

PET part 5 单词表

精讲精练 test 1 part 5

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
usual (21 题)	通常的；惯常的	区别：强调符合常规、习惯，“it’s very usual to find sculptures...” 语义弱，不能突出“常见”到“普遍存在”的程度。 Sample sentence: <u>It’s usual for him to get up early.</u> (他早起是惯常的事，符合常规)
general (21 题)	一般的；普遍的 (侧重整体、大致)	区别：“general” 侧重整体概况，“it’s very general to find sculptures...” 表意模糊，不如“common” 贴合“常见”语境。 Sample sentence: <u>The general opinion is that he is right.</u> (普遍的看法是他是对的，侧重整体看法)
common (21 题)	常见的；普遍的	区别：“it’s very common to find wonderful sculptures in parks” 指在公园里发现漂亮雕塑是很常见的，突

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
		出“常见、普遍”，贴合语境。
		Sample sentence: It's common to see birds in the garden. (在花园里看到鸟是常见的，强调常见)
familiar (21 题)	熟悉的；熟知的 (侧重因熟悉而了解)	Sample sentence: This song is familiar to me. (我对这首歌很熟悉，人作主语表熟悉)
develops (22 题)	发展；开发；(天气等)变化	Sample sentence: The company develops new products. (公司开发新产品，表发展)
rises (22 题，)	(温度、数量等)上升；升高	区别：“when the temperature rises at the end of winter”指冬末温度升高时，冰雕融化消失，符合语境。 Sample sentence: The sun rises in the east. (太阳从东方升起，表上升)
grows (22 题)	生长；成长；变得 (侧重生长、渐变)	Sample sentence: Plants grow in spring. (植物在春天生长，表生物)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
		生长)
builds (22 题)	建造; 建立	Sample sentence: They build a house. (他们建造一所房子, 表建造行为)
located (23 题,)	位于; 处在 (常作形容词, "a lake located near...")	Sample sentence: The hotel is located in the city centre. (酒店位于市中心, 表位置)
arranged (23 题)	安排; 布置 (侧重人为布置)	Sample sentence: She arranged the flowers in a vase. (她把花插在花瓶里, 表人为布置)
contained (23 题)	包含; 容纳 (侧重内部有)	Sample sentence: The box contains books. (盒子里容纳着书, 表内部有)
attached (23 题)	附上; 连接 (侧重连接、附着)	Sample sentence: He attached a

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		photo to the letter. (他把照片附在信上，表连接)
heavy (24 题)	重的；沉重的	Sample sentence: The box is very heavy. (盒子很重，表重量)
large (24 题)	大的；巨大的 (侧重整体尺寸)	Sample sentence: The house is very large. (房子很大，表整体大小)
strong (24 题)	强壮的；坚固的 (侧重强度)	Sample sentence: He is strong enough to lift the box. (他强壮到能搬起盒子，表强度)
thick (24 题，)	厚的；粗的	Sample sentence: The wall is one metre thick. (墙有一米厚，表厚度)
occasion (25 题)	场合；时机 (侧重特定时间、场合)	Sample sentence: On this occasion, we celebrate together. (在这个场合，我们一起庆祝，表特定时机)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
benefit (25 题)	益处；好处 (侧重收获、利益)	Sample sentence: We get benefit from exercise. (我们从锻炼中受益，表收获)
opportunity (25 题)	机会；机遇	Sample sentence: She has the opportunity to study abroad. (她有出国留学的机会，表可做某事的机遇)
ability (25 题)	能力；才能 (侧重自身具备的能力)	Sample sentence: He has the ability to speak three languages. (他有说三种语言的能力，表自身才能)
totally (26 题)	完全地；全部地 (侧重整体、彻底)	Sample sentence: The town was totally destroyed. (城镇被完全摧毁，表彻底)
absolutely (26 题)	绝对地；完全地 (侧重强调肯定)	Sample sentence: It's absolutely true. (这绝对是真的，表强调肯定)
completely (26 题)	完全地；全部地 (侧重整体、无一例外)	Sample sentence: The room is completely empty. (房间完全是空的，表整体状态)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
fully (26 题)	充分地；完全地 (侧重程度、饱满)	Sample sentence: The bottle is fully filled with water. (瓶子被水完全装满，表程度饱满)

