

五选一

1. Unable to escape their own literary tradition, literary critics either become the of that tradition or, on the contrary, use their knowledge of it to reinterpret writers and trends from new perspectives.

liberator
guardian
successor
antithesis
gadfly

注 guardian 表示的是“守旧者”，强调只一味固执地继承而没有批判地创新；successor 也有继承的意思，不过它并没有排出推陈出新的可能性，也就是后半句话阐述的“reinterpret”。为了强调更鲜明的对比，同时也让表意更准确，guardian 是更好的选项。

2. History teaches us that science is not enterprise; indeed, it is quite the opposite, a motley assortment of tools designed to safeguard researchers against their own biases.

opportunistic
anomalous
haphazard
collective
monolithic

注 一些看着不经意的修饰词可能也是做题的线索。这边的重点不在“safeguard researchers against biases”，而是在“a motley assortment of tools”。因此各个选项也都需要照顾到。这边不选 opportunistic 也是因为没有额外的信息（不能因为有 bias 就认为科学是冒险的事业）。

3. The episodes encountered in dreams tend to be quite (i) . Yet in this respect dreams' content differs from their causes, for dreams are as likely to have been molded by (ii) events as by extreme and life-changing ones.

Blank (i)
trivial
revealing
bizarre

Blank (ii)
memorable
traumatic
mundane

注 注意第二句是“as likely ... as ...”的结构，不要看得太快以致于理解成后一个“as by”单纯是举例的功能。因此，第二空要和“extreme and life-changing ones”形成对比，故填“mundane”。第一空似乎要和第二句的“yet in this respect dreams' content differs from their causes”对比，没有 differ 直接的反义词，从矮子里选高个，还是 bizarre 能让整句话说得通（也是因为第二句话的内容，梦的内容和原因没什么明确对应关系，revealing 被排除）。

多空题

1. Vaccine denial has all the hallmarks of a belief system that is not (i) . The notion that childhood vaccines are driving autism rates has been (ii) by multiple epidemiological studies. Yet the true believers are (iii) , critiquing each new study that challenges their views, and rallying to the defense of disgraced researchers whose work was retracted.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
amenable to refutation	resuscitated	indignant
susceptible to fashion	documented	persistent
open to criticism	upended	phlegmatic

注 第一空要在 amenable to refutation 和 open to criticism 之间做选择，前者会和后文有更紧密的联系。第三空的 indignant 和 persistent 都说得通，相比之下 persistent 更合适，因为这一文段在说某一信念的顽固性，说这些信仰者对反面的结果固执己见比感到愤慨更贴合语境。

2. Proponents of international regulation of environmental issues have always struggled against scientific uncertainty and economic hostility, two obstacles which, from a political standpoint, often have been closely related, as economic hostility toward environmental regulation for economic reasons have (i) the considerable uncertainty underlying most environmental challenges to (ii) of environmental regulation.

Blank (i)
resolved
gainsaid
exploited

Blank (ii)
exaggerate the efficacy
downplay the legitimacy
question the fallibility

注 Economic hostility 和 scientific uncertainty 在文中是同一阵营的两个因素，会被对面的阵营用于攻击环境保护的正当性。因此在第一空处阐释二者的关系时，一旦明白了这俩因素是相互联系的，就明白他们应该相互利用和勾结。

3. The author clearly supports the causes he writes about, but he is more a narrator than (i) . Some say he should have included more (ii) , but he is wise to let the fact speak for themselves. They are complex enough to prompt many kinds of interpretation, and he would bog down the complicated tale if he tried to adjudicate all of their competing claims.

Blank (i)
a reporter
an advocate
an adversary

Blank (ii)
statistical data
analysis of events
detailed description

注 第二空要在 analysis 和 description 之间做选择。空后一句说的是文中内容可以有很多不同的解读，但作者并没有插手读者的判断，因此前一空还是需要的是“分析”而不是单纯的“描述”。第一空由前半句的“clearly supports the causes”确定作者在文中是表达了他对支持的理由的肯定，同时注意到从 narrator 到 advocate 的递进或对比，二者有立场上的差异。注意不要被第二空选下的 analysis 带偏。

4. The politician's record while in office, though (i) , hardly accounts for her high standard three decades later: a standing all the more (ii) because of continuing assaults on her reputation during those years.

