

一、词 汇 篇

1 常见词汇题型分类题例

分析 13 套真题, GCT 词汇题基本上分为近义词和近型词两种类型。其内容包含单词和词组两种形式, 单词和词组比例相当。此外, 还须注意单词的上下文搭配问题。特别要留意句子的语境及其包含的信号词信息。以下分别举例说明。

1.1 近义词题型

近义词词汇题一般特点为: 四个选项的单词和词组意思接近, 但只有一个选项符合上下文的搭配。有时尽管四个选项意思相近, 但还是有细微的词义区别; 每一个单词的句型搭配也不尽相同。

例 1: (2008 GCT-1)

E-commerce has witnessed a _____ growth these years.

- A. fixed B. stable C. steady D. regular

答案: C

注释: “fixed”意思为“固定的”; “stable”意思为“稳定的”; “steady”意思为“持续稳固的”; “regular”意思为“有规律的”。这些选项意思相近, 只能进行细致的分析, 找出最好的答案。“steady”一般指速度, 特别与句子中的时间“these years”相对应, C 项最符合本句话的语境, 全句意思为“电子商务在近些年持续稳固增长”。

例 2: (2008 GCT-3)

It was _____ me to interpret the thoughts swimming behind his eyes.

- A. below B. beyond C. past D. above

答案: B

注释: 本句的关键是正确理解固定搭配“be beyond someone”意思为“超出了某人的能力”。其他选项的单词都没有这样的句型搭配。全句的意思为“我不能理解在他眼神后面闪烁不定的想法”。

例 3: (2008 GCT-7)

Rock singers, hip-hop dancers, and hippies all have distinct hair style, _____ to their group.

- A. peculiar B. especial C. special D. particular

答案: A

注释: 本题的关键是要搞清楚这四个选项单词之间的细微差别及用法。只有 A 项(专有的)意思和搭配正确,符合上下文要求。其他选项在用法上不能与后面的介词“to”搭配。

例 4: (2004 GCT-2)

People who walk on the grass are _____ to a fine of \$ 5.

A. possible B. likely C. liable D. reliable

答案: C

注释: 本句的意思是“践踏草地者要罚款 5 美元。”本题的考点是固定搭配词组的应用。“be liable to”后面跟名词,为一个固定词组,意思为“极有可能要面临”。“possible”和“likely”为同义词,但其句型有所不同:“It is possible for sb. to do sth.”和“Somebody is likely to do sth.”,意思都是“某人可能做某事”。“reliable”意思为“可靠的”,不符合本句的意思。

1.2 近型词题型

近型词词汇题的特点是:四个选项的单词和词组从外形拼写上有一些相同之处,其意思则相差较大。一般而言,只有一种选项的意思符合上下文的要求。做这种题时,应该特别注意句子中的语境信息词。

例 1: (2005 GCT-10)

There is going to be _____ time for people to assess whether or not we have made the right decision in this time of urgency.

A. sufficient B. additional C. efficient D. consequent

答案: A

注释: 这四个选项的单词拼写上有相似的地方。做题的关键在于对每个单词意思和用法正确掌握。“sufficient”意思为“足够的”;“additional”意思为“额外的”;“efficient”意思为“有效的”;“consequent”意思为“结果的”。由于本句的修饰词为“时间(time)”,所以应该选 A。

例 2: (2006 GCT-8)

Magicians _____ use techniques from science and the arts to deceive the mind and eye.

A. generously B. genetically C. cleverly D. subsequently

答案: C

注释: 本题的关键是正确理解整句话的意思。只有 C 项“聪明的(cleverly)”的意思符合语境。A 项“generously”意思为“慷慨的”;B 项“genetically”意思为“遗传的”;D 项“subsequently”意思为“后来的”。这些选项的单词在外形上有些相近,但只有一个选项的

意思能够与上下文意思相配。

例 3: (2003 GCT-1)

The new currency will get into _____ soon.

