can tell us much about the dreamer.

- A. astonishing
- B. disordered
- C. harmless
- D. inscrutable
- E. revealing
- F. uninformative

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Antonym Exercise

1. OVERREACH:

- (A) disparage another's work
- (B) aim below one's potential
- (C) seek to buy at a lower price
- (D) say less than one intends
- (E) tend to overstate

2. BULGE:

- (A) depressed region
- (B) tilted plane
- (C) steep slope
- (D) rippled surface
- (E) short line

3. FACILITATE:

- (A) evict
- (B) thwart
- (C) define
- (D) make excuses for
- (E) call attention to

4. EULOGY:

- (A) defamation
- (B) fluctuation
- (C) characterization
- (D) hallucination
- (E) deprivation

5. FRACAS:

- (A) functional compromise
- (B) reasonable judgment
- (C) peaceable discussion
- (D) plausible exception
- (E) theoretical approach

6. HARROW:

- (A) assuage
- (B) levy
- (C) suffice
- (D) repel
- (E) invert

7. BOOR:

- (A) forthright individual
- (B) brave fighter
- (C) deceitful ally
- (D) civil person
- (E) steadfast friend

8. HACKNEYED:

- (A) fresh
- (B) illicit
- (C) careful
- (D) unpopular
- (E) dissenting

9. SODDEN:

- (A) barren
- (B) desiccated
- (C) temperate
- (D) expedient
- (E) artificial

10. GAINSAY:

- (A) hesitate
- (B) intercede
- (C) perceive
- (D) concur
- (E) praise

11. NICE:

- (A) indirect
- (B) indecisive
- (C) imperceptible
- (D) imprecise
- (E) imperturbable

12. STERILIZE:

- (A) uncover
- (B) irritate
- (C) contaminate
- (D) operate
- (E) agitate

13. INADVERTENT:

- (A) well known
- (B) quite similar
- (C) fortunate
- (D) normal
- (E) intentional

14. SUBLIMINAL:

- (A) adroit
- (B) gentle
- (C) downcast
- (D) able to be manipulated
- (E) at a perceptible level

15. PLACATE:

- (A) avert
- (B) antagonize
- (C) procure
- (D) subside
- (E) revolt

16. INUNDATE:

- (A) drain
- (B) erupt
- (C) exit
- (D) decelerate
- (E) disturb

17. FLOURISH:

- (A) lack of consistency
- (B) lack of embellishment
- (C) lack of sense
- (D) lack of spontaneity
- (E) lack of substance

18. SUMMARILY:

- (A) after long deliberation
- (B) with benevolent intent
- (C) in general disagreement
- (D) under close scrutiny
- (E) from questionable premises

19. STOLID:

- (A) excitable
- (B) friendly
- (C) slender
- (D) brittle
- (E) weak

20. IDYLL:

- (A) negative appraisal
- (B) pedestrian argument
- (C) object created for a purpose
- (D) experience fraught with tension
- (E) action motivated by greed

21. ASPERITY:

- (A) failure of imagination
- (B) brevity of speech
- (C) sureness of judgment
- (D) mildness of temper
- (E) lack of beauty

22. DESULTORY:

- (A) highly inimical
- (B) cheerfully accepted
- (C) strongly highlighted
- (D) lightly considered
- (E) strictly methodical

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 49

1. In the 1950s, the country's inhabitants were _____: most of them knew very little about foreign countries.

- A. partisan
- B. erudite
- C. insular
- D. cosmopolitan
- E. imperturbable

2. With the 1985 discovery of an ozone hole over Antarctica, an international ban on the production of chlorofluorocarbons—implicated in causing the ozone hole—began to appear _____, especially since chemical companies' opposition to such a ban had weakened.

- A. imprudent
- B. fortuitous
- C. premature
- D. imminent
- E. unlikely

3. The (i) _____ nature of classical tragedy in Athens belies the modern image of tragedy: in the modern view tragedy is austere and stripped down, its representations of ideological and emotional conflicts so superbly compressed that there's nothing (ii) _____ for time to erode.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. unadorned | D. inalienable |
| B. harmonious | E. exigent |
| C. multifaceted | F. extraneous |

4. Stories are a haunted genre; hardly (i) _____ kind of story, the ghost story is almost the paradigm of the form, and (ii) _____ was undoubtedly one effect that Poe had in mind when he wrote about how stories work.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. a debased | D. pessimism |
| B. a normative | E. goosebumps |
| C. a meticulous | F. curiosity |

5. That the President manages the economy is an assumption (i) _____ the prevailing wisdom that dominates electoral politics in the United States. As a result, presidential elections have become referenda on the business cycle, whose fortuitous turnings are (ii) _____ the President. Presidents are properly accountable for their executive and legislative performance, and certainly their actions may have profound effects on the economy. But these effects are (iii) _____. Unfortunately, modern political campaigns are fought on the untenable premise that Presidents can deliberately produce precise economic results.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. peripheral to | D. justifiably personified in | G. usually long-lasting |
| B. central to | E. erroneously attributed to | H. regrettably unnoticeable |
| C. at odds with | F. occasionally associated with | I. largely unpredictable |

6. To the untutored eye the tightly forested Ardennes hills around Sedan look quite _____, _____ place through which to advance a modern army, even with today's more numerous and better roads and bridges, the woods and the river Meuse form a significant _____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| A. impenetrable | D. a makeshift | G. resource |
| B. inconsiderable | E. an unpropitious | H. impediment |
| C. uncultivated | F. an unremarkable | I. passage |

7. The ex-minister's real crime, in the eyes of his _____ political friends who subsequently abandoned him, was not so much that he was wrong as that he raised questions that must not be raised.

- A. erstwhile
- B. proxy
- C. false
- D. self-styled
- E. onetime
- F. surrogate

8. Once White stepped down from a political platform, where his daring, _____ speeches provoked baying applause from audiences, he was courteous and considerate even to politicians he had just slandered in the speech.

- A. florid
- B. defamatory
- C. calumnious
- D. inveigling
- E. timorous
- F. diffident

9. International financial issues are typically _____ by the United States media because they are too technical to make snappy headlines and too inaccessible to people who lack a background in economics.