Blank (i)
bewildering
admirable
unappreciated

Blank (ii)
unusual
regrettable
persistent

注 第一空，注意让步状语从句虽表从句和主句含义的对立，但这种对立可以表现为作用力的相反，也可以是程度上的差异（衬托出超预期的表现）。此处的让步状语从句暗含了递进的意思，因此选 **admirable**。第二空不要看到前面说的三十余年好名声就直接选了 **persistent**，因为这样和后续的 "because of continuing assaults" 说不通。因此，应该是这样长期的攻击（而名声屹立不倒）凸显了其非同寻常，这也能和上一句的 "hardly accounts for ..." 呼应，故选 **unusual**。

5. The author of this biography gives an accurate and (i) account of the subject's life story, but all the carefully assembled detail fails to compensate for the general lack of (ii) in her writing.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
exhaustive	specificity
glib	veracity
selective	vivacity

注 第一空需要和下一句的 "carefully assembled details" 相呼应，所以是 **selective**。注意不要看到 "details" 就直接选了 **exhaustive**，重心往往在定语状语上。第二空用排除法，**specificity** 和 **veracity** 由上一句推断应该还是有的，**vivacity** 最合适（尽管这一空没有给更多的信息）。

6. Persian prose writers from the second half of the twelfth century onward were characteristically (i) the literary form of their works, a fact that some scholars have perceived as a derogation of those works' content. It may be better interpreted as (ii) the development of an awareness of authorship, for the awareness of authorship (iii) the awareness of form.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
ambivalent about	a retreat from	evolves through
indifferent to	an indication of	extends beyond
preoccupied with	a justification for	holds back

注 这道题首先要看出 **form** 和 **content** 是对立的。第一遍读题目没有看出来很正常，但看完感觉第一句话没有捕捉到很明显的信息量的时候就应该去抠句子的细节，看是否有一些巧妙的关键词设置了对立或者取同。第一句的后半句说这被认为是对作品内容的轻视，那么前半句自然应该说对作品形式的过分关心。第二句打头的 "It may be better interpreted as ..." 暗示应该接一个正面的词，所以选出 **an indication of**。第二空和第三空是联系的，第一遍看不懂 "awareness of authorship" 也很正常，但看完这句话可以确定它和 **authorship of form** 是互补的关系，也能猜出来它对应前面说的 **content**。整个第二句话的大致意思为，往好了说这样的情况是 **awareness of form** 的觉醒，（尽管我们希望的是 **awareness of authorship**，）而 **awareness of form** 也是发展 **awareness of authorship** 的必经之路。

7. Boreal forest is at the southern boundary of the moss-dominated tundra, which remains characteristically treeless because its spongy surface retains water that cannot drain away through the underlying permafrost. But as temperatures rise the permafrost recedes, (i) the (ii) of forest.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
impairing	renewal
facilitating	incursion
decelerating	decline

注 根据题意应该说这样的条件会让森林始终无法生长，注意表述是 "remains characteristically treeless"。因此后面说的温度上升冻土层融化是假设，会带来前所未有的树木生长，因此要选 **incursion** 而不是 **renewal**。如果是单纯描述季节性温度变化对树木生长的影响，选 **renewal** 才合适。

8. Although strikes remain rarer in Britain than in many other European countries, and their economic impact is (i) compared to the great upheavals of the 1970s and 1980s, their number has (ii) after a few years of somewhat greater calm.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
inconclusive	exploded
demoralizing	declined
negligible	revived

注 没有更多的信息就不要加入自己的主观臆测。第二空应该选择的是表示增加的词汇。在给出的选项中，**exploded** 和 **revived** 都表示数量的增加。由于没有提供罢工数量增长的速度或幅度，我们需要一个比较中性的词，所以 **revived** 是一个更加合适的选择。如果要是 **exploded**，给定之前罢工的情况都比较温和，这就需要更多额外的信息，然而文中并没有。

9. Most tree-dwelling lizards drop to the ground when threatened. But *Sphenomorphus sabanus* uses (i), avoiding predation by hanging upside down and clinging to a branch with its hind claws so as to resemble a twig. Researchers suggest that the advantages of *S. sabanus*'s strategy is its (ii). When predatory birds expect their prey to fall to the ground, the argument runs, (iii) a lizard still hanging from a branch.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
mimicry	economy	they would be unlikely to notice
vigilance	camouflage	it is a nutritional bonus to find
agility	novelty	their scrutiny is likely to reveal

注 空之外的第一句话也很重要，可能提供背景信息作为参照。第二空很容易受到 **camouflage** 的干扰，正确选出第二空要充分理解整段。第三空用排除法选出来不困难，但所在句要结合第一句话理解：说的是 *Sphenomorphus sabanus* 的特殊之处在于它受到威胁时是挂在树枝上并模仿树枝，而不是掉落到地面；后者是大多数蜥蜴会的，也是捕食者所期待的。因此，*Sphenomorphus sabanus* 保全自己的关键在于出其不意、非同寻常，并不是单纯的伪装。也可以这样理解，前两句已经交代了 *Sphenomorphus sabanus* 会模仿树枝以伪装自己，第二空处研究者没必要再单独说 *Sphenomorphus sabanus* 的自保秘诀在于 **camouflage**。