- A. circuit B. circulation C. circular D. circle

答案: B

注释: 此题属于固定搭配词组考点。“get/go into circulation”意思是“进入流通,进入市场”。其他的选项属于近型词迷惑选项,在此句中的意思都不对。

1.3 固定词组题型

例 1: (2004 GCT-6)

John Smith, being a diligent student, never refuses to _____ more responsibilities that are assigned to him.

- A. take up B. take in C. take off D. take on

答案: D

注释: 应该区分四个词组的意思和用法。“take up”意思为“占”,宾语一般为“时间”;“take in”意思为“接受,容纳,了解”,宾语一般为较为抽象的概念,其被动语态形式“be taken in”意思为“上当,受骗”;“take off”一般指“(飞机)起飞”;“take on”意思为“承担”,后面一般跟“任务,工作”等。全句的意思为“约翰·史密斯是个用功的学生,给他再多的任务他也不会拒绝。”

例 2: (2004 GCT-10)

Becoming aware of our mother's age, not just in numbers of years but _____ her psychological and physical state, often helps us to understand her better.

- A. in spite of B. on account of C. in terms of D. by means of

答案: C

注释: 四个词组的意思不同:“in spite of”意思为“尽管”;“on account of”意思为“由于”;“in terms of”意思为“就……来说;在……方面”;“by means of”意思为“通过,以……的方式”。应该正确理解整个句子,只有 C 项最适合本句的意义。全句的意思为:清楚母亲的年龄,不只是具体的年数,还有她精神和身体方面的状况,通常有助于我们更好地了解她。

例 3: (2005 GCT-9)

Today's popular clothing chains _____ teenagers, who can be counted upon to change their tastes every 30 days.

- A. resort to B. attend to C. appeal to D. apply to

答案: C

注释: 应注意不同单词与介词“to”搭配的意思区别: A 项“resort to”的意思为“利用”; B 项“attend to”的意思为“关心,在意”; C 项“appeal to”的意思为“有吸引力”; D 项“apply

to”的意思为“适用于”。全句的意思为“现在的流行服装连锁店对青少年很有吸引力,他们可以依赖这些商店每 30 天就改变一下自己的穿戴风格”。

1.4 固定搭配题型

例 1: (2005 GCT-1)

To speed _____ your entry, please bring your Admission Card with you.

A. up B. on C. cut D. down

答案: A

注释: “speed up”为固定搭配词组,意思为“加快”。本句话的意思为:“为了快点进来,请带上你的出入证。”其他搭配或者意思不符合上下文或者在英语中不存在。

例 2: (2004 GCT-5)

Dr. Hawking has made much contribution to the theories of modern physics at the _____ of his health.

A. cost B. disposal C. mercy D. expenditure

答案: A

注释: 本题的重点是固定搭配词组的应用。“at the cost of”意思为“以……为代价”;“at the disposal of”意思为“舍弃……”;“at the mercy of”意思为“受……的影响(控制)”;“at the expenditure of”为错误搭配,应该是“at the expense of”,与“at the cost of”为同义词组。全句的意思为:霍金博士以他的健康为代价,在现代物理理论方面作出了巨大的贡献。

例 3: (2003 GCT-4)

Many old people in the cities find themselves unable to get used to the rapid _____ of city life.

A. rate B. speed C. step D. pace

答案: D

注释: “pace of life”意思是“生活节奏”,属于固定词组搭配的考点。此项选择的关键是要知道和熟悉“pace of life”这个词组,与“life”搭配的只能是“pace”。其他同义词选项的用法在此处都错误。

1.5 语境信息题型

例 1: (2006 GCT-5)

You should use _____ and natural language when you write a personal letter.

