



2003 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】

be aware of 明白; 觉察到; 意识到: *The police are well aware of the dangers.* 警方十分清楚这些危险。

emotional /ɪ'məʊʃənəl/ adj 情感的; 情绪的: *pupils with emotional difficulties* 有情感障碍的学生

emphasize /em'fæsəɪz/ v [T] 强调: *He emphasized the importance of careful driving.* 他强调小心驾驶的重要性。

adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ v [I,T] 适应: *His eyes had adjusted to semi-darkness.* 他的眼睛已适应半暗状态。

a host of 大量; 许多: *A host of friends meet him at the railroad station.* 一大群朋友在火车站迎接他。

self-conscious /self'kɒnfəs/ adj 【哲学, 心理学】有自我意识的; 自觉的

newsletter /'nju:zletə/ n [C] (公司、协会或团体定期刊印的) 业务通讯, 时事通讯

review /rɪ'vju:/ n [C] 书评; 影评: *The play got splendid reviews.* 该剧受到高度评价。

sponsor /'spɒnsə(r)/ v [T] 发起; 举办; 主办: *The UN will sponsor a women's conference this summer.* 联合国将于今年夏天举办一届妇女大会。

a variety of 多种多样的: *All of them arrived late for a variety of reasons.* 由于种种原因, 他们都来晚了。

leadership /'li:dəʃɪp/ n [U] 领导能力: *She showed strong leadership during her first term in office.* 她在首届任期中显示出很强的领导能力。



【第二段】

span /spæn/ n [C] (某事物) 自始至终的持续时间或期间: *Children have a short concentration span.* 孩子的注意力集中时间较短。

guilty /'ɡɪlti/ adj 自责的; 内疚的: *Joe felt guilty at having deceived the family.* 乔因欺骗家人而感到内疚。

acquire /ə'kwɪə(r)/ v [T] 学到, 习得, 培养(技能、习惯、品质): *I've acquired a taste for whisky.* 我养成了喝威士忌酒的爱好。

commitment /kə'mɪtmənt/ n [C] 义务; 责任: *I don't want to take on any more commitments.* 我不想再承担任何义务。

state /steɪt/ v [T] 陈述; 说明: *The document clearly states what is being planned.* 这份文件把计划内容交代得清清楚楚。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

【第一段】

lay the roots for 为……打下基础: *What you have learned at school will lay the roots for your future.* 你在学校所学的知识将为你的未来打下基础。

be fascinated with 为……着迷: *The child was fascinated with his new toy.* 那孩子对他的新玩具着了迷。

come to hand 现成的; 现有的: *Use whatever tools come to hand.* 利用手头现有的任何工具。

espionage /'espɪənɑ:ʒ/ n [U] 间谍活动: *The big computer companies are very worried about industrial espionage.* 那些大型电脑公司很担心业内的间谍活动。

pastime /'pɑ:staɪm/ n [C] 消遣; 娱乐: *His favorite pastimes were shooting and golf.* 他最喜欢的娱乐项目是射击和打高尔夫球。



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【第二段】

electronic /ˌɪlekˈtrɒnɪk/ adj 电子的: *This dictionary is available in electronic form.* 这部词典有电子版本。

give birth to sth 引起; 发生: *a hobby that gave birth to a successful business* 带来成功事业的业余爱好

point-and-click adj 点击的: *a webpage with point-and-click access to other sites* 可以让人点击进入其他网站的网页

spook /spu:k/ n [C] (主北美) 间谍: *a CIA spook* 中央情报局间谍

intelligence /ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns/ n [U] 情报; 谍报: *We've obtained secret intelligence about enemy plans.* 我们获得了有关敌军计划的秘密情报。

compile /kəmˈpaɪl/ v [T] 收集; 搜集(信息、资料): *The figures were compiled from a survey of 2,000 schoolchildren.* 这些数据是从对 2,000 名小学生的调查中搜集而来的。

by a large margin 以较大的差幅: *She won by a large margin.* 她以明显的优势获胜。

【第三段】

make / cause a splash 惹人注目; 引起轰动: *She intended to make a big splash with her wedding.* 她打算用婚礼造成轰动效应。

prediction /prɪˈdɪkʃn/ n [C, U] 预言之事; 预料之事; 预报之事: *a prediction that economic growth would resume* 认为经济增长将继续的预言