10. Direct imaging cannot yet be done for a terrestrial exoplanet because of the daunting optics challenges. For one thing, the glow of a terrestrial exoplanet could be much more (i) than that of its host star. If this is the case, scientists would have to (ii) much of the host star's light to (iii) the exoplanet.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
intense	detect	shroud
uniform	occult	analyze
faint	measure	reveal

注 第一空可能是 intense 或 faint，扫一下后文可以排除 intense。推测第二句话大概要表达的意思是，host star 的光线太强了以致于遮盖了 exoplanet 的光线，这回对研究造成困难，所以要分析 exoplanet 就要过滤走一部分 host star 的光，或者说排除这强光的干扰。理论上"have to"后面可以跟的是事实(造成的客观困难)，也可以是应对困难的办法；结合语境后一种会更合适一些，因此第二空选 occult。第三空，occult 和 reveal 搭配最合意，最能体现分析 exoplanet 的困难；analyze 也说得通，但就显得很平淡了。occult 可作形容词表“晦涩难懂的”，也可以作为动词指“阻碍，遮蔽”；shroud 的意思是“遮盖”；exoplanet 意为“系外行星”。

11. The traditional set of nine planets could have been retained by defining a planet as any object that has the unique combination of characteristics of any one of the nine objects that were considered planets in the late twentieth century. That definition would not be (i) ; that is, it does not contradict the evidence. Its (ii) , however, renders it less (iii) than definitions based on astronomical criteria, such as orbit, size, and gravitation.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
paradoxical	arbitrariness	expedient
subjective	inconsistency	stable
false	generality	defensible

注 第一空，由其后冒号句的补充说明，需要指出这样定义的“正确性”。注意 paradoxical 指的是内部自相矛盾，并不能用来说某一事物和另一事物有冲突，和 contradictory 不能简单取同。根据前文的叙述和第二句话要突出的对比，第二空要表达的意思是这样的定义仍然有不少主观随意性甚至武断性（为了方便而不是从一些客观特性出发），因此要选 arbitrariness。这样的定义确实有些模糊，但也只是针对这几个行星的，并不能说就是 generality 的“笼统”。第三空，要传达的意思是这样的定义不够严谨不够站得住脚，选 defensible 最合适；很难用 stable 来形容一个定义。

12. In Cixin Liu's novel Death's End, compassion becomes a (i) : motivated by her unwillingness to risk the lives of others, the protagonist—brilliant astrophysicist Cheng Xin—makes several decisions that ultimately (ii) humankind. Yet the survivors that Xin meets never respond with (iii) as expected, instead reminding her that the choices she faced were complicated and their outcome impossible to predict.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
distracted	prove immensely destructive to	confusion
chimera	place useful constraints upon	forbearance
liability	provoke a reawakening among	recrimination

注 做题不能总是假设从前往后，遇到困难时适度给更后面的题更多优先可能性。这题就要从第三空开始做，“instead”后面讲的是幸存者的好心行为，因此第三空说这些幸存者并没有待 Xin 以恶意或批评，选 recrimination。由此再推知第二空 Xin 应该做了一些值得批评的事情，故选 prove immensely destructive to。第二句表达的是 Xin 好心做坏事，因此第一句作为总括句，是在说良心反而作为一种负担，故选 liability。

13. Schechter is atypically (i) the film version of Stephen King's horror novel The Shining because the qualities for which the majority of other critics have approved it (its artful camera work and so on) get in the way of

narrative and render the story less, rather than more, (ii) than other films of the same genre. This is not (iii) view, and we must be grateful to Schechter for putting it forward.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
unimpressed with	heartbreaking	a commonplace
confused by	comical	a superior
enamored of	terrifying	an unfamiliar

注 一上来的“atypically”说明了对比，后面的“because...”说明了原因，因为多数的其他评论家很认可这部电影的质量，所以 Schechter 就是非同寻常地 unimpressed with。注意 critics 意为“评论家”而非仅做批评，尽管这类群体通常是发表一些批判性的观点，但也会做正面的评论。第二空当句给的叙述其实没有更多信息，那就只能往前一句话找到这部电影是改编自“horror novel”，三个里选一个最合适的 terrifying。第三句话提到感激 Schechter 提出这种观点，说明这种观点比较新奇，故选 a commonplace。

