



GRE佛脚备考系列之 新GRE填空基础训练54天

涵盖老GRE题目精选/ 新GRE OG + PP2+150

GRE佛脚备考系列

FOR

新东方水清木华校区

新东方灵魂的栖息地

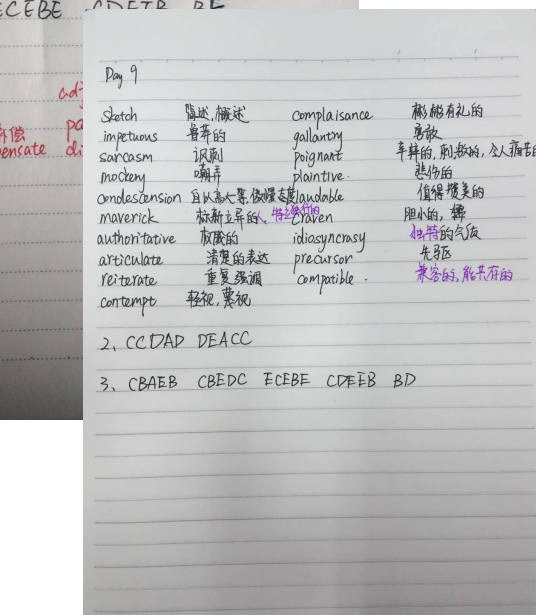
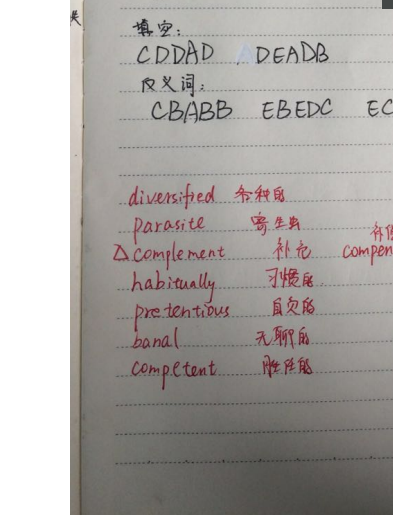
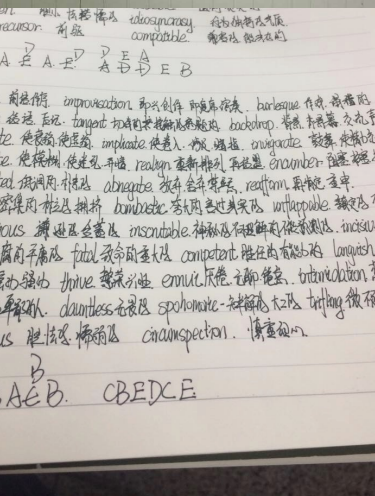
使用说明

什么是GRE考试的基础？在长期的教学中我们会发现，就是词汇和长难句：再高明的思维，再灵敏的见地，如果句子读不懂，单词不认识也显得十分惨白无力。为了配合强化班的教学，我在今年春季将一些我认为有助于提高学生的基础性能的素材按天制作成了本套基础训练，一共54天的习题量，每天一个，完成54天后就会看到自己的升华。

本套基础性训练的素材来源于：老GRE填空的单空题目、新GRE填空全部官方题目、老GRE考试的反义词类题目。这三类题目是我认为在学生打基础时的最佳素材。

- **老GRE单空题**：如果说双空题的设计仍然和新GRE稍有差距，那么老GRE的单空题几乎和新GRE要求一致，因此如果学生没有时间刷完所有老GRE题目（事实上现在也没有必要了，因为广为传播的新GRE填空机经真题已经达到了1000道，对于学生备考来说简直太多），至少应该把老GRE单空题过一遍，而且老GRE单空题更适合初学者入门。这些单空题分布在Day 1 - Day 28的填空部分。
- **新GRE填空全部官方题目**：这部分收录了新GRE所有的官方公开的official questions，包括改革之初的样题、OG、PP II和GRE Verbal Practice Volume 1（俗称150）。这一部分共计260道填空题。这些题目分布在Day 29 - Day 54 的填空部分。
- **老GRE考试的反义词类题目**：这部分题目是价值目前被严重低估的题目，反义类题目要求你从5个选项当中选出一个跟大写单词构成反义词。我们都知道填空题的一类大线索就是反义对立。这类题目有些反义词经常会以线索的方式出现在新GRE填空中，有些单词是我们反复强调的重要单词，适合学生们的基础练习。

不积跬步无以至千里，只有打下坚实的基础，在后续的奔跑中才能更胜一筹。成功总是给勤奋的人准备的，懒惰还不自知、或者懒惰仍然以懒惰为骄傲的人，总有一天会为自己的年少轻狂买单。在和永清春季班同学们2个月的相处中，勤奋的身影时时打动着，我每天让他们进行微信打卡，虽然坚持到最后的人不多，但也有40多位同学一直坚持，我相信他们一定会漂亮的完成GRE考试。以下是他们在打卡时候的一些截图，也希望你能像他们一样，勤奋努力学习。



有很多同学经常问我一个问题，老师我还有1个月就上考场了，做基础训练还赶趟么？我想说赶不赶趟，重要的不是时间，而是你赶不赶。当然，对于基础已经很好或者考试即将临近的学生，你应该先去完成机经题目，但是对于跳跃了积累期的同学来说，你不应该期待过高的分数，也应该学会以一颗平常心看待成绩，毕竟别人在厚积薄发时，你想的是万一走运了呢？

如何打卡？

我刚才给了你很多的例子。如果你真心想学习，你就买一个笔记本，每天都在这个笔记本上完成一天的内容，不完成就不睡觉，哭着也要写完。54天后，我们见改变！你不必在微信、朋友圈、微博炫耀自己的学习，你内心的平静和踏实比任何肤浅的展示都来的深刻。

题目不会该怎么办？

后续我们会推出GRE基础训练54天的填空题目全解析。

在我刚来GRE项目的时候，GRE项目有一句口号，“历经变革，始终巅峰”。然而随着岁月的流逝，北京新东方的GRE项目也因为大环境的变化发生了一些波动：似乎在业界颇有名气、轰轰烈烈的离职老师大多出自GRE项目。我们这些新鲜血液，是始终伴随着新GRE考试的。我们的快速成长，既得益于老教师的让贤，也源自于我们孜孜不倦的努力。我们的到来恰恰又成为了GRE项目新的突破口。不忘初心，我们仍然会努力保住GRE项目始终巅峰的地位。

感谢GRE项目组的潘晨光老师、程黛苑老师和范利莎老师在训练编写中的勤恳工，没有他们的付出，大家是看不到如此精致的内容的。感谢水清校区TR16201的同学们，你们参与了这套训练材料的全程，感谢你们成为小白鼠被我无情的蹂躏。

最后，加油吧，骚年！

韩 冰
2016.4

Day 1

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-1

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	fundamental	adj. of or relating to the basic structure or function of something	基本的, 基本构成物的
		adj. forming or relating to the most important part of something	重要的, 必要的
2	conviction	n. a strong belief or opinion	坚定的信仰, 信念
3	aptitude	n. a natural ability to do something or to learn something	(自然)倾向; 能力
4	repugnance	n. a strong feeling of dislike or disgust	反感, 厌恶
5	ignorance	n. a lack of knowledge, understanding, or education : the state of being ignorant	无知
6	flout	v. to treat with contemptuous disregard	蔑视, 鄙视
7	adventurous	adj. not afraid to do new and dangerous or exciting things	喜欢冒险的
8	frivolous	adj. silly and not serious	轻浮的
		adj. not important : not deserving serious attention	毫无价值的, 微不足道的
9	willful	adj. refusing to change your ideas or opinions or to stop doing something	固执任性的
10	irrational	adj. not based on reason, good judgment, or clear thinking	不合逻辑的, 荒谬的
11	vulnerable	adj. open to attack, harm, or damage	易受攻击的
		adj. easily hurt or harmed physically, mentally, or emotionally	脆弱的, 易受伤害的

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12	presume	v. to think that (something) is true without knowing that it is true	认为, 假定
13	cynical	adj. believing or showing the belief that people are motivated chiefly by base or selfish concerns	怀疑他人动机不纯的
14	disinterested	adj. not influenced by personal feelings, opinions, or concerns	客观公正的
15	ramification	n. something that is the result of something else	结果, 后果
16	undermine	v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective	削弱
17	divert	v. to take (attention) away from someone or something	使分心
		v. to give pleasure to especially by distracting the attention from what burdens or distresses	使高兴
18	redeem	v. to make (something that is bad, unpleasant, etc.) better or more acceptable	弥补, 改善
		v. to buy back (something, such as a stock or bond)	赎回, 买回
19	preserve	v. to keep (something) in its original state or in good condition	保存, 保留
20	preempt	v. to prevent (something) from happening	阻止, 先发制人
		v. to acquire by preemption	抢占
21	quantifiable	adj. capable of being calculated the quantity or amount of (something)	可以计量的
22	inexhaustible	adj. impossible to use up completely : impossible to exhaust	用不完的, 无穷无尽的
23	remarkable	adj. unusual or surprising : likely to be noticed	值得注意的, 不同寻常的
24	benefactor	n. someone who helps another person, group, etc., by giving money	资助人, 捐助人
25	precedent	n. an easier occurrence of something similar	先例, 前例

26	surrogate	n. a person or thing that takes the place or performs the duties of someone or something else	替代物
27	well-intentioned	adj. well-meaning	好心的，出于好意的
28	relieved	adj. feeling relaxed and happy because something difficult or unpleasant has been stopped, avoided, or made easier : feeling relief	放心的
29	detain	v. to officially prevent (someone) from leaving a place	拘留

2. Text Completion

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. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-2

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	paradox	n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible	矛盾
2	predominant	adj. more important, powerful, successful, or noticeable than other people or things	占主导地位的, 主要的
3	tranquil	adj. free from commotion or disturbance	安静的
4	serene	adj. calm and peaceful	平静的
5	agitate	v. to disturb, excite, or anger (someone)	使焦虑, 使不安
6	comprehensive	adj. covering completely or broadly	全面的
7	deprecate	v. to criticize or express disapproval of (someone or something)	贬损, 诋毁
8	congenial	adj. very friendly	友善的
9	disdain	v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something)	蔑视, 鄙视
10	deference	n. respect and esteem due a superior or an elder	(因地位高或年长而) 尊敬
11	insular	adj. separated from other people or cultures	孤立的
		adj. not knowing or interested in new or different ideas	思想狭隘, 守旧的
12	synoptic	adj. affording a general view of a whole	概要的
		adj. exceedingly or unexpectedly excellent or great	极好的

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13	sensational	adj.causing very great excitement or interest with shocking details	(通过可怕的细节)令人兴奋的, 骇人听闻的
14	exceptional	adj. not usual	不寻常的
		adj. better than average	杰出的, 超常的
15	transitional	adj. a change from one state or condition to another	过渡的
16	segregate	v. to separate or set apart from others or from the general mass	使分离, 使隔离
17	overshadow	v. to exceed in importance	超出, 超过
		v. to cast a shadow over	遮盖
18	congruous	adj. being in agreement, harmony, or correspondence	全等的, 一致的
19	dichotomy	n. something with seemingly contradictory qualities	矛盾的事物
20	reciprocity	n. a situation or relationship in which two people or groups agree to do something similar for each other, to allow each other to have the same rights	相互作用, 互惠
21	subordinate	adj. placed in or occupying a lower class, rank, or position	次要的
		adj. submissive to or controlled by authority	顺从的, 服从的
22	facilitate	v. to make easier	辅助, 帮助
23	avert	v. to prevent (something bad) from happening	避免, 防止
24	repress	v. to control (someone or something) by force	抑制
25	nonplus	v. to cause to be at a loss as to what to say, think, or do	使窘迫, 使为难
26	caustic	adj. very harsh and critical	苛刻的, 刻薄的
27	humiliate	v. to make (someone) feel very ashamed or foolish	羞辱, 使丢脸

28	discomfit	v. to make (someone) confused or upset	使为难, 使不安
29	delude	v. to cause (someone) to believe something that is not true	迷惑, 欺骗
30	tantalize	v. to tease or torment by or as if by presenting something desirable to the view but continually keeping it out of reach	使.....对所企求的东西可望而不可及
31	divest	v. to deprive or dispossess especially of property, authority, or title	剥夺, 迫使放弃
32	regal	adj. of, relating to, or suitable for a king or queen	帝王的, 王室的
33	forfeit	v. something that is lost or given up as punishment or because of a rule or law	丧失, 被没收
34	debase	v. to lower the value or reputation of (someone or something) : to make (someone or something) less respected	降低, 使贬值

2. Text Completion

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. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-3

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	banal	adj. boring or ordinary	无聊的
2	heretical	adj. of, relating to, or characterized by departure from accepted beliefs or standards	异教的, 异端的
3	embroider	v. to make (a story, the truth, etc.) more interesting by adding details that are not true or accurate	修饰, 润色
4	obstinate	adj. refusing to change your behavior or your ideas	固执的
5	credulity	n. ability or willingness to believe something	轻信
6	palatable	adj. having a pleasant or agreeable taste	美味的
		adj. pleasant or acceptable to someone	称心如意的
7	conspicuous	adj. very easy to see or notice	显眼的, 明显的
8	hoard	v. to collect and hide a large amount of	贮藏
9	trample	v. to cause damage or pain by walking or stepping heavily on something or someone	践踏
10	retrieve	v. to get back again	找回, 重新获得
11	elementary	adj. basic and simple	基础的

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12	presumptuous	adj. too confident especially in a way that is rude : done or made without permission, right, or good reason	冒昧的
13	dividend	n. an advantage or benefit that you get because of something you have done	红利
14	perennial	adj. present at all seasons of the year	多年生的（植物）
		adj. continuing without interruption	持续的，长期的
15	archetype	n. a perfect example of something	典型
16	captious	adj. marked by an often ill-natured inclination to stress faults and raise objections	挑刺的，吹毛求疵的
17	intimidate	v. to make (someone) afraid	恐吓，使畏惧
18	poise	v. to hold (something) in a balanced and steady position	镇静，平衡
19	compromise	n. a way of reaching agreement in which each person or group gives up something that was wanted in order to end an argument or dispute	妥协，让步
20	forestall	v. v. to stop (something) from happening or to cause (something) to happen at a later time	阻止
21	stiff	adj. severe, harsh	严厉的，严格的
22	protest	v. to show or express strong disagreement with or disapproval of something	抗议

2. Text Completion

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. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-4

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	supernatural	adj. unable to be explained by science or the laws of nature : of, relating to, or seeming to come from magic, a god, etc	超自然的
2	elucidate	v. to make (something that is hard to understand) clear or easy to understand	阐释, 阐明
3	artless	adj. sincerely simple	朴实的, 单纯的
4	authentic	adj. true and accurate	真实的, 准确的
5	whimsy	n. an unusual, unexpected, or fanciful idea	突发奇想
6	deity	n. a god or goddess	神
7	avenge	v. to harm or punish someone who has harmed you or someone or something that you care about	为.....报仇
8	weary	adj. bored or annoyed by something because you have seen it, heard it, done it, etc., many times or for a long time	厌倦的
		adj. lacking strength, energy, or freshness because of a need for rest or sleep	疲倦的
9	ingenuous	adj. having or showing the innocence, trust, and honesty that young people often have	纯朴的, 真诚的
10	solicitous	adj. showing great attention or concern to another	关心的
11	vindictive	adj. having or showing a desire to hurt someone who has hurt or caused problems for you	有报仇心的, 报复性的
12	dispassionate	adj. not influenced or affected by emotions	客观的
13	meager	adj. deficient in quality or quantity	不足的, 少的
14	commensurate	adj. equal or similar to something in size, amount, or degree	相等的, 相似的
15	substantiate	v. to prove the truth of (something)	证明
16	circumscribe	v. to limit the size or amount of (something)	限制

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17	unworldly	adj. having an unusual quality that does not seem to be of this world	脱离世俗的
18	ethos	n. the distinguishing character, sentiment, moral nature, or guiding beliefs of a person, group, or organization	(团体的) 气质, 氛围, 信仰等
19	perfume	n. a pleasant smell	香味
20	entitle	v. to give a right to (someone)	使.....有权利
21	deprive	v. to take something away from	使丧失, 剥夺
22	conspiracy	n. the act of secretly planning to do something that is harmful or illegal	共谋, 协力
23	collective	adj. shared or done by a group of people : involving all members of a group	集体的, 共同的
24	discrete	adj. separate and different from each other	离散的, 不连续的
25	extrapolate	v. to form an opinion or to make an estimate about something from known facts	(依据已知信息) 推测
26	transcribe	v. to make a written copy of (something)	抄写
27	amplify	v. to speak or write about (something) in a more complete way	详细阐述
		v. to make larger or greater	夸大
28	waggish	adj. silly and playful	滑稽的
29	siren	n. a piece of equipment that produces a loud, high-pitched warning sound	报警器
30	dispel	v. to make (something, such as a belief, feeling, or idea) go away or end	驱散, 消除
31	attentive	adj. thinking about or watching something carefully : paying careful attention to something	留意的, 注意的
32	inquisitive	adj. tending to ask questions : having a desire to know or learn more	好奇的
33	receptive	adj. willing to listen to or accept ideas, suggestions	善于接受的
34	distinctive	adj. different in a way that is easy to notice	显著区别的

2. Text Completion

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. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-5

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	spell	n. a short, indefinite period of time	(一段) 时间
2	plethora	n. a very large amount or number	大量
3	moratorium	n. a suspension of activity	暂停, 中止
4	reciprocation	n. a mutual exchange	交换
		n. an alternating motion	往复运动
5	discredit	v. to damage the reputation of (someone)	使丧失信誉
6	overwhelming	adj. very great in number, effect, or force	大量的
7	joint	adj. doing something together	共同的, 联合的
8	tailor	v. to make or change (something) so that it meets a special need or purpose	修改
9	address	v. to deal with	处理
10	conform	v. to obey or agree with something	符合, 遵守
11	vicious	adj. very violent and cruel	恶毒的
12	intricate	adj. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements	复杂的
13	entity	n. something that has separate and distinct existence and objective or conceptual reality	实体
14	convoluted	adj. very complicated and difficult to understand	难懂的, 复杂的
15	amorphous	adj. having no definite or clear shape or form	无固定形状的
16	illusory	adj. based on something that is not true or real : based on an illusion	虚假的

