

2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语真题词汇

Section I Use of English

【第一段】

underrated /ˌʌndəˈreɪtɪd/ adj 被低估的; 受到过低评价的: *She is one of the league's most underrated players*. 她是联赛中最受低估的运动员之一。

insensitive /ɪnˈsensətɪv/ adj 不敏感的; 反应迟钝的: *She was remarkably insensitive to pain.* 她的痛感很差。

perceive /pə'siːv/ v [T] 察觉; 感觉; 感知: *Cats are not able to perceive color*. 猫不能辨别 颜色。

stick /strk/ v [T,I] 黏住; 贴住: The pasta has stuck to the bottom of the pan. 面条粘在锅底了。

【第二段】

generate /'d₃enəreɪt/ v [T] 产生; 引起: We need someone to generate new ideas. 我们需要有人出新主意。

【第三段】

emergency /I'm3:d3ənsI/ n [C,U] 突发事件; 紧急情况: *The government has declared a state of emergency following the earthquake.* 地震发生后政府已宣布进入紧急状态。

indicate /'ɪndɪkeɪt/ v [T] 表明;暗示: *A red sky at night often indicates fine weather the next day.* 夜空呈红色往往预示第二天天气晴朗。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

【第一段】

pay rise / pay raise n [C] 加薪: a 4% pay raise 4%的加薪

vanish /ˈvænɪʃ/ v [I] 突然不见;消失: *All thoughts of romance vanished from his mind.* 他脑海中所有浪漫的想法都消失了。

slack /slæk/ v [I] 懈怠; 懒散: Stop slacking and back to work. 别偷懒了,快回去工作。

outrage /'aotreɪdʒ/ v [T] (常用于被动语态)激怒,引起……的义愤: *She was outraged by his behavior.* 他的行为使她感到愤怒。

underlying /'Andə(r)laɪɪŋ/ adj 在下面的;潜在的: *an underlying meaning / assumption* 潜在的意义 / 假设

grievance /ˈgriːvns/ n [C,U] 不满;不平: *There must be an opportunity for both sides to air their grievances.* 一定要有一个机会让双方都说出心中的不满。



【第二段】

capuchin /ˈkæpjuːtʃɪŋ/ n [C] 卷尾猴

readily / redɪli/ adv 乐意地; 欣然地: He readily agreed to help. 他欣然同意帮忙。

counterpart /'kaontəpɑ:t/ n [C] 相对应的人、物: *The women's shoe, like its male counterpart, is specifically designed for the serious tennis player.* 像同类的男式鞋一样,这种女式鞋是专为热衷从事网球运动的人设计的。

【第三段】

candidate /ˈkændɪdət/ n [C] 候选人: *There were no suitable candidate for the position*. 这个职位没有合适的候选人。

token /ˈtəʊkən/ n [C] 代币: railway tokens 地铁代币

slice /slars/ n [C] 薄片; 小片: She cut a thin slice of potato. 她切下一薄片土豆。

adjoining /əˈdʒɔɪnɪŋ/ adj 邻接的;隔壁的: We asked for adjoining rooms. 我们要相邻的房间。

chamber /'tʃeɪmbə(r)/ n [C] 室; 房间: *These two chambers were used as a shelter for the soldiers in WW II*. 二战期间,这两个房间曾是士兵们的落脚点。

markedly /ˈmɑːkɪdli/ adv 清楚地; 显著地: *He was markedly more pleasant than before.* 他比以前和气多了。

【第四段】

in exchange (for sth) 作为……的交换: *He is giving her French lessons in exchange for Spanish lessons.* 他教她法语,她教他西班牙语作为交换。

reluctant /rr'laktənt/ adj 不情愿的; 勉强的: *I was reluctant to pay what they demanded*. 我不情愿付他们要求的钱。

mere /mrə(r)/ adj 仅仅;只: *The shirt costs a mere twenty dollars*. 这件衬衫只要 20 美元。 **toss** /tps/ v [T] 轻轻地(或随意地)扔,抛,掷: *She tossed me a box of matches*. 她扔给我一盒火柴。

induce /m'dju:s/ v [T] 导致;促使: *None of these measures induced a change of policy.* 这些措施中没有一项引起政策变化。

resentment /rr'zentment/ n [U] 愤恨;怨恨: *He feels deep resentment towards his parents for his miserable childhood.* 对于自己悲惨的童年,他对他的父母怀有深深的怨恨。