14. By sucking people into towns and draining the countryside of communities and workers, the passenger train (i) its reason for being: moving people between country districts and urban centers. The major (ii) urbanization in the United States, the railway fell victim to it. Once the overwhelming majority of nonelective journeys were either very long or very short, it became (iii) for people to undertake them in planes or cars.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
vindicated	facilitator of	unusual
discovered	counterpoint to	sensible
destroyed	consequence of	inconsistent

注 第一空乍一看选 vindicated 和 destroyed 都说得通，甚至 vindicated 还更合适。然而从“the railway fell victim to it”开始，文段的叙事就变得清晰了。第三空的 sensible 结合常识是明确的；第二空所在句暗含对比，逗号前作为“the railway”的同位语，是一个积极的词，所以选择 facilitator of。这时候要结合完整的意思重新把握整段的意思，尤其是第三句，其实是在说人们都集中到城市之后，他们需要的旅程不是太长（比如跨城市）就是太短（比如城市内），因此搭乘火车变得不明智，火车也就不再那么需要了。这样也能和文段第二句话相互印证。这样来看，第一句话说的是，火车实现功能的同时也在结束自己的生命，因为它把人们从郊区送到了城市，人们在城市集中之后就不再那么需要火车了。因此，第一空应该选 destroyed。

六选二

1. The researcher noted that microbes, although , make up far more of the living protoplasm on Earth than all humans, animals and plants combined.

- invisible
- omnipresent
- diminutive
- ubiquitous
- minuscule
- ethereal

注 although 提示让步转折，句子主干部分说微生物占比很大，说明他们非常庞大可观，将其取反后选择 invisible 和 ethereal 最合适：体现并非庞大可观，也就是看不到的、非实体的。注意此处不能选

择 diminutive 和 minuscule, 因为微小的也有可能占比很大, 所以这个特征不必然和主干部分构成取反.

2. Although its gray text blocks and black-and-white illustrations give it a sober mien, this one-stop resource can take the place of a dozen less texts.

- exhaustive
- interesting
- appealing
- original
- educational
- comprehensive

注 one-stop 直译为“一站式的”, 其实就暗示了资源是非常全面详尽的, 因此后一空比较取同应该选 exhaustive 和 comprehensive. 注意前半句的让步已经说了这样的文本本身并不是很有意思, 后面不可能再倒回去选 interesting 和 appealing.

3. As a historical genre, biography is best when , a careful reconstruction of the past in all its unfamiliar particularity.

- introspective
- reflective
- concrete
- concise
- meticulous
- thorough

注 meticulous 有“详尽的”的意思, 可理解为“一丝不苟的”的引申义. 这边要注意句子的重点在于“in all its unfamiliar particularity”而不是“reconstruction”, 也不要凭借自己主观甚至本能的把句子的重点看歪了. 另外, introspective 和 reflective 很自然就是 biography 的需要, 而不是“biography is best when ...”的条件.

4. Ascorbate readily oxidizes in aerated aqueous solutions, and the PH of such solutions, in part, the rate of oxidation, since the higher the PH, the greater the rate of oxidation.

- determines
- accelerates
- consolidates
- governs
- compounds
- stabilizes

注 “the higher the PH, the greater the rate of oxidation” 不能说明 PH 本身就是加速氧化, 而应该说更高的 PH 能加速氧化. 因此, 只能说 PH 决定了氧化的速率; 但由于没给出 PH 的变化或高低, 也就不能得出加快还是减缓氧化速率的结论.

5. It can be to see well-known historical figures played in films by actors who have become firmly associated in our minds with contemporary celebrity culture.

- enlightening
- unsettling
- offensive
- illuminating
- gratifying
- disconcerting

注 GRE 更注重对比和感情色彩的突出, 因此必须注意到“well-known historical figures”和“actors firmly associated with contemporary celebrity culture”的对比, 一个是 history 和 contemporary, 一个是 figure 和 celebrity, 因此整体上应该还是强调这样的对比给人带来的不适感和违和感. enlightening 和 illuminating 本身也能说得通, 但它们的成立需要额外的信息, 而 unsettling 和 disconcerting 两个表示对比的词就不需要, 相比之下后者更好.

6. Developments in neuroscience and animal behavior have led researchers to question the view that unmitigated competition is animal life: in primatology, the countermovement started with research into how friendships and conflict resolution favor survival.

- beneficial to
- manifest in
- rare in
- essential in
- evident in
- foundational to

注 第一选择是 beneficial to, 但没有很好的同义词, 发现 essential in 和 foundational to 同义 (立场一致但程度更深), 故选这一对. 如果要辩驳的是某个现象是否明显, 那么应该拿证据; 这边说的是关于态度或立场的选择, 无论如何站队都不能用于争辩某个事实, 因此不可能选 manifest in 和 evident in, 甚至 rare in.