17	yearn	v. to feel a strong desire or wish <i>for</i> something or <i>to do</i> something	强烈渴望
18	meditative	adj. very thoughtful : involving or allowing deep thought or meditation	沉思的, 冥想的
19	tepid	adj. not energetic or excited	不热情的, 冷淡的
20	onset	n. the beginning of something	开始
21	falter	v. to stop being strong or successful : to begin to fail or weaken	变弱, 变衰弱
		v. to feel doubt about doing something	踌躇, 犹豫
22	dwindle	v. to gradually become smaller	减少, 下降
23	dampen	v. to make (something) less strong or active	抑制, 使扫兴

2. Text Completion

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. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-6

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	dominate	v. to have control of or power over (someone or something)	占主导地位
2	impressionable	adj. easy to influence	易受影响的
3	naive	adj. having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge : innocent or simple	幼稚的
4	obstinate	adj. perversely adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course in spite of reason, arguments, or persuasion	固执的
5	decisive	adj. able to make choices quickly and confidently	果断的
6	ingenious	adj. very smart or clever : having or showing ingenuity	天才的, 有独创性的
7	resolve	n. a strong determination to do something	坚决
8	arcane	adj. known or understood by only a few people	难懂的
9	whimsy	n. an unusual, unexpected, or fanciful idea	突发奇想
10	inspire	v. to cause (something) to happen or be created	引起, 引发
11	provoke	v. to cause the occurrence of (a feeling or action)	引起, 引发
		v. to cause (a person or animal) to become angry, violent, etc.	激怒
12	catalyst	n. a substance that causes a chemical reaction to happen more quickly	催化剂

GRE佛脚备考系列

13	disguise	v. to obscure the existence or true state or character of	隐藏, 伪装
14	impede	v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something)	阻碍
15	consummate	adj. complete in every detail	完满的, 圆满的
16	precipitate	v. to cause (something) to happen quickly or suddenly	加速
		adj. happening very quickly or too quickly without enough thought or planning	鲁莽的
17	comprehensive	adj. covering completely or broadly	全面的
18	spot	v. to see or notice (someone or something that is difficult to see or find)	发现, 注意
19	verifiable	adj. capable of being verified	可证实的
20	salient	adj. very important or noticeable	明显的, 显眼的
21	outmoded	adj. no longer useful or acceptable	过时的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 7

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-7

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	reflective	adj. characterized by or given to serious thinking or contemplation	反思的, 沉思的
2	enamor	v. to cause (someone) to be loved or admired	使喜爱
3	delicate	adj. attractive and made up of small or fine parts	精美的, 精致的
4	synthesis	n. something that is made by combining different things	综合物
5	reconnaissance	n. a preliminary survey to gain information	事先考察
6	flaccid	adj. not firm : not hard or solid	松弛的
7	treacherous	adj. not able to be trusted	不可靠的, 背叛的
8	prestigious	adj. having prestige : honored	受到尊敬的
9	sedentary	adj. doing or involving a lot of sitting : not doing or involving much physical activity	久坐的
10	distribution	n. the act of delivering something to a store or business	分销
11	salvage	n. the act of saving something (such as a building, a ship, or cargo) that is in danger of being completely destroyed	挽救
12	procure	v. to get (something) by some action or effort	获得
13	ascendancy	n. a position of power in which someone can control or influence other people	优势, 支配地位
14	decimate	v. to destroy a large number of (plants, animals, people, etc.)	(严重地) 破坏
15	denigrate	v. to attack the reputation of	攻击, 贬损

GRE佛脚备考系列

16	resurrect	v. to cause (something that had ended or been forgotten or lost) to exist again, to be used again	复兴
17	jockey	v. to do something in an effort to get an advantage	图谋, 谋取
18	revive	v. to make (someone or something) strong, healthy, or active again	使...复苏
19	emerge	v. to become known or apparent	浮现, 涌现
20	flag	v. to lose vigor or strength; weaken or diminish	衰弱
21	riveting	adj. wholly absorbing or engrossing one's attention	吸引人的
22	connive	v. to cooperate secretly or have a secret understanding	共谋
23	underrate	v. to rate or value (someone or something) too low	低估
24	transcendental	adj. supernatural	超自然的
25	hatred	n. a very strong feeling of dislike	憎恨, 怨恨
26	contest	v. to make the subject of dispute, contention, or litigation	争辩
27	aggrandize	v. to make appear great or greater	夸大, 吹捧
		v. to enhance the power, wealth, position, or reputation of	抬高身价, 提高地位
28	embellish	v. to make beautiful with ornamentation	装饰
29	jeopardize	v. to put (something or someone) in danger	使...危险

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 8

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-8

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	arbitrary	adj. lacking a definite plan, purpose, or pattern	随意的
		adj. having or showing a tendency to force one's will on others without any regard to fairness or necessity	专制的
2	equivocal	adj. having two or more possible meanings	模棱两可的, 有歧义的
3	cannibalism	n. the eating of the flesh of an animal by another animal of the same kind	嗜食同类
4	ferret	v. to search about	搜索
5	prey	v. to hunt and kill for food	捕食
6	permissive	adj. giving people a lot of freedom or too much freedom to do what they want to do	宽容的, 允许的
7	explicit	adj. very clear and complete : leaving no doubt about the meaning	明确的, 清楚的
8	garrulous	adj. very talkative	话多的
9	excoriate	v. to criticize (someone or something) very harshly	严厉的责难
10	bombast	n. speech or writing that is meant to sound important or impressive but is not sincere or meaningful	夸大的言辞
11	euphemism	n. a mild or pleasant word or phrase that is used instead of one that is unpleasant or offensive	委婉的表达
12	obsolete	adj. no longer used because something newer exists	过时的
13	constant	adj. happening all the time or very often over a period of time	经常的

GRE佛脚备考系列

		adj. staying the same : not changing	稳定的, 不变的
14	epitome	n. a perfect example	典型
15	bizarre	adj. very unusual or strange	奇怪的, 难以想象的
16	eccentric	adj. strange or unusual	古怪的
17	urbane	adj. polite and confident	礼貌的
18	coarse	adj. having a rough quality	粗糙的
		adj. rude or offensive	粗鲁的
19	faction	n. a group within a larger group that has different ideas and opinions than the rest of the group	派别, 小集团
20	uniform	adj. having always the same form, manner, or degree : not varying or variable	统一的, 相同的
21	spectacular	adj. causing wonder and admiration : very impressive	壮观的
22	linger	v. to stay somewhere beyond the usual or expected time	磨蹭
		v. to remain existent although often waning in strength, importance, or influence	缓慢消失

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 9

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-9

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	sketch	v. to describe (something) briefly	简述, 概述
2	impetuous	adj. acting or done quickly and without thought	鲁莽的, 仓促的
3	sarcasm	n. the use of words that mean the opposite of what you really want to say especially in order to insult someone, to show irritation, or to be funny	讽刺, 挖苦
4	mockery	n. insulting or contemptuous action or speech	嘲弄
5	contempt	n. a feeling that someone or something is not worthy of any respect or approval	轻视, 蔑视
6	condescension	n. the attitude or behavior of people who believe they are more intelligent or better than other people	自以为高人一等, 傲慢态度
7	maverick	n. a person who refuses to follow the customs or rules of group	标新立异之人
		adj. characteristic of, suggestive of, or inclined to be a maverick	特立独行的
8	authoritative	adj. clearly accurate or knowledgeable	权威的, 可信的
9	articulate	adj. able to express ideas clearly and effectively in speech or writing	清楚有力地表达
10	reiterate	v. to repeat something you have already said in order to emphasize	重复强调
11	complaisance	n. disposition to please or comply	殷勤, 彬彬有礼
12	gallantry	n. very brave behavior	勇敢, 勇敢的行为
13	poignant	adj. pleasurably stimulating	辛辣的, 刺激的
		adj. painfully affecting the feelings	令人痛苦的

14	plaintive	adj. expressing suffering or sadness : having a sad sound	哀伤的, 悲哀的
15	laudable	adj. deserving praise	值得赞美的
16	craven	adj. having or showing a complete lack of courage : very cowardly	胆小的, 怯懦的
17	idiosyncrasy	n. an unusual way in which a particular person behaves or thinks	独特的气质
18	precursor	n. something that comes before something else and that often leads to or influences its development	前驱
19	compatible	adj. able to exist together without trouble or conflict : going together well	兼容的, 能共存的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 10

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-10

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	interim	adj. used or accepted for a limited time : not permanent	临时的, 暂时的
2	hitherto	adv. until now	至今
3	ossify	v. to become or to cause something to become unable to change	僵化
4	misdeed	n. a morally wrong or illegal act	违法行为, 不道德行为
5	coerce	v. to make (someone) do something by using force or threats	强制, 迫使
6	intimidate	v. to make (someone) afraid	恐吓, 威胁
7	blithe	adj. showing a lack of proper thought or care : not caring or worrying	无忧无虑的
		adj. happy and without worry	快乐的
8	incubate	v. to keep (something) in the proper conditions for development	孵化, 培养
9	domestic	adj. of, relating to, or made in your own country	国内的
		adj. relating to or involving someone's home or family	家庭的
10	lackluster	adj. lacking in sheen, brilliance, or vitality	无光泽的, 平凡的
11	feckless	adj. weak or ineffective	虚弱的, 无能的
		adj. careless and irresponsible	粗心的, 不负责任的
12	caricature	n. someone or something that is very exaggerated in a funny or foolish way	讽刺漫画
13	salvation	n. preservation from destruction or failure	拯救, 救助

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14	throwback	n. reversion to an earlier type or phase	返祖现象
15	aberration	n. something (such as a problem or a type of behavior) that is unusual or unexpected	偏离, 误差
16	personification	n. a person who has a lot of a particular quality and who is the perfect example of someone who has that quality	化身
17	extol	v. to praise highly	赞美
18	transmute	v. to completely change the form, appearance, or nature of (someone or something)	变形, 变化
19	inure	v. to habituate to something undesirable;	习惯于 (不好的事物)
20	impassive	adj. unsusceptible to or destitute of emotion	冷漠的, 无动于衷的
		adj. giving no sign of feeling or emotion	面无表情的
21	resent	v. to be angry or upset about (someone or something that you think is unfair)	憎恨, 生气
22	apprehension	n. the act or power of perceiving or comprehending	理解
23	formidable	adj. causing fear, dread or apprehension	恐怖的, 可怕的
		adj. tending to inspire awe or wonder	令人惊叹的
24	ferocity	n. a very fierce or violent quality : the quality or state of being ferocious	凶猛, 残忍
25	adversity	n. a difficult situation or condition : misfortune or tragedy	逆境, 不幸
26	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化
27	eradicate	v. to remove (something) completely	根除
28	ameliorate	v. to make better or more tolerable	改善, 提升
29	parable	n. a short story that teaches a moral or spiritual lesson	寓言
30	illustrate	v. to give examples in order to make (something) easier to understand	举例说明

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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. GAINSAY:

- (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

Day 11

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-11

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	circumspect	adj. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something	谨慎的
2	reluctant	adj. feeling or showing doubt about doing something : not willing or eager to do something	勉强的, 不情愿的
3	nonplus	v. to cause to be at a loss as to what to say, think, or do : perplex	使困惑
4	obsequious	adj. too eager to help or obey someone important	谄媚的
5	intransigent	adj. completely unwilling to change	不妥协的, 固执的
6	deference	n. respect and esteem due a superior or an elder	(因地位高或年长而) 尊敬
7	negligent	adj. failing to take proper or normal care of something or someone	疏忽大意的
8	ethical	adj. morally right and good	道德的
9	alternative	adj. offering or expressing a choice	供选择的
10	marvelous	adj. extremely good or enjoyable	了不起的
11	efficient	adj. capable of producing desired results without wasting materials, time, or energy	有效率的
12	virtuosity	n. great ability or skill shown by a musician, performer, etc.	精湛的技艺
13	democratic	adj. based on a form of government in which the people choose leaders by voting : of or relating to democracy	民主的

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14	provincial	adj. limited in outlook	狭隘的
15	revolutionary	adj. causing or relating to a great or complete change	革命性的
16	finite	adj. having limits : having a limited nature	有限的
17	assiduous	adj. showing great care, attention, and effort	努力的
18	maintenance	n. the act of maintaining : the state of being maintained	保持
19	hostile	adj. not friendly	不友好的, 敌对的
20	revile	v. to speak about (someone or something) in a very critical or insulting way	辱骂, 斥责
21	scrutinize	v. to examine (something) carefully especially in a critical way	详细检查
22	neglect	v. to fail to take care of or to give attention to (someone or something)	疏忽, 忽视
23	disjunction	n. a lack of connection between things that are related or should be connected	分裂
24	remuneration	n. an amount of money paid to someone for the work that person has done	报酬
25	intricacy	n. the quality or state of being complex or having many parts : the quality or state of being intricate	复杂
26	futile	adj. pointless or useless	无用的
27	decadent	adj. having low morals and a great love of pleasure, money, fame, etc.	(思想) 堕落的, 颓废的
		adj. attractive to people of low morals who are only interested in pleasure	三俗的(庸俗、低俗、媚俗的)

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 12

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-12

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	confirm	v. to state or show that (something) is true or correct	确定, 证实
2	syntactic	adj. of, relating to, or according to the rules of syntax or syntactics	句法的, 语法的
3	economical	adj. marked by careful, efficient, and prudent use of resources	经济的, 简练的
4	shift	v. to change or to cause (something) to change to a different opinion, belief, etc.	改变
5	protest	v. to show or express strong disagreement with or disapproval of something	抗议
6	flamboyant	adj. having a very noticeable quality that attracts a lot of attention	引人注意的, 酷炫的
7	drab	adj. not bright or colorful : too plain or dull to be interesting	单调的, 沉闷的
8	sordid	adj. very dirty	肮脏的
		adj. very bad or dishonest	卑鄙的
9	discourteous	adj. rude or impolite : not showing good manners	粗鲁的, 无礼貌的
10	kin	n. a person's relatives	亲戚, 同族
11	merge	v. to become joined or united	合并
12	hierarchy	n. the classification of a group of people according to ability or to economic, social, or professional standing or the group so classified	等级制度, 有等级划分的组织
		n. a body of persons in authority	权力机构

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13	hunch	n. a belief or idea about something (especially a future event) that is not based on facts or evidence	预感
14	deduction	n. the act or process of using logic or reason to form a conclusion or opinion about something	演绎, 推论
15	majestic	adj. large and impressively beautiful	宏伟的
16	deter	v. to prevent (something) from happening	阻止
17	displace	v. to force (people or animals) to leave the area where they live	驱逐
		v. to take the job or position of (someone or something)	取代, 代替
18	manifest	adj. easy to understand or recognize	显然的, 明显的
		v. to show (something) clearly	清晰地展示, 显露出
19	plausible	adj. superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious	看起来合理的
20	rudimentary	adj. basic or simple	基本的
21	reconcile	v. to cause people or groups to become friendly again after an argument or disagreement	使和解, 使一致
22	acerbic	adj. expressing harsh or sharp criticism in a clever way	(语言) 辛辣尖刻的
23	onerous	adj. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with	繁重的, 费力的
24	reluctant	adj. feeling or showing doubt about doing something : not willing or eager to do something	勉强的, 不情愿的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-13

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	attain	v. to accomplish or achieve (something) : to succeed in getting or doing (something)	获得；实现
2	definitive	adj. not able to be argued about or changed : final and settled	确定的
3	rigorous	adj. very strict and demanding	严格的
		adj. done carefully and with a lot of attention to detail	细致的，准确的
4	antidote	n. something that corrects or improves the bad effects of something	矫正方法
5	deter	v. to prevent (something) from happening	阻止
6	counterpart	n. one having the same function or characteristics as another	相对应的人或物
7	disciple	n. someone who accepts and helps to spread the teachings of a famous person	门徒，信徒
8	reserve	n. restraint, closeness, or caution in one's words and actions	沉默寡言
		n. to keep (something) for a special or future use	保留
9	diffident	adj. lacking confidence : not feeling comfortable around people	缺乏自信的
10	contentious	adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree	引起争议的
		adj. likely or willing to argue	爱争吵的

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11	facetious	adj. used to describe speech that is meant to be funny but that is usually regarded as annoying, silly, or not proper	爱开玩笑的
12	presumptuous	adj. too confident especially in a way that is rude : done or made without permission, right, or good reason	冒昧的
13	intrepid	adj. feeling no fear : very bold or brave	无畏的
14	clannish	adj. not showing interest in people who are not part of your group or who are not similar to you	党派的, 排他的
15	tranquil	adj. free from commotion or disturbance	安静的
16	sprawl	v. to spread or develop in an uneven or uncontrolled way	蔓延
17	discredit	v. to cause (someone or something) to seem dishonest or untrue	证明.....是错误的
18	repudiate	v. to refuse to accept or support (something) : to reject (something or someone)	拒绝, 否定
19	condone	v. to forgive or approve (something that is considered wrong) : to allow (something that is considered wrong) to continue	宽恕, 原谅
20	placate	v. to cause (someone) to feel less angry about something	抚慰, 使和解
21	emulate	v. to try to be like (someone or something you admire)	模仿
22	locus	n. a central or main place where something happens or is found	地点, 中心
23	mundane	adj. dull and ordinary	平凡的, 无聊的
24	assail	v. to attack or criticize (someone or something) in a violent or angry way	批评, 攻击
25	exhilarate	v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited	使...喜悦或兴奋
26	overwhelm	v. to defeat (someone or something) completely	制服, 击溃

27	contrive	v. to form or make (something) in a skillful or clever way	设计, 谋划
28	prolific	adj. producing a large amount of something	多产的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 14