- A. neglected
- B. slighted
- C. overrated
- D. hidden
- E. criticized
- F. repudiated

10. Despite the pride that the play's characters take in their worldly-wise absence of illusions, they are not above a degree of unjustified _____.

- A. prevarication
- B. satisfaction
- C. self-flattery
- D. affectation
- E. narcissism
- F. indolence

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Antonym Exercise

1. PERISH:

- (A) move on
- (B) survive
- (C) come after
- (D) transgress
- (E) strive

2. UNPREDICTABLE:

- (A) sensitive
- (B) compliant
- (C) dependable
- (D) mature
- (E) laudable

3. TRIBUTE:

- (A) denunciation
- (B) torment
- (C) betrayal
- (D) menace
- (E) penalty

4. FINESSE:

- (A) indecision
- (B) heavy-handedness
- (C) extroversion
- (D) extravagance
- (E) competitiveness

5. SAP:

- (A) reinstate
- (B) condone
- (C) bolster
- (D) satiate
- (E) facilitate

6. CONVOLUTED:

- (A) symmetrical
- (B) separate
- (C) straightforward
- (D) completely flexible
- (E) consistently calm

7. MITIGATE:

- (A) exacerbate
- (B) preponderate
- (C) accelerate
- (D) elevate
- (E) extrapolate

8. TORPOR:

- (A) rigidity
- (B) randomness
- (C) agility
- (D) obscurity
- (E) vigor

9. ZENITH:

- (A) decline
- (B) anticlimax
- (C) foundation
- (D) nadir
- (E) abyss

10. VENAL:

- (A) pleasant
- (B) clever
- (C) healthy
- (D) unstinting
- (E) incorruptible

11. PERIPATETIC:

- (A) stationary
- (B) enclosed
- (C) discrete
- (D) essential
- (E) careful

12. HARMONY:

- (A) dishonesty
- (B) indignity
- (C) insecurity
- (D) discord
- (E) irritation

13. SLACK:

- (A) twisted
- (B) taut
- (C) compact
- (D) durable
- (E) shattered

14. JOCULAR:

- (A) active
- (B) serious
- (C) unknown
- (D) equable
- (E) destructive

15. IMPEDE:

- (A) assist
- (B) entreat
- (C) dislodge
- (D) ascribe
- (E) avow

16. SAP:

- (A) fortify
- (B) alleviate
- (C) lend credence
- (D) hold fast
- (E) draw out

17. CONTROL:

- (A) minor variable
- (B) weak assumption
- (C) improper simulation
- (D) group experimented on
- (E) expression substituted for

18. RECONDITE:

- (A) intended
- (B) defeated
- (C) widely understood
- (D) freely dispensed
- (E) recently discovered

19. INIMITABLE:

- (A) inclined to disagree
- (B) unwilling to compete
- (C) eager to advise
- (D) intelligible
- (E) ordinary

20. DISINTER:

- (A) restrain
- (B) confiscate
- (C) resist
- (D) bury
- (E) fund

21. DIATRIBE:

- (A) laudatory piece of writing
- (B) formal speech by one person
- (C) written agreement
- (D) farewell address
- (E) witty poem

22. HOODWINK:

- (A) explain
- (B) shock
- (C) lead
- (D) disregard
- (E) disabuse

Day 50

1. James Boswell's *Life of Samuel Johnson* is generally thought to have established Boswell as the first great modern biographer; yet the claim of _____ could be made for Johnson himself as author of a life of Richard Savage.

- A. partisanship
- B. omniscience
- C. precedence
- D. opportunism
- E. perseverance

2. Most spacecraft are still at little risk of collision with space debris during their operational lifetimes, but given the numbers of new satellites launched each year, the orbital environment in the future is likely to be less _____.

- A. crowded
- B. invulnerable
- C. protected
- D. polluted
- E. benign

3. The unironic representation of objects from everyday life is (i) _____ serious American art of the twentieth century: "high" artists ceded the straightforward depiction of the (ii) _____ to illustrators, advertisers, and packaging designers.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. missing from | D. beautiful |
| B. valued in | E. commonplace |
| C. crucial to | F. complex |

4. Television promotes (i) _____ of emotion in viewers through an unnatural evocation, every five minutes, of different and (ii) _____ feelings.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| A. a withdrawal | D. incompatible |
| B. an obscuring | E. sympathetic |
| C. a discontinuity | F. interminable |

5. While the cerulean warbler's status maybe particularly (i) _____, it is just one of the many species of migrant birds whose numbers have been (ii) _____ for years. Increasingly, biologists investigating the causes of these (iii) _____ are focusing on habitat loss in the Tropics, where the birds spend the winter.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| A. precarious | D. underreported | G. pairings |
| B. secure | E. falling | H. migrations |
| C. representative | F. copious | I. declines |

6. The recent publication of the painter Robert Motherwell's substantial body of writing, as well as writings by fellow Expressionist Barnett Newman, (i) _____ Ann Gibson's assertion that the Abstract Expressionists were reluctant to (ii) _____ issues of artistic meaning in their work and suggests that this supposed reticence was perhaps more artistic (iii) _____ than historical fact.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. substantiates | D. forgo | G. conscience |
| B. undermines | E. articulate | H. focus |
| C. overlooks | F. conceal | I. posturing |

7. The spy's repeated bungling was, above all else, _____ those who wished to thwart her efforts, since it was so unpredictable as to obscure any pattern that might otherwise lead to her capture.

- A. an obstacle to
- B. a signal to
- C. a hindrance to
- D. an indication for
- E. a snare for
- F. a boon to

8. Female video artists' rise to prominence over the past 30 years has _____ the ascent of video as an art form: it is only within the past three decades that video art has attained its current, respected status.

- A. matched
- B. politicized
- C. paralleled
- D. obviated
- E. accelerated
- F. forestalled

9. Although the film is rightly judged imperfect by most of today's critics, the films being created today are _____ it, since its release in 1940 provoked sufficient critical discussion to enhance the intellectual respectability of cinema considerably.

- A. beholden to
- B. indebted to
- C. derivative of
- D. based on
- E. distinguishable from
- F. biased against

10. The detective's conviction that there were few inept crimes in her district led her to impute some degree of _____ to every suspect she studied.