【第五段】

righteous /ˈraɪtʃəs/ adj 正直的;正义的;正当的: *a righteous judgment* 公正的判决 **indignation** /ˌɪndɪgˈneɪʃn/ n [U] 愤怒;义愤;愤慨: *She turned to him in indignation*. 她愤怒地转身对着他。

preserve /prr'z3:v/ n [C] (某人或某团体)特有的活动: Sailing is increasingly popular, and no longer the preserve of the rich. 帆船运动越来越流行了,而且也不再是有钱人独享的活动。 abundantly clear 非常明显的;很明白的: He has made it abundantly clear that he expects results. 他已经很明白地表示,他等着看结果。



evolve /r'volv/ v [I,T] (用于指有机体或生物特征)进化,演化: *We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us.* [2000 Text 2] 我们没有得到进化,因为机器和社会代替我们进化了。

as yet (多用于否定)迄今,到目前为止(还未发生或完成): A deal is still being worked out, but as yet nothing is finalized. 协议尚在制定中,但迄今什么都还没定下来。

【选项词汇】

pose /pəʊz/ v [T] 形成;构成: *The sheer number of visitors is posing a threat to the area.* 仅观光者的人数就给该地区构成了威胁。

justify /'dʒʌstɪfaɪ/ v [T] 论证或证明······正当、正确或有效: *The person appointed has fully justified our confidence*. 被任命的人已经充分证明我们的信心是正确的。

rival /'raɪvl/ n [C] 竞争对手; 匹敌者: *The company is well equipped to compete with its international rivals*. 这个公司条件优越,足以和国际对手竞争。

temperament /'temprəmənt/ n [C,U] 气质; 性情; 性格: *He doesn't have the right temperament for the job.* 他的性格不适合这份工作。

Text 2

【第一段】

doubter /'davtə(r)/ n [C] 怀疑者: critics and doubters 批评家和怀疑者们

insist /m'sɪst/ v [I,T] 坚持; 坚决认为: *The school insists that it is doing everything it can to cooperate.* 校方坚持认为自己正在尽一切努力合作。

inconclusive /ˌɪnkənˈkluːsɪv/ adj 非决定性的;无结果的: *inconclusive discussions / evidence* 非决定性的讨论 / 无效的证据

lobby /'lobi/ n [C] 游说团体: a powerful anti-smoking lobby 声势浩大的反吸烟团体

stay out of the way 避开: We should stay out of the way while she is in such a bad mood. 当她心情很差时,我们应该避开她。

buy /bar/ v [T] 认为合乎情理而接受(某事物);相信: *No one will buy that excuse.* 谁也不会相信那个借口。

【第二段】

upsetting /Ap'set ɪŋ/ adj 令人心烦意乱的;令人苦恼的: *Don't you see how upsetting it is to him*? 你难道看不出来那让他有多难过吗?

parallel /'pærəlel/ n [C] 类似;相似物:*a unique event, without parallel in history* 历史上独一无二的事件

awaken /əˈweɪkən/ v [T] 使觉醒; 使意识到: *The public has been awakened to the full horror of the situation*. 公众完全意识到了这一状况的可怕程度。

panel /pænl/ n [C] 评判小组;专业讨论小组: a panel of judges 评审团

enlist /m'lɪst/ v [T] 争取; 谋取 (帮助、支持或参与): We were enlisted as helpers. 我们应邀协助。

definitely /'defɪnətli/ adv 肯定地;确定地: *That is definitely correct*. 那肯定正确。 **preface** /'prefɪs/ n [C] 序文;前言: *the preface to a book* 书的序



base sth on sth 以……作基础;以……为根据: *a film based on a best-selling novel* 一部根据畅销小说改编的影片