精讲精练 test 2 part 5

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
regarding (21 题)	关于；至于	Sample sentence: He asked questions regarding the project. (他问了关于这个项目的问题，接名词)
following (21 题)	在..... 之后；接着	Sample sentence: Following the meeting, we had lunch. (会议之后，我们吃了午饭，表时间顺序)
resulting (21 题)	(因.....) 发生；产生 (常与 in/from 搭配)	Sample sentence: His carelessness resulted in an accident. (他的粗心导致了一场事故，表结果)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
according (21 题,)	按照；根据 (“according to” 是固定短语，表依据)	Sample sentence: According to the weather forecast, it will rain. (根据天气预报，会下雨，表依据)
skill (22 题,)	技能；技巧(指通过学习、练习获得的能力)	Sample sentence: Playing the piano is a skill. (弹钢琴是一种技能，表后天习得能力)
talent (22 题)	天赋；天资(侧重天生的才能)	Sample sentence: She has a talent for music. (她有音乐天赋，表天生才能)
knowledge (22 题)	知识；学问(侧重通过学习获得的认知)	Sample sentence: We need to gain more knowledge. (我们需要获取更多知识，表认知内容) 区别：“method” 是做事方法，识别人脸不是“方法”，语义不符。
method (22 题)	方法；办法(侧重做事的方式)	Sample sentence: This is a new method of teaching. (这是一种新的教学方法，表做事方式)
ordinary (23	普通的；平常的(侧重平凡、无特别)	Sample sentence: He is an

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
题)		ordinary person. (他是个普通人，表平凡)
usual (23 题)	通常的；惯常的 (侧重符合常规)	Sample sentence: It's usual for him to get up early. (他早起是惯常的，表常规)
familiar (23 题，)	熟悉的；熟知的 (指羊熟悉的人类，如经常接触的)	区别: "sheep can recognise other sheep as well as familiar humans" 指羊能识别其他羊和熟悉的人类，符合 "实验中羊识别名人 (熟悉的形象)" 的语境。 Sample sentence: This is a familiar face to me. (这张脸对我来说很熟悉，表熟悉认知)
frequent (23 题)	频繁的；经常的 (侧重频率)	Sample sentence: He is a frequent visitor here. (他是这里的常客，表频率)
set (24 题)	设置；设定 (常表设定规则、目标等)	Sample sentence: She set a goal for herself. (她为自己设定了一个目标，表设定)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
make (24 题,)	做; 做出 (“make decisions” 是固定短语, 表做决定)	Sample sentence: We need to make a decision now. (我们现在需要做个决定, 固定短语)
have (24 题)	有; 拥有	Sample sentence: He has a lot of books. (他有很多书, 表拥有)
do (24 题)	做; 干 (但 “do decisions” 语义错误, 不是固定搭配)	Sample sentence: Do your homework. (做你的作业, 表动作) 区别: “receive a reward of food for approaching the right photograph” 指因靠近正确照片而得到食物奖励, 符合 “用食物奖励强化羊的正确选择” 的语境。
reward (25 题,)	奖励; 奖赏 (指因正确行为获得的回报)	Sample sentence: He got a reward for his hard work. (他因努力工作得到了奖励, 表回报)
benefit (25 题)	益处; 好处 (侧重长期、广泛的好处, 不是即时奖励)	区别: “benefit” 强调长期好处, 这里是实验中即时的食物奖励, 所以不合适。