- A. deceit
- B. acumen
- C. duplicity
- D. shrewdness
- E. evasiveness
- F. equivocation

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Antonym Exercise

1. INSERT:

- (A) remove
- (B) improve
- (C) revise
- (D) lessen
- (E) copy

2. BANKRUPTCY:

- (A) hypocrisy
- (B) solvency
- (C) advocacy
- (D) comparability
- (E) adversity

3. RELEVANT:

- (A) immaterial
- (B) random
- (C) hidden
- (D) false
- (E) inopportune

4. IMPLOSION:

- (A) high-frequency pitch
- (B) violent chemical reaction
- (C) rapid outward movement
- (D) complete change in composition
- (E) uncontrolled variation in temperature

5. SLAB:

- (A) nib
- (B) streak
- (C) husk
- (D) sliver
- (E) shield

6. RAREFY:

- (A) contract suddenly
- (B) converge slowly
- (C) blend thoroughly
- (D) make denser
- (E) cool quickly

7. IMPETUOUS:

- (A) appropriate
- (B) respectful
- (C) uninteresting
- (D) voracious
- (E) deliberate

8. VITUPERATIVE:

- (A) suggestive
- (B) complimentary
- (C) genuine
- (D) undirected
- (E) pessimistic

9. FOMENT:

- (A) squelch
- (B) sweeten
- (C) dilute
- (D) liberate
- (E) clear

10. INCHOATE:

- (A) explicit
- (B) dependable
- (C) pragmatic
- (D) therapeutic
- (E) enduring

11. TYRO:

- (A) underling
- (B) expert
- (C) eccentric
- (D) truthful person
- (E) beneficent ruler

12. TOY:

- (A) think over seriously
- (B) admire overtly
- (C) use sporadically
- (D) praise unstintingly
- (E) covet irrationally

13. QUACK:

- (A) hard worker
- (B) true believer
- (C) honest practitioner
- (D) careful employee
- (E) experienced planner

14. FRINGE:

- (A) center
- (B) proximity
- (C) breadth
- (D) outlet
- (E) continuity

15. FALLACIOUS:

- (A) safe
- (B) valid
- (C) energetic
- (D) diverted
- (E) persuasive

16. CRYPTIC:

- (A) resonant
- (B) superficial
- (C) unobjectionable
- (D) self-explanatory
- (E) other-directed

17. RENT:

- (A) in abeyance
- (B) occupied
- (C) undeserved
- (D) turned down
- (E) made whole

18. CONSIDER:

- (A) activate
- (B) infer
- (C) table
- (D) encourage
- (E) deter

19. TENUOUS:

- (A) finite
- (B) embedded
- (C) convinced
- (D) substantial
- (E) proximate

20. MERCURIAL:

- (A) earthy
- (B) honest
- (C) thoughtful
- (D) clumsy
- (E) constant

21. OPPROBRIUM:

- (A) good repute
- (B) fair recompense
- (C) fidelity
- (D) exposure
- (E) patience

22. VENERATION:

- (A) derision
- (B) blame
- (C) avoidance
- (D) ostracism
- (E) defiance

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Day 51

1. The book's seemingly casually written, conversational style masks _____ structure.

- A. a loosely organized
- B. a somewhat rambling
- C. an overly diffuse
- D. a shrewdly crafted
- E. an unconventionally informal

2. This filmmaker is not outspoken on political matters: her films are known for their aesthetic qualities rather than for their _____ ones.

- A. polemical
- B. cinematic
- C. narrative
- D. commercial
- E. dramatic

3. Though somewhat less (i) _____ than previous chapters and suffering from a minor rash of academic jargon, the final chapter of the book is nonetheless (ii) _____ laypeople.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| A. arcane | D. largely ignored by |
| B. coherent | E. accessible to |
| C. a meticulous | F. impenetrable to |

4. Although he has long had a reputation for (i) _____, his behavior toward his coworkers has always been (ii) _____, suggesting he may not be as insolent as people generally think.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. inscrutability | D. brazen |
| B. venality | E. courteous |
| C. impudence | F. predictable |

5. There is nothing that (i) _____ scientists more than having an old problem in their field solved by someone from outside. If you doubt this (ii) _____, just think about the (iii) _____ reaction of palaeontologists to the hypothesis of Luis Alvarez—a physicist—and Walter Alvarez—a geologist—that the extinction of the dinosaurs was caused by the impact of a large meteor on the surface of the planet.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. amazes | D. exposition | G. contemptuous |
| B. pleases | E. objurgation | H. indifferent |
| C. nettles | F. observation | I. insincere |

6. Historical research makes two somewhat antithetical truths that sounded (i) _____ come to seem profound: knowledge of the past comes entirely from written documents, giving written words great (ii) _____, and the more material you uncover, the more (iii) _____ your subject becomes.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. deep | D. consequence | G. elusive |
| B. portentous | E. antiquity | H. contemporary |
| C. banal | F. simultaneity | I. circumstantial |

7. The slower-learning monkeys searched _____ but unintelligently: although they worked closely together, they checked only the most obvious hiding places.

- A. competitively
- B. impulsively
- C. cooperatively
- D. deviously
- E. craftily
- F. harmoniously

8. The report's most significant weakness is its assumption that the phenomenon under study is _____, when in reality it is limited to a specific geographic area.

- A. unusual
- B. exceptional
- C. ubiquitous
- D. absolute
- E. universal
- F. restricted

9. By about age eight, children's phonetic capacities are fully developed but still _____; thus children at that age can learn to speak a new language with a native speaker's accent.

- A. plastic
- B. vestigial
- C. inarticulate
- D. unformed
- E. nascent
- F. malleable

10. Each member of the journalistic pair served as _____ the other: each refrained from publishing a given piece if the other doubted that it was ready to be printed.