【第三段】

quarter /ˈkwɔːtə(r)/ n [C] (通常用复数)人;人群: Concern has been expressed in some quarters about this policy. 有些人已经表达了对这项政策的关注。

fume /fju:m/ n [usu.pl] 刺鼻(或有害)的气;烟: *The air was thick with cigar fumes*.空气里弥漫着雪茄的烟。

prudent /'pru:dnt/ adj 审慎的;小心的;精明的: *That was a prudent decision*. 那是一个审慎的决定。

【第四段】

press for sth 竭力要求;强烈要求: *The opposition is pressing for a public inquiry into the accident.* 反对党强烈要求公开调查那起意外事故。

paralysis /pəˈræləsɪs/ n [U] 麻痹;瘫痪;停顿: *The paralysis of the central government will affect the whole country.* 中央政府的瘫痪状态将影响整个国家。

【第五段】

steward /'stju:əd/ n [C] 管理人: a steward at a racecourse 赛马场的管事

oceanic /əʊʃɪˈænɪk/ adj (与)海洋(有关)的: oceanic cycle 海洋循环

inadequate /ɪnˈædɪkwət/ adj 不充分的;不足的: *This computer is clearly inadequate for my needs*. 这台计算机显然不能满足我的需要。

initiative /r'nɪ∫ətɪv/ n [U] 主动权: *The initiative has passed to us.* 主动权已转到我方。

take the initiative 采取主动;率先行动: *She took the initiative in asking the board to conduct an enquiry.* 她主动提请董事会进行质询。

fashion /'fæʃn/ v [T] 形成;制作: *He has fashioned a satisfying film out of Henry James' novel.* 他根据亨利•詹姆斯的小说精心拍摄了一部令人满意的电影。

incentive /ɪnˈsentɪv/ n [C,U] 刺激; 奖励; 鼓励: give farmers an incentive to improve their land 鼓励农民改良土地

【选项词汇】

correlation / kprə'leɪ∫n/ n [C,U] 相互关系;关联;相关: *The research showed a clear correlation between recession and property crime*. 研究显示经济衰退与财产犯罪有明显联系。**insignificant** / insig'nɪfɪkənt/ adj 微不足道的;无足轻重的: *The rate has fallen by an*

critic /ˈkrɪtɪk/ n [C] 批评家; 评论家: *The play has been well received by the critics*. 评论家们普遍认可这部戏。

insignificant amount. 比率虽有下降,但微不足道。

reveal /rɪ'vi:l/ v [T] 揭示;揭露: *Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda, Nissan, and Toyota achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterparts.* [2009 Text 3] 然而,研究显示,美国本田、日产以及丰田汽车的产量只达到日本同行的 95%。

extensive /ɪk'stensɪv/ adj 多方面的; 广泛的: Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. [2003 Part B] 人类学是一门



重视实地考察的学科,它在分析中大量使用比较的方法。

conservation /kɒnsəˈveɪʃn/ n [U] (对自然环境和野生动植物的)保持,保护: *environmental conservation* 环境保护

legislative /'ledʒɪslət ɪv/ adj 立法的;有立法权的: *Legislative reform is long overdue*. 立法方面的改革早该进行。

associate sb / sth with sb / sth 把……与……联系起来: *People often associate the environmental problems with nuclear waste*. 人们通常把环境问题与核废料联系起来。

negligence /'neglrd3əns/ n [U] 疏忽; 疏忽行为: *The accident was due to her negligence*. 这次事故是因她的疏忽所致。

applicable /ˈæplɪkəbl/ adj 可应用的;可适用的: *The law is applicable to everyone*. 该法律适用于所有人。

aggravate /ˈægrəveɪt/ v [T] 加重; 使恶化: *The medicine only aggravated the pain*. 这种药只加剧了疼痛。