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tip (25 题)	小费；小建议（侧重小额报酬或提醒）	<p>Sample sentence: We get benefit from exercise.（我们从锻炼中受益，表长期好处）</p> <p>区别：“tip”不符合“实验中给羊食物奖励”的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: He gave the waiter a tip.（他给了服务员小费，表小额报酬）</p> <p>区别：“goal”不是“奖励”的意思，不符合语境。</p>
goal (25 题)	目标；目的（侧重追求的方向，不是奖励）	<p>Sample sentence: Our goal is to win the game.（我们的目标是赢得比赛，表方向）</p>
attach (26 题)	附上；依附（常表把某物附着在另一物上）	<p>Sample sentence: Attach the stamp to the envelope.（把邮票贴在信封上，表附着）</p>
join (26 题)	加入；参加（侧重成为.....的一员）	<p>Sample sentence: He joined the club.（他加入了俱乐部，表成为成员）</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
add (26 题)	添加；增加（侧重把某物加到另一物中）	Sample sentence: Add sugar to the coffee. （往咖啡里加糖，表添加）
connect (26 题，)	关联；联系（“connect getting food with the celebrity’s photograph” 指把获取食物和名人照片关联起来）	Sample sentence: We need to connect theory with practice. （我们需要把理论和实践联系起来，表关联）

精讲精练 test 3 part 5

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
pleasant (21 题)	令人愉快的；舒适的	Sample sentence: We had a pleasant trip. （我们有一次愉快的旅行，形容令人愉悦的经历）
delicious (21 题)	美味的；可口的	Sample sentence: The cake is delicious. （这个蛋糕很美味，形容食物可口）
special (21 题)	特别的；特殊的	Sample sentence: This is a special gift. （这是一份特别的礼物，形容事物特殊）

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
favourite (21 题,)	最喜欢的	Sample sentence: Reading is my favourite hobby. (阅读是我最喜欢的爱好, 体现个人喜好)
bitter (22 题,)	苦的; 苦味的	Sample sentence: The medicine has a bitter taste. (这种药有苦味, 形容味道苦涩)
hard (22 题)	硬的; 坚固的; 困难的	Sample sentence: The stone is hard. (这块石头很硬, 形容质地)
heavy (22 题)	重的; 沉重的; 浓厚的	Sample sentence: The soup has a heavy taste. (这汤味道很浓, 形容味道浓郁)
raw (22 题)	生的; 未加工的	Sample sentence: We should eat more raw vegetables. (我们应该多吃生蔬菜, 指未加工的)
senses (23 题)	感觉; 感官	Sample sentence: Dogs have a good sense of smell. (狗的嗅觉很好, 指感官功能)
minds (23 题,)	想法; 心思; 见解	Sample sentence: I've changed my mind about the plan. (我改变了对这个计划的)

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moods (23 题)	情绪; 心情	想法 , 体现想法转变) Sample sentence: Music can change our moods. (音乐能改变我们的情绪 , 指心情状态)
reasons (23 题)	原因; 理由	Sample sentence: There are many reasons for his success. (他成功有很多原因 , 指事情缘由)
drops (24 题)	落下; 掉落	Sample sentence: The rain drops from the sky. (雨从天空落下 , 指物体掉落)
connects (24 题)	连接; 关联	Sample sentence: The bridge connects the two cities. (这座桥连接着两个城市 , 指事物关联)
attaches (24 题)	附上; 依附; 附属	Sample sentence: Attach the label to the box. (把标签贴在盒子上 , 指附着动作)
hangs (24 题,)	悬挂; 吊着	Sample sentence: A picture hangs on the wall. (一幅画挂在墙上 , 指物体悬挂状态)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
complain (25 题)	抱怨; 埋怨	Sample sentence: She complains about the weather. (她抱怨天气, 指表达不满)
advise (25 题)	建议; 劝告	Sample sentence: The doctor advises him to exercise. (医生建议他锻炼, 指给出建议)
admit (25 题,)	承认; 认可	Sample sentence: He admits that he made a mistake. (他承认自己犯了错, 体现认可事实)
warn (25 题)	警告; 告诫	Sample sentence: The teacher warns the students not to be late. (老师警告学生不要迟到, 指提醒告诫)
likely (26 题,)	可能的; 预料的	Sample sentence: She is likely to come to the party. (她有可能来参加派对, 指某人可能做某事)
possible (26 题)	可能的; 能做到的	Sample sentence: It is possible to finish the work today. (今天有可能完成这项工作, 物作形式主语)