【第四段】

reinforce /ˌriːɪnˈfɔːs/ v [T] 增强; 加强: *The news reinforced her hopes.* 这个消息增强了她的希望。

distribution /ˌdɪstrɪˈbjʊːʃn/ n [C, U] 分发; 分配: *The government donated 4,000 kg of rice for distribution among refugees.* 政府捐赠了 4,000 公斤大米分发给难民。

vacuum /ˈvækjuəm/ v [I, T] 使用真空吸尘器清扫: *The room needs to be vacuumed.* 这个房间要用吸尘器打扫了。文章中 vacuum up 可理解为“清理; 整



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理”。

run /rʌn/ v [I,T] (被) 出版; (被) 刊登: *When the story ran, there was a big to-do.* 这篇报道刊登出来时, 引起了一场骚动。

tell...from... 辨别; 识别: *Can you tell Tom from his twin brother?* 你能分辨出汤姆和他的孪生兄弟吗?

earn one's keep 谋生; 挣饭吃: *We older children were expected to earn our keep.* 我们大一点的孩子要自己谋生。

【第五段】

rely on 依靠; 依赖; 依仗: *The charity has to rely entirely on public donations.* 该慈善机构不得不完全依靠公众捐赠。

lean /li:n/ adj (行业、公司) 高效精干的: *Staff were pruned, ostensibly to produce a leaner and fitter organization.* 裁员表面上是让公司更有效率, 更健康。

outsider /ˌaʊtˈsaɪdə(r); / n [C] 局外人; 圈外人: *Women feel like outsiders in that club.* 女子在那个俱乐部里感觉是外人。

back-and-forthing 闪烁其词; 游移不定的说法

whereby /weəˈbaɪ/ adv 借以: *She devised a plan whereby they might escape.* 她想出了一个他们可用以逃跑的计划。

on the chance 预料……会发生; 以防: *Take an umbrella on the chance it might rain.* 带一把伞, 以防下雨。

take pride in 为……自豪: *She takes a lot of pride in running such a successful business.* 她为经营了这样一个成功的企业而感到极为自豪。

【选项词汇】

remold /rɪˈməʊld/ v [T] 改变; 改造: *Mergers have forced organizations to remold themselves.* 合并风已迫使机构重新改造自己。

restore /rɪˈstɔ:(r)/ v [T] 恢复: *The National Guard was called in to restore order when riots broke out.* 暴乱发生后, 调动了国民警卫队来恢复秩序。

revive /rɪˈvaɪv/ v [T] 使复兴: *Local people have decided to revive this*



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centuries-old tradition. 当地人决定复兴这个延续了数世纪的传统。

fight for 为……而斗争；为……而奋斗：*I will fight for a fairer society.* 我愿为建立一个更公正的社会而奋斗。

episode /'epɪsəʊd/ n [C] 片段：*That's an episode in my life I'd rather forget!* 那是我一生中但愿忘却的经历！

exert /ɪg'zɜ:t/ v [T] 运用；发出：*I exerted all my strength to move the box.* 我使出全身力气去搬这个箱子。

characterize /'kærəktəraɪz/ v [T] 成为……的特征；是……的典型：*a region that is characterized by its dikes and canals* 以堤坝和运河为特色的地区

nonconformist /ˌnɒnkən'fɔ:mɪst/ adj 不遵循社会常规的：*nonconformist behavior* 不墨守成规的行为

Text 2

【第一段】

paraphrase /'pærəfreɪz/ v [I,T] (对一段文字等)释义或意译(尤指为易于理解)：*paraphrase a speech in colloquial English* 用通俗英语意译一篇讲稿

triumph /'traɪʌmf/ n [C] 巨大的成就或成功：*She scored a resounding triumph over her rival.* 她击败对手，大获全胜。

misguided /ˌmɪs'gɑ:dɪd/ adj (人、行为等)被误导的：*His untidy clothes give one a misguided impression of him.* 他衣冠不整往往给人一种假象。