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-14

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	extensive	adj. large in size or amount : very full or complete	广泛的, 大量的
2	forage	n. grasses and other plants that are eaten by animals (such as cows)	草料, 饲料
3	recede	v. to move back or away	撤退
4	sequential	adj. happening in a series or sequence	有序的
5	integrity	n. the quality of being honest and fair	正直
6	transmit	v. to give or pass (information, values, etc.) from one person to another	传输, 传递
7	manipulate	v. to move or control (something) with your hands or by using a machine	操控
8	aggrandize	v. to make appear great or greater	夸大, 吹捧
		v. to enhance the power, wealth, position, or reputation of	抬高身价, 提高地位
9	arcane	adj. known or understood by only a few people	难懂的, 只有少数人懂得的
10	explicit	adj. very clear and complete : leaving no doubt about the meaning	清楚的, 明确的
11	unimpeachable	adj. not able to be doubted or questioned	毋庸置疑的
12	defy	v. to refuse to obey	不遵守
		v. to resist or fight	违抗
13	inform	v. to be the characteristic quality of	影响
		adj. always or often happening or existing	一贯的

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14	inveterate	adj. always or often doing something specified	习惯做....的
15	proprietary	adj. kept private by an owner	私有的
16	ridicule	v. to laugh at and make jokes about	嘲笑, 耻笑
17	antagonize	v. to cause (someone) to feel hostile or angry : to irritate or upset (someone)	使敌对, 使对抗
18	authoritarian	adj. expecting or requiring people to obey rules or laws : not allowing personal freedom	专制的, 独裁的
19	modicum	n. a small amount	少量
20	dissent	v. to publicly disagree with an official opinion, decision, or set of beliefs	持不同意见
21	demur	v. to disagree politely with another person's statement or suggestion	提出不同意见
22	schism	n. division or separation	分裂
23	cater	v. to supply what is required or desired	迎合, 满足需求
24	flout	v. to treat with contemptuous disregard	蔑视, 鄙视
25	elude	v. to avoid or escape (someone or something) by being quick, skillful, or clever	逃跑, 逃避
		v. to fail to be understood or remembered by (someone)	使...无法理解

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 15

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-15

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	indispensable	adj. extremely important and necessary	不可缺少的
2	discrete	adj. separate and different from each other	离散的, 不连续的
3	preeminent	adj. more important, skillful, or successful than others : better than others	卓越的
4	pertinent	adj. having a clear decisive relevance to the matter in hand	相关的
5	innuendo	n. a statement which indirectly suggests that someone has done something immoral, improper, etc.	暗讽, 讽刺
6	insult	v. to do or say something that is offensive to (someone)	侮辱, 辱骂
7	blunt	adj. saying or expressing something in a very direct way that may upset some people	说话过于直白的
		adj. obtuse in understanding or discernment	反映迟钝的
		adj. having an edge or point that is not sharp	不锋利的
8	boisterous	adj. very noisy and active in a lively way	喧闹的
9	fallacious	adj. containing a mistake : not true or accurate	谬误的
10	embellish	v. to make beautiful with ornamentation	装饰
11	preclude	v. to prevent (someone) from doing something	阻止
12	initiate	v. to begin	开始, 启动
13	inhibit	v. to prevent or slow down the activity or occurrence of (something)	抑制, 阻止

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14	evasive	adj. not honest or direct	回避的, 闪烁其词的
15	forthright	adj. directly forward	直率的
16	paradigm	n. a model or pattern for something that may be copied	典范
17	misnomer	n. a name that is wrong or not proper or appropriate	误称
18	profound	adj. having or showing great knowledge or understanding	深刻的
		adj. very strongly felt	强烈的
19	anomaly	n. something that is unusual or unexpected : something anomalous	异常, 异常事物
20	alienate	v. to cause (someone) to feel that she or he no longer belongs in a particular group, society, etc.	疏远
		v. to cause (someone) to stop being friendly, helpful, etc., towards you	使...变得不友好
21	antagonize	v. to cause (someone) to feel hostile or angry : to irritate or upset (someone)	使敌对, 使对抗
22	intimidate	v. to make (someone) afraid	恐吓, 威胁
23	mollify	v. to make (someone) less angry : to calm (someone) down	平息, 缓和
24	prompt	v. to cause (someone) to do something	促进, 激起
25	coincidental	adj. happening because of a coincidence : not planned	巧合的; 一致的
26	ironic	adj. using words that mean the opposite of what you really think especially in order to be funny	讽刺的
27	dismay	n. a strong feeling of being worried, disappointed, or upset	沮丧
28	disparage	v. to describe (someone or something) as unimportant, weak, bad, etc.	鄙视

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-16

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	resemble	v. to be like or similar to	与...相似
2	decry	v. to say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong, etc.	责难
3	applaud	v. to express approval of or support for (something or someone)	称赞, 赞同
4	elucidate	v. to make (something that is hard to understand) clear or easy to understand	阐释, 阐明
5	obviate	v. to make (something) no longer necessary	免除
6	daunting	adj. very difficult to do or deal with	难以处理的
7	dazzle	v. to greatly impress or surprise (someone) by being very attractive or exciting	使...惊讶
8	authenticate	v. to prove that something is real, true, or genuine	验证, 证明....是真实的
9	imbue	v. to cause (someone or something) to be deeply affected by a feeling or to have a certain quality	灌输
10	revise	v. to make changes especially to correct or improve (something)	修改, 修正
11	disseminate	v. to cause (something, such as information) to go to many people	传播, 散布
12	underplay	v. to make (something) seem less important than it actually is	轻描淡写, 低估
13	laud	v. to praise (someone or something)	赞美
14	discursive	adj. moving from topic to topic without order; rambling	杂乱无章的

15	hedonism	n. the belief that pleasure or happiness is the most important goal in life	享乐主义
16	devoid	adj. being without	缺乏的, 不足的
17	intrigue	n. the activity of making secret plans	密谋, 诡计
		v. to cause something	引起
18	covet	v. to want (something that you do not have) very much	垂涎
19	resent	v. to be angry or upset about (someone or something that you think is unfair)	憎恨, 生气

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 17

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-17

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	dismal	adj. showing or causing unhappiness or sad feelings : not warm, cheerful, etc.	忧郁的
2	falter	v. to stop being strong or successful : to begin to fail or weaken	变弱, 变衰弱
		v. to feel doubt about doing something	踌躇, 犹豫
3	liable	adj. likely to be affected or harmed by something	易.....的
		adj. legally responsible for something	有责任的, 有义务的
4	render	v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a specified condition	使...进入某种状态
5	arbitrary	adj. not planned or chosen for a particular reason	武断的, 任性的
		adj. existing or coming about seemingly at random or by chance or as a capricious and unreasonable act of will	随意的
6	superfluous	adj. beyond what is needed : not necessary	多余的
7	pragmatic	adj. practical	实际的
8	adventurous	adj. not afraid to do new and dangerous or exciting things	喜欢冒险的
9	empirical	adj. originating in or based on observation or experience	根据观察或经验的
10	plausible	adj. superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious	看起来合理的
11	grandiose	adj. impressive because of uncommon largeness, scope, effect, or grandeur	宏伟壮观的
12	vernacular	adj. of, relating to, or using the language of ordinary speech rather than formal writing	口头语的, 俗语的

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13	dissect	v. to study or examine (something) closely and carefully	仔细分析
14	dismiss	v. to decide not to think about or consider (something or someone)	不予考虑
15	improvise	v. to speak or perform without preparation	即兴表演
16	culmination	n. the end or final result of something	顶点, 最高潮
17	veneration	n. respect or awe inspired by the dignity, wisdom, dedication, or talent of a person	尊敬
18	burgeon	v. to grow or develop quickly	迅速成长
19	misanthropy	n. dislike or hatred of other people	厌恶人类, 厌世
20	equanimity	n. calm emotions when dealing with problems or pressure	镇定
21	prodigal	adj. carelessly and foolishly spending money, time, etc.	挥霍的
22	vigorous	adj. healthy and strong	精力充沛的
23	belie	v. to give a false idea of (something)	掩饰
		v. to show (something) to be false or wrong	证明.....虚假错误
24	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 18

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-18

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	laudable	adj. deserving praise	值得赞美的
2	authentic	adj. true and accurate	真实的, 准确的
3	futile	adj. pointless or useless	无用的
4	introspection	n. the process of examining your own thoughts or feelings	内省, 自省
5	exuberant	adj. extreme or excessive in degree, size, or extent	过量的
		adj. filled with energy and enthusiasm	热情洋溢的
6	idiosyncrasy	n. an unusual way in which a particular person behaves or thinks	独特的气质
7	prolific	adj. producing a large amount of something	多产的
8	sedentary	adj. staying or living in one place instead of moving to different places	久坐的
9	sluggish	adj. moving slowly or lazily	迟钝的
10	measured	adj. done with thought and care	故意的, 刻意的
11	restive	adj. stubbornly resisting control	不服管理的
12	elaborate	adj. planned or carried out with great care	精心的, 精细的
13	discern	v. to detect or recognize	识别, 察觉
14	peripheral	adj. not relating to the main or most important part	边缘的, 不重要的
15	contiguous	adj. used to describe things that touch each other or are immediately next to each other	邻近的
16	analogous	adj. similar in some way	相似的
17	ingenious	adj. very smart or clever	天才的, 聪明的
18	ruse	n. a trick or act that is used to fool someone	策略, 诡计

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19	contrive	v. to form or make (something) in a skillful or clever way	设计, 谋划
20	forbear	v. to control oneself when provoked	克制, 忍耐
21	divisive	adj. causing a lot of disagreement between people and causing them to separate into different groups	引起争议的, 引起分裂的
22	seductive	adj. making someone do or want something : very attractive	诱人的
23	qualify	v. to modify, limit or restrict, as by listing exceptions or reservations	限定
24	haphazard	adj. having no plan, order, or direction	无序的, 凌乱的
25	fleeting	adj. passing swiftly	短暂的
26	obsolete	adj. no longer used because something newer exists	过时的
27	quaint	adj. having an old-fashioned or unusual quality or appearance that is usually attractive or appealing	古怪的
28	defer	v. put off, delay	推迟
		v. to submit to another's wishes, opinion, or governance usually through deference or respect	顺从
29	confer	v. to give (as a property or characteristic) to someone or something	授予, 给予
		v. to discuss something important in order to make a decision	协商
30	exalt	v. to praise, or honor	赞美
31	disdain	v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something)	蔑视, 鄙视

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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 quiriness
- (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

Day 19

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-19

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	impose	v. to cause (something, such as a tax, fine, rule, or punishment) to affect someone or something by using your authority	征税
2	toll	n. a tax or fee paid for some liberty or privilege (as of passing over a highway or bridge)	通行费
3	ameliorate	v. to make better or more tolerable	改善, 提升
4	consensus	n. a general agreement about something	意见一致
5	judicious	adj. having or showing good judgment	有正确判断力的
6	incisive	adj. impressively direct and decisive	一针见血的, 深刻尖锐的
7	polarity	n. a state in which two ideas, opinions, etc., are completely opposite or very different from each other	对立
8	surrender	v. to agree to stop fighting, hiding, resisting, etc., because you know that you will not win or succeed	投降, 放弃
9	anarchy	n. a situation of confusion and wild behavior in which the people in a country, group, organization, etc., are not controlled by rules or laws	无政府状态; 混乱
10	tyranny	n. cruel and unfair treatment by people with power over others	专横, 残暴
11	autonomy	n. the power or right of a country, group, etc., to govern itself	自治
12	illusory	adj. based on something that is not true or real	虚假的

13	esoteric	adj. difficult to understand	难懂的
14	literal	adj. completely true and accurate : not exaggerated	字面的, 不夸张的
15	latent	adj. present but not visible or active	潜藏的, 潜在的
16	allusion	n. a statement that refers to something without mentioning it directly	暗指
17	axiomatic	adj. obviously true	公理的; 不言自明的
18	portentous	adj. giving a sign or warning that something usually bad or unpleasant is going to happen	不吉利的
19	scathing	adj. very harsh or severe	尖酸刻薄的
20	incongruous	adj. strange because of not agreeing with what is usual or expected	不一致的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 20

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-20

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	transition	n. a change from one state or condition to another	过渡
2	mandatory	adj. required by a law or rule	强制的, 命令的
3	verify	v. to prove, show, find out, or state that (something) is true or correct	证实
4	annihilate	v. to destroy (something or someone) completely	毁灭, 消灭
5	adduce	v. to mention or provide (something, such as a fact or example) as evidence or proof to support an argument	引用...证明
6	concede	v. to admit (something) usually in an unwilling way	承认
7	unwitting	adj. not aware of what is really happening	不知情的, 无意识的
8	vicarious	adj. experienced or felt by watching, hearing about, or reading about someone else rather than by doing something yourself	替代的, 代理的
9	haphazard	adj. having no plan, order, or direction	无序的, 凌乱的
10	counterbalance	v. to have an effect that is opposite but equal to (something) : to balance (something) by being opposite	使平衡, 抵消
11	sacrilege	n. an act of treating a holy place or object in a way that does not show proper respect	亵渎
12	intractable	adj. not easily managed, controlled, or solved	难驾驭的, 难处理的
13	incontrovertible	ad.impossible to dispute; unquestionable	不容质疑的
14	equipoise	n. a state of equilibrium	平衡
15	oscillate	v. to vary between opposing beliefs, feelings, or theories	犹豫不决

16	inadvertent	adj. marked by or resulting from carelessness; negligent	粗心的, 不留意的
17	remote	adj. far away in time : happening a long time ago or far into the future	遥远的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 21

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-21

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	witticism	n. a clever or funny remark	妙语, 俏皮话
2	scintillating	adj. very clever, amusing, and interesting	生动有趣的, 机智幽默的
3	perspicuous	adj. plain to the understanding especially because of clarity and precision of presentation	清晰明了的, 易懂的
4	stultify	v. to cause (someone or something) to become dull, slow, etc.	使显得愚笨
5	facetious	adj. used to describe speech that is meant to be funny but that is usually regarded as annoying, silly, or not proper	爱开玩笑的
6	hazardous	adj. involving risk or danger	危险的
7	pejorative	adj. having negative connotations, tending to disparage or belittle	轻蔑的 (话语)
8	amorphous	adj. having no definite or clear shape or form	无固定形状的
9	exclude	v. to leave out (something) : to not include (something)	排除
10	imminent	adj. happening very soon	即将发生的
11	scrutinize	v. to examine something carefully especially in a critical way	仔细检查
12	deride	v. to talk or write about (someone or something) in a very critical or insulting way : to say that (someone or something) is ridiculous or has no value	嘲笑, 嘲弄
13	pious	adj. deeply religious	信仰虔诚的
		adj. marked by sham or hypocrisy	虚伪的

14	divert	v. to distract	分散, 转移 (注意力, 精神)
		v. to give pleasure to especially by distracting the attention from what burdens or distresses	通过转移注意力使人愉悦
15	whimsy	n. an unusual, unexpected, or fanciful idea	突发奇想
16	beneficiary	n. a person, organization, etc., that is helped by something	受帮助的人
17	ennui	n. a lack of spirit, enthusiasm, or interest	无趣, 无聊
18	upheaval	n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc.	(引起混乱的) 巨变
19	tranquil	adj. free from commotion or disturbance	安静的
20	liability	n. someone or something that causes problems	累赘
		n. something (such as the payment of money) for which a person or business is legally responsible	责任, 义务
21	preciosity	n. fastidious refinement	矫揉造作, 过分讲究
22	buffoonery	n. foolish or playful behavior or practice	滑稽, 滑稽表演
23	melodrama	n. drama in which many exciting events happen and the characters have very strong or exaggerated emotions	样板戏, 情节夸张的戏剧

2. Text Completion

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. preciosity
- C. symbolism
- D. buffoonery
- E. melodrama

3. 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

Day 22

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-22

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	curator	n. a person who is in charge of the things in a museum, zoo, etc.	管理者
2	homogeneous	adj. made up of the same kind of people or things	同质化的
3	sophistry	n. a reason or argument that sounds correct but is actually false	强词夺理
4	farsighted	adj. able to predict what will or might happen in the future	有远见的
5	disparate	adj. different from each other	不同的
6	compatible	adj. able to exist together without trouble or conflict : going together well	兼容的, 能共存的
7	affluence	n. an abundant flow or supply : profusion	大量, 丰富
8	reciprocity	n. a situation or relationship in which two people or groups agree to do something similar for each other, to allow each other to have the same rights, etc. : a reciprocal arrangement or relationship	相互作用, 互惠主义
9	proximity	n. the state of being near	临近
10	deviate	v. to do something that is different or to be different from what is usual or expected	脱离, 偏离
11	renowned	adj. known and admired by many people for some special quality or achievement	出名的
12	scorn	v. to show disdain or derision	鄙视, 嘲笑
13	renounce	v. to give up, refuse, or resign usually by formal declaration	拒绝, 否认
14	exacting	adj. making severe demands	要求高的
15	ethical	adj. following accepted rules of behavior : morally right and good	道德的

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16	elite	n. the people who have the most wealth and status in a society : the most successful or powerful group of people	精英
17	apathy	n. the feeling of not having much emotion or interest	冷漠
18	partisan	n. a firm adherent to a party, faction, cause, or person; especially : one exhibiting blind, prejudiced, and unreasoning allegiance	强硬支持者（盲目的，偏见的，不理性的支持）
19	vitiate	v. to make (something) less effective : to ruin or spoil (something)	损害，使无效
20	encumber	v. to cause problems or difficulties for	阻碍
		v. to make (someone or something) hold or carry something heavy	使...负重
21	cognizant	adj. aware of something	知道的，认知的
22	enrage	v. to make (someone) very angry : to fill (someone) with rage	激怒
23	inure	v. to habituate to something undesirable	习惯于（不好的事物）
24	incessant	adj. continuing without stopping : not stopping	不断的，连续的
25	judicious	adj. having or showing good judgment	有正确判断力的
26	iniquitous	adj. very unfair or evil	邪恶的，不公正的
27	insensate	adj. lacking sense or understanding; also : foolish	蠢笨的
		adj. lacking animate awareness or sensation	无知觉的
28	pensive	adj. lost in serious or sad thought	（悲伤的）思考的
29	preoccupied	adj. thinking about something a lot or too much	专注的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-23