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reasonable (26 题)	合理的; 公道的	Sample sentence: It's reasonable to ask for a raise. (要求加薪是合理的, 指事情合理)
sure (26 题)	确信的; 可靠的	Sample sentence: I'm sure he will come. (我确信他会来, 体现肯定语气)

精讲精练 test 4 part 5

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
expert (21 题)	专家; 能手 (常作名词, 作形容词 "熟练的", 但 "expert problems" 语义不通)	Sample sentence: He is an expert in computer science. (他是计算机科学专家, 作名词)
complicated (21 题,)	复杂的; 难解的	Sample sentence: This is a complicated math problem. (这是道复杂的数学题, 形容问题难度)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
heavy (21 题)	重的；沉重的（形容物体重量，不能形容“问题”）	Sample sentence: The box is heavy. （箱子很重，形容重量）
confused (21 题)	困惑的；混乱的（常形容人或状态，“confused problems”语义不通）	Sample sentence: He looked confused. （他看起来很困惑，形容人）
letting (22 题)	让；允许（“letting it onto the ground”语义不对，let 常表“让……做”，不表“扔、丢”动作）	Sample sentence: Let me help you. （让我帮你，表允许、让）
falling (22 题)	落下；掉落（常表自然下落，“falling it onto the ground”语义错误，fall 是不及物动词）	Sample sentence: Leaves are falling from the tree. （树叶正从树上落下，自然下落）
dropping (22 题，)	使落下；扔（及物动词，“dropping it onto the ground”指把它扔到地上）	Sample sentence: She is dropping the book on the desk. （她把书扔到桌子上，主动扔的动作）

English Word

Chinese Meaning

Difference with the Other

Two and Sample English

Sentence

leaving (22
题)

离开；留下 (“leaving it
onto the ground” 语义不
通，表 “留下” 时不这么
用)

Sample sentence: **He is**

leaving the room. (他正离
开房间，表离开)

noticed (23
题)

注意到；察觉到 (“Scientists
noticed that...” 指科学家
察觉到鸟能做某事)

Sample sentence: **I noticed**

a mistake in his paper. (我
注意到他论文里的错误，
表察觉)

advised (23
题)

建议；劝告 (“advised that
the birds could...” 语义错
误，表建议，不符合 “发
现鸟的能力” 语境)

Sample sentence: **The**

doctor advised him to rest.
(医生建议他休息，表建
议)

watched (23
题)

观看；观察 (“watched that
the birds could...” 语义不
对，watch 表 “看” 动
作，不表 “发现、察觉” 结
果)

Sample sentence: **We**

watched the birds fly. (我们
观看鸟飞，表观察动作)

English Word

Chinese Meaning

Difference with the Other

Two and Sample English

Sentence

studied (23 题)

研究；学习 (“studied that the birds could...” 语义不对，study 表深入研究，此处是“发现”，语义不符)

Sample sentence: He

studied history at

university. (他在大学研究历史，表深入研究)

take (24 题)

拿；取 (“take out simple tasks” 语义不通，常说 “take on tasks”)

Sample sentence: Take the

book and go. (拿着书走，表拿取)

carry (24 题)

搬运；携带 (“carry out simple tasks” 虽有“执行任务”意，但这里是“用工具完成任务”，)

区别：“carry out” 侧重执行，“carry out tasks” 是“执行”

make (24 题)

制作；使 (“make out simple tasks” 语义不通，“make out” 是“辨认出；理解”)

Sample sentence: Make a

cake for me. (给我做个蛋糕，表制作)