cause /kɔ:z/ n [C] (所主张和捍卫的)事业：*She devoted her whole adult life to the cause of deaf people.* 她将她的整个成年时代都奉献给了帮助聋人的事业。

biomedical /ˌbaɪəʊ'medɪkl/ adj 生物医学

rule out 将某事物排除在外：*Detectives have not ruled out the possibility that she was abducted.* 侦探尚未排除她被绑架的可能性。

advocate /'ædvəkət/ n [C] 拥护者，倡导者：*He was an untiring advocate of economic reform.* 他曾是个不知疲倦的经济改革倡导者。

allegation /ˌælə'geɪʃn/ n [C] 主观臆测；断言：*The newspaper's charges of official*



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wrongdoing were mere allegations. 报纸对官方不良行为的指摘不过是主观臆测而已。

perplex /pə'pleks/ v [T] 使(某人)困惑、糊涂或迷惑: *The whole affair is very perplexing.* 整件事令人感到莫名其妙。

【第二段】

staff /stɑ:f/ v [T] 担任……工作人员: *The school is staffed entirely by graduates.* 这个学校的教职员全是大学毕业生。

booth /bu:ð/ n [C] 摊位: *a crafts booth* 工艺品摊位

fair /feə(r)/ n [C] (州、县)集市: *The city is holding its annual trade fair in May this year.* 这座城市将于今年5月举办一年一度的商品交易会。

brochure /'brəʊʃə(r)/ n [C] (作介绍或宣传用的)小册子: *I leafed through the travel brochure.* 我翻看了旅游指南。

immunization /'ɪmjʊnə'zeɪʃn/ n [C,U] 免疫; 免疫接种: *government plans for (a) mass immunization against measles* 政府的大规模麻疹免疫注射计划

vaccine /'væksɪn/ n [C,U] 疫苗: *There is no vaccine against HIV infection.* 还没有抗艾滋病感染的疫苗。

【第三段】

compassionate /kəm'pæʃənət/ adj 表示怜悯的; 有同情心的: *a deeply compassionate man* 富有同情心的人

terms /tɜ:mz/ n [pl] 表达方式; 措辞; 说法: *protest in the strongest terms* 措词最强硬的抗议

molecular biology 分子生物学

at best 最乐观地看; 充其量; 至多: *What signs there are of recovery are patchy at best.* 纵有复苏的迹象, 充其量也只是局部的。

at worst 在最坏的情况下: *At worst the injury could mean months in hospital.* 在最坏的情况下, 这种伤意味着得在医院躺上几个月。



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【第四段】

lest /lest/ conj 以免；为不使：*He ran away lest he (should/might) be seen.* 他怕人家看见他而跑开了。

deceptive /dɪ'septɪv/ adj 迷惑人的；误导的：*He put the question with deceptive casualness.* 他假装不经意地提出那个问题。

stakeholder /'steɪkəʊldə(r)/ n [C] 利益相关者：*Citizens should be stakeholders in the society they live in.* 公民应当与所处的社会休戚相关。

recruit /rɪ'krʊ:t/ v [T] 吸收（某人）为新成员：*Ten new members were recruited to the committee.* 十位新成员被召入委员会。

extinguish /ɪk'stɪŋgwɪʃ/ v [T] 使消亡；使破灭：*Hope is extinguished little by little.* 希望慢慢破灭了。

ember /'embə(r)/ n [C] 余烬；余火：*the dying embers of a former passion* 昔日激情的将熄余烬

【选项词汇】

doom /du:m/ n [U] 厄运：*Fuel shortages spelt the doom of such huge gas-guzzling cars.* 燃料短缺意味着耗油量大的汽车的厄运到来。

vicious /'vɪʃəs/ adj 残忍的：*a particularly vicious and brutal crime* 一起特别残忍、野蛮的罪行

strive /straɪv/ v [I] 努力；力求：*strive to improve one's performance* 努力提高演技

humanist /'hju:mənɪst/ n [C] 人道主义者

practitioner /præk'tɪʃənə(r)/ n 执业者；（尤指）行医者：*a general practitioner* 全科医生

Text 3

【第一段】

merge /mɜ:dʒ/ v [I,T] 合并；兼并（尤指商业机构）：*We can merge our two small*



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businesses (together) into one larger one. 我们可以把我们那两个小企业合并成一个大企业。