- A. a check on
- B. an advocate for
- C. an impediment to
- D. a brake on
- E. an apologist for
- F. an intermediary for

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Antonym Exercise

1. SEND:

- (A) drop
- (B) lift
- (C) attempt
- (D) receive
- (E) locate

2. INTERLOCKING:

- (A) independent
- (B) internal
- (C) peripheral
- (D) sequential
- (E) variable

3. REFLECT:

- (A) diffuse
- (B) polarize
- (C) absorb
- (D) focus
- (E) propagate

4. LACKLUSTER:

- (A) necessary
- (B) descriptive
- (C) radiant
- (D) organized
- (E) mature

5. ZENITH:

- (A) shortest line
- (B) furthest edge
- (C) lowest point
- (D) roughest curve
- (E) smallest surface

6. ENGENDER:

- (A) enumerate
- (B) emulate
- (C) exculpate
- (D) eradicate
- (E) encapsulate

7. ANOMALOUS:

- (A) veracious
- (B) precise
- (C) essential
- (D) conforming to an established rule
- (E) proceeding in a timely fashion

8. GRIEVOUS:

- (A) slight
- (B) stereotyped
- (C) solicitous
- (D) sophisticated
- (E) sparkling

9. PRECIPITATE:

- (A) desperate
- (B) determined
- (C) dissident
- (D) deliberate
- (E) divided

10. PROLIXITY:

- (A) intense devotion
- (B) vehement protest
- (C) serious offense
- (D) exact measurement
- (E) extreme brevity

11. DISABUSE:

- (A) afflict with pain
- (B) lead into error
- (C) force into exile
- (D) remove from grace
- (E) free from obligation

12. LIMP:

- (A) true
- (B) firm
- (C) clear
- (D) stark
- (E) endless

13. GLOBAL:

- (A) local
- (B) unusual
- (C) unpredictable
- (D) hot-headed
- (E) single-minded

14. STABILITY:

- (A) disparity
- (B) inconstancy
- (C) opposition
- (D) carelessness
- (E) weariness

15. DILATE:

- (A) narrow
- (B) strengthen
- (C) bend
- (D) push
- (E) soften

16. CONSOLE:

- (A) pretend sympathy
- (B) reveal suffering
- (C) aggravate grief
- (D) betray
- (E) vilify

17. EXCULPATE:

- (A) attribute guilt
- (B) avoid responsibility
- (C) establish facts
- (D) control hostilities
- (E) show anxiety

18. ACCRETION:

- (A) ingestion of a nutrient
- (B) loss of the security on a loan
- (C) discernment of subtle differences
- (D) reduction in substance caused by erosion
- (E) sudden repulsion from an entity

19. CADGE:

- (A) conceal
- (B) influence
- (C) reserve
- (D) earn
- (E) favor

20. ABJURE:

- (A) commingle
- (B) arbitrate
- (C) espouse
- (D) appease
- (E) pardon

21. SPECIOUS:

- (A) unfeigned
- (B) significant
- (C) valid
- (D) agreeable
- (E) restricted

22. QUOTIDIAN:

- (A) extraordinary
- (B) certain
- (C) wishful
- (D) secret
- (E) premature

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Day 52

1. The epidemiologist was worried: despite _____ signs of danger, few countries or companies had taken the possibility of a pandemic seriously, and there was little interest in developing a vaccine.

- A. erroneous
- B. mounting
- C. token
- D. inconclusive
- E. residual

2. The author presents the life of Zane Grey with _____ unusual in a biographer: he is not even convinced that Grey was a good writer.

- A. a zeal
- B. a deftness
- C. a detachment
- D. an eloquence
- E. an imaginativeness

3. The current (i) _____ of format in electronic scholarly publication will not last beyond the point when amateur burnout occurs and amateurs are replaced by traditional publishing companies: in an effort to reduce costs through economies of scale, publishing firms tend toward (ii) _____ in the format of their electronic publication projects.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. diversity | D. homogeneity |
| B. monotony | E. sophistication |
| C. refinement | F. extremes |

4. Because we assume the (i) _____ of natural design, nature can often (ii) _____ us: as the Wright brothers noted, the birds initially misled them in almost every particular, but their Flyer eventually succeeded by being the least avian of the early flying machines.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. quirkiness | D. galvanize |
| B. preeminence | E. befriend |
| C. maladroitness | F. beguile |

5. If one could don magic spectacles—with lenses that make the murky depths of the ocean become transparent—and look back several centuries to an age before widespread abuse of the oceans began, even the most (i) _____ observer would quickly discover that fish were formerly much more abundant. Likewise, many now-depleted species of marine mammals would appear (ii) _____. But without such special glasses, the differences between past and present oceans are indeed hard to (iii) _____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. casual | D. threatened | G. ignore |
| B. prescient | E. plentiful | H. discern |
| C. clearheaded | F. unfamiliar | I. dismiss |

6. This book's strengths are the author's breadth of knowledge and the blending of ideas and findings from many disciplines, including history, the arts and the sciences. Ideas from diverse perspectives are (i) _____ to provide a historical and cross-cultural understanding. But a weakness of the book is its (ii) _____: sometimes there are leaps from one domain to another that (iii) _____ the reader's ability to synthesize a coherent view of our current understanding of this subject.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. hyperbolized | D. organization | G. exaggerate |
| B. interwoven | E. intensity | H. oversimplify |
| C. reversed | F. uniformity | I. undercut |

7. Alkan steadfastly refused to _____ her responsibilities as an author: for her an author had to be fearless and committed, and she was always both.

- A. undertake
- B. shirk
- C. disclose
- D. reveal
- E. rationalize
- F. neglect

8. If emissions of heat-trapping gases continue to accumulate in the atmosphere at the current rate, Earth could experience global transformations, and while some of these changes might be _____, many could be downright disruptive.

- A. catastrophic
- B. calamitous
- C. intolerable
- D. irremediable
- E. modest
- F. unremarkable

9. It may be that most of this film footage was shown somewhere, but the documentary is designed to make audiences feel that this footage has never been seen, or that, having been seen, it was deliberately _____.