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check (24 题)	检查；核对 (“check out simple tasks” 语义不通，表 “检查任务”，不符合语境)	Sample sentence: Check the answers. (检查答案，表核对)
experienced (25 题，)	有经验的；熟练的 (“became very experienced at doing this” 指做这件事变得很熟练)	Sample sentence: He is experienced in driving. (他开车很有经验，表熟练)
intelligent (25 题)	聪明的；有才智的 (“intelligent” 常形容天生聪明，这里是后天训练变得熟练，用 “experienced” 更合适)	Sample sentence: The child is very intelligent. (这孩子很聪明，表天生才智)
correct (25 题)	正确的；对的 (“correct at doing this” 语义不通，不能形容 “做这事的状况”)	区别：无法体现 “熟练、有经验” 的意思。 Sample sentence: The answer is correct. (答案是对的，表正确)
keen (25 题)	渴望的；热衷的 (“keen at	区别：不能表达 “做这事熟

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group (26 题)	<p>doing this" 语义不对，常说 "keen on doing")</p> <p>组; 团体 ("a small group of tools" 指一组工具，但 "group" 侧重 "群组"，不如 "number" 精准)</p>	<p>练" 的意思。</p> <p>Sample sentence: She is keen on swimming. (她热衷游泳，表热衷)</p> <p>区别: "group" 强调 "群组"，这里说 "一些工具"，用 "number" 更合适。</p> <p>Sample sentence: A group of people are here. (一群人在这，表群组)</p>
total (26 题)	<p>总数; 总计 ("a small total of tools" 语义不通，表总数，不符合 "一些工具" 的语境)</p>	<p>区别: 无法表达 "一些工具" 的意思。</p> <p>Sample sentence: The total of students is 50. (学生总数是 50，表总计)</p>
amount (26 题)	<p>数量; 总额 (常修饰不可数名词，"tools" 是可数名词，不能用 "amount")</p>	<p>区别: "a small amount of" 修饰不可数名词，tools 是可数，所以不合适。</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
number (26 题,)	数量; 数目 (“a small number of tools” 指一些 工具, 修饰可数名词复 数)	<p>Sample sentence: A large amount of water is needed. (需要大量水, 修 饰不可数名词)</p> <p>区别: 符合 “给鸟一些工具 (可数) 选择” 的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: A number of students are in the class. (班里有一些学 生, 修饰可数名词复数)</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
leave (21 题)	离开；留下；遗忘（常表“把…… 留在某地；遗忘”，“leave sth. away” 表述不自然 ）	Sample sentence: Don't leave your keys in the car. (别把钥匙忘在车里 ， 表遗忘、留下)
set (21 题)	放置；设定（“set crayons away” 语义不通，“set” 常表 “摆放；设置（规则等 ） ” ）	Sample sentence: Set the table for dinner. (摆好桌子准备吃饭 ， 表摆放)
give (21 题)	给；给予（“give crayons away” 是 “赠送蜡笔”，不是 “收起来”，语义不符 ）	Sample sentence: Give me your hand. (把你的手给我 ， 表给予)
put (21 题，)	放；放置（“put... away” 是固定短语，“put crayons away in the cupboard” 指把蜡笔收进橱柜放好 ）	Sample sentence: Put your toys away after playing. (玩完后把玩具收起来 ， 固定短语表收纳)
taking (22 题)	拿；取；花费（“taking as little as ten minutes” 语	Sample sentence: It takes me an hour to finish homework.