heighten /'haɪtn/ v [I,T] 增强; 变强: *heightened interest / awareness* 变浓厚的兴趣 / 增强的意识

monopoly /mə'nɒpəli/ n [C] 垄断; 专卖: *The company has a virtual monopoly in world markets.* 这家公司实际上垄断了国际市场。

account for 构成(数量、比例): *Social security accounts for about a third of total public spending.* 社会安全保障占公共开支总数的三分之一。

freight /freɪt/ n [C] (用车、船或飞机成批运输的) 货物: *All vehicles carrying freight need a special license.* 所有运货车辆都要有专门执照。

【第二段】

allow for sth 使某事成为可能: *Our new system will allow for more efficient use of resources.* 我们的新系统将使资源得到更有效的利用。

coordinated /kəʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪtɪd/ adj 协调一致的: *The rebel troops have launched a coordinated attack on government soldiers.* 叛军向政府军发起了协同进攻。

bulk /bʌlk/ n [U] 大数量: *bulk orders of over 100 copies* 超过 100 册的大宗订单

commodity /kə'mɒdəti/ n [C] 日用品; 商品: *basic agricultural commodities* 基本农业商品

take / have / grab someone by the throat 牢牢控制: *Scotland took the game by the throat.* 苏格兰队牢牢控制住了比赛。

【第三段】

consolidation /kən.səlɪ'deɪʃn/ n [C, U] 合并: *We have seen a similar consolidation of booksellers and distributors.* 我们已碰到过类似的图书零售商和发行商合并的情况。

captive /'kæptɪv/ adj 受限制的; 受控制的: *Advertisements at the cinema reach a captive audience.* 电影里的广告使观众不得不看。

appeal to 向……上诉: *He has decided to appeal to the European Court.* 他已决



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定向欧洲法院提出上诉。

【第四段】

on the grounds that 基于；以……原因：*We oppose the bill, on the grounds that it discriminates against women.* 我们反对这个议案，理由是它歧视妇女。

in the long run 从长远来看：*Moving to Spain will be better for you in the long run.* 从长远来看，搬到西班牙对你来说更合适。

have the option of sth 有选择……的自由：*You have the option of taking your holiday early.* 你可以选择提前度假。

shoulder /'ʃəʊldə(r)/ v [T] 承担；担当：*shoulder the blame for his friends* 为他的朋友承担斥责

subscribe to sth 同意（观点、建议、理论）：*We prefer to subscribe to an alternative explanation.* 我们更赞同另一种解释。

in practice 实际上；事实上：*In theory it should work very well, but in practice it doesn't.* 理论上会进行得非常顺利，可实际上行不通。

flourish /'flaʊrɪʃ/ v [I] 迅速发展；兴旺：*The organization has continued to flourish.* 该机构继续发展壮大。

arbiter /'ɑ:bitə(r)/ n [C] 公断人；裁决人：*to serve as an arbiter* 担任裁判人

【第五段】

hit /hɪt/ v [T] 产生不良的影响；打击：*The company has been hard hit by the drop in consumer confidence.* 该公司遭到了消费者信心下滑的沉重打击。

cheer sb on 鼓舞或鼓励某人更加努力：*The crowd cheered the runners on as they started the last lap.* 赛跑进入最后一圈时，观众为运动员加油鼓劲。

bid /bɪd/ v [I, T] 出价：*We had hoped to get the house but another couple was bidding against us.* 我们原希望买下这所房子，但另一对夫妇不断抬价与我们竞买。

grip /grɪp/ n [S] 控制；支配：*Rebels have tightened their grip on the city.* 叛军已经加强了他们对这座城市的控制。