- A. censored
- B. imitated
- C. suppressed
- D. underscored
- E. counterfeited
- F. misrepresented

10. Philby secretly loathed the host of the party that he was attending, but it seemed _____ to say so publicly.

- A. recondite
- B. tactless
- C. clever
- D. malign
- E. deft
- F. impolitic

Antonym Exercise

1. ADHERE:

- (A) detach
- (B) cleanse
- (C) engulf
- (D) incise
- (E) contain

2. UNCONVENTIONALITY:

- (A) perceptibility
- (B) inscrutability
- (C) imperturbability
- (D) fidelity to custom
- (E) formality of discourse

3. PINCH:

- (A) important accomplishment
- (B) apt translation
- (C) abundant amount
- (D) opportune acquisition
- (E) unfamiliar period

4. OUTSET:

- (A) regression
- (B) series
- (C) exit
- (D) interruption
- (E) termination

5. RAREFY:

- (A) make less humid
- (B) make less opaque
- (C) make more voluminous
- (D) make more dense
- (E) make more oily

6. EFFRONTERY:

- (A) charity
- (B) deference
- (C) simplicity
- (D) deceitfulness
- (E) stupidity

7. SCURVY:

- (A) completely centered
- (B) above reproach
- (C) imaginative
- (D) valiant
- (E) carefree

8. OBDURATE:

- (A) complaisant
- (B) similar
- (C) commensurate
- (D) uncommunicative
- (E) transitory

9. AVER:

- (A) resign indignantly
- (B) condemn unjustly
- (C) refuse
- (D) deny
- (E) resent

10. PITH:

- (A) untimely action
- (B) insufficient attention
- (C) routine treatment
- (D) rigid formulation
- (E) superficial element

11. SUPINE:

- (A) vigilant
- (B) flustered
- (C) distorted
- (D) brittle
- (E) awkward

12. INVARIANCE:

- (A) deficiency
- (B) inequality
- (C) outcome
- (D) fluctuation
- (E) minority

13. INTRINSIC:

- (A) exceptional
- (B) exemplary
- (C) extraneous
- (D) inopportune
- (E) indefinite

14. EXUDE:

- (A) absorb
- (B) ignite
- (C) infest
- (D) depress
- (E) agitate

15. AFFINITY:

- (A) displeasure
- (B) aversion
- (C) moroseness
- (D) bad luck
- (E) unacceptable behavior

16. POTABLE:

- (A) dissolved
- (B) crystallized
- (C) undrinkable
- (D) carbonated
- (E) diluted

17. EXTEMPORIZE:

- (A) create order
- (B) assist others
- (C) act timidly
- (D) remain on time
- (E) follow a script

18. CURSORY:

- (A) overestimated
- (B) irrevocable
- (C) immediately effective
- (D) slow and thorough
- (E) large and unwieldy

19. INDURATE:

- (A) incandescence
- (B) impede
- (C) soften
- (D) deflect
- (E) inspire

20. PERTURBATION:

- (A) amity
- (B) altruism
- (C) felicity
- (D) equanimity
- (E) generosity

21. INIMICAL:

- (A) histrionic
- (B) joyful
- (C) ordinary
- (D) friendly
- (E) naive

22. DISSEMBLING:

- (A) proficient
- (B) candid
- (C) expressive
- (D) defiant
- (E) outgoing

GRE佛脚系列 公众号: gredianti

Day 53

1. Burke is often on slippery ground when it comes to her primary sources; especially _____ is the mode by which she gathered her oral evidence.

- A. crucial
- B. passable
- C. dubious
- D. laudable
- E. ingenious

2. Although grandiose urban railroad stations are often viewed as glorious monuments to their cities, they in fact _____ the cities by enabling the migration of city dwellers to the suburbs.

- A. invigorate
- B. enlarge
- C. enfeeble
- D. delineate
- E. overshadow

3. The Parisian Ecole des Beaux-Arts (School of Fine Arts) was (i) _____ many nineteenth- and twentieth-century artists, so that by 1930 the associated term “academic art” had become a (ii) _____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A. influential among | D. pejorative |
| B. ridiculed by | E. conundrum |
| C. attended by | F. misnomer |

4. Moore was (i) _____ ill at ease. His (ii) _____ had always been a distinguishing feature. It was what made him a good con artist and a good informant. He was one of those men who accepted dares with an easygoing smile and did outrageous things with (iii) _____ that made him successful in the dangerous world in which he operated. But just now he was not feeling very sure of himself.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| A. uncharacteristically | D. disquietude | G. an obvious clumsiness |
| B. predictably | E. magnanimity | H. a sophisticated fearlessness |
| C. naturally | F. aplomb | I. a wary vigilance |

5. The journalism professor's first lecture tackled (i) _____ itself, challenging the journalistic trope that an article has to represent all sides—no matter how marginal—equally. Instead, the professor argued that this impulse to (ii) _____ even obviously (iii) _____ views in order to furnish opposing perspectives is harmful to basic accuracy.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| A. marketability | D. approve | G. controversial |
| B. objectivity | E. present | H. fringe |
| C. partisanship | F. denigrate | I. straightforward |

6. An esteemed literary critic, Mr. Wood has put together a (i) _____ volume about literary technique, his playful exuberance (ii) _____ the dry, jargon-strewn tradition of academic criticism. Mr. Wood can't claim to be (iii) _____; he has restricted himself to citations available in his personal library. Nor does he attempt to be methodical, as chapters proceed in higgledy-piggledy fashion. But few books about novel writing provide such insights into the craft.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| A. deft | D. wonderfully at odds with | G. entertaining |
| B. pretentious | E. heavily influenced by | H. accessible |
| C. comprehensive | F. largely superseded by | I. thorough |

7. That the book's argument was _____ became clear as soon as reviews appeared: there were holes, and reviewers delighted in pointing them out.

- A. wanting
- B. convoluted
- C. unintelligible
- D. penetrating
- E. flawed
- F. complex

8. Some researchers worry that if there is a causal relationship between warming tropical sea surface temperatures and the marked increase in Atlantic hurricane activity since the early 1990s, this connection could _____ larger changes.

- A. presage
- B. exacerbate
- C. obscure
- D. avert
- E. portend
- F. forestall

9. The dog's appearance of _____ became increasingly irritating; his whines became more wheedling, his manner more imploring.

- A. supplication
- B. gratification
- C. insolence
- D. entreaty
- E. willfulness
- F. contentment

10. The demands of _____ notwithstanding, a page or two in Dahl's recent book on democracy that considered what public-choice economics has to say about "democratic failure"—or at least a clear signpost to that literature—would have been very well spent.