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
completing	义不对, "take" 表 "花费 时间" 常用 "it takes sb. + 时间 + to do sth.")	(我花一小时完成作业 , 表 花费时间的正确结构)
(22 题)	完成; 结束 ("completing as little as ten minutes" 语义不通, 不能表达 "花费 时间")	Sample sentence: Complete the task before Friday. (周五 前完成任务 , 表完成动作)
spending	花费 (时间、金钱等) ("spending as little as ten minutes a day colouring" 指每天花至少 十分钟涂色)	Sample sentence: She spends two hours reading daily. (她每天花两小时阅读 , 表花费时间做某事)
filling (22 题)	填满; 填充 ("filling as little as ten minutes" 语义不 通, 不能表达 "花费时 间")	Sample sentence: Fill the bottle with water. (把瓶子装 满水 , 表填充动作)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
benefits (23 题,)	益处; 好处 (“bring huge benefits” 指带来巨大益处, 符合 “涂色给成年人带来好处” 的语境)	Sample sentence: Exercise brings many benefits to health. (锻炼给健康带来很多好处, 表积极影响)
interests (23 题)	兴趣; 利益 (“bring huge interests” 语义不对, “interests” 是兴趣或利益, 不是 “好处 (积极影响)”)	Sample sentence: His interests include reading and swimming. (他的兴趣包括阅读和游泳, 表个人兴趣)
favours (23 题)	帮助; 恩惠; 偏爱 (“bring huge favours” 语义不通, 不能表达 “好处”)	Sample sentence: Do me a favour and pass the book. (帮我个忙递下书, 表帮助)
uses (23 题)	使用; 用途 (“bring huge uses” 语义不通, 不能表达 “好处”)	Sample sentence: The use of this tool is to cut paper. (这个工具的用途是剪纸, 表用途)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
character (24 题)	性格；特点；角色 (“improves their character” 语义不对，涂色不能直接改善性格)	Sample sentence: Her character is kind and helpful. (她性格善良又乐于助人，表性格特点)
mood (24 题，)	情绪；心情 (“improves their mood” 指改善他们的情绪，符合 “涂色让人更愉快、平静，从而改善心情” 的语境)	Sample sentence: Listening to music lifts my mood. (听音乐改善我的心情，表情绪变化)
condition (24 题)	状况；条件 (“improves their condition” 语义不对，涂色不能直接改善身体或环境状况)	Sample sentence: The patient's condition is stable. (病人状况稳定，表身体或环境状况)
mind (24 题)	头脑；心智；想法 (“improves their mind” 语义不对，涂色不是 “改善心智” 这种深层改变)	Sample sentence: Keep an open mind. (保持开放的心态，表心智、想法)
connected	连接；关联 (“connected	sample sentence: This event

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
(25 题)	with art” 指与艺术相关联的活动，如绘画、油画)	is connected with environmental protection. (这个活动与环保相关，表关联)
joined (25 题)	加入；参加 (“joined with art” 语义不通，“join” 常表 “加入组织、活动”，如 “join a club”)	Sample sentence: Join the club to make friends. (加入俱乐部交朋友，表加入动作)
compared (25 题)	比较；对比 (“compared with art” 语义不对，是 “与艺术对比”，不是 “相关联”)	Sample sentence: Compare this book with that one. (把这本书和那本对比，表比较动作)
attached (25 题)	附上；依附 (“attached with art” 语义不通，常说 “be attached to” 表 “依附于；喜爱”)	Sample sentence: The label is attached to the box. (标签贴在盒子上，表附着)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
depends (26 题)	依靠; 依赖 (“depends only a low level of skill” 语义不通, 常用 “depend on”)	Sample sentence: Success depends on hard work. (成功依靠努力 , 表依靠)
calls (26 题)	呼叫; 称呼; 需要 (“calls only a low level of skill” 语义不对, “call for” 才表 “需要” , 但这里是 “requires” 更合适)	Sample sentence: Call me when you arrive. (你到了给我打电话 , 表呼叫)
lacks (26 题)	缺乏; 没有 (“lacks only a low level of skill” 语义错误, 不是 “缺乏低技能” , 而是 “需要低技能”)	Sample sentence: The project lacks funding. (这个项目缺乏资金 , 表缺乏)
requires (26 题,)	需要; 要求 (“requires only a low level of skill” 指只需要低水平的技能 , 符合	Sample sentence: This job requires patience. (这份工作需要耐心 , 表需要条件)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
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“涂色不需要高技能，所以
能放松” 的语境)