Text 3

【第一段】

component /kəmˈpəʊnənt/ n [C] 构成要素;成分: a crucial component in our success 我们成功的一个重要因素

suspend /sə'spend/ v [T] 中止; 暂停: *Funding for the new building has been temporarily suspended.* 建造这座新楼的拨款被暂时中止了。

formulate /'fɔ:mjuleɪt/ v [T] (简练或系统地)阐述: *His ideas are always very carefully formulated*. 他总是将想法阐述得非常精确。

disguise /dɪsˈgaɪz/ v [T] 掩蔽; 掩饰: *He didn't disguise his bitterness about what had happened*.他没有掩饰自己对所发生事情的愤怒。

neurologist /njvəˈrɒlədʒɪst/ n [C] 神经学者;神经科专门医师: *Neurologist is a doctor who studies and treats diseases of the nerves.* 神经科医生研究并治疗神经方面的疾病。

byproduct /'ballprodakt/ n [C] 副产品: *An increase in crime is the byproduct of poverty and unemployment.* 犯罪数量的增加是贫穷和失业的附带结果。

thermostat /ˈeɜːməstæt/ n [C] 自动调温器; 温度调节装置: electronic thermostat 电子控制 的恒温器

harness /ˈhɑːnɪs/ v [T] 统治; 管理; 支配: *If you can harness your energy, you will accomplish a great deal.* 如果你能控制你的精力,你将获得巨大成功。

【第二段】

limbic system 大脑边缘系统(哺乳动物具有的一组互相联系的脑皮质下结构,与嗅觉、感情、动机、行为和各种自动的功能有关系)

prefrontal /'prrfrʌntl/ adj 额叶前部的;前额的(额叶是大脑发育中最高级的部分,它包括初级运动区、前运动区和前额叶): *the prefrontal cortex* 额叶前皮层

cortex /ˈkɔːteks/ n 皮层;皮质: the cerebral cortex 大脑皮层

depressed /dr'prest/ adj 沮丧的; 消沉的: *She's terribly depressed about losing her job*. 她为失去工作感到极为沮丧。



【第三段】

show up 暴露;显露: The great writer showed up lots of sympathy for the poor people in his early works. 这位伟大作家在其早期作品中显露出对穷人极大的同情。

work through 解决 (问题); 挺过, 挨过 (困难状况等): He needs to work through some of the guilt he's feeling now. 他现在需要消解内心的一些愧疚感。

occupy /'pkjupar/ v [T] 占据; 使(大脑、思绪)老想着: *Her mind was occupied with alarming questions*. 她满脑子都是令人不安的问题。

significance /sɪgˈnɪfɪkəns/ n [U] 重要性;重要: Adolescent education was felt to be a social issue of some significance. 青少年教育问题被认为是比较重要的社会问题。

【第四段】

recurring /rrk3:(r)ɪŋ/ adj 再发的;循环的: *The father-daughter relationship is a recurring theme in her novels*. 父女关系是她小说中反复出现的主题。

visualize /'vɪʒuəlaɪz/ v [T] 想象;显现: *It is not easy to visualize the future*. 想象未来并非易事。

OCCUT /ə'kɜ:(r)/ v [I] 发生; 出现: *The accident occurred at about 3.30 p.m.* 事故发生在下午 3 点 30 分左右。

COURSE /kɔːs/ n [C] 过程; 进程: *I didn't sleep once during the entire course of the journey.* 我在整个旅程中没有睡过一次觉。

【第五段】

at the end of the day 把一切都考虑进去: At the end of the day, the new manager is no better than the previous one. 从各个方面来看,这位新经理并不比前任强。

uncertainty /An's3:tnti/ n [C,U] 不确定的事; 不确定性: *They are facing some uncertainty about their jobs*. 他们正面临着工作的不稳定。

insecurity / Inst'kjvərəti/ n [U] 不安全; 不安全感: *The prime minister spoke of the general insecurity in the country.* 总理谈到了全国普遍存在的不安全。