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	conflate	v. to combine (as two readings of a text) into a composite whole	合并
2	undermine	v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective	削弱
3	exempt	adj. not required to do something that others are required to do	被免除的
4	relegate	v. to assign to a place of insignificance or of oblivion	降低
5	privy	adj. private, withdrawn	私人的, 不公开的
6	scorn	v. to show disdain or derision	鄙视, 嘲笑
7	diligent	adj. characterized by steady, earnest, and energetic effort	努力的, 刻苦的
8	malleable	adj. capable of being altered or controlled by outside forces or influences	可塑的
9	conscientious	adj. very careful about doing what you are supposed to do : concerned with doing something correctly	本着良心的
		adj. thorough and assiduous	勤奋的
10	preconceive	v. to form (as an opinion) prior to actual knowledge or experience	事先认为, 预想
11	hasten	v. to cause (something) to happen more quickly	加速, 催促
12	agonize	v. to think or worry very much about something	煞费苦心地做...
13	obtrude	v. to force or impose (as oneself or one's ideas) without warrant or request	强迫
		v. to thrust out	挤出

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14	accusatory	adj. accusing or blaming someone : assigning blame or fault	指责的
15	mournful	adj. full of sorrow : very sad	悲伤的
16	serene	adj. calm and peaceful	宁静的
17	enduring	adj. lasting, continuing	长期的
18	ubiquitous	adj. seeming to be seen everywhere	到处存在的, 广泛的
19	fickle	adj. changing opinions often	多变的
20	transitory	adj. lasting only for a short time	短暂的
21	peer	n. a person who belongs to the same age group or social group as someone else	同辈
		v. to look narrowly or curiously; especially : to look searchingly at something difficult to discern	窥视
22	puerile	adj. silly or childish especially in a way that shows a lack of seriousness or good judgment	稚嫩的, 幼稚的
23	imperturbable	adj. very calm	镇定的, 冷静的
24	cosmopolitan	adj. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing	见多识广的
25	inscrutable	adj. difficult to understand : causing people to feel curious or confused	难懂的
26	obdurate	adj. stubbornly persistent in wrongdoing	固执的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 24

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-24

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	inanity	n. vapid, pointless, or fatuous character : shallowness	空虚, 空洞
2	vacuous	adj. emptied of or lacking content	空的
		adj. marked by lack of ideas or intelligence : stupid, inane	愚蠢的
3	tedious	adj. boring and too slow or long	冗长无聊的
4	trenchant	adj. caustic	尖酸刻薄的
		adj. sharply perceptive	犀利的, 一针见血的
5	democratic	adj. relating to the idea that all people should be treated equally	民主的
6	dictatorial	adj. of, relating to, or ruled by a dictator —used to describe a person who tries to control other people in a forceful and unfair way	独裁的
7	condemn	v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong	谴责
8	temperamental	adj. unpredictable in behavior or performance	喜怒无常的
9	versatile	adj. able to do many different things	多才多艺的
10	diatribe	n. an angry and usually long speech or piece of writing that strongly criticizes someone or something	抨击, 谴责
11	inimical	adj. likely to cause damage or have a bad effect	有害的; 敌意的
12	emulate	v. to strive to equal or excel	通过模仿而赶超

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13	resent	v. to be angry or upset about (someone or something that you think is unfair)	憎恨, 生气
14	lament	v. to express sorrow, regret, or unhappiness about something	哀叹, 哀悼
15	downplay	v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important	轻视
16	delineate	v. to mark the outline of	描绘轮廓
17	circumvent	v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule)	绕过, 回避
18	draconian	adj. exceedingly harsh; very severe	极其严苛的
19	punctilious	adj. very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way	(对行为)谨慎小心的
20	onerous	adj. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with	繁重的, 费力的
21	adequate	adj. enough for some need or requirement	充足的
		adj. good enough : of a quality that is good or acceptable : of a quality that is acceptable but not better than acceptable	胜任的
22	obsolete	adj. no longer used because something newer exists	过时的
23	incur	v. to cause yourself to have or experience (something unpleasant or unwanted)	招致, 引发
24	combat	n. a fight or contest between individuals or groups	战斗, 争论
25	monomania	n. mental illness especially when limited in expression to one idea or area of thought	偏执狂, 对一事的狂热
26	tame	adj. not wild : trained to obey people	顺从的
		adj. not exciting or interesting	平淡的, 乏味的
27	tendentious	adj. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument	偏袒的, 偏向的
28	meretricious	adj. attractive in a cheap or false way	俗里俗气的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 25

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-25

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	setback	n. a problem that makes progress more difficult or success less likely	挫折
2	resolve	n. a strong determination to do something	坚决
		v. to find an answer or solution to (something) : to settle or solve (something)	解决
3	perplex	v. to confuse or trouble with uncertainty or doubt	使...困惑
4	apprehensive	adj. afraid that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen : feeling or showing fear or apprehension about the future	忧虑的, 不安的
		adj. capable of understanding or quick to do so : discerning	敏悟的, 知晓的
5	credulous	adj. too ready to believe things	易受欺骗的
6	symptomatic	adj. relating to or showing symptoms of a disease; showing the existence of a particular problem	有症状的
7	integrate	v. to combine (two or more things) to form or create something	使完整
8	conspicuous	adj. very easy to see or notice	显眼的, 明显的
		adj. attracting attention	吸引人的
9	distinctive	adj. different in a way that is easy to notice	显著区别的
10	pervasive	adj. existing in or spreading through every part of something	广泛的, 蔓延的
11	imprudent	adj. not wise or sensible : not prudent	鲁莽的, 不谨慎的
12	banal	adj. boring or ordinary	无聊的

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13	erratic	adj. acting, moving, or changing in ways that are not expected or usual	没规律的
14	fluctuate	v. to change level, strength, or value frequently	波动, 起伏, 上上下下
15	predispose	v. to make susceptible	使....易受感染
		v. to dispose in advance	使...有倾向
16	milestone	n. an important point in the progress or development of something : a very important event or advance	里程碑
17	manifest	adj. easy to understand or recognize	显然的, 明显的
		v. to show (something) clearly	清晰地展示, 显露出
18	articulate	v. able to express ideas clearly and effectively in speech or writing	清楚有力地表达
19	cabinet	n. a group of people who give advice to the leader of a government	内阁
20	embellish	v. to make beautiful with ornamentation	装饰
21	unleash	v. to allow or cause (something very powerful) to happen suddenly	释放, 解放
22	belch	v. to push or throw (something) out with force	喷射
23	stumble	v. to make an error	犯错误
		v. to speak or act in a hesitant or faltering manner	结结巴巴地说
		v. to come unexpectedly or by chance	偶然发现
		v. to cause to stumble : trip	跌倒
24	overwrought	adj. very excited or upset	情绪激动且不高兴的
25	derelict	adj. lacking a sense of duty : negligent	玩忽职守的
26	decipher	v. to find the meaning of (something that is difficult to read or understand)	解释, 破译
27	erudite	adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying	博学的
28	provisional	adj. serving for the time being : temporary	临时的

29	menial	adj. used to describe boring or unpleasant work that does not require special skill and usually does not pay much money	卑微的
30	mediocre	adj. of moderate or low quality, value, ability or performance	普通的, 平庸的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 26

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-26

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	overlap	v. to extend over or past and cover a part of	与.....重叠
2	paucity	n. a small amount of something	少量
3	welter	n. a chaotic mass or jumble	混乱
4	compendium	n. a brief summary of a larger work or of a field of knowledge : abstract	摘要
5	soliloquy	n. a long, usually serious speech that a character in a play makes to an audience and that reveals the character's thoughts	独白
6	treatise	n. a book, article, etc., that discusses a subject carefully and thoroughly	论文, 专著
7	prerequisite	n. something that you officially must have or do before you can have or do something else	前决条件
8	enormous	adj. very great in size or amount	大量的
9	attenuate	v. to make (something) weaker or less in amount, effect, or force	使减弱
		adj. reduced especially in thickness, density, or force	变弱的
10	passive	adj. receptive to outside impressions or influences	被动的
11	prescribe	v. to officially tell someone to use (a medicine, therapy, diet, etc.) as a remedy or treatment	开药方
		v. to lay down a rule	制定建立规则
12	triumph	n. a great or important victory	胜利, 成就
13	repress	v. to control (someone or something) by force	抑制; 镇压

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14	duration	n. the length of time that something exists or lasts	一段时间
15	intrigue	v. to cause something	引起
16	repel	v. to fight against : resist	击退, 抵制
		v. to cause aversion in : disgust	使厌恶
17	permeate	v. to pass or spread through (something)	渗透, 弥漫
18	jeer	v. to speak or cry out with derision or mockery	嘲笑, 戏弄
19	balk	v. to refuse abruptly	(突然地)拒绝
20	wanderlust	n. a strong desire to travel	漫游癖, 旅游热
21	exodus	n. a situation in which many people leave a place at the same time	大批离去
22	stymie	v. to present an obstacle to	阻碍
23	conflict	n. strong disagreement between people, groups, etc., that results in often angry argument	冲突, 矛盾
		v. to be different in a way that prevents agreement : to say or express opposite things	冲突, 争执
24	assemble	v. to bring together (as in a particular place or for a particular purpose)	聚集, 集合
25	generosity	n. the quality of being kind, understanding, and not selfish : the quality of being generous; especially : willingness to give money and other valuable things to others	慷慨, 大方
26	mitigate	v. to make less severe or intense	减缓
27	repudiate	v. to refuse to accept or support	否认, 拒绝

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 27

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-27

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	cynical	adj. believing or showing the belief that people are motivated chiefly by base or selfish concerns	怀疑他人动机不纯的
2	decisive	adj. resolute or determined	果决的, 坚定的
3	indifferent	adj. not interested in or concerned about something	漠不关心的
4	uneasy	adj. worried or unhappy about something	不安的
5	adamant	adj. not willing to change an opinion or decision : very determined	固执的
6	impromptu	adj. not prepared ahead of time : made or done without preparation	临时的, 即兴的
7	ingenuous	adj. having or showing the innocence, trust, and honesty that young people often have	纯朴的, 真诚的
8	deity	n. a god or goddess	神
9	fecund	adj. fruitful in offspring or vegetation	多产的
		adj. intellectually productive or inventive	有创造力的, 硕果颇丰的
10	profusion	n. a large amount of something	大量
11	economy	n. efficient and concise use of nonmaterial resources (as effort, language, or motion)	简洁
12	substantial	adj. large in amount, size, or number	大量的
13	official	adj. of or relating to the job or work of someone in a position of authority	官方的
14	equivalent	adj. having the same value, use, meaning, etc.	等价的, 相同的

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15	static	adj. showing little or no change, action, or progress	静态的
16	dynamic	adj. always active or changing	动态的
17	prevalent	adj. common or widespread	流行的, 普遍的
18	temporal	adj. of or relating to time as opposed to eternity	短暂的
		adj. of or relating to time as opposed to eternity	世俗的
19	successive	adj. following one after the other in a series : following each other without interruption	连续的, 接替的
20	practice	n. actual performance or application	实践
		n. a repeated or customary action	惯例
21	allegiance	n. loyalty to a person, country, group, etc.	忠诚
22	misuse	v. to treat (someone) unfairly	不公平的对待
		v. to use incorrectly	误用
23	brittle	adj. easily broken or cracked	脆弱的
24	overrate	v. to rate, value, or praise (someone or something) too highly	高估
25	disparage	v. to describe (someone or something) as unimportant, weak, bad, etc.	鄙视

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 28

1. Word of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》)-28

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	intrinsic	adj. belonging to the essential nature of a thing	核心的, 内在的
2	immune	adj. not influenced or affected by something	不受影响的
3	mar	v. to ruin the beauty or perfection of (something) : to hurt or damage the good condition of (something)	毁损, 损伤
4	abridge	v. to shorten by leaving out some parts	缩短
5	veneration	n. respect or awe inspired by the dignity, wisdom, dedication, or talent of a person	尊敬
6	reverence	n. honor or respect that is felt for or shown to (someone or something)	尊敬
7	contempt	n. a feeling that someone or something is not worthy of any respect or approval	轻视
8	nostalgia	n. the state of being homesick	思乡
9	evocative	adj. bringing thoughts, memories, or feelings into the mind	唤起的
10	obfuscate	v. to make (something) more difficult to understand	使...困惑
		v. to darken	使...昏暗
11	attest	v. to show, prove, or state that something is true or real	证明, 证实
12	contend	v. to argue or state (something) in a strong and definite way	争论
		v. to compete with someone or for something : to compete with a good chance of winning	竞争
13	encapsulate	v. to show or express the main idea or quality of (something) in a brief way	简要概括

		v. to enclose in or as if in a capsule	(如胶囊一样) 封装
14	insular	adj. not knowing or interested in new or different ideas	思想狭隘、守旧的
15	gratitude	n. a feeling of appreciation or thanks	感激
16	encounter	v. to have or experience (problems, difficulties, etc.)	遭遇, 受到
17	inept	adj. generally incompetent	无能的
		adj. not suited to the occasion	不恰当的, 不合适的
18	discrete	adj. separate and different from each other	分开的
19	confused	adj. unable to understand or think clearly	感到困惑的
		adj. being disordered or mixed up	混合的, 混乱的
20	perfunctory	adj. acting with indifference, showing little interest or care	不走心的
21	overt	adj. open to view	明显的
22	exacting	adj. making severe demands	要求高的
		adj. requiring great care, effort	费力的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 29

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -29

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	monotonous	adj. tediously uniform or unvarying	单调的
2	virtual	adj. existing or resulting in essence or effect though not in actual fact, form, or name	实际上的
		adj. existing in the mind, especially as a product of the imagination	虚的, 内心的
3	proprietary	adj. kept private by an owner	私有的
4	requisite	adj. needed for a particular purpose	必要的
5	heed	v. to pay attention to (advice, a warning, etc.)	留心, 注意
6	condone	v. to forgive or approve (something that is considered wrong)	原谅, 认可
7	iconoclastic	adj. contradict established beliefs	反传统的, 反崇拜的
8	reckless	adj. not showing proper concern about the possible bad results of your actions	粗心的, 鲁莽的
9	imperious	adj. arrogantly domineering or overbearing	专横的, 傲慢的
10	penitential	adj. relating to the feeling of being sorry for doing something wrong	后悔的, 忏悔的
11	prolixity	n. nearness in space, time, or relationship: closeness	啰嗦
12	impetuous	adj. acting or done quickly and without thought	鲁莽的, 仓促的
13	taciturn	adj. tending to be quiet : not speaking frequently	沉默寡言的
14	pellucid	adj. admitting the passage of light; transparent or translucent	透明的
15		adj. transparently clear in style or meaning	清晰易懂的

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16	volatile	adj. having or showing extreme or sudden changes of emotion	性格多变的
17	partial	adj. tending to treat one person, group, or thing better than another	偏袒的
18	prosaic	adj. everyday or ordinary	普通寻常的
19	eccentric	adj. strange or unusual	古怪的
20	phony	adj. not genuine or real; counterfeit	虚假的
21	harbinger	n. something that shows what is coming	前兆
		v. to be a harbinger of	预兆
22	prophetic	adj. correctly stating what will happen in the future	预言的
23	outset	n. the start or beginning of something	开始
24	appropriation	n. a sum of money allocated officially for a particular use	拨款, 挪用
25	incessant	adj. continuing without pause or interruption	不停的, 连续的
26	delineate	v. to mark the outline of	描绘轮廓
		v. to clearly describe	详细描述
27	compromise	n./v. settle a dispute by mutual concession	妥协
		v. to cause the impairment of	损害
28	acumen	n. keenness and depth of perception, discernment, or discrimination especially in practical matters	机智, 精明
29	agonize	v. to think or worry very much about something	煞费苦心地做
30	reverence	n. deep respect for someone or something	尊敬
31	fastidious	adj. very careful about how you do something	小心谨慎的, 挑剔的
32	didactic	adj. designed or intended to teach people something	用于教育他人的
33	belie	v. to give a false impression of	掩饰
		v. to show (something) to be false or wrong	证明...虚假错误
		v. to present an appearance not in agreement with	与...不符
34	overshadow	v. to exceed in importance	超出, 超过
		v. to cast a shadow over	遮盖
35	unsparring	adj. not merciful or forbearing : hard, ruthless	无情的, 苛求的

35	unrestrained	adj. not frugal : liberal, profuse	不节俭的
36	circumscribe	v. to limit the size or amount of (something)	限制
37	trifling	adj. having little value or importance	不重要的
38	allegation	n. a positive assertion	主张
		n. an assertion unsupported and by implication regarded as unsupportable	断言

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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) renaissance
- (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

Day 30

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -30

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	reconcile	v. to cause people or groups to become friendly again after an argument or disagreement	调和
2	improvise	v. to speak or perform without preparation	即兴表演
3	endorse	v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something)	公开支持
4	row	n. a noisy disturbance or quarrel	吵闹
5	accord	n. agreement; harmony	和谐, 一致
6	predicament	n. a difficult or unpleasant situation	困境
7	fester	v. to become worse as time passes	恶化
8	distort	v. to twist out of the true meaning or proportion	曲解
9	incentive	n. something that encourages a person to do something or to work harder	激励
10	bogus	adj. not genuine : counterfeit, sham	假的, 伪造的
11	obsolete	adj. no longer used because something newer exists	过时的
12	congruous	adj. being in agreement, harmony, or correspondence	一致的, 适合的
13	fortuitous	adj. happening by chance	偶然的
14	cynical	adj. believing or showing the belief that people are motivated chiefly by base or selfish concerns	怀疑他人动机不纯的
15	conjure	v. to create or imagine (something)	想象出
16	covet	v. to wish for earnestly	垂涎, 觊觎
17	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化