7. The New York City response to the Astaires was enthusiastic, but in London it was : British audiences had never seen dancers like them, and they associated the pair's seemingly effortless skill with an idea of the United States at its best.

- quizzical
- subdued
- ecstatic
- raucous
- muted
- rapturous

注 “effortless”并不是贬义词. 它通常用来描述某种行为或技能表现得非常轻松自如, 给人一种毫不费力的感觉. 在这句话中, “effortless skill”指的是阿斯泰尔兄弟的舞蹈技巧看起来非常轻松自如, 这是一种高度的赞赏, 表示他们技艺精湛. 这里“but”起到的是一个对比作用, 但对比可不止局限于相反, 事实上 but 可以表示方向相反的对比、程度不同的对比、意外的对比和条件对比. 在这道题目中, “but”表示的是程度上的变化: 虽然纽约市的反应是热情的, 但伦敦的反应更为狂喜和兴高采烈. 如果选了 BE, 那么将无法与后半句的正向评价相一致.

字面理解问题

五选一

1. Although Emily Bronte is impassioned about gender equality, she is anything but to endorse more privileges endowed to women.

zealous
apathetic
abhorrent
stubborn
lethargic

注 impassioned 意为“热情的”，和 passionate 同义，注意和 impassive“无动于衷的”区别开来。zealous 是另一个层面的热情，和 fervent 一样上升到“狂热的”的地步（可能略带负面含义）。anything but 意为“绝不”，在这边表示程度上的否定。

2. The artist is known for making photographs that deal with politically charged subject matter, yet because her art is so evocative and open-ended, it would be wrong to characterize it as .

polemical
edifying
unobservant
innovative
ambiguous

注 polemical 有“强烈支持和反对”的意思，也就是“立场鲜明”，和“evocative and open-ended”直接取反。注意这边讲的更多的是争辩，因此不要选到 ambiguous。

3. During the Renaissance, history was thought to be : it supplied instances of good and bad behavior in the past, thus informing the ethical precepts of the present.

amoral
subjective
superfluous
exemplary
progressive

注 exemplary 除了表示“模范的”，还可以表示某个东西有示范作用，相当于作为其他事物或者价值观的衡量标尺。这边说到历史提供了过去的信息作为当下的参考，所以应该是“标尺的”的意思，同义词有 paradigmatic。

4. Contrary to its reputation for intellectual , the 1950s was a decade exceptionally rich in works of trenchant and far-reaching social criticism.

keenness
inclusiveness
complacency
integrity
productivity

注 integrity 更偏向于“正直、诚实”的意思，而不是“完整”。和仍存在的社会批评相比，现在并不是学术自满，学术自满的时期往往就没有内部的反省和批评。

5. Melodramas, which present the stark oppositions between innocence and criminality, virtue and corruption, good and evil, were popular precisely because they offered the audience a world .

bereft of theatricality
composed of adversity
full of circumstantiality
deprived of polarity
devoid of neutrality

注 adversity 只有“困境、逆境”的意思，而没有“对立”的意思。因此这题只能选 devoid of neutrality，即使不那么直接。如果第二选项改为“composed of contrasts”那么会是更好的选项。

6. Naomi Hossain argues that Jeffrey Sachs' narrative about economic development in Bangladesh is best described as a , since it presents many accurate observations but selectively exaggerates and minimizes for effect.

synopsis
digression
fiction
caricature
calumny

注 caricature 除了常规的“漫画”的意思外，还可以指夸张叙事（可能服务于讽刺的意图）

- digression: 离题
- fiction: 小说；虚构作品；虚构的事物
- caricature: 漫画；夸张的描述或表现
- calumny: 诽谤

类似的有 understatement，除了表“轻描淡写”外还可以指低调叙事。

六选二

1. Although its director that the movie uses a documentary approach in portraying the famous sit-down strike, in practice its characters are heavily fictionalized and fall into familiar Hollywood types.

- asserts
- concedes
- guarantees
- disputes
- grants
- maintains

注 assert 和 maintain 都有“断言、声称”的意思。但结合语境往往会表达声称的内容是不完全正确的。guarantee 和 grant 是“保证”的意思，接的内容就代表其正确性有保证。concede 意为“承认”，不符合此处语境；dispute 意味“争辩”，在没有前后语境的情况下不是最优选择，尽管 dispute 的内容也可以只是一家之言。

2. When published Native American autobiographies derive from a Native subject's oral narration transcribed and edited by a non-Native collaborator, some consider the term "autobiography" since the final work may largely reflect the editor's choices.