精讲精练 test 6 part 5

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
consider (21 题，	认为；觉得	Sample sentence: <i>I consider him a good friend.</i> (我认为他是个好朋友，表主观判断)
wonder (21 题)	想知道；琢磨	区别：“wonder” 侧重好奇、疑惑，“easy to wonder” 语义不符，不是“疑惑苹果起源”，而是“认为起源于西欧”。 Sample sentence: <i>I wonder what happened.</i> (我想知道发生了什么，表好奇)
imagine (21 题)	想象；猜测；料想	区别：“imagine” 强调想象、虚构， Sample sentence: <i>Imagine a</i>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
expect (21 题)	预料；期待	<p><i>world without war.</i> (想象一个没有战争的世界，表虚构想象)</p> <p>区别：“expect” 侧重期待、预料结果，不是“认为苹果起源”的意思。</p> <p>Sample sentence: <i>I expect to</i></p> <p><i>see him soon.</i> (我期待很快见到他，表期待)</p> <p>区别：“distance” 指空间距离，“on an extraordinary distance” 语义错误，不能描述苹果的“历程”。</p> <p>Sample sentence: <i>The</i></p> <p><i>distance between two cities</i></p> <p><i>is 100 km.</i> (两座城市间距 100 公里，表空间距离)</p> <p>区别：“travel” 是动作，不能体现苹果“几个世纪的历程（传播、演变等）”。</p> <p>Sample sentence: <i>He loves</i></p> <p><i>travel.</i> (他热爱旅行，表动作)</p>
distance (22 题)	距离；间距	
travel (22 题)	旅行；行进（常表动作，“on an extraordinary travel” 语义错误，不表“历程”）	
course (22 题)	课程；进程（“on an extraordinary course” 语义模糊，不贴合“苹果传播演变历程”）	<p>区别：“course” 多表“课程、进程（抽象）”，不如“journey” 具体体现苹果的“历程”。</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
journey (22 题,)	历程；行程（“on an extraordinary journey over the centuries” 指几个世纪来历经非凡历程，符合“苹果从起源地传播、演变的过程”）	<p>Sample sentence: <i>The course of history is complex.</i>（历史进程很复杂，表抽象进程）</p> <p>区别：形象描述苹果从起源到传播的漫长历程。</p> <p>Sample sentence: <i>The journey of life is full of challenges.</i>（人生历程充满挑战，表经历过程）</p> <p>区别：“reached up in Europe” 语义错误，“reach” 是及物动词，直接接地点，不用“up”，且“ended up in Europe” 是“最终在欧洲扎根”，更贴合语境。</p>
reached (23 题)	到达；抵达	<p>Sample sentence: <i>They reached the top of the mountain.</i>（他们到达山顶，表抵达）</p> <p>区别：符合“苹果从亚洲起源，因贸易最终在欧洲种植”的语境。</p>
ended (23 题,)	最终处于；到头来（“ended up in Europe” 指最终在欧洲扎根，因丝绸之路贸易，苹果传播到欧洲）	<p>Sample sentence: <i>He ended up as a teacher.</i>（他最终成了一名教师，表最终结果）</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
set (23 题)	设置; 放置 (“set up in Europe” 语义错误, 不是 “设置、放置苹果在欧洲”)	Sample sentence: <i>Set the table for dinner.</i> (摆好桌子准备吃饭, 表放置)
kept (23 题)	保持; 保留 (“kept up in Europe” 语义错误, 不能体现 “传播扎根”)	Sample sentence: <i>Keep the room clean.</i> (保持房间干净, 表维持)
routes (24 题)	路线; 航线 (“in both routes” 语义错误, “routes” 指具体路线, 这里是 “两个方向 (东西方)”)	区别: “routes” 太具体, 不能体现 “丝绸之路促进苹果向东西方传播” 的 “方向” 。 Sample sentence: <i>The airline has new routes.</i> (航空公司有新航线, 表具体路线)