GRE佛脚备考系列

18	authorization	n. the action of authorizing	授权, 认可
19	comprehensive	adj. covering completely or broadly	全面的
20	pithy	adj. terse and vigorously expressive	精练的, 简洁有力的
21	deem	v. regard or consider in a specified way	认为, 视作
22	yield	v. produce or generate	产生
		v. give way under force or pressure	屈服
23	scrutinize	v. to examine something carefully especially in a critical way	仔细检查
24	capricious	adj. changing often and quickly	变化多端的
25	corroborate	v. to support with evidence or authority	佐证, 提供证据证明
26	debunk	v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true	拆穿, 揭露... 的错误
27	novice	n. a person new to and inexperienced in a job or situation	新手
28	involved	adj. difficult to understand; complicated	复杂的
29	considerable	adj. notably large in size, amount, or extent	相当的, 重要的
30	equitable	adj. just or fair	平等的, 公平的
31	fortuitous	adj. happening by chance	偶然的
		adj. having or showing good luck	幸运的
32	shrug	v. raise (one's shoulders) slightly and momentarily to express doubt, ignorance, or indifference	耸肩
33	ameliorate	v. to make better or more tolerable	改善, 提升
34	ascertain	v. to learn or find out (something, such as information or the truth)	查明

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 31

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -31

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	evasive	adj. not honest or direct	回避的, 闪烁其词的
2	misnomer	n. a name that is wrong or not proper or appropriate	误称
3	anomaly	n. deviation or departure from the normal or common order, form, or rule	异常, 反常
4	imperceptible	adj. impossible or difficult to perceive by the mind or senses	难以察觉的
5	relentless	adj. unyielding in severity or strictness	无情的
6	susceptible	adj. easily affected, influenced, or harmed by something	易受影响的
7	render	v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a specified condition	使...进入某种状态
8	soporific	adj. causing a person to become tired and ready to fall asleep	令人昏昏欲睡的
9	lucid	adj. very clear and easy to understand	清晰的
10	colloquial	adj. using conversational style	口头的, 非正式的
11	pedantic	adj. narrowly, stodgily, and often ostentatiously learned	卖弄知识的
12	disseminate	v. to cause (something, such as information) to go to many people	传播, 散布
13	demanding	adj. requiring much effort or attention	费力的, 苛求的
14	scathing	adj. very harsh or severe	尖酸刻薄的
15	frugality	n. prudence in avoiding waste	节俭
16	stingy	adj. giving or spending reluctantly	吝啬的
		adj. scanty or meager	不足的

GRE佛脚备考系列

17	thrift	n. wise economy in the management of money and other resources; frugality	节俭
18	disaffection	n. the feeling of being alienated from other people	疏远
		n. disloyalty to the government or to established authority	背叛
19	dislocation	n. the act or process of dislocating or the state of having been dislocated	紊乱
20	deteriorate	v. to make (something) worse	恶化
21	midst	prep. in the middle of	在...之中
22	forthright	adj. (of a person or their manner or speech) direct and outspoken	直率的
23	paradigm	n. a model or pattern for something that may be copied	典范
24	profundity	n. great depth of insight or knowledge	深刻
25	precarious	adj. characterized by a lack of security or stability that threatens with danger	处境危险的
26	untenable	adj. not capable of being defended against attack or criticism	(论点) 经不起反驳的, 站不住脚的
27	compelling	adj. very interesting	有趣的
		adj. capable of causing someone to believe or agree	有说服力的
28	compliment	adj. expressing praise or admiration for someone or something	赞美的
		adj. given for free	免费的
29	pan	v. criticize severely	严厉的批评
		n. a metal container used for cooking food in	平底锅
30	tedious	adj. boring and too slow or long	冗长无聊的
31	bearing	n. a person's way of standing or moving	举止
		n. relation; relevance	关系
32	exacting	adj. tryingly or unremittingly severe in making demands	苛刻的
		adj. requiring careful attention and precision	艰巨的
33	copious	adj. very large in amount or number	大量的
34	miserly	adj. hating to spend money	吝啬的
35	subversion	n. the act of subverting	破坏, 颠覆

36	estrangle	v. to cause someone to be no longer friendly or close to another person or group	使疏远
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2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 32

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -32

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	lure	v. to cause or persuade (a person or an animal) to go somewhere or to do something by offering some pleasure or gain	诱惑
2	enchant	v. fill (someone) with great delight; charm	使迷惑
3	immure	v. to enclose within or as if within walls ; imprison	把...嵌在墙上, 监禁
4	explicit	adj. very clear and complete and leaving no doubt about the meaning	明白的, 清楚的
5	yearn	v. to feel a strong desire or wish <i>for</i> something or <i>to do</i> something	强烈渴望
6	visionary	adj. having or showing clear ideas about what should happen or be done in the future	有远见的
7	sham	adj. bogus; false	假的
8	cloak	v. hide, cover, or disguise (something)	遮掩, 隐匿
9	malfeasance	adj. wrongdoing or misconduct especially by a public official	违法行为
10	extraneous	adj. not important	不重要的, 不相关的
11	eclipse	v. to make (something) less important or popular	使...不重要
12	bolster	v. to give support to	支持
13	degrade	v. to treat (someone or something) poorly and without respect	贬低
		v. to make the quality of (something) worse	退化
14	peripheral	adj. relating to or situated on the edge or periphery of something	边缘的
		adj. of secondary or minor importance; marginal	不重要的

GRE佛脚备考系列

15	aloof	adj. removed or distant either physically or emotionally	冷漠的, 置身事外的
16	restive	adj. stubbornly resisting control	不服管理的
17	placid	adj. not easily upset or excited	平静的
18	skittish	adj. tending to change often; not dependable or stable	多变的
19	unseemly	adj. not proper or appropriate	不适宜的
20	cutback	n. an act or instance of reducing something, especially expenditure	减少, 削减
21	banish	v. to send away	驱逐
22	unpremeditated	adj. (of an act, remark, or state) not thought out or planned beforehand	无预谋的, 偶然的
23	shore	v. support or hold up something	支持
24	electorate	n. the people who can vote in an election	选举人
25	besiege	v. surround and harass	包围, 烦扰
26	restive	adj. stubbornly resisting control	不服管理的
		adj. marked by impatience or uneasiness	不安的, 没有耐心的
27	tranquil	adj. free from commotion or disturbance	安静的
		adj. free from anxiety, tension, or restlessness	心神安宁的
28	vociferous	v. expressing feelings or opinions in a very loud or forceful way	吵吵嚷嚷的
29	indecorous	adj. not in keeping with good taste and propriety; improper	不得体的
30	tawdry	不得体的	俗气的
		adj. morally low or bad	卑鄙的
31	chic	adj. elegantly and stylishly fashionable	别致的, 时髦的
32	lush	adj. lavishly productive	茂盛的, 郁郁葱葱的
		adj. opulent or sumptuous	奢华的
33	stark	adj. severe or bare in appearance or outline	荒凉的
		adj. complete; sheer	完全的
34	impoverished	adj. represented by few species or individuals	贫瘠的, 贫穷的
35	infertile	adj. (of a person, animal, or plant) unable to reproduce itself	不结果实的, 不能生殖的
		adj. (of land) unable to sustain crops or vegetation	不肥沃的

36	austere	adj. simple or unadorned	朴素的, 没有装饰的
		adj. having a serious and unfriendly quality	严肃的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 33

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -33

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	indiscernible	adj. impossible to see or clearly distinguish	难以察觉的
2	yield	v. produce or generate	产生
		v. give way under force or pressure	屈服
3	timely	adv. in time	及时地
4	polemical	adj. of or involving strongly critical or disputatious writing or speech	好争论的
5	deceptive	adj. tending or having power to deceive : misleading	欺骗的
6	disparage	v. to describe (someone or something) as unimportant, weak, bad, etc.	鄙视
7	disregard	v. to ignore (something) or treat (something) as unimportant	无视, 忽视
8	laudatory	adj. expressing or containing praise	赞美的
9	coalesce	v. to come together to form one group or mass	聚合, 团结
10	enormous	adj. very great in size or amount	大量的
		adj. exceedingly wicked	穷凶极恶的
11	overshadow	v. to exceed in importance	超出, 超过
		v. to cast a shadow over	遮盖
12	invalidate	v. to weaken or destroy the effect of (something)	削弱, 使...无效
13	underscore	v. to emphasize (something) or show the importance of (something)	强调
14	plausible	adj. superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious	看起来合理的
		adj. appearing worthy of belief	表面上可行的
15	ruminate	v. to think carefully and deeply about something	仔细思考

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16	detachment	n. the state of being objective or aloof	冷漠, 客观中立
17	utter	adj. complete; absolute; entire	完全的
		v. make (a sound) with one's voice	发出, 表达
18	commonplace	n. something that happens or appears in many places and is not unusual	平庸
19	prosaic	adj. everyday or ordinary	普通寻常的
		adj. characteristic of prose as distinguished from poetry	散文的
		adj. dull or unimaginative	缺乏创意的
20	hackneyed	adj. not interesting, funny, etc., because of being used too often	陈词滥调的
21	bucolic	adj. of or relating to the country or country life	乡间生活的
22	pastoral	adj. of or relating to the countryside or to the lives of people who live in the country	乡间生活的
23	spurious	adj. false or fake	假的, 伪造的
24	engaging	adj. very attractive or pleasing in a way that holds your attention	吸引人的
25	compassionate	adj. feeling or showing concern for someone who is sick, hurt, poor, etc.	同情的
26	depict	v. to describe (someone or something) using words, a story	描述
27	coward	adj. lacking of courage or resolution	胆小的
28	opportunistic	adj. taking advantage of opportunities as they arise	机会主义的, 投机的
29	petty	adj. not very important or serious	不重要的
30	capricious	adj. changing often and quickly	变化多端的
31	spiteful	adj. showing or caused by malice	恶意的
32	heyday	n. the time when someone or something is most successful, popular, etc.	兴盛时期
33	delegate	n. a person who is chosen or elected to vote or act for others	代表
		v. to give (control, responsibility, authority, etc.) to someone	委托
34	protean	adj. displaying great diversity or variety	多样的
35	versatile	adj. changing or fluctuating readily	多变的
		adj. having many uses or applications	多功能的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 34

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -34

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	innocuous	adj. producing no injury	无害的
		adj. not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility	不惹人厌烦的
2	robust	adj. strong and healthy	强壮的
		adj. capable of performing without failure under a wide range of conditions	稳定无误的
3	menace	v. to threaten harm to (someone or something)	威胁
4	tortuous	adj. complicated, long, and confusing	复杂难懂的
5	sophisticated	adj. having or showing a lot of experience and knowledge about the world and about culture, art, literature, etc.	精于世故的, 老练的
		adj. highly developed and complex	高度复杂的
6	dwindle	v. to gradually become smaller	减少, 下降
7	dismissive	adj. serving to dismiss	拒绝的
		adj. showing indifference or disregard	轻蔑的
8	eminent	adj. successful, well-known and respected	杰出的
9	partial	adj. tending to treat one person, group, or thing better than another	偏袒的
		adj. not complete or total	部分的
10	exculpate	v. to prove that someone is not guilty of doing something wrong	开脱罪责
11	assuage	v. to make (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) less painful, severe, etc.	安抚, 缓和
12	pomposity	n. the quality of being pompous; self-importance	炫耀, 自大

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13	baroque	adj. characterized by grotesqueness, extravagance, complexity, or flamboyance	奢华的, 复杂的
14	declamatory	adj. expressing feelings or opinions in a way that is loud and forceful	演说般的, 慷慨激昂的
15	decadent	adj. having low morals and a great love of pleasure, money, fame, etc.	(思想) 堕落的, 颓废的
		adj. attractive to people of low morals who are only interested in pleasure	三俗的(庸俗、低俗、媚俗的)
16	claustrophobic	adj. having a fear of being in closed or small spaces	有幽闭恐惧的
17	atavism	n. The return of a trait or recurrence of previous behavior after a period of absence.	重现
		n. The reappearance of a characteristic in an organism after several generations of absence, usually caused by the chance recombination of genes.	返祖现象
18	pretentious	adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are	炫耀的
19	ascetic	adj. relating to or having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure	生活朴素的
20	discredit	v. to refuse to accept as true or accurate	拒绝承认
		v. to cause disbelief in the accuracy or authority of	使被怀疑
		v. to deprive of good repute	破坏名声
21	rehabilitate	v. to restore to a former capacity	恢复
22	emulate	v. to strive to equal or excel	通过模仿而赶超
23	canned	adj. lacking originality or individuality as if mass-produced	千篇一律的
		adj. prepared or recorded in advance	预先录制的
24	invasive	adj. tending to spread very quickly and undesirably or harmfully	侵略性的
25	predisposition	n. a liability or tendency to suffer from a particular condition, hold a particular attitude	倾向
26	humanitarian	adj. concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare	人道主义的

GRE佛脚备考系列

27	entitlement	n. the fact of having a right to something	权利, 津贴
28	overstate	v. to say that (something) is larger or greater than it really is	夸大
29	uproot	v. remove or destroy completely; eradicate	根除, 连根拔起
30	mimic	v. imitate (someone or their actions or words), especially in order to entertain or ridicule	模仿
31	consolidate	v. to make (something, such as a position of power or control) stronger or more secure	巩固
32	eminent	adj. successful, well-known and respected	杰出的
33	hereabouts	adj. in this vicinity	在附近
34	credulity	n. a tendency to be too ready to believe that something is real or true	轻信, 易受骗
35	whet	v. excite or stimulate (someone's desire, interest, or appetite)	刺激
		v. sharpen the blade of (a tool or weapon)	磨快
36	warehouse	n. a large building where raw materials or manufactured goods may be stored	仓库
37	unprepossessing	adj. not attractive or appealing to the eye	不吸引人的
38	grandiose	adj. impressive because of uncommon largeness, scope, effect, or grandeur	宏伟壮观的
		adj. excessive self-importance or affected grandeur	妄自尊大的
39	rambling	adj. lengthy and digressive	跑题的, 冗长的
		adj. habitually roaming	闲逛的
40	hone	v. make sharper or more focused or efficient	磨砺
41	noteworthy	adj. worth paying attention to; interesting or significant	值得注意的, 显著的
42	safeguard	v. to make (someone or something) safe or secure	保护
43	daunting	adj. very difficult to do or deal with	难以处理的
44	vacuous	adj. emptied of or lacking content	空的
		adj. marked by lack of ideas or intelligence : stupid, inane	愚蠢的
45	formulaic	adj. containing or made from ideas or expressions that have been used many times before and are therefore not very new or interesting	刻板的, 俗套的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 35

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -35

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	defy	v. to refuse to obey	不遵守
		v. to resist or fight	违抗
2	woo	v. to sue for the affection of and usually marriage with	示爱
		v. to seek to gain or bring about	追求
3	discount	v. to minimize the importance of	低估, 轻视
4	cow	v. to destroy the resolve or courage of	恐吓
5	trickery	n. the practice of crafty underhanded ingenuity to deceive or cheat	欺骗, 花招
6	sinister	adj. having an evil appearance	邪恶的
7	predilection	n. a natural liking for something	倾向, 偏好
8	pivotal	adj. very important	非常重要的
9	recondite	adj. difficult or impossible for one of ordinary understanding or knowledge to comprehend	难懂的
10	morbid	adj. not healthy or normal	不健康的
		adj. relating to unpleasant subjects	(话题) 不愉快的
11	repetitious	adj. filled with repetition, especially needless or tedious repetition	反复重复的
12	trivial	adj. not important	不重要的
13	daunting	adj. very difficult to do or deal with	难以处理的
14	impede	v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something)	阻碍
15	panacea	n. a remedy for all ills or difficulties	万能灵药
16	harbinger	n. something that shows what is coming	前兆
		v. to be a harbinger of	预兆
		n. a sign that something will happen	前兆

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17	herald	v. to be a sign of	预示
		v. to greet (someone or something) with enthusiasm	热情的招呼
18	staple	adj. used, needed, or enjoyed constantly by many people	(食物, 商品等) 必要的
		adj. principal, chief	重要的, 主要的
19	cursory	adj. rapidly and often superficially performed or produced	草率的
20	perfunctory	adj. acting with indifference, showing little interest or care	不走心的
21	onset	n. the beginning of something	开始
22	ruthless	adj. having no pity	无情的, 残忍的
23	industrious	adj. constantly, regularly active or occupied	勤奋的
24	court	v. pay special attention to (someone) in an attempt to win their support or favour	设法获得
		v. risk incurring (misfortune) because of one's behaviour	招致 (失败、危险等)
25	irksome	adj. irritating; annoying	讨厌的
26	cure-all	n. a cure or solution for any illness or problem	万能灵药
27	canny	adj. having or showing shrewdness and good judgement	精明的
28	shrewd	adj. given to wily and artful ways or dealing	奸诈的, 狡猾的
		adj. marked by clever discerning awareness and hardheaded acumen	机敏的, 精明的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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. RECANT:

- (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

Day 36

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -36

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	obsolete	adj. no longer used because something newer exists	过时的
2	outmoded	adj. no longer useful or acceptable	过时的
3	mitigate	v. to make less severe or intense	减缓
4	ameliorate	v. to make better or more tolerable	改善, 提升
5	scorn	v. to show disdain or derision	鄙视, 嘲笑
6	susceptible	adj. easily affected, influenced, or harmed by something	易受影响的
7	intimate	adj. closely acquainted; familiar	亲密的
		v. imply or hint	暗示
8	seep	v. to pass slowly through small openings or pores	渗透
		v. to enter, depart, or become diffused gradually	弥漫, 扩大
9	clangorous	adj. having a loud resonant metallic sound	叮当响的, 响亮的
10	tepid	adj. not energetic or excited	冷淡的, 不热情的
11	inviting	adj. attractive; tempting	诱人的
12	rejuvenate	v. to give new strength or energy to	使...重新有活力
13	augment	v. to increase the size or amount of (something)	放大
		v. to supplement	补充
14	counterfeit	adj. made to look like an exact copy of something in order to trick people	以假乱真的, 模仿的
15	startling	adj. very surprising, shocking, or frightening	令人惊讶的
16	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化