- A. clarity
- B. brevity
- C. comprehensiveness
- D. economy
- E. cogency
- F. thoroughness

Antonym Exercise

1. GARGANTUAN:

- (A) lackadaisical
- (B) minuscule
- (C) unconvivial
- (D) illusory
- (E) unconcerned

2. EXCAVATE:

- (A) fill in
- (B) spill over
- (C) move through
- (D) slide down
- (E) pass over

3. DEBUT:

- (A) retrospective
- (B) rehearsal
- (C) soliloquy
- (D) cameo role
- (E) farewell performance

4. EXONERATE:

- (A) prove guilty
- (B) hamper progress
- (C) place inside
- (D) recommend
- (E) reinstate

5. DELICACY:

- (A) disparity
- (B) flamboyance
- (C) crudity
- (D) simplicity
- (E) expansiveness

6. ARCANE:

- (A) controversial
- (B) avid
- (C) romantic
- (D) well-known
- (E) all-consuming

7. INSENTIENT:

- (A) perceiving
- (B) plant
- (C) inconsistent
- (D) innate
- (E) lethargic

8. EVINCE:

- (A) complain
- (B) irritate
- (C) misinterpret
- (D) keep hidden
- (E) keep separate

9. SOLICITUDE:

- (A) indifference
- (B) resignation
- (C) perversity
- (D) mortification
- (E) recalcitrance

10. ACCRETE:

- (A) wear away
- (B) slip off
- (C) fall down
- (D) seep out
- (E) dry out

11. PATINA:

- (A) recent implementation
- (B) partial completion
- (C) chance occurrence
- (D) essential quality
- (E) incidental observation

12. SHALLOW:

- (A) arbitrary
- (B) painstaking
- (C) profound
- (D) restive
- (E) contrite

13. IMMUNE:

- (A) toxic
- (B) virulent
- (C) convalescent
- (D) having little energy
- (E) having no resistance

14. PROPAGATE:

- (A) hesitate to join
- (B) hope to prosper
- (C) decide to accept
- (D) begin to falter
- (E) fail to multiply

15. LULL:

- (A) pronounced interest
- (B) intense discussion
- (C) speedy resolution
- (D) increased activity
- (E) enhanced performance

16. PERPETUAL:

- (A) antecedent
- (B) coincident
- (C) intermittent
- (D) precipitous
- (E) languorous

17. ACCOLADE:

- (A) guarded emotion
- (B) scarce resource
- (C) temporization
- (D) repercussion
- (E) criticism

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18. GAMBOL:

- (A) admit
- (B) plod
- (C) ruin
- (D) follow
- (E) fret

19. REFUTATION:

- (A) approval
- (B) verification
- (C) amplification
- (D) concurrence
- (E) computation

20. REQUITE:

- (A) incite
- (B) applaud
- (C) consume quickly
- (D) make inhospitable
- (E) leave unrepaid

21. REVERE:

- (A) imitate
- (B) dismiss
- (C) confuse
- (D) profane
- (E) disgrace

22. MOLLIFY:

- (A) ire
- (B) commence
- (C) abate
- (D) oppose
- (E) infuse

Day 54

1. It is often argued that psychoanalysis, which was _____ at that stage of the eighteenth century, provided the main filter by which death could be looked at, but it has now been largely replaced by medicine, which provides both a mindset and practical measures by which death may be cheated, and in terminal illness, approached, formulating a process called medicalization.

- A. predominant
- B. pompous
- C. precarious
- D. elegant
- E. mundane

2. Sylvester takes on a solemn and sagacious persona, the expression of his commitment to a deliberate conversation, but this _____ could be intimidating.

- A. gravitas
- B. ingénue
- C. banality
- D. lassitude
- E. solicitude

3. She demonstrates a great extent of _____, as she has traveled to many more countries and places around the world than any of her kindred.

- A. perfidiousness
- B. peregrination
- C. jubilation
- D. sagaciousness
- E. conspicuousness

4. I've long anticipated this retrospective of the artist's work, hoping that it would make (i) _____ judgments about him possible, but greater familiarity with his paintings highlights their inherent (ii) _____ and actually makes one's assessment (iii) _____.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|-------------|--------------|------------------------|
| A. modish | D. gloom | G. similarly equivocal |
| B. settled | E. ambiguity | H. less sanguine |
| C. detached | F. delicacy | I. more cynical |

5. Higher energy prices would have many (i) _____ effects on society as a whole. Besides encouraging consumers to be more (ii) _____ in their use of gasoline, they would encourage the development of renewable alternative energy sources that are not (iii) _____ at current prices.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. pernicious | D. aggressive | G. unstable |
| B. counterintuitive | E. predictable | H. adaptable |
| C. salubrious | F. sparing | I. viable |

6. But they pay little attention to the opposite and more treacherous failing: false certainty, refusing to confess their mistakes and implicitly claiming (i) _____, thereby embarrassing the nation and undermining the Constitution, which established various mechanisms of self-correction on the premise that even the wisest men are sometimes wrong and need, precisely when they find it most (ii) _____, the benefit of (iii) _____ process.

| Blank (i) | Blank (ii) | Blank (iii) |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. infallibility | D. discomfiting | G. an adaptable |
| B. immunity | E. expedient | H. a remedial |
| C. impartiality | F. imminent | I. an injudicious |

7. Clearly the government faced a dilemma: it could hardly _____ trials, especially in the absence of irrefutable evidence, but it also would not welcome, in the midst of war, the scandal that would arise if trials were avoided.

- A. be keen on
- B. be inclined to
- C. arrange
- D. dispense with
- E. turn its back on
- F. credit

8. The hodgepodge nature of local and federal law enforcement and the changing but often still inadequate regulations governing the credit industry make identity theft a particularly _____ crime.

- A. unobjectionable
- B. viable
- C. dubious
- D. innocuous
- E. uncontrollable
- F. intractable

9. Economic competition among nations may lead to new forms of economic protectionism that harken back to the mercantilism of an earlier age: there are signs today that such protectionism is indeed _____.

- A. evanescent
- B. resurgent
- C. recrudescence
- D. transitory
- E. controversial
- F. inimical

10. Since Venus and Earth are so similar in their mass and density, Mueller suggested that the two planets have similar compositions and, therefore there must be surface features on Venus that have terrestrial _____.