- misappropriated
- inauspicious
- unwarranted
- inexpedient
- inapplicable
- unpropitious

注 misappropriated 意思是“非法挪用的”，注意 appropriate 和 misappropriate 都有“挪用”的意思，但 misappropriate 一定没有“不合适”的意思！inauspicious 和 unpropitious 都是“不吉利的”的意思；注意 propitious 有一部分“合适的”的意思，不过这个是由它的本意“吉利的”在特定语境下延伸的意思。inexpedient 也有“不合适的”的意思，不过更侧重于某些临时的决定不合适。unwarranted 和 inapplicable 不是严格意义上的同义词，不过在当前语境下都是表明这样的说法是不合适的。

3. Although eclectic in her own responses to the plays she reviewed, the theatre critic was, paradoxically, by those who consider that a reviewer must have a single method of interpretation.

- displaced
- doubted
- intrigued
- distrustful
- indebted
- convinced

注 eclectic 的本意是“兼收并蓄的，博采众长的”，进而可能会衍生出“多元的”的含义，也会有“折中的”的意思。这边表达的意思就是作者用了折中的写法，但她本身还是对某一派观点有偏向。具体感情倾向不知，六个选项挨个试一遍：其中单独能让句意完整的有不少，但能配对上的只有 doubted 和 distrustful。

4. Although many skeptics of the scientific theory critiques that have long since been disproved, some of the doubters arguably bring up valid points.

- overlook
- revise
- recycle
- utilize
- neglect
- rehash

注 如果 many skeptics 和 some of the doubters 是两波不同群体，那么就应该选 overlook 和 neglect，表示一波人忽视这些 critiques，但另一波人用 critiques 确有了正面结果（这里的"although"就是突出做了别人没做的事情）。如果认为 many skeptics 包含了 some of the doubters，所以两者对 critiques 施加的动作一致，blank 要填入 doubters 对 critiques 一样的动作，即选 recycle 和 rehash（这里的"although"就是突出做了别人否定的事情）。官方给的答案是 recycle 和 rehash。

5. For every reader of Vestiges there were many more who became vocal critics, and the book aroused heated opposition from a broad range of British society.

- outspoken
- meticulous
- sympathetic
- well-disposed
- unenthusiastic
- candid

注 重点是看懂第一句话，里面"for every ... there are many more ..."讲的是对比，突出后者的数量比前者多。第二句说的是这本书招致了很多的反对，vocal critics 意思是“直言不讳的批评者”，所以前面应该是说“每有一个赞同 Vestiges 的读者，就总能找到更多的直言不讳的批评者”。

6. Although the essayist's arguments did not her most perceptive readers, the extreme subtlety of the points she made explains why she was misinterpreted by most critics of her day.

- convince
- confound
- entertain
- persuade
- perplex
- enlighten

注 最关键的在于对于第二句话的理解。这边的意思不是字面意思，不是说“她阐述的微妙的观点解释了为什么她被同时代的多数评论家误解”，如果是这样原句应该稍作改动为"the points of extreme subtlety she made explains why ..."。这边要表达的是，作者表达观点的方式太过于委婉甚至模糊，所以总是被评论家误解。因此，这样就明白前半句是要说，作为对比，她的最懂她的受众还是能理解她有些隐晦的文字。

多空题

1. The new art museum's (i) building augurs well for that ambitious institution because it speaks of (ii) contemporary architecture on the part of the board of directors that may (iii) equal astuteness about contemporary art.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
nondescript	a discernment about	conceal
outstanding	a hostility toward	supplant
outdated	an intoxication by	promise

注 discernment 有“洞察力、高品味”的意思；promise 字面上有“承诺”的意思，这边语境下相当于说董事会必定也会有对于现代艺术同样的审美。

2. Folmer's book on Edith Wharton seems far removed from recent trends in literary criticism; this need not be a fault, except that, in its title and introduction, the book (i) to be conversant with contemporary discourse in the field, but in its actual analysis of Wharton's work, it is marked by a very (ii) approach.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
designs	old-fashioned
fails	timely
purports	arcane

注 purport 意为“声称”，特有本想做成某事但实际没做到的意思；同样是表目的，它在此处比 design 的含义更丰富。design 通常就是表达想要达成且实际上也达成了的目的。

3. The (i) of her career was her achievement of her greatest intellectual authority at the very moment when she was (ii) of a compelling subject.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
enigma	bereft
dilemma	assured
epitome	cognizant