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17	incompatible	adj. not able to exist together without trouble or conflict; not able to be used together	无法共存的, 不可兼容的
18	ubiquitous	adj. seeming to be seen everywhere	到处存在的, 广泛的
19	disparate	adj. different from each other	不同的
20	quotidian	adj. ordinary or very common	普通的
		adj. occurring every day	日常的
21	prolix	adj. using too many words	冗长的
22	long-winded	adj. tediously long in speaking or writing	冗长无聊的
23	explicit	adj. very clear and complete and leaving no doubt about the meaning	明白的, 清楚的
24	scorn	v. to show disdain or derision	鄙视, 嘲笑
25	efflorescence	v. (of a substance) lose moisture and turn to a fine powder on exposure to air	风化, 粉化
26	acquisitive	adj. having a strong desire to own or acquire more things	贪婪的
27	dilemma	n. a situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives, especially ones that are equally undesirable	困境, 进退两难
28	excise	v. cut out: remove	切除
29	erode	v. to diminish or destroy by degrees	腐蚀
30	canonize	v. regard as being above reproach or of great significance	褒扬, 推崇
31	verge	n. an area along the edge of a road, path, etc.	边缘
		n. brink or threshold	临界点
32	tillage	n. the preparation of land for growing crops	耕作, 耕种
33	forage	v. to search for something (such as food or supplies)	寻找 (食物)
34	divergent	adj. tending to be different or develop in different directions	相异的, 分歧的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 37

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -37

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	epitome	n. a perfect example	典型
2	feckless	adj. weak or ineffective	虚弱的, 无能的
		adj. careless and irresponsible	粗心的, 不负责任的
3	egoism	n. excessive concern for oneself with or without exaggerated feelings of self-importance	利己主义
4	punctilious	adj. very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way	(对行为)谨慎小心的
5	luminary	n. a very famous or successful person	杰出人物
6	scintillating	adj. very clever, amusing, and interesting	生动有趣的, 机智幽默的
7	pathetic	adj. causing feelings of sadness and sympathy	悲伤的, 可悲的
8	incendiary	adj. tending to inflame	纵火的
		adj. causing anger	引起愤怒的
9	veracious	adj. marked by truth	真实的, 准确的
10	triumph	n. a great or important victory	胜利, 成就
11	fleeting	adj. passing swiftly	短暂的
12	untapped	adj. not drawn upon or utilized	未开发的
13	indictment	n. an expression of strong disapproval	反对
		n. the action or the legal process of indicting	起诉
14	factual	adj. restricted to or based on fact	事实的
15	sensational	adj. exceedingly or unexpectedly excellent or great	极好的
		adj. causing very great excitement or interest with shocking details	(通过可怕的细节)令人兴奋的, 骇人听闻的
16	replicate	v. to repeat or copy (something) exactly	复制

GRE佛脚备考系列

17	retrofit	v. to provide (something) with new parts that were not available when it was originally built	翻新
18	sway	v. to exert a guiding or controlling influence on	影响, 控制
		v. to cause to sway : set to swinging, rocking, or oscillating	摇摆
19	impair	v. to make (something) weaker or worse	损害
20	ridicule	v. to laugh at and make jokes about	嘲笑, 耻笑
21	promulgate	v. to make (an idea, belief, etc.) known to many people	传播
		v. to make (a new law) known officially and publicly	颁布 (法律)
22	relish	v. to enjoy or take pleasure in (something)	喜爱
23	banal	adj. boring or ordinary	无聊的
24	insipid	adj. not interesting or exciting	无聊的
25	provocative	adj. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc.	引起争论的
		adj. causing excitement	刺激的
26	witty	adj. funny and clever	机智幽默的
27	outnumber	v. to be more than (someone or something) in number	(数量上) 超过
28	prone	adj. likely or liable to suffer from, do, or experience something	有...倾向的, 易于...的
29	marginalize	v. treat (a person, group, or concept) as insignificant or peripheral	排斥, 忽视

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 38

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -38

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	precocious	adj. exhibiting mature qualities at an unusually early age	早熟的
2	impecunious	adj. having little or no money	贫穷的
3	assiduous	adj. showing great care, attention, and effort	努力的
4	feign	v. to give a false appearance of	假装
5	dissemble	v. to hide your true feelings, opinions, etc.	隐藏, 伪装
6	conspire	v. to join in a secret agreement to do an unlawful or wrongful act	密谋, 协力
7	tacit	adj. expressed or understood without being directly stated	不言而喻的, 心照不宣的
8	abstruse	adj. difficult to comprehend	难以理解的
9	hortatory	adj. advisory	劝告的
10	transgress	v. to disobey a command or law	违反, 违背
11	trifle	n. a thing of little value or importance	琐碎, 不重要
12	implicit	adj. suggested though not directly expressed	委婉的, 暗示的
13	extant	adj. still in existence; surviving	现存的
14	malign	adj. having or showing intense often vicious ill will	邪恶的, 恶毒的
		v. to say bad things about (someone or something) publicly	贬损, 诋毁
15	antagonistic	adj. showing dislike or opposition	敌对的
16	embed	v. to place or set (something) firmly in something else / v. to make something an integral part of	嵌入
17	counterproductive	adj. tending to hinder the attainment of a desired goal	起反作用的, 事与愿违的

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18	penchant	n. a strong liking for something or a strong tendency to behave in a certain way	倾向
19	averse	adj. having an active feeling of repugnance or distaste	反感的
20	fortuitous	adj. happening by chance	偶然的
		adj. having or showing good luck	幸运的
21	serendipity	n. the occurrence and development of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way	意外发现珍奇事物的 本领
22	lucrative	adj. producing wealth; profitable	盈利的, 赚钱的
23	pretentious	adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are	炫耀的
24	blemish	v. to hurt or damage the good condition of (something)	玷污, 破坏
		n. a mark that makes something imperfect or less beautiful	污点
25	commensurate	adj. equal or similar to something in size, amount, or degree	相等的, 相似的
26	kindred	adj. closely related or similar	相关的, 相似的
27	affiliate	v. to closely connect (something or yourself) with or to something (such as a program or organization) as a member or partner	附属
28	imperative	adj. very important	重要的
		n. a command, rule, duty, etc., that is very important or necessary	命令, 规则
29	heyday	n. the time when someone or something is most successful, popular, etc.	兴盛时期
30	distaste	n. / v. mild dislike or aversion	厌恶
31	tailor	v. to make or change (something) so that it meets a special need or purpose	修改
		n. a person whose occupation is making fitted clothes such as suits, trousers, and jackets to fit individual customers	裁缝
32	immense	adj. very great in size or amount	巨大的
33	prescient	adj. having or showing knowledge of events before they take place	预知的, 有先见之明的

34	revival	n. an instance of something becoming popular, active, or important again	复兴
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2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 39

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -39

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	poverty	n. the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions	贫穷
2	prescription	n. something prescribed as a rule	法令, 规则
		n. prescribed medicine or other treatment	处方
3	panacea	n. a remedy for all ills or difficulties	万能灵药
4	refuge	n. a place that provides shelter or protection	避难所
5	arcane	adj. known or understood by only a few people	难懂的
6	sanguine	adj. confident and hopeful	乐观的
7	equivocal	adj. having two or more possible meanings	模棱两可的, 有歧义的
8	ambivalence	n. simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings (as attraction and repulsion) toward an object, person, or action	矛盾的心理
9	opulent	adj. very comfortable and expensive	昂贵的
		adj. very wealthy	富裕的
10	eclectic	adj. including things taken from many different sources	多元的
11	mundane	adj. dull and ordinary	平凡的, 无聊的
12	adroit	adj. very clever or skillful	灵巧的
13	prolix	adj. using too many words	冗长的
14	spurious	adj. of a deceitful nature or quality	欺骗性的
15	scold	v. to censure severely or angrily	谩骂, 斥责
16	murky	adj. darkly vague or obscure	昏暗的, 模糊的
17	feeble	adj. very weak	衰弱的, 虚弱的

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18	blunt	adj. being straight to the point	直接的
		adj. obtuse in understanding or discernment	迟钝的
19	rally	v. to muster for a common purpose	召集
20	incense	v. to arouse the extreme anger or indignation of	激怒
21	mortify	v. to cause (someone) to feel very embarrassed and foolish	使...尴尬
22	coalesce	v. to come together to form one group or mass	聚合, 团结
23	iconoclastic	adj. contradict established beliefs	反传统的, 反崇拜的
24	doctrinaire	adj. used to describe a person who has very strong beliefs about what should be done and will not change them or accept other people's opinions	教条的
25	heterodox	adj. not agreeing with established beliefs or standards	异端邪说的, 非主流观点的
26	dogmatic	adj. expressing personal opinions or beliefs as if they are certainly correct and cannot be doubted	教条的
27	ubiquitous	adj. seeming to be seen everywhere	到处存在的, 广泛的
28	sporadic	adj. occurring occasionally or irregularly	不规律的, 偶尔的
29	scanty	adj. limited or less than sufficient in degree, quantity, or extent	不足的
30	omnipresent	adj. present everywhere simultaneously	处处都有的
31	run-of-the-mill	adj. average or ordinary	平凡的
32	revere	v. to have great respect for (someone or something) : to show devotion and honor to (someone or something)	尊敬
33	intriguing	adj. extremely interesting	非常有趣的
34	culprit	n. a person who has committed a crime or done something wrong	罪犯, 罪魁祸首
35	irresolute	adj. uncertain how to act or proceed	犹豫不决的
36	proliferate	v. to increase in number or amount quickly	快速增长
37	brehtaking	adj. astonishing or awe-inspiring in quality, so as to take one's breath away	惊人的

38	align	v. lie in a straight line, or in correct relative positions	使成一行, 匹配
39	impetus	n. something that makes a process or activity happen or happen more quickly	动力, 促进
40	subtlety	n. the quality or state of being subtle	微妙, 敏锐, 精明

2. Text Completion

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 n

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

3. 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

Day 40

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -40

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	dictate	v. to control or command	掌控, 支配
2	mitigate	v. to make less severe or intense	减缓
3	foible	n. a minor flaw or shortcoming in character or behavior	小缺点
4	acerbic	adj. expressing harsh or sharp criticism in a clever way	(语言) 辛辣尖刻的
5	buoyant	adj. happy and confident	愉悦的
		adj. able to float or able to cause things to float	漂浮的, 可浮起来的
6	provincial	adj. limited in outlook	眼光狭隘的
		adj. lacking the polish of urban society	乡下的
7	obstinate	adj. refusing to change your behavior or your ideas	固执的
8	debacle	n. a great disaster	大灾难
		n. a complete failure	彻底失败
9	boon	n. a benefit or advantage	好处
10	hidebound	adj. not willing to accept new or different ideas	守旧的
11	orthodox	adj. accepted as true or correct by most people	主流的
		adj. accepting and closely following the traditional beliefs and customs of a religion	符合传统的
12	sullen	adj. dismal and gloomy	不高兴的
		adj. gray and dark	灰暗的
13	surly	adj. irritably sullen and churlish in mood or manner	脾气不好的
14	susceptible	adj. easily affected, influenced, or harmed by something	易受影响的
		adj. marked by circumspection	谨慎的

GRE佛脚备考系列

15	prudent	adj. provident or frugal	节省的
		adj. marked by wisdom or judiciousness	睿智的, 精明的
16	dubious	adj. causing doubt, uncertainty, or suspicion	可疑的, 不确定的
17	expurgate	v. to remove erroneous, vulgar, obscene, or otherwise objectionable material from(a book, for example) before publication	净化, 删去不当处
18	authoritative	adj. clearly accurate or knowledgeable	权威的, 可信的
19	normative	adj. establishing, relating to, or deriving from a standard or norm, especially of behaviour	规范的, 标准的
20	withhold	v. suppress or hold back	抑制
		v. refuse to give	保留, 不给
21	premonitory	adj. giving warning	警告的
22	laudatory	adj. expressing or containing praise	赞美的
23	temperate	adj. having temperatures that are not too hot or too cold	自我克制的
		adj. emotionally calm and controlled	温和的
24	notorious	adj. well-known or famous especially for something bad	臭名昭著的
25	vindicate	v. to show that (someone) should not be blamed for a crime, mistake, etc.	证明...的清白
26	redemption	n. the action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil	拯救
		n. the action of regaining or gaining possession of something in exchange for payment, or clearing a debt	偿还, 赎回
27	cloying	adj. sickly sweet	甜腻的, 厌腻的
28	consensus	n. a general agreement about something	意见一致
29	succumb	v. fail to resist pressure, temptation, or some other negative force	屈服
30	juxtaposition	n. the act or an instance of placing two or more things side by side	并排放置
31	disintegrate	v. break up into small parts as the result of impact or decay	瓦解, 碎裂
32	crumble	v. break or fall apart into small fragments	崩溃, 破碎

33	scuffle	v. engage in a short, confused fight or struggle at close quarters	扭打, 乱斗
		v. move (something) in a scrambling or confused manner	拖着脚走路

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 41

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -41

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	snap	v. to bring the jaws briskly together, often with a clicking sound; bite	咬
2	prey	n. an animal hunted or caught for food; quarry	猎物
3	nutritious	adj. providing nourishment; nourishing	有营养的
4	noxious	adj. harmful to living things	有害的
5	resemble	v. to be like or similar to	与...相似
6	erratic	adj. acting, moving, or changing in ways that are not expected or usual	飘忽不定的, 没规律的
		adj. deviating from what is ordinary or standard	古怪的
7	laborious	adj. requiring a lot of time and effort	费力的
		adj. devoted to labor	勤奋的
8	nonchalant	adj. relaxed and calm in a way that shows that you do not care or are not worried about anything	漠不关心的
9	loquacious	adj. liking to talk and talking smoothly and easily	话多的
10	stanch	v. to stop or check in its course	阻止
		v. to stop blood from flowing	止血
11	rhapsody	n. a written or spoken expression of great enthusiasm, praise, etc.	慷慨激昂的说辞
12	devolve	v. to gradually go from an advanced state to a less advanced state	衰落
		v. to pass on from one person or entity to another	(权力、责任) 移交
13	plagiarize	v. to reproduce or otherwise use as one's own	抄袭

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14	pretense	n. the act of pretending; a false appearance or action intended to deceive	虚假, 伪装
		n. a professed but feigned reason or excuse; a pretext	借口
		n. the quality or state of being pretentious; ostentation	炫耀
15	quandary	n. a state of uncertainty or perplexity	窘境
16	deleterious	adj. damaging or harmful	有害的
17	collaborative	adj. produced by or involving two or more parties working together	合作的, 协作的
18	spray	v. apply (liquid) to someone or something in the form of tiny drops	喷射, 喷雾
19	assiduous	adj. showing great care, attention, and effort	努力的
20	alacrity	n. a quick and cheerful readiness to do something	欣然同意
21	byword	n. someone or something that is closely connected with a particular quality	典型, 代名词
22	meddle	v. to interest oneself in what is not one's concern	干涉
23	bungle	v. to not do (something) well or successfully	搞砸
24	complacent	adj. marked by self-satisfaction especially when accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies	自我感觉良好的, 自满的
25	diffuse	adj. spread out over a large space	分散的
26	voyeur	n. a person who gains sexual pleasure from watching others when they are naked or engaged in sexual activity	窥淫狂者
27	discrepancy	n. a difference especially between things that should be the same	差异
28	predicament	n. a difficult or unpleasant situation	困境
29	detriment	n. something that will cause damage or injury to something or someone	损坏, 破坏

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 42

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -42

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	veto	v. to refuse to admit or approve	否决, 禁止
2	sanguine	adj. confident and hopeful	乐观的
3	sympathetic	adj. showing approval of or favour towards an idea or action	赞同的
		adj. feeling, showing, or expressing sympathy	同情的
4	mercurial	adj. changing moods quickly and often	性格多变的
5	blithe	adj. of a happy lighthearted character or disposition	无忧无虑的, 轻松的
		adj. lacking due thought or consideration : casual, heedless	轻率的
6	phlegmatic	adj. having or showing a slow and stolid temperament	迟钝的, 冷漠的
7	cunning	adj. getting what is wanted in a clever and often deceptive way	狡猾机智的
		adj. dexterous or crafty in the use of special resources	技艺高超的
8	stoop	v. to descend from a superior rank, dignity, or status	堕落, 屈服
9	vituperate	v. to abuse or censure severely or abusively	辱骂
10	aghast	adj. shocked and upset	令人震惊的
11	bemuse	v. to cause (someone) to be confused and often also somewhat amused	使...困惑
		v. to occupy the attention of	吸引
12	prescience	n. the ability to know what will or might happen in the future	先见, 预知
13	obsolescence	n. the process of becoming obsolete or the condition of being nearly obsolete	过时

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14	pressing	adj. urgently important	重要的
15	relegate	v. to assign to a place of insignificance or of oblivion	降低
16	layperson	n. a member of the laity	外行
17	hypocrite	n. a person who puts on a false appearance of virtue or religion	伪君子
18	sycophant	n. a servile self-seeking flatterer	奉承者
19	braggart	n. a loud arrogant boaster	说大话的人
20	even-tempered	adj. not easily annoyed or made angry	不易激动的
21	apathetic	adj. not having or showing much emotion or interest	漠不关心的
22	empathy	n. the ability to understand and share the feelings of another	同情, 移情作用
23	obdurate	adj. stubbornly persistent in wrongdoing	固执的
24	unglamorous	adj. lacking glamour and excitement	乏味的, 没有魅力的
25	futile	adj. pointless or useless	无用的
26	ephemeral	adj. lasting for a markedly brief time	短暂的
27	transitory	adj. lasting only for a short time	短暂的
28	critical	adj. expressing adverse or disapproving comments or judgements	批评的, 爱挑剔的
		adj. expressing or involving an analysis of the merits and faults of a work of literature, music, or art	评论的, 鉴定的
		adj. having a decisive or crucial importance in the success or failure of something	决定性的
29	zealot	n. a person who is fanatical and uncompromising in pursuit of their religious, political, or other ideals	狂热者
30	egotist	n. a person who is excessively conceited or absorbed in themselves; self-seeker	自我主义者, 利己主义者
31	coward	adj. excessively afraid of danger or pain	胆小的, 懦怯的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 43