A. formal B. political C. magic D. plain

答案: D

注释: 全句话的意思为“写私人信件时应该使用简单自然的语言。”本题的关键是:一要理解全句话的意思;二要注意连词“and”前后的两个词应该为并列相对关系。只有选

项 D 的“plain”和原文中的“natural”为并列相对关系。

例 2: (2007 GCT-3)

In space, _____ and equipment need many forms of protection.

A. pilots B. engineers C. astronauts D. scientists

答案: C

注释: 本句的关键是正确理解语境信息“in space(在太空)”,只有 C 项的“astronauts(航天员)”与前面的语境(在太空)有直接联系。

例 3: (2006 GCT-10)

Chocolate manufacturers blend many types of beans to yield _____ and color desired in the final product.

A. the shape B. the flavor C. the function D. the brand

答案: B

注释: 本题的关键是正确理解全句的意思。只有 B 项“口味(the flavor)”和连词“and”后面的“颜色(color)”为并列相对关系。其他选项的内容都会使句子的前半句失去意义。

2 13 套词汇真题及详解

Directions(答题指令):

There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

2.1 2015 GCT 词汇题

2. Her ankle caught on a stone, and she almost lost her _____.
A. mind B. way C. balance D. strength
4. Bill's chance of winning is _____.
A. slender B. lean C. skinny D. few
6. Academic freedom _____ refers to the right to pursue what one believes to be the truth.
A. purposely B. primarily C. presently D. promptly
8. Humans are very sociable creatures, so they need to _____ with other people.
A. interact B. interpret C. integrate D. interfere
10. The company did not sell a single car for a month and had to _____ its workers.
A. lay out B. lay off C. lay aside D. lay down

2. 答案: C

注释: 此处的四个选项搭配意思不同, 只有 C 项的意思“失去平衡”与前半句的“脚踝碰到石头上”是因果关系。

4. 答案: A

注释: 名词“chance”与后面的形容词“slender”搭配, 意思为“机会很渺茫”。其他选项与名词“chance”不搭配。

6. 答案: B

注释: 可以将四个选项都放在空格中将句子理解一遍, 可以得出 B 项的意思“主要”最符合语境。

8. 答案: A

注释: 应该特别注意这是一个因果关系。前面原因中有一个“sociable”, 与后面结果的“interact”相对应。全句意思为, “人类是群居式动物, 所以需要互相之间打交道”。

10. 答案: B

注释: 本题是词组搭配考点。“lay off”意思为“解雇”, 最符合上下文语境。全句意思为“公司一个月都没有卖出一辆车, 不得不解雇员工”。

2.2 2014 GCT 词汇题

3. We interviewed ten _____ but did not find anyone suitable.

A. companions B. opponents C. candidates D. partners

4. The radical policy was rejected _____ a more cautious one.

A. in honor of B. in time of C. in spite of D. in favor of

6. I need new heels on these shoes; the present ones are _____.

A. worn down B. knocked down C. kept down D. taken down

7. I can't tell you how _____ I am to you for having listened to me.

A. helpful B. faithful C. grateful D. useful

10. It wouldn't do you any _____ to work a bit harder.

A. injury B. harm C. wound D. hurt

3. 答案: C

注释: 本句中的“interview”一词非常关键, 汉语是“面试”的意思。应该判断出, 本题的场景是在招聘面试合适的候选人(candidate), 所以最佳答案是 C。

4. 答案: D

注释: “radical”(激进的)和“cautious”(慎重的)是反义词, “否决(rejected)”了激进的政策, 就只有“赞同(in favor of)”更为慎重的政策。其他选项的意思不适合语境。

6. 答案: A

注释: 本题考查动词词组词意的区别。衣物和鞋帽穿坏了应该用“wear down”。

7. 答案: C

注释: 应该注意本句话的主语是“我(I)”, 只能是“我感谢你听我的话”。而 A 项和 B 项都要求主语是“你(you)”时意思才能讲得通。

10. 答案: B

注释: 做词汇题的关键有两条: 一是要看句子的意思, 二是要看词组搭配。此处的正确搭配是“do harm to”, 意思为“对……造成损害”。其他选项尽管意思相近但搭配错误。