【选项词汇】

indignant /ɪn'dɪgnənt/ adj 愤慨的；愤怒的： *They were quite indignant at his remarks.* 他们对他的言论十分恼火。

apprehensive /æprɪ'hensɪv/ adj 忧虑的；担心的： *He felt apprehensive about going home.* 对于回家他觉得忧虑重重。

rival /raɪvl/ n [C] 竞争对手；敌手： *He has no serious rival for the job.* 对于这份工作他没有强劲的对手。

transaction /træn'zækʃn/ n [C] 交易；业务： *In an ordinary commercial transaction a delivery date is essential.* 在普通商业交易中，交货期至关重要。

acquisition /ækwɪ'zɪʃn/ n [C] 收购： *The company has just made another acquisition.* 该公司刚刚又完成了一项收购。

Text 4

【第一段】

pressing /'presɪŋ/ adj 紧迫的；急迫的： *Inflation was the most pressing problem.* 通货膨胀是最为紧迫的问题。

inevitable /ɪn'evɪtəbl/ adj 不可避免的： *It seems inevitable that they'll lose.* 看来他们的败局是势不可免了。

optional /'ɒpʃənəl/ adj 可选择的： *The extra language classes are entirely optional.* 附加的语言课程完全是选修课。

small wonder 不奇怪的： *It's small wonder that her emotions had see-sawed.* 她情绪起伏不足为奇。

life expectancy 平均寿命；预期寿命： *Life expectancy in Europe has increased greatly in the 20th century.* 欧洲人的平均寿命在 20 世纪大幅增长。

confront /kən'frʌnt/ v [T] 使某人面对或正视令人不快、令人头疼等的人（或事物）： *When confronted with the evidence of her guilt, she confessed.* 她面对罪证供认不讳。



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【第二段】

disintegrate /dɪs'ɪntɪɡreɪt/ v [I] (使某物) 衰微, 瓦解, 分崩离析: *The family is starting to disintegrate.* 这个家庭要破裂了。

perish /'perɪʃ/ v [I] 死亡: *A great part of his army perished of hunger and disease.* 他的大部分军队死于饥饿和疾病。

shield /ʃi:ld/ v [T] 保护: *new laws to shield companies from foreign competition* 保护企业免与外国企业竞争的新法律

【第三段】

unsustainable /ˌʌnsə'steɪnəbl/ adj 无法持续的: *Macroeconomic instability led to an unsustainable boom.* 宏观经济不稳定导致非持续性经济繁荣。

reverse /rɪ'vɜ:s/ v [I, T] 使……逆转: *The damage done to the ozone layer may be reversed.* 对臭氧层造成的破坏或许可以逆转。

finite /'faɪnaɪt/ adj 有限的: *Every computer has a finite amount of memory.* 任何电脑的内存都是有限的。

quote /kwəʊt/ v [T] 引用; 引述: *The minister was quoted as saying that he didn't care about jobs.* 报道引述部长的话说他不关心就业。

infirm /ɪn'fɜ:m/ adj 弱的, 衰弱的(尤指因年迈或疾病): *walk with infirm steps* 迈着虚弱的步子行走

【第四段】

dazzlingly /'dæzɪŋli/ adv 精彩的: *a dazzlingly inventive author* 脑子里充满奇思妙想的作家

chair /tʃeə(r)/ v [T] 主持; 监管: *Would you like to chair tomorrow's meeting?* 你愿意主持明天的会议吗?

start-up /'stɑ:tʌp/ n [C] 新办的企业; 新兴公司: *problems facing start-ups and small firms in rural areas* 摆在农村地区新兴企业和小商号面前的问题



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【第五段】

quest /kwest/ n [C] (长久或辛勤的) 寻求; 探求: *The quest for a reliable vaccine has intensified.* 人们加强了对可靠疫苗的探求。

【选项词汇】

vain /veɪn/ adj 自负的; 自视过高的: *Their flattery made him vain.* 他们的吹捧使他自命不凡。

consent /kən'sent/ n [U] 同意; 赞成: *He was charged with taking cars without consent.* 他因未经许可取车而被指控。

contempt /kən'tempt/ n [U] 轻视; 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。

fund /fʌnd/ v [T] (为机构、项目等) 拨款: *The World Bank refused to fund the project.* 世界银行拒绝为这个项目拨款。

extravagantly /ɪk'strævəɡəntli/ adv 奢侈地: *extravagantly dressed* 衣着奢侈