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -43

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	apostle	n. an ardent supporter	狂热的支持者
2	stigma	n. a set of negative and often unfair beliefs that a society or group of people have about something	污点
3	lionize	v. to treat (someone) as a very important and famous person	重视, 尊敬
4	foreground	v. to make (something) more important	强调
5	quixotic	adj. foolishly impractical especially in the pursuit of ideals	不切实际的
		adj. capricious or unpredictable	变化多端的
6	self-righteous	adj. convinced of one's own righteousness especially in contrast with the actions and beliefs of others	自以为是的
7	brandish	v. to exhibit in an ostentatious or aggressive manner	炫耀般地呈现, 展示
		v. to shake or wave (as a weapon) menacingly	挥舞
8	flout	v. to treat with contemptuous disregard: scorn	蔑视, 轻蔑
9	complacent	adj. marked by self-satisfaction especially when accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies	自我感觉良好的, 自满的
10	fractious	adj. irritable or peevish	易怒的
		adj. inclined to make trouble	爱惹事的, 不服管的
11	antedate	v. to precede in time	先于
12	cloak	v. hide, cover, or disguise (something)	遮掩, 隐匿
13	consensus	n. a general agreement about something	意见一致

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14	trite	adj. hackneyed or boring from much use: not fresh or original	陈腐的, 老套的
15	disparate	adj. different from each other	不同的
16	compelling	adj. very interesting	有趣的
		adj. capable of causing someone to believe or agree	有说服力的
17	arbitrary	adj. not planned or chosen for a particular reason	武断的, 任性的
		adj. existing or coming about seemingly at random or by chance or as a capricious and unreasonable act of will	随意的
18	capricious	adj. changing often and quickly	变化多端的
19	exacting	adj. tryingly or unremittingly severe in making demands	苛刻的
		adj. requiring careful attention and precision	艰巨的
20	meticulous	adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	谨慎的
21	aesthetic	adj. of or relating to art or beauty	美学的
		adj. pleasing in appearance	吸引人的
22	integrity	n. the quality of being honest and fair	正直
23	anachronistic	adj. chronologically out of place; especially : a former age that is incongruous in the present	不合时宜的, 时代错乱的
24	alienate	v. to cause (someone) to feel that she or he no longer belongs in a particular group, society, etc.	疏远
		v. to cause (someone) to stop being friendly, helpful, etc., towards you	使...变得不友好
25	transcend	v. to rise above or go beyond the limits of	超越
		v. to outstrip or outdo in some attribute, quality, or power	胜出, 超出
		v. to triumph over the negative or restrictive aspects of	克服, 战胜
26	erroneous	adj. not correct	错误的
27	aquifer	n. a body of permeable rock which can contain or transmit groundwater	蓄水层
28	feasible	adj. possible to do	可行的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 44

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -44

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	demur	v. to take exception: object	反对
2	schism	n. division or separation	分裂
3	compliance	n. the act or process of complying to a desire, demand, proposal, or regimen or to coercion b : conformity in fulfilling official requirements	顺从
4	defy	v. to refuse to obey	不遵守
		v. to resist or fight	违抗
5	overwhelm	v. to cover over completely: submerge	完全覆盖, 淹没
6	gawky	adj. awkward and clumsy	笨拙的
7	deflect	v. to cause (something that is moving) to change direction	使...偏离, 改变方向
		v. to keep (something, such as a question) from affecting or being directed at a person or thing	使不受到...的影响
8	peculiarity	n. a distinguishing characteristic: quirk	奇特, 古怪
9	pellucid	adj. admitting the passage of light; transparent or translucent	透明的
		adj. transparently clear in style or meaning	清晰易懂的
10	assertive	adj. disposed to or characterized by bold or confident assertion	过于自信的
11	populous	adj. densely populated, having a large population; numerous	人口众多的, 大量的
12	malignant	adj. tending to produce death or deterioration	有害的
		adj. passionately and relentlessly malevolent	恶毒的
13	virulent	adj. extremely dangerous and deadly and usually spreading very quickly	有害的, 有毒的
14	invigorate	v. to give life and energy to	使...有活力

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15	synoptic	adj. affording a general view of a whole; manifesting or characterized by comprehensiveness or breadth of view	大纲的; 梗概的
16	abridge	v. to shorten by leaving out some parts	缩短
17	sensational	adj. exceedingly or unexpectedly excellent or great	极好的
		adj. causing very great excitement or interest with shocking details	(通过可怕的细节)令人 兴奋的 骇人听闻的
18	copious	adj. very large in amount or number	大量的
19	lurid	adj. causing shock or disgust	震惊的, 耸人听闻的
20	deference	n. respect and esteem due a superior or an elder	(因地位高或年长而) 尊敬
21	intransigent	adj. completely unwilling to change	不妥协的, 固执的
22	lax	adj. not tense, firm, or rigid: slack	松弛的, 不严格的
23	negligent	adj. failing to take proper or normal care of something or someone	疏忽大意的
24	obsequious	adj. too eager to help or obey someone important	谄媚的
25	resolute	adj. marked by firm determination	坚决的, 不动摇的
26	inform	v. give an essential or formative principle or quality	通知
27	authoritarian	adj. expecting or requiring people to obey	专制的
28	modicum	n. a small amount	少量
29	notoriety	n. the state of being famous or well known for some bad quality or deed	恶名, 声名狼藉
30	tumultuous	adj. involving a lot of violence, confusion, or	混乱的
31	providential	adj. happening at a good time because of luck	幸运的, 凑巧的
32	dispassionate	adj. not influenced or affected by emotions	客观的
33	finesse	n. skillful handling of a situation	技巧高超
		v. evade or skirt	躲避
34	detached	adj. not influenced by emotions or personal interest	不受感情影响的 公正的
		adj. not joined or connected	脱离的
35	panache	n. dash or flamboyance in style and action	炫耀
36	ample	adj. enough or more than enough; plentiful	丰富的, 足够的

37	fleeting	adj. passing swiftly	短暂的
38	momentary	adj. lasting a very short time	短暂的

2. Text Completion

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 gawkiness	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

3. 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

Day 45

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -45

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	syntactical	adj. of or relating to or conforming to the rules of syntax	依照句法的
2	sartorial	adj. of or relating to a tailor or tailored clothes	与衣服相关的
3	probity	n. complete and confirmed integrity; uprightness	正直
4	disapprobation	n. moral disapproval; condemnation	非难
5	extravagance	n. the quality of being extravagant	浪费, 挥霍
6	acquisitive	adj. having a strong desire to own or acquire more things	贪婪的
7	profligate	adj. carelessly and foolishly wasting money, materials	奢侈的, 花钱大手大脚的
8	illiberal	adj. not generous; mean	吝啬的
		adj. opposed to liberal principles; restricting freedom of thought or behaviour	思想狭隘的
9	halt	v. to cause to stop; arrest	阻止
10	fabricate	v. to make up for the purpose of deception	编造, 捏造
		v. to construct or manufacture	生产, 制造
11	rein	v. to control or direct with or as if with reins	控制, 掌控
12	indemnify	v. to protect against damage, loss, or injury; insure	保护
13	manacle	v. to restrain from movement, progress, or action	限制
14	bridle	v. to restrain, check, or control with or as if with a bridle	限制, 管控
15	reverse	adj. turned backward in position, direction, or order	颠倒的

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16	avid	adj. having or showing a keen interest in or enthusiasm for something	渴望的, 贪婪的
17	supersede	v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old, no longer useful, etc.)	淘汰, 取代
18	didactic	adj. designed or intended to teach people something	用于教育他人的
19	frivolous	adj. of little weight or importance	普通的, 无关紧要的
		adj. silly and not serious	不严肃的
20	anxious	adj. feeling or showing worry, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome	焦虑的
21	thrill	v. to cause (someone) to feel very excited or happy	使...兴奋
22	wary	adj. marked by keen caution, cunning, and watchfulness especially in detecting and escaping danger	谨慎小心的
23	suffrage	n. the right to vote in an election	选举权
24	inimical	adj. likely to cause damage or have a bad effect	有害的, 不友好的
25	unsound	adj. not safe or robust; in poor condition	不健全的, 不健康的
26	imminent	adj. about to happen	即将来临的, 迫近的
27	imprudent	adj. not showing care for the consequences of an action; rash	轻率的, 鲁莽的
28	premature	adj. happening too soon or earlier than usual	过早的
29	curtail	v. to reduce or limit (something)	削减
30	notwithstanding	prep. despite	尽管
31	assault	v. make a physical attack on	攻击, 袭击
32	prop	v. support or keep in position	支持

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 46

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -46

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	digress	v. to speak or write about something that is different from the main subject being discussed	偏题, 跑题
2	venal	adj. marked by corrupt dealings, especially bribery	贪污的, 腐败的
3	entrench	v. establish firmly or solidly	确立, 牢固
4	prowess	n. great ability or skill	(超凡的) 技巧, 能力
5	invigorate	v. to give life and energy to	使...有活力
6	plodding	adj. working or doing something slowly and steadily, especially in a way that other people think is boring	单调的, 无聊的
7	repression	n. the act of repressing or the state of being repressed	压制, 压抑
8	entail	v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result	包括, 包含
9	permanent	adj. lasting or continuing for a very long time or forever	长期稳定的
10	secular	adj. of or relating to the physical world and not the spiritual world	世俗的
		adj. not religious	非宗教的
11	clerical	adj. of, relating to, or characteristic of the clergy	神职的
12	cerebral	adj. appealing to or requiring the use of the intellect; intellectual rather than emotional	理智的
13	gracious	adj. very polite in a way that shows respect	有礼貌的
		adj. graceful	优雅的
14	ecstatic	adj. very happy or excited	特别高兴的
15	crestfallen	adj. very sad and disappointed	沮丧的

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16	disgruntle	v. to make ill-humored or discontented	使...不高兴
17	forsake	v. to give up (something formerly held dear); renounce	摒弃, 抛弃
18	stunning	adj. surprising	令人惊讶的
19	intimation	n. an indirect suggestion	暗示
20	apolitical	adj. not interested or involved in politics	对政治不感兴趣的
21	humdrum	adj. not interesting or dull	无聊的, 千篇一律的
22	euphoria	n. a feeling of great happiness and excitement	特别高兴
23	frustrate	v. prevent (a plan or attempted action) from progressing, succeeding, or being fulfilled	挫败, 使感到灰心
24	scrupulous	adj. very careful about doing something correctly	小心谨慎的
		adj. acting in strict regard for what is considered right or proper	有道德的, 有良心的
25	latitude	n. scope for freedom of action or thought	自由
		n. the angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator	纬度
26	arduous	adj. hard to accomplish or achieve	困难的
		adj. marked by great labor or effort	费力的
27	meld	v. blend; combine	合并, 混合
28	ruinous	adj. disastrous or destructive	破坏性的, 毁灭性的
39	devastate	v. to destroy much or most of (something)	严重破坏
		v. to cause (someone) to feel extreme emotional pain	使...痛苦
30	strife	n. angry or bitter disagreement over fundamental issues; conflict	冲突, 不和
31	refine	v. to remove the unwanted substances in (something)	提纯
		v. to improve (something) by making small changes	提升, 提高

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 47

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -47

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	recapitulate	v. to give a brief summary of something	总结
2	repudiate	v. to refuse to accept or support	否认, 拒绝
3	facetious	adj. meant to be humorous or funny	滑稽的, 幽默的
4	pervasive	adj. existing in or spreading through every part of something	广泛的, 蔓延的
5	patent	adj. readily visible or intelligible : obvious	明显的
		n. an official document conferring a right or privilege	专利
6	prime	v. to make (someone) ready to do something	使...准备好
		adj. most important	最重要的
7	opaque	adj. difficult to understand or explain	难懂的
		adj. not letting light through	不透明的
8	arcane	adj. known or understood by only a few people	难懂的
9	painstaking	adj. diligent care and effort	勤奋努力的
10	vanquish	v. to defeat (someone) completely in a war, battle, etc.	打败, 战胜
11	spurious	adj. of a deceitful nature or quality	欺骗性的
12	construe	v. to understand the meaning of	理解
13	collude	v. conspire, plot	共谋, 串通
14	peddle	v. to be busy with trifles	忙于琐碎小事
		v. to deal out or seek to disseminate	传播, 散布
		v. to travel about with wares for sale	沿街兜售
15	forgery	n. the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering a document	伪造

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16	balloon	v. to increase rapidly	激增, 膨胀
17	discrepant	adj. being at variance	有差异的
18	ambiguous	adj. able to be understood in more than one way	有歧义的
19	cunning	adj. getting what is wanted in a clever and often deceptive way	狡猾机智的
		adj. dexterous or crafty in the use of special resources	技艺高超的
20	tonic	adj. increasing or restoring physical or mental tone	滋补的
21	vexation	n. something that worries or annoys you	烦恼
22	ebullient	adj. lively and enthusiastic	热情洋溢的
23	glum	adj. broodingly morose	闷闷不乐的, 忧郁的
24	garrulous	adj. very talkative	话多的
25	solicitous	adj. showing great attention or concern to another	关心的
26	munificent	adj. characterized by great liberality or generosity	慷慨的, 大方的
27	irresolute	adj. uncertain how to act or proceed	犹豫不决的
28	laconic	adj. using few words in speech or writing	简洁的, 用词少的
29	taciturn	adj. tending to be quiet : not speaking frequently	沉默寡言的
30	fastidious	adj. very careful about how you do something	小心谨慎的, 挑剔的
31	mendacious	adj. not honest	欺骗的, 不诚实的
32	prevaricate	v. to avoid telling the truth by not directly answering a question	搪塞, 闪烁其词
33	polarize	v. to break up into opposing factions or groupings	使...两极化
34	anoint	v. ceremonially confer divine or holy office upon (a priest or monarch) by smearing or rubbing with oil	抹油使神圣化
35	craft	n. an activity involving skill in making things by hand	工艺, 手艺
		n. a conceptual structure or entity on which something draws or depends	基础

36	base	adj. denoting or befitting a person of low social class	低微的
		adj. without moral principles; ignoble	卑鄙的
37	avarice	n. extreme greed for wealth or material gain	贪婪, 贪财

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 48

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -48

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	orthodox	adj. accepted as true or correct by most people	主流的
		adj. accepting and closely following the traditional beliefs and customs of a religion	符合传统的
2	censor	v. to examine in order to suppress or delete anything considered objectionable	删节
		n. an official who examines materials for objectionable matter	审查员
3	doctrinaire	adj. used to describe a person who has very strong beliefs about what should be done and will not change them or accept other people's opinions	教条的
4	eclectic	adj. including things taken from many different sources	多元的
5	indefatigable	adj. incapable of being fatigued: untiring	不知疲倦的
6	fastidious	adj. very careful about how you do something	小心谨慎的, 挑剔的
7	partial	adj. tending to treat one person, group, or thing better than another	偏袒的
		adj. not complete or total	部分的
8	unpretentious	adj. free from ostentation, elegance, or affectation: modest	自然的, 谦逊的
9	pedestrian	adj. commonplace, unimaginative	平淡无奇的, 乏味的
10	startling	adj. very surprising, shocking, or frightening	令人惊讶的
11	jettison	v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea)	拒绝, 放弃
12	pugnacious	adj. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue	好争斗的

GRE佛脚备考系列

13	distill	v. to let fall, exude, or precipitate in drops or in a wet mist	蒸馏
		v. to extract the essence of	提炼
14	caricature	n. a drawing that makes someone look funny or foolish because some part of the person's appearance is exaggerated	漫画, 讽刺画
15	lament	v. to express sorrow, regret, or unhappiness about something	哀叹, 哀悼
16	collusion	n. secret agreement or cooperation especially for an illegal or deceitful purpose	勾结, 共谋
17	propagate	v. to cause to continue or increase by sexual or asexual reproduction	繁殖
		v. to foster growing knowledge of, familiarity with, or acceptance of (as an idea or belief)	宣扬, 宣传
18	dismantle	v. to take to pieces	拆开
		v. to destroy (something) in an orderly way	破坏
19	reverberate	v. to continue in or as if in a series of echoes: resound	回响, 反射
20	decimate	v. to destroy a large number of (plants, animals, people, etc.)	(严重地) 破坏
21	pristine	adj. not spoiled, corrupted, or polluted: pure; fresh and clean as or as if new	纯洁的, 未被污染的
		adj. belonging to the earliest period or state: original	原始的, 太古的
22	skew	v. to distort especially from a true value or symmetrical form	歪曲
		adj. a deviation from a straight line: slant	斜的
23	apposite	adj. highly pertinent or appropriate: apt	合适的
24	ahistorical	adj. not concerned with or related to history, historical development, or tradition, also : historically inaccurate or ignorant	非历史的, 跟历史无关的, 错误的
25	anachronism	n. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc.	时代错乱

GRE佛脚备考系列

		n. one that is out of its proper or chronological order, especially a person or practice that belongs to an earlier time	不合时宜
26	disinterested	adj. not influenced by personal feelings, opinions, or concerns	客观公正的
27	sporadic	adj. occurring occasionally or irregularly	不规律的, 偶尔的
28	irascible	adj. becoming angry very easily	易怒的, 坏脾气的
29	fitful	adj. not regular or steady	不规律的, 一阵一阵的
30	inscrutable	adj. not readily investigated, interpreted, or understood: mysterious	不可思议的, 费解的
31	defiant	adj. showing defiance	蔑视的, 挑衅的
32	barrier	n. a fence or other obstacle that prevents movement or access	障碍物, 屏障
33	abrasive	adj. showing little concern for the feelings of others; harsh	伤人感情的
		adj. tending to rub or graze the skin	粗糙的
34	blight	v. spoil, harm, or destroy	破坏, 使...枯萎
		n. a thing that spoils or damages something	枯萎病, 荒芜
35	germane	adj. relating to a subject in an appropriate way	相关的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 49