2.3 2013 GCT 词汇题

1. No ready technical data available, we managed to _____ them.

A. go down B. go off C. go up D. go without

2. The basic causes are unknown though certain conditions that may lead to cancer have been _____.

A. identified B. guaranteed C. notified D. conveyed

4. The actor and actress provided superb interpretations of their _____ roles.

A. respectful B. respective C. respecting D. respected

7. Computers _____ 5% of the country's commercial electricity consumption.

A. pay for B. stand for C. account for D. provide for

8. The museum has been temporarily closed _____ the public.

A. with B. to C. on D. for

1. 答案: D

注释: “go without”意思为“没有……也能应付”。只有此词组的意思在句子中可以讲得通。全句意思为“尽管没有现成的技术资料可用, 我们还是把事情给办妥了”。

2. 答案: A

注释: 本题的重点是谓语动词与后面的宾语应该对应搭配。“identify”意思为“找到”, 与句子的宾语“certain conditions”相对应。全句意思为“尽管癌症的基本原因不明, 但已经发现了有可能导致癌症的某些条件”。

4. 答案: B

注释: 其他选项都有“受尊重”的意思, 只有 B 项“respective”意思为“分别的, 不同的”。全句意思为“男女演员都非常精彩地诠释了其各自的角色”。

7. 答案: C

注释: “pay for”意思为“支付”。“stand for”意思为“表示”。“provided for”意思为“提供”。“account for”意思为“解释, 占……的比例”。全句意思为“计算机占全国商业电器消费的 5%”。

8. 答案: B

注释: “closed to the public”意思为“不对公众开放”, 属于固定搭配, 不能用其他介词。

2.4 2012 GCT 词汇题

1. I realized I had let myself in something from which there was no turning _____.
A. around B. back C. away D. down
4. Those close to him are _____ that he hopes to stay on till the end of his term.
A. ensured B. confirmed C. supposed D. convinced
5. Working women haven't left the family role behind; now they are _____ to work even harder to do both.
A. expected B. wished C. hoped D. desired
6. Modern technology has brought _____ communication between people far apart.
A. competent B. convenient C. conscious D. complete
7. Under no _____ are children allowed to tell lies to their parents.
A. circumstances B. situations C. occasions D. moments

1. 答案: C

注释: “turn away”意思为“脱身”,最符合句子意思。“turn around”意思为“转身”。“turn back”意思为“回身、回头”。“turn down sth.”意思为“拒绝”。

4. 答案: D

注释: 只有“convinced”一词在此句中的用法正确,意思为“接近他的人相信他希望留任到届满”。其他选项的意思或用法都不符合英语语法要求。

5. 答案: A

注释: 本词汇题要求所选词汇既要符合后面加上不定式的结构,又要符合及物动词被动语态的要求。全句意思为“职业妇女并没有抛弃在家庭所扮演的角色,人们还希望她们在家务和工作两个方面更加努力”。其他选项用法或意思错误。

6. 答案: B

注释: 本词汇题只有“convenient”的意思符合上下文的要求。全句意思为“现代技术给相距很远的人们带来了方便的信息交流”。A项“有能力的”和C项“有意识的”用来修饰人物。D项“完整的”在此意思不符合上下文。

7. 答案: A

注释: 本词汇题属于固定词组搭配考点。“under no circumstances”意思为“在任何情形下”,属于否定词组处于句子开头,所以后面的助动词和主语需要倒装结构。B项前面的介词应该是“in”。C项前面的介词为“on”。“moments”前面一般加介词“at”。

2.5 2011 GCT 词汇题

1. If the car you have rented is clearly unsatisfactory, you can always _____ it for another.
A. shift B. exchange C. switch D. replace