- A. causes
- B. consequences
- C. counterparts
- D. parallels
- E. properties
- F. outcomes

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Antonym Exercise

1. IMPROMPTU:

- (A) carefully rehearsed
- (B) widely recognized
- (C) narrowly focused
- (D) purposely vague
- (E) unwittingly funny

2. BALLOON:

- (A) regain completely
- (B) decrease slowly
- (C) respond rapidly
- (D) survey thoroughly
- (E) request humbly

3. AVID:

- (A) independent
- (B) inquisitive
- (C) forgetful
- (D) swift
- (E) indifferent

4. MOROSE:

- (A) fast-talking
- (B) quick-witted
- (C) lighthearted
- (D) casual
- (E) charming

5. ANOMALY:

- (A) predicted occurrence
- (B) temporary solution
- (C) easy problem
- (D) continuous process
- (E) constant interference

6. NEOLOGISM:

- (A) syllogism
- (B) idealism
- (C) archaism
- (D) paternalism
- (E) ostracism

7. RAREFY:

- (A) condense
- (B) conceive
- (C) consign
- (D) conduct
- (E) confound

8. CAUSTIC:

- (A) nonflammable
- (B) anesthetic
- (C) antiseptic
- (D) convoluted
- (E) innocuous

9. SOLVENT:

- (A) catalyst
- (B) detergent
- (C) reactant
- (D) lubricant
- (E) precipitant

10. ESTIMABLE:

- (A) recalcitrant
- (B) mendacious
- (C) infamous
- (D) obstinate
- (E) stingy

11. PRODIGALITY:

- (A) disinterest

- (B) guilt
- (C) passivity
- (D) penury
- (E) perfidy

12. FALLACY:

- (A) personal philosophy
- (B) imaginative idea
- (C) unconfirmed theory
- (D) tentative opinion
- (E) valid argument

13. DIVULGE:

- (A) keep secret
- (B) evaluate by oneself
- (C) refine
- (D) restore
- (E) copy

14. BOYCOTT:

- (A) extort
- (B) underwrite
- (C) underbid
- (D) stipulate
- (E) patronize

15. ADULTERATION:

- (A) consternation
- (B) purification
- (C) normalization
- (D) approximation
- (E) rejuvenation

16. DEPOSITION:

- (A) process of congealing
- (B) process of distilling
- (C) process of eroding
- (D) process of evolving
- (E) process of condensing

17. ENERVATE:

- (A) recuperate
- (B) resurrect
- (C) renovate
- (D) gather
- (E) strengthen

18. LOQUACIOUS:

- (A) tranquil.
- (B) skeptical
- (C) morose
- (D) taciturn
- (E) witty

19. REPINE:

- (A) intensify
- (B) excuse
- (C) express joy
- (D) feel sure
- (E) rush forward

20. VENERATION:

- (A) derision
- (B) blame
- (C) avoidance
- (D) ostracism
- (E) defiance

21. INVETERATE:

- (A) casual
- (B) public
- (C) satisfactory
- (D) trustworthy
- (E) sophisticated

22. UNDERMINE:

- (A) submerge
- (B) supersede
- (C) overhaul
- (D) undergird
- (E) intersperse

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参考答案

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2021版GRE佛脚填空1800系列-基础训练54天

| | | | |
|--------|------|-------|---------------|
| Day 1 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | EBEEDBADED |
| Day 2 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | BAECECDABB |
| Day 3 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | BEADDAACCD |
| Day 4 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | EDBEACEDDB |
| Day 5 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | EBDCEDABBB |
| Day 6 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | AAB DCDAE AE |
| | 反义练习 | 1-11 | BDC ECEBA EAD |
| | | 12-22 | DBD ADEEA CCD |
| Day 7 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | BDE DCDBA CE |
| | 反义练习 | 1-11 | BAA CDEAC DBB |
| | | 12-22 | AAE BCECD EDE |
| Day 8 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | ECE BACCA ED |
| | 反义练习 | 1-11 | DDE DCCDE AAD |
| | | 12-22 | EBE BBDDD BDA |
| Day 9 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | CAD ADDEA EB |
| | 反义练习 | 1-11 | CBA BBCBE DCE |
| | | 12-22 | CEB ECDEE BBE |
| Day 10 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | CDE EEBBA DB |
| | 反义练习 | 1-11 | CCA EDCBE ABB |
| | | 12-22 | AEE ABACE CDC |
| Day 11 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | CEC EABAE AC |
| | 反义练习 | 1-11 | DBB DDDBE CEE |
| | | 12-22 | CDB ECBBA DDC |
| Day 12 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | CBA BCDDC CA |
| | 反义练习 | 1-11 | DBB BDCDA EDD |
| | | 12-22 | CCA CEADE EDD |
| Day 13 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | AAE BACBC BD |
| | 反义练习 | 1-11 | ABD BEECA ABA |
| | | 12-22 | EBD ABDDC CCE |
| Day 14 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | EAA CBDDC BB |
| | 反义练习 | 1-11 | AAD ADCBC ACB |