persistent /pə'sɪstənt/ adj 持续的;坚持的: persistent rumours 不停传播的谣言

therapist /'eerəpɪst/ n [C] 治疗学家;特定疗法技师: *an experienced therapist* 一位有经验的治疗师

【选项词汇】

modify /'modɪfaɪ/ v [I,T] 更改;修改: *She may be prepared to modify her views.* 她或许准备改变自己的观点。

susceptible /sə'septəbl/ adj 易受……影响的: *Patients with liver disease may be susceptible to infection*. 肝病病人易受感染。

innermost /'ɪnə(r).məʊst/ adj 内心的;最深处的;秘密的: *innermost beliefs and convictions* 内心深处的信仰和信念

outcome /ˈəʊtkʌm/ n [C] 结果;后果: *Their strategy produced the desired outcome*. 他们的策略产生了预期的效果。

mechanism / mekənɪzəm/ n [U] 运行机制;运作体制: the mechanism for releasing hormones into the body 将荷尔蒙释放入身体的运行机制



rid /rɪd/ v [T] 摆脱;除掉: *He was finally able to rid himself of all financial worries.* 他终于能使自己摆脱所有的财政忧虑。

Text 4

【第一段】

command /kəˈmɑːnd/ v [T] 掌握;拥有: command a large vocabulary 掌握大量词汇 n [U] 运用能力;控制能力: He had a brilliant command of English. 他精通英语。

aspire /əˈspaɪə(r)/ v [I] 渴望;有志于: We never thought that we might aspire to those heights. 我们从来没有想过我们会渴望达到那些高度。

degradation /degra'deɪ∫n/ n [U] 退化;恶化: *environmental degradation* 环境恶化 **controversialist** /kɒntrə'vɜ:∫əlɪst/ n [C] 善辩者;好辩者: *a religious controversialist* 宗教善辩者

liberal /ˈlɪbərəl/ adj 自由的; 开明的: His attitudes are quite liberal. 他的看法十分开明。

conservative /kənˈsɜːvətɪv/ adj 保守的; 守旧的: *Old people are usually more conservative than young people.* 老年人通常比年轻人保守。

triumph /'traɪʌmf/ n [C] 胜利;巨大的成就或成功: *one of the triumphs of modern science* 现代科学的一项重大成就

counter-culture /ˈkaʊntə(r)ˈkʌltʃə/ n [C] 反主流文化; 反传统文化: *the hippie counter-culture of the 1960s* 20世纪60年代嬉皮士反主流文化

【第二段】

permissive /pəˈmɪsɪv/ adj 宽容的; 放任的: *I was not a permissive parent*. 我不是一个放任孩子的家长。

speciality / speʃɪ'æləti/ n [C] 专业: *Her speciality is medieval history*. 她专修中世纪史。 **case** /keɪs/ n (语法)格(语言中用来表示形容词、名词、代词与另一词关系的形式): *possessive case* 所有格

【第三段】

cult /kʌlt/ n [C] 狂热崇拜; 时尚: *The new pop-idol inspired a cult*. 流行音乐新偶像引起了狂热的崇拜。

authentic /ɔːˈeentɪk/ adj 可信的; 可靠的; 真实的: *Kids need a range of authentic role models* —as opposed to members of their clique, pop stars and vaunted athletes. [2007 Part C] 孩子们需要各种各样的真实榜样——而不是他们小圈子里的成员、流行歌手和自吹自擂的运动员。

spell /spel/ v [T] 导致; 意味着: *Their unwise investment could spell financial ruin*. 他们所作的不明智的投资可能导致经济上的崩溃。

elevated /'elrvertrd/ adj 高标准的; 高尚的: *an elevated prose style* 高尚的散文风格 **capture** /'kæptʃə(r)/ v [T] (用文字、图片) 正确记录 (或表达): *She did a series of sketches, trying to capture all his moods*. 她画了一系列素描,力图捕捉他所有的情绪。

genre / 3 d:nrə/ n [C] (音乐或文学等艺术作品的)类型, 风格, 体裁: *The novel and short story are different genres*. 长篇小说和短篇故事是不同的类别。

liveliness /ˈlaɪvlɪnɪs/ n [U] 充满活力;活泼;轻快: Liveliness is one of the major



characteristics of the leading role in the movie. 充满活力是这部电影主角的主要特点之一。 **spontaneity** /spon'teɪnɪəti/ n [U] 自发性;(举止等的)自然: lack of spontaneity 不自然 **craft** /krɑː∫t/ n [C,U] 手艺; 工艺: Sheep shearing is a highly skilled craft. 剪羊毛是很讲究技巧的手艺。