2. Every manager needs a secretary that he can _____ to take care of something that may occur in his absence.

- A. bring on B. hold on C. count on D. focus on

3. The shirt is a real bargain because it is good in quality and _____ in price.

- A. valuable B. remarkable C. available D. reasonable

7. In this advanced course, students are required to take performance tests at monthly _____.

- A. gaps B. lengths C. distances D. intervals

8. American women were _____ the right to vote until 1920.

- A. ignored B. refused C. derived D. denied

1. 答案: B

注释: 本题四个选项的意思比较接近,但用法有区别,搭配不同。只有 B 项的“exchange”一词符合题意,此处意思为“另换一辆车”。

2. 答案: C

注释: “count on”意思为“依靠,信得过”,最符合上下文的意思。其他选项意思在本句中讲不通。全句意思为“每一位经理都需要一个信得过的秘书在他不在时打理一切事情”。

3. 答案: D

注释: 用于修饰价钱的形容词是“reasonable(合理的)”。连词“and”前后为并列关系。全句意思为“这件衬衣太划算了,质量好还便宜”。

7. 答案: D

注释: 本题属于固定搭配词组考点。“at intervals”为固定词组。“at monthly intervals”意思为“每月一次”。由于其他选项都是复数形式,不能与介词“at”搭配。

8. 答案: D

注释: “ignore”意思为“忽视”;“refuse”意思为“拒绝”;“derive”意思为“得到”;“deny”意思为“不准,不容许”。最佳答案为 D。

2.6 2010 GCT 词汇题

1. I cannot _____ your plan, for I see no money return for the pursuit.

- A. argue with B. approve of C. turn down D. give up

2. The thief was so _____ by the bright lights and barking dogs that he left hastily.

- A. frightened B. annoyed C. puzzled D. disappointed

7. Since any answer may bring _____ to his government, the spokesman tried to avoid the question.

A. embarrassment

B. commitment

C. failure

D. benefit

8. It is possible for a person to _____ negative attitudes and gain healthy confidence needed to realize his or her dreams.

A. get away with

B. get rid of

C. get out of

D. get along with

10. If you miss the cultural references _____ a word, you're very likely to miss its meaning.

A. below

B. before

C. behind

D. beyond

1. 答案: B

注释: 本句是一个因果关系: 因为看不到回报, 所以我不能同意你的计划。B 项的“approve of”意思为“同意、认可、赞成”; C 项“turn down”意思为“拒绝”; D 项“give up”意思为“放弃”。这两个选项意思一致, 所以都不能选。A 项“argue with”意思为“与……争论”, 一般人与人之间可以争论某种观点, 而本句的介词宾语为“your plan”, 所以此选项错误。

2. 答案: A

注释: A 项意思为“害怕”; B 项意思为“惹恼”; C 项意思为“迷惑”; D 项意思为“失望”。全句意思是“明亮的灯光和狂叫的狗吓跑了小偷”。

7. 答案: A

注释: A 项意思为“尴尬”; B 项意思为“义务”; C 项意思为“失败”; D 项意思为“利益”。整句话意思为“由于任何回答都会给政府带来尴尬, 所以发言人试图绕开这个问题”。

8. 答案: B

注释: A 项意思为“带走”; B 项意思为“抛弃”; C 项意思为“脱身”; D 项意思为“相处”。本题的关键是注意句中的连词“and”前后用词的对比性要求。后面的“gain(获得)”与前面 B 项“抛弃”的意思正好相对应, 所以是正确答案。

10. 答案: D

注释: 短语“beyond a word”意思为“字面之外的含义”。其他的选项不符合固定搭配要求。全句意思为“如果你不能领会字面之外的文化含义, 你就极有可能误解其真正意思”。

2.7 2009 GCT 词汇题

1. He added that the state government has made _____ arrangements for the conference.

A. accurate

B. absolute

C. adequate

D. active

2. This video may be freely reproduced _____ commercial promotion or sale.

A. as for

B. except for

C. thanks to

D. up to