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -49

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	partisan	n. a firm adherent to a party, faction, cause, or person; especially : one exhibiting blind, prejudiced, and unreasoning allegiance	强硬支持者 (盲目的, 不理性的支持)
2	erudite	adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying	博学的
3	cosmopolitan	adj. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing	见多识广的
		adj. composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world	来自四面八方的
4	imperturbable	adj. very calm	镇定的, 冷静的
5	fortuitous	adj. happening by chance	偶然的
		adj. having or showing good luck	幸运的
6	premature	adj. happening too soon or earlier than usual	过早的
7	austere	adj. simple or unadorned	朴素的, 没有装饰的
		adj. having a serious and unfriendly quality	严肃的
		adj. relating to or having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure	生活简朴的
8	multifaceted	adj. having many facets or aspects	多面的
9	inalienable	adj. incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred	不可剥夺的, 不可分离的
10	exigent	adj. requiring immediate attention	紧急的
11	extraneous	adj. not important	不重要的, 不相关的
		adj. coming from the outside	外部的
12	untenable	adj. not capable of being defended against attack or criticism	(论点) 经不起反驳的, 站不住脚的
13	justifiable	adj. capable of being justified: excusable	无可非议的

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	peripheral	adj. relating to or situated on the edge or periphery of something	边缘的
		adj. of secondary or minor importance; marginal	不重要的
15	personify	v. to be the embodiment or personification of: incarnate	象征, 体现
		v. to conceive of or represent as a person or as having human qualities or powers	拟人
16	makeshift	n. a usually crude and temporary expedient: substitute	权宜之计: 暂时或临时替代其它事物的东西
17	impede	v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something)	阻碍
18	erstwhile	adj. in the past	以前的
19	proxy	n. the agency, function, or office of a deputy who acts as a substitute for another	代理
20	self-styled	adj. called a particular thing by yourself	自称的
21	onetime	adj. having been someone or something specified in the past	过去的, 之前的
22	surrogate	v. to appoint as successor, deputy, or substitute for oneself	代理
23	inscrutable	adj. not readily investigated, interpreted, or understood: mysterious	不可思议的, 费解的
24	slight	v. to treat as unimportant : make light of	轻视, 忽视
		adj. deficient in weight, solidity, or importance: trivial; small of its kind or in amount	不重要的, 微小的
25	prevaricate	v. to avoid telling the truth by not directly answering a question	搪塞, 闪烁其词
26	self-flattery	n. the glossing over of one's own weaknesses or mistakes and the exaggeration of one's own good qualities and achievements	自吹自擂
27	affectation	n. the act of taking on or displaying an attitude or mode of behavior not natural to oneself or not genuinely felt	做作, 装模作样
28	narcissism	n. egoism, egocentrism	自恋

GRE佛脚备考系列

29	indolent	adj. not liking to work or be active	懒惰的
30	imminent	adj. about to happen	即将来临的, 迫近的
31	haunt	v. (of a ghost) manifest itself at (a place) regularly	(鬼魂) 出没
		v. visit often	萦绕于..., 经常去...
32	debase	v. reduce (something) in quality or value; degrade	降低, 使...贬值
33	referenda	n. general votes by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision	普通投票
34	unpropitious	adj. not giving or indicating a good chance of success; unfavourable	不吉利的
35	slander	v. make false and damaging statements about (someone)	诽谤, 造谣中伤
		n. the action or crime of making a false spoken statement damaging to a person's reputation	诽谤, 中伤
36	florid	adj. elaborately decorated	过分修饰的, 花哨的
		adj. having a red or reddish color	红润的
37	defamatory	adj. damaging the good reputation of someone; slanderous or libellous	诽谤的, 破坏名誉的
38	calumnious	adj. false and defamatory statements about someone in order to damage their reputation	中伤的, 毁谤的
39	inveigle	v. to persuade (someone) to do something in a clever or deceptive way	诱骗
40	snappy	adj. irritable and inclined to speak sharply; snappish	厉声说话的
		adj. cleverly concise; neat	时髦的, 爽快的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -50

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	partisan	n. a firm adherent to a party, faction, cause, or person; especially : one exhibiting blind, prejudiced, and unreasoning allegiance	强硬支持者 (盲目的, 不理性的支持)
2	omniscient	adj. knowing everything	无所不知的
3	precedence	n. an easier occurrence of something similar	优先, 居先
4	withdrawal	n. the act of taking back or away something that has been granted or possessed	撤回, 撤销
5	incompatible	adj. not able to exist together without trouble or conflict; not able to be used together	无法共存的, 不可兼容的
6	sympathetic	adj. showing approval of or favour towards an idea or action	赞同的
		adj. feeling, showing, or expressing sympathy	同情的
7	interminable	adj. continuing for a very long time	持续的, 没完没了的
8	precarious	adj. characterized by a lack of security or stability that threatens with danger	处境危险的
9	copious	adj. very large in amount or number	大量的
10	reticence	n. the quality or state of being reticent: reserve, restraint	沉默寡言
11	substantiate	v. to prove the truth of (something)	证明
12	articulate	v. to give clear and effective utterance to	清晰有效地说
13	conceal	v. to hide (something or someone) from sight	隐藏
14	conscience	n. the sense or consciousness of the moral goodness or blameworthiness of one's own conduct, intentions, or character together with a feeling of obligation to do right or be good	良心
15	boon	n. a benefit or advantage	好处

GRE佛脚备考系列

16	derivative	adj. unoriginal	非原创的
17	obviate	v. to make (something) no longer necessary	免除
		v. to prevent or avoid	避免
18	beholden	adj. being under obligation for a favor or gift	亏欠的
19	conviction	n. a strong persuasion or belief	信念
		n. the act or process of convicting of a crime especially in a court of law	判罪, 定罪
20	inept	adj. generally incompetent	无能的
		adj. not suited to the occasion	不恰当的, 不合适的
21	evasive	adj. not honest or direct	回避的, 闪烁其词的
22	equivocate	v. to use equivocal language especially with intent to deceive	含糊其辞
23	benign	adj. not causing harm or damage	无害的
		adj. showing kindness and gentleness	温和的, 善良的
24	cede	v. give up (power or territory)	放弃, 割让
25	forgo	v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something)	放弃
26	posturing	n. behave in a way that is intended to impress or mislead	故作姿态
27	bungle	v. to not do (something) well or successfully	搞砸
28	snare	v. catch or trap	诱捕, 使...受限制
		n. a thing likely to lure or tempt someone into harm or error	陷阱, 圈套
29	forestall	v. to stop (something) from happening or to cause (something) to happen at a later time	阻止
30	indebted	adj. owing gratitude or recognition to another	感激的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 51

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -51

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	ramble	v. to talk or write in a desultory or long-winded wandering fashion	漫谈, 长篇大论
2	diffuse	adj. spread out over a large space	分散的
3	shrewd	adj. given to wily and artful ways or dealing	奸诈的, 狡猾的
		adj. marked by clever discerning awareness and hardheaded acumen	机敏的, 精明的
4	polemical	adj. of or involving strongly critical or disputatious writing or speech	好争论的
5	rash	adj. marked by or proceeding from undue haste or lack of deliberation or caution	鲁莽的
6	jargon	n. the technical terminology or characteristic idiom of a special activity or group	行话, 术语
7	coherent	adj. logically or aesthetically ordered or integrated	条理分明的
8	impenetrable	adj. impossible to understand	难懂的
		adj. incapable of being penetrated or pierced	无法穿透的
9	insolent	adj. exhibiting boldness or effrontery: impudent	无礼的
		adj. insultingly contemptuous in speech or conduct: overbearing	傲慢的
10	venality	n. capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration	贪污腐化
11	impudent	adj. marked by contemptuous or cocky boldness or disregard of others: insolent	无礼的, 傲慢的
12	brazen	adj. marked by contemptuous boldness	厚颜无耻的
13	courteous	adj. very polite in a way that shows respect	有礼貌的
14	objurgation	n. a harsh rebuke	谴责, 非难

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15	exposition	n. clear explanation	阐释, 解释
		n. a public show or exhibition	展出
16	contemptuous	adj. feeling or showing deep hatred or disapproval	鄙视的
17	portentous	adj. of, relating to, or constituting a portent	不祥的, 凶兆的
		adj. self-consciously solemn or important: pompous	自命不凡的
18	elusive	adj. hard to understand, define, or remember	难懂的
		adj. hard to find or capture	难以捕捉的
19	circumstantial	adj. marked by careful attention to detail : abounding in factual details	充满细节的
		adj. pertinent but not essential: incidental	不重要的, 偶然的
20	devious	adj. willing to lie and trick people in order to get what is wanted	欺骗的
		adj. not straight or direct	弯曲的, 蜿蜒的
21	exceptional	adj. not usual	不寻常的
		adj. better than average	杰出的, 超常的
22	nascent	adj. beginning to exist	初始的
23	malleable	adj. capable of being altered or controlled by outside forces or influences	可塑的
24	refrain	v. to keep oneself from doing, feeling, or indulging in something and especially from following a passing impulse	抑制, 约束
25	impediment	n. something that impedes: obstacle	妨碍物
26	apologist	n. one who speaks or writes in defense of someone or something	辩护人
27	nettle	v. to make (someone) angry	使... 生气
28	antithetical	adj. directly opposed or contrasted; mutually incompatible	对立的, 正相反的
29	check	v. stop or slow the	制止, 抑制
		v. examine (something) in order to determine its accuracy, quality, or condition, or to detect the presence of something	检查, 核对

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 52

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -52

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	erroneous	adj. not correct	错误的
2	token	adj. done or given as a token especially in partial fulfillment of an obligation or engagement	象征性的
		n. an outward sign or expression; symbol	标志, 象征
3	inconclusive	adj. leading to no conclusion or definite result	无结果的, 不确定的
4	residual	adj. leaving a residue that remains effective for some time	剩余的
5	zeal	n. eagerness and ardent interest in pursuit of something: fervor	热情
6	eloquence	n. discourse marked by force and persuasiveness also: the art or power of using such discourse	雄辩
7	homogeneous	adj. made up of the same kind of people or things	同质化的
8	monotony	n. tedious sameness	单调的重复
9	quirky	adj. unusual especially in an interesting way	奇怪的, 古怪的
10	preeminent	adj. better than others	杰出的, 独一无二的
11	maladroit	adj. lacking adroitness: inept; awkward	笨拙的
12	galvanize	v. to stimulate or shock with an electric current	刺激
		v. to arouse to awareness or action	激起..意识, 激发..行动
13	beguile	v. to lead by deception	欺骗
14	dismiss	v. to permit or cause to leave; to remove from position or service: discharge	让...离开; 解雇
		v. to reject serious consideration of	不再考虑; 拒绝
15	hyperbole	n. extravagant exaggeration	夸张法

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16	interweave	v. to mix or blend together	混合
17	undercut	v. to make (something) weaker or less effective	削弱
18	shirk	v. to go stealthily; to evade the performance of an obligation	躲避, 逃避 (责任)
19	catastrophic	adj. involving or causing sudden great damage or suffering	灾难的
20	calamitous	adj. being, causing, or accompanied by calamity	灾难的
21	irremediable	adj. not remediable, also: incurable	不可挽救的
22	censor	v. to examine in order to suppress or delete anything considered objectionable	删节
		n. an official who examines materials for objectionable matter	审查员
23	suppress	v. to put down by authority or force: subdue	镇压, 制服
24	counterfeit	adj. made to look like an exact copy of something in order to trick people	以假乱真的, 模仿的
25	loathe	v. to dislike greatly and often with disgust or intolerance: detest	厌恶; 憎恨
26	malign	adj. having or showing intense often vicious ill will	邪恶的, 恶毒的
		v. to say bad things about (someone or something) publicly	贬损, 诋毁
27	tact	n. a keen sense of what to do or say in order to maintain good relations with others or avoid offense	机敏
28	recondite	adj. difficult or impossible for one of ordinary understanding or knowledge to comprehend	难懂的
29	mount	v. climb or move up	增加, 爬上
30	steadfast	adj. firm in belief, determination, or adherence	坚定不移的
31	rationalize	v. attempt to explain or justify (behaviour or an attitude) with logical reasons	使...合理化
32	impolitic	adj. unwise	不明智的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

Day 53

1. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -53

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	dubious	adj. causing doubt, uncertainty, or suspicion	可疑的, 不确定的
2	laudable	adj. worthy of praise	值得赞美的
3	ingenious	adj. very smart or clever	天才的, 聪明的
4	enfeeble	v. to make feeble: deprive of strength: weaken	使虚弱
5	delineate	v. to mark the outline of	描绘轮廓
		v. to clearly describe	详细描述
6	overshadow	v. to exceed in importance	超出, 超过
		v. to cast a shadow over	遮盖
7	invigorate	v. to give life and energy to	使...有活力
8	pejorative	adj. having negative connotations, tending to disparage or belittle	轻蔑的 (话语)
9	conundrum	n. a confusing or difficult problem	难题
10	misnomer	n. a name that is wrong or not proper or appropriate	误称
11	outrage	v. to make (someone) very angry	使...生气
12	uncharacteristic	adj. not typical or distinctive	不典型的
13	magnanimity	n. the quality of being magnanimous : loftiness of spirit enabling one to bear trouble calmly, to disdain meanness and pettiness, and to display a noble generosity	崇高; 宽宏大量
14	aplomb	n. complete and confident composure or self-assurance: poise	自信沉着, 泰然自若
15	vigilant	adj. carefully noticing problems or signs of danger	警惕的
16	denigrate	v. to attack the reputation of	攻击, 贬损
17	tackle	v. to begin working on	着手处理

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17	subvert	v. to seize and throw (a person) to the ground	抓住并摔倒
18	exuberant	adj. extreme or excessive in degree, size, or extent	过量的
		adj. filled with energy and enthusiasm	热情洋溢的
19	deft	adj. able to do something quickly and accurately	灵巧的
20	pretentious	adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are	炫耀的
21	supersede	v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old, no longer useful, etc.)	淘汰, 取代
22	wanting	adj. not being up to standards or expectations; lacking in ability or capacity: deficient	不合格的
		adj. not present or in evidence: absent	不在的, 缺少的
23	intelligible	adj. able to be understood	可以理解的
24	penetrate	v. to go through or into something	渗透
		v. to discover the inner contents or meaning of	看穿, 看透
25	presage	v. to give or be a sign of (something that will happen or develop in the future)	预测, 预言
26	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化
27	avert	v. to turn away or aside (as the eyes) in avoidance	避开
28	portend	v. to be a sign or warning that something usually bad or unpleasant is going to happen	预示
29	whine	v. to utter a high-pitched plaintive or distressed cry; to make a sound similar to such a cry	哀鸣
30	wheedle	v. to influence or entice by soft words or flattery	哄骗
31	implore	v. to ask or beg for (something) in a very serious or emotional way	恳求, 哀求
32	supplicate	v. to make a humble entreaty	恳求
33	impudent	adj. exhibiting boldness or effrontery: impudent	无礼的

33	insolent	adj. insultingly contemptuous in speech or conduct: overbearing	傲慢的
34	entreaty	n. a serious request for something	恳求
35	willful	adj. refusing to change your ideas or opinions or to stop doing something	固执任性的
		adj. done deliberately	故意的
36	cogent	adj. having power to compel or constrain; appealing forcibly to the mind or reason: convincing	有说服力的, 使人信服的
37	slippery	adj. difficult to stand on because of being smooth, wet, icy. etc.	滑的
		adj. not easy to understand or identify in an exact way	难懂的
		adj. not able to be trusted	不可靠的

2. Text Completion

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

3. 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

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. Words of the Day

今日单词 (以下单词解释选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》) -54

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	pompous	adj. affectedly grand, solemn, or self-important	自大的, 浮夸的
2	precarious	adj. characterized by a lack of security or stability that threatens with danger	处境危险的
3	mundane	adj. dull and ordinary	平凡的, 无聊的
4	sagacious	adj. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions	聪明的, 睿智的
5	lassitude	n. a state of physical or mental weariness; lack of energy	倦怠
6	perfidious	adj. deceitful and untrustworthy	背信弃义的, 不忠的
7	peregrination	n. a journey, especially a long or meandering one	游历, 旅行
8	detached	adj. not influenced by emotions or personal interest	不受感情影响的 公正的
		adj. not joined or connected	脱离的
9	ambiguity	n. the quality of being open to more than one interpretation; inexactness	模棱两可
10	equivocal	adj. having two or more possible meanings	模棱两可的, 有歧义的
11	sanguine	adj. confident and hopeful	自信的, 乐观的
12	cynical	adj. believing or showing the belief that people are motivated chiefly by base or selfish concerns	怀疑他人动机不纯的
13	pernicious	adj. causing great harm or damage often in a way that is not easily seen or noticed	有害的, 致命的
14	salubrious	adj. making good health possible or likely	有益健康的

GRE佛脚备考系列

15	sparing	adj. moderate; economical	节约的
16	impartial	adj. not partial or biased; unprejudiced	公正的, 不偏不倚的
17	discomfit	v. make (someone) feel uneasy or embarrassed	使...为难, 尴尬
18	dispense	v. manage without or get rid of	免除, 豁免
19	intractable	adj. hard to control or deal with	棘手的, 难治的
20	evanescent	adj. lasting a very short time	短暂的
21	recrudescence	v. break out again; recur	复发, 再现
22	transitory	adj. not permanent	短暂的
23	inimical	adj. likely to cause damage or have a bad effect	有害的, 不友好的
24	gravitas	n. dignity, seriousness, or solemnity of manner	庄严, 庄重
25	jubilant	n. great happiness or joy	高兴, 喜悦
26	modish	adj. fashionable or stylish	时髦的
27	gloom	adj. causing feelings of sadness	悲伤的
28	hearken	v. listen	倾听, 留心
29	mercantilism	n. belief in the benefits of profitable trading	重商主义, 商业主义
30	terrestrial	adj. on or relating to the earth	地球的, 陆地的

2. Text Completion

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 hearken back to the mercantilism of an earlier age: there are signs today that such protectionism is indeed _____.

- A. evanescent
- B. resurgent
- C. recrudescant
- 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

3. 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

GRE佛脚备考系列

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

GRE佛脚备考系列

	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 CCBA A 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

GRE佛脚备考系列

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	

GRE佛脚备考系列

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									

GRE佛脚备考系列

	反义词	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 BCCAE 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									

GRE佛脚备考系列

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								