注 compelling 的意思是“令人信服的、引人入胜的”，而不是 compel 本身的意思，也不要和 overwhelming 混淆。subject 在此处的意思是“（研究）主题”。第二空只有 bereft 是可能的选项，其它都说不通。因此，第一空应该点出学术成就和灵感枯竭的对比，选 dilemma 最合适。虽然 enigma 也说得通，但不是最直接的，或者说要更多的信息才能选。

4. Owing to his distinctive (i) on the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock's name has become a (ii) for one's signature.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
composition	homonym
flair	metonym
hand	synonym

注 hand 在此处意为“笔迹”，也就是“签名”。实际上这题就算不知道 hand 的这个意思也能做。先从第二空突破。即使不选出来也能知道这句话的含义，John Hancock 的名字成为了每个人签名的代名词。在句意的基础上要在 synonym 和 metonym 之间做选择，metonym 更合适因为它点出了其中的比喻和代指的含义。因为第二句说的是签名的事儿，所以前一句应当也是在说 John Hancock 的与之相关的独特，用排除法也只能选 hand。

5. (i) it has fallen from popularity, legends of the kingdom of the priest-king Prester John stirred the imagination of Europe for the second half of the Middle Ages (and beyond), when countless explorers and cartographers traveled to the East, hoping to (ii) the true kingdom's location and learn more about its leader.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
Before	contravene
Given that	descry
Although	debunk

注 难点在于第一空。前后是对比关系，所以可选的是 before 和 although，但一方面考虑到 GRE 很注重对比，although 本身的可能性也就更大一些；另一方面从语法上看，从句" it has fallen from popularity" 用到了现在完成时，强调这样的变化对后续的影响，因此用 although 比 before 更好。

6. Many historians of the ancient world are wary of sounding (i) . Write so much as a sentence and the temptation is immediately to (ii) . Even in cases when the sources for a given event are (iii) , uncertainties and discrepancies crop up everywhere.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
fusty	recapitulate	consistent
anachronistic	forswear	plentiful
dogmatic	qualify	biased

注 注意第三空不要过多带入自己对句子的想象，动词如果是"seem"的话 consistent 才合理（然而这里是"are"，相当于对客观事实的描述）。dogmatic 意为“教条主义的”，即把一些经验知识不加批判地直接照搬，有“武断的”的含义。qualify 有“限制”的含义，通常指前一个表达并不是完全的或者绝对的，GRE 中几乎必选。

7. The power of laughter to affect the perceived funniness of television programming is (i) : most researchers have found that the inclusion of laughter on a program's soundtrack (ii) the overall perception of humor, although it appears that it can (iii) humor at specific points and thus boost the total comic appeal of the program.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
cumulative	allows variations in	dampen
measurable	tends to accentuate	enhance
unclear	has little effect on	mask

注 unclear 除了“不清晰的”外还有“难以理解的”的意思，这边取后者，是因为文段在讲一个看似矛盾的事实（也正因为这是被研究者发现的结果，是一个确定的结论，因此 unclear 只能理解成“难以理解的”而不是“不清晰的”）。明白了第一空，第二空自然就应该理解成和第三空的 enhance 对应（而不是和第一空的 unclear 对应进而误选 allows variations in）。have little effect on 意思是几乎没有效果。

8. The (i) genius of the late Glenn Gould is (ii) in his imaginative (iii) for piano of Wagner's Siegfried Idyll, which the composer originally scored for full orchestra and presented to his wife Cosima on her birthday.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
unexceptional	apparent	diminution
overrated	ineluctable	homage
unmistakable	incommensurate	adaptation

注 unmistakable 意为“明显的”；unexceptional 意为“平凡的”，用 exceptional 意为“非凡的”辅助记忆，区别于 unexceptionable“无懈可击的”。此处第三空需要基于句意理解，最后定语从句说明这个钢琴曲最先有其他的用途，尤其是 originally，因此主人公必然是对其进行改编了（由“imaginative”推知）。

9. One example of a (i) occurs in a vacuum state in quantum field theory. There, "something" and "nothing" are (ii) : it is entirely consistent for there to be nothing, and nonetheless for stuff to show up when we try to detect it.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
paradox	not mutually exclusive
tautology	inextricably paired
misnomer	impervious to interpretation

注 第二空会在 not mutually exclusive 和 inextricably paired 做出选择。前者更能直接呼应第一空的 paradox，突出 paradox 本可能有的内部矛盾、相互排除的特点；同时大前提是“something”和“nothing”本应该是一对互斥的矛盾，not mutually exclusive 表达的程度也不像 inextricably paired 那么过于强烈。注意这里的“entirely consistent”更多是说明事理上是可行的、自洽的，而不是说这一对矛盾结合程度的深浅。

10. Each new generation of students grow up (i) the world of classical physics, with its mostly intuitive, billiard-ball causality; that is the everyday vantage from which we approach the alien world of quantum physics, which has for this reason never lost its air of (ii) .