【第四段】

illustrate /'ɪləstreɪt/ v [T] (用示例、图表等)说明,阐明(某事物): *To illustrate my point I have done a comparative analysis*. 为说明我的观点,我做了对比分析。

entertaining //entə'teɪnɪŋ/ adj 使人愉快的; 有趣的: *The children staged an entertaining puppet show*. 孩子们表演了一场十分有趣的木偶戏。

array /əˈreɪ/ n [C] 大批; 大量: *an impressive array of musical talents* 一大批令人赞叹的音乐 天才

document /'dokjoment/ v [T] (以书面或胶片形式) 记录: *His report documents the effects of climate change*. 他的报告记录了气候变化的影响。

unmistakable /ˌʌnmɪˈsteɪkəbl/ adj 不会弄错的; 明显的: unmistakable signs of illness 确凿 无误的病症

acknowledge /əkˈnɒlɪdʒ/ v [T] 接受; 承认……的存在: *The government acknowledged that the tax was unfair.* 政府承认这项税收不公允。

expressive /ɪk'spresɪv/ adj 有表现力的; 富于表现力的: *an expressive gesture* 意图明确的手势

straight /streɪt/ adv 正确地;清晰地;明朗地: *She is too tired to be able to think straight.* 她太累了,无法清楚地思考。

【第五段】

Chunk /t∫ʌŋk/ n [C] (某物) 相当大的部分: *I've completed a fair chunk of my article*. 我已经把文章的一大部分写完了。

elaborate /r'læbəreɪt/ v [I, T] 详细阐述;详细说明: *He asked me to elaborate my proposal.* 他让我详细说明我的提议。

grieve /gri:v/ v [I,T] 感到悲痛; 为……伤心: *She grieved for her father.* 她为父亲感到悲痛。

【选项词汇】

controversy /ˈkɒntrəvɜ:si/ n [C,U](尤指长期、公开或激烈的) 争论; 争议: *The appointment of the new director aroused a lot of controversy.* 新负责人的任命引起了激烈的争论。

denote /dr'nəʊt/ v [T] 表示;指示: *This mark denotes purity and quality.* 这个记号表示纯度和质量。

informality /infɔ:'mæləti/ n [U] 非正式: Besides the difference between speech and writing there is a difference between formality and informality. 除了有口语体与书面语体的区别外,还有正式和非正式语气的区别。

CONVEY /kən'veɪ/ v [T] 表达; 传达(思想、感想、感觉等): *It's impossible to convey how lost I felt*. 我的失落感无以言表。

contempt /ken'tempt/ n [U] 轻视; 轻蔑; 蔑视: *He showed his contempt for his job by doing it very badly.* 他把工作做得很差,以示对其工作的蔑视。



temporary /'temprəri/ adj 暂时的;临时的: *a temporary job* 临时工作 **permanent** /'pɜ:mənənt/ adj 永久的;永恒的;持久的: *a permanent problem* 长期的问题 **functional** /'fʌŋk∫ənl/ adj 实用的: *She had assumed the flat would be functional and simple.* 她曾设想公寓将是实用和简单的。

artistic /ɑːˈtɪstɪk/ adj 艺术的; 唯美的: *her artistic temperament* 她的艺术家气质 **humble** /ˈhʌmbl/ adj 卑贱的: *She came from a humble, unprivileged background.* 她的出身卑微贫穷。

noble /'noubl/ adj 高尚的; 高贵的; 贵族的: a family of noble descent 世袭的贵族家庭

更多考研信息请关注新东方网考研频道: http://kaoyan.xdf.cn/