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| | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|---------------|
| | 反义词练习 | 12-22 | CBA ACDDD ACA |
| Day 15 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | ADC EDDBC EC |
| | 反义词练习 | 1-11 | AEE CEAAB EDD |
| | | 12-22 | EAA DDCAE DBB |
| Day 16 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | BEC CDECB DE |
| | 反义词练习 | 1-11 | AED ECAAB DDC |
| | | 12-22 | CCE BEADE EBA |
| Day 17 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | DEB BBBEE EA |
| | 反义词练习 | 1-11 | EBA CCDAD BEA |
| | | 12-22 | DDA EEBDD CAC |
| Day 18 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | DEC DBAEE BB |
| | 反义词练习 | 1-11 | CEE DBAAD BEB |
| | | 12-22 | BAA DCCDA ECA |
| Day 19 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | EA CEDEBB EB |
| | 反义词练习 | 1-11 | EED DACEB BED |
| | | 12-22 | CCE DAEBE AEA |
| Day 20 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | CD DCEEAC AB |
| | 反义词练习 | 1-11 | AED CAEAA BBD |
| | | 12-22 | DDC EEDCA BCD |
| Day 21 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | DCE AACEC DD |
| | 反义词练习 | 1-11 | BEA DDCEA EBA |
| | | 12-22 | BCE CBABE BDE |
| Day 22 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | CED CBBBE CE |
| | 反义词练习 | 1-11 | BAC EDABC CDA |
| | | 12-22 | ECC ADCDA ABD |
| Day 23 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | BBE EAABE ED |
| | 反义词练习 | 1-11 | CCA CBABD BAD |
| | | 12-22 | CAA BDCAC BBA |
| Day 24 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | EBE CCBAAC CD |
| | 反义词练习 | 1-11 | DBB CEABD BEA |
| | | 12-22 | BEB ACCCE ABE |
| | 填空练习 | 1-10 | ACC ADCAA CC |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-------|---------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| Day 25 | 反义练习 | 1-11 | DAD BDEBC DEC | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | CAB BBECA ADC | | | | | | | | |
| Day 26 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | EAC BDEDD BC | | | | | | | | |
| | 反义练习 | 1-11 | BCD EBEDE BDA | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | CBA ADBEB EDE | | | | | | | | |
| Day 27 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | ABD CECEB DE | | | | | | | | |
| | 反义练习 | 1-11 | BBD CEEBC BEA | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | ABB EECDE CBA | | | | | | | | |
| Day 28 | 填空练习 | 1-10 | ABD BCCCE EA | | | | | | | | |
| | 反义练习 | 1-11 | CAC BBCDA EBC | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | AEA CBEAE AAC | | | | | | | | |
| Day 29 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | D | E | BF | AD | AF | CDH | DE | AD | CF | BD |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | BAE BBDAE EBA | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | DBA ABBEC DAA | | | | | | | | |
| Day 30 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | E | E | BF | AF | CD | AFH | AF | CD | CE | DF |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | ABE EBEEC BAE | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | CDA BACCD DED | | | | | | | | |
| Day 31 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | E | B | AE | AE | AE | CEH | AF | CF | AF | AD |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | BDE AECEA CEE | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | EBE EAEDA AAC | | | | | | | | |
| Day 32 | 填空练习 (混S54) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | C | B | AE | CD | AD | BDI | CD | EF | AF | DE |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | CCC EEDCA CED | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | EAB CDCBA DCA | | | | | | | | |
| Day 33 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | E | B | CE | AD | AEI | BEG | AE | CE | AE | AB |
| | 反义练习 (46-47) | 01-11 | DEA DCEAC DDB | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | BDC BEDEB EAC | | | | | | | | |
| Day 34 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | A | E | E | CE | CD | CEH | CEH | AC | AF | BF |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------|-------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|--|
| Day 34 | 反义练习 48-49 | 01-11 | EDE DACBE DBE | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | DCE DDEAD EAC | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 35 | 填空练习 混57 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | C | D | BD | AF | BF | BDG | DE | AC | DF | CE | |
| | 反义练习 50-51 | 01-11 | ABD ACDEC CEE | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | ACA ADABD AEE | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 36 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | C | BE | AE | BF | ADG | ADI | AE | CF | AE | CE | |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | AAD DAEBE ECD | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | BCA CBABD DED | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 37 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | A | B | AF | ADG | AFI | AFI | AF | BF | BE | BE | |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | DAB CBCEC DBE | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | AAC DAECA EDB | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 38 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | C | D | BE | AF | CDI | CDH | DE | BC | EF | CD | |
| | 反义练习 56-57 | 01-11 | EDB BECAE AEC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | BEA BCABD AAD | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 39 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | C | C | B | AE | AF | BDH | AF | AD | AF | BD | |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | CBD BECBD AAE | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | BDB DAEAD EEB | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 40 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | D | B | AF | CD | BFI | ADG | AC | BE | AC | BC | |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | BAB CCEED BEA | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | ACC CBEEA DDE | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 41 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | D | CEI | BEG | BDH | BEG | CEH | AB | AD | CE | CF | |
| | 反义练习 62-63 | 01-11 | AEE BDCBE CAA | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | BCD EDBBC EEC | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 42 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | E | A | AD | CF | CD | ADI | CF | BF | CF | CD | |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | DEB BECCE BAB | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------|-------|----------------|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|--|
| | 反义练习 | 12-22 | CBE BDBAA CCA | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 43 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | D | B | AF | BD | CDH | BDG | AF | AD | BC | AB | |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | DDC BABBC AED | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | DEC DCEBE DDE | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 44 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | D | B | CD | AF | AE | BEH | BC | AC | AB | BF | |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | EDD EACBD CAE | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | ABB DDABA BBD | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 45 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | D | C | BF | AE | BEH | AFG | AC | DE | AE | AD | |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | DDC CEBCC AEE | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | BED ACDEB AEB | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 46 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | D | C | D | BE | BFG | CEG | BE | AB | BE | DF | |
| | 反义练习 72-73 | 01-11 | CCA CEDCE AAB | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | CCE DCDCC ADA | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 47 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | C | E | CE | BD | AF | ADG | BC | DF | DF | BC | |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | DAD EBEC D ABE | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | EAA DCACB EED | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 48 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | A | B | CD | BD | AFH | BEG | DE | BC | BD | DF | |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | BAB ACADA BDD | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | CEE BABAA DDE | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 49 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | C | D | CF | AE | BEI | AEH | AE | BC | AB | CE | |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | BCA BCCA E DEA | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | DBB AADCE DAE | | | | | | | | | |
| Day 50 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | C | E | AE | CD | AEI | BEI | AC | AC | AB | BD | |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | ABA CDDEB AAB | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | ACA BDECD EAA | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-------|---------------|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| Day 51 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | D | A | BE | CE | CFG | CDG | CF | CE | AF | AD |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | DAC CCDDA DEB | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | BAB ACADD CCA | | | | | | | | |
| Day 52 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | B | C | AD | BF | AEH | BDI | BF | EF | AC | BF |
| | 反义练习 84,104 | 01-11 | ADC EDBBA DEA | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | DCA BCEDC DDB | | | | | | | | |
| Day 53 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | C | C | BD | AFH | BEH | ADI | AE | AE | AD | BD |
| | 反义练习 | 01-11 | BAE ACDAD AAD | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | CEE DCEBB EDA | | | | | | | | |
| Day 54 | 填空练习 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | A | A | B | BEG | CFI | ADH | AB | EF | BC | CD |
| | 反义练习 107-108 | 01-11 | ABE CACAE ECD | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12-22 | EAE BCEDC AAD | | | | | | | | |