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
immersed in	verisimilitude
disdainful of	objectivity
unmoved by	radicalism

注 注意 GRE 词汇题经常会在名词上的差异埋伏对比，这里就是 classical physics 和 quantum physics 的对比，会遇到的还有“内容和形式”“绝对和相对”的对比。此外，这题还可以借助“alien world of quantum physics”理解到精确意思，所以第二空应该突出新奇甚至激进。

11. The latest encyclopedia (i) the (ii) made by many other books on how things work - giving (iii) for every device, no matter how complicated - by taking just as long as is needed to explain things.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
repeats	assumption	a brief historical background
exposes	mistake	an equal number of words
avoids	compromise	at least one illustration

注 关键是要理解这边破折号的含义。破折号夹着的内容是对第二空的说明（也就是其他书共同的 (ii) ），第二个破折号之后的是对“the latest encyclopedia”如何“(i) the (ii) ”的描述。

12. Unlike some of her colleagues, the well-known investor (i) large, established companies, instead preferring companies in (ii) stage of development.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
favored	a mature
disdained	an incipient
studied	an incremental

注 不要看错 instead 和 instead of! 会表达完全不同的意思! instead 只是语气助词，用来表达对不同事物态度的不同（甚至可以说内容取同）；在这边就是指“the well-known investor”的不同于常人的做法。instead of 则会表达对立，内容取反。

13. When a new scientific discovery is discussed in a scientific paper or book, the process of discovery is often represented as something (i) and almost (ii) . Unfortunately, science publishers simply do not have space for detailed descriptions of experiments that fail along with discussions of every false start and blind alley, elements that are associated with even quite (iii) endeavors.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
straightforward	redundant	successful
exciting	inevitable	compromised
circuitous	random	ambitious

注 unfortunately 不一定是表示事实上的转折，有时候只是单纯辅助意思的表达。这边的第二句话相当于是对第一句话的转折兼补充说明，说明事实并不是如呈现的那般容易和直接。这边也要留心两句话讨论的是不是一个背景（即科学成果的发表），有时候背景不同可能暗示不同的立场。

Vocab Pickup

- incidental: 次要的, 伴随的
- peripheral: 边缘的, 次要的
- salient: 重要的
- consequence: 重要性
- subtle, understated: 含蓄的, 隐晦的
- opportune: 合乎时机的 (区别于 opportunistic)
- dissemble: 掩饰 (欺骗含义)
- parsimony, miserliness: 吝啬
- abet: 支持, 怂恿
- intelligibility: 可理解性, 可辨别性
- thwart: 阻碍
- obscure: 不出名的, 晦涩难懂的
- paradoxical: 自相矛盾的 (区别于 contradictory)
- arbitrary: 主观的 (甚至随意的、武断的)
- factitious: 人为的, 不自然的
- redress: 纠正, 赔偿
- antipathetic: 反感的, 厌恶的
- for good (and all): 永久
- etch: 凿刻, 流露出
- lockstep: 因循守旧
- affective: 情感的
- serviceable: 有用的
- leverage: 充分利用 (资源 观点等)
- repel: 驱逐, 反感
- fraught: 令人担心的, 充满 (困难/焦虑等) 的
- obstreperous: 任性的, 不服从约束的
- raucous: 喧闹的
- temper: 态度, 使缓和
- patent (nonsense/impossibility): 明显的
- orthographical: (文字的) 正字法
- conviction: (坚定的) 信仰
- analogy: 相似处 (by analogy with)
- circumstantial: 详尽的
- descry: 发现, 察看
- fluid: 不稳定的, 易变的
- simmer: 充满 (愤怒), 酝酿 (情绪)
- heavy-handed: (不顾他人感受的) 严厉的, 高压的
- equal (to job/task): 能胜任
- impatient: 不耐烦的, 迫不及待的
- prodigious: (惊人地) 巨大的 (区别于 prodigal)
- proscribe: 禁止 (区别于 prescribe)
- unscrupulous: 不道德的、不择手段的
- lyrical: 充满感情的 (文学作品)
- ornate: 华丽的
- usage: (作为惩罚的) 下场, 对待
- drag on: 拖延
- hinge on: 取决于
- outgrow: 摆脱, 因长大成熟而不再
- horrendous, horrific: 可怕的
- a veneer of: (掩饰真实性格或感情的) 彬彬有礼/世故等的伪装
- more often than not: 通常
- incubation: 孵化, 酝酿