ways (24 题)	方法; 道路 (“in both ways” 语义模糊, 不精准)	区别: “ways” 表意宽泛, 不如 “directions” 精准体现 “东西方方向” 。 Sample sentence: <i>There are many ways to solve the problem.</i> (有很多方法解决问题, 表方法)
directions (24 题,)	方向; 方位 (“in both directions” 指 (丝绸之路) 向东西方两个方向, 促进苹果传播)	区别: 符合 “丝绸之路连接东西方, 苹果向两个方向传播” 的语境 。 Sample sentence: <i>He walked</i>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
paths (24 题)	小路; 路径 (“in both paths” 语义错误, 指具体小路, 不表 “方向”)	<p><i>in the direction of the park.</i></p> <p>(他朝公园方向走, 表方位)</p> <p>区别: “paths” 太具体, 不能体现苹果传播的 “方向 (东西方)” 。</p> <p>Sample sentence: <i>There are</i></p> <p><i>paths in the forest.</i> (森林里有小路, 表具体路径)</p>
threw (25 题)	扔; 投掷 (“threw down” 表用力扔, 语义太生硬, 不是 “吃完苹果后把籽自然掉落”)	<p>Sample sentence: <i>He threw</i></p> <p><i>the ball away.</i> (他把球扔掉, 表用力扔)</p>
dropped (25 题,)	使落下; 掉落 (“dropped down their apples after eating” 指吃完苹果, 苹果籽自然掉落地上)	<p>Sample sentence: <i>She</i></p> <p><i>dropped the pen on the desk.</i></p> <p>(她把笔掉在桌上, 表自然掉落)</p>
fell (25 题)	落下; 掉落 (“fell down” 是不及物动词短语, “people fell down their apples” 语义错误, 主语是人, 不能 “fall apples”)	<p>区别: 用法错误, 不能用于 “人让苹果掉落” 的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: <i>The leaves</i></p> <p><i>fell from the tree.</i> (树叶从树上落下, 表自然掉落, 不及物)</p>
let (25 题)	让; 允许 (“let down their apples” 语义错误, 不是 “让苹果掉落” 的意思)	<p>区别: 语义是 “允许、让”, 不符合 “苹果籽掉落” 的语境。</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
longer (26 题)	更长的; 较长的 (“longer range of apples” 语义错误, 不能表 “苹果种类范围”)	Sample sentence: <i>Let me help you.</i> (让我帮你, 表允许) 区别: “longer” 指长度, 不是 “种类范围”。 Sample sentence: <i>The rope is longer than that one.</i> (这根绳子比那根长, 表长度)
deeper (26 题)	更深的; 较深的 (“deeper range of apples” 语义错误, 不能表 “种类范围”)	区别: “deeper” 指深度, 不是 “种类范围”。 Sample sentence: <i>The lake is deeper in summer.</i> (湖水夏天更深, 表深度)
higher (26 题)	更高的; 较高的 (“higher range of apples” 语义错误, 不能表 “种类范围”)	区别: “higher” 指高度, 不是 “种类范围”。 Sample sentence: <i>The building is higher than the old one.</i> (这座楼比旧楼高, 表高度)
broader (26 题)	更广泛的; 更广阔的 (“a much broader range of apples” 指更广泛的苹果种类, 因籽生长新树, 农民能培育更多种类)	区别: 符合 “新苹果树出现, 农民培育更多种类” 的语境。 Sample sentence: <i>We need a broader view of the problem.</i> (我们需要更广阔地看待问题, 表范围广)

		Difference with the Other	
English Word	Chinese Meaning	Two and Sample English Sentence	
definitely (21 题)	肯定地；明确地	区别：语义侧重 “肯定、确定”，“they did definitely that” 表述错误，不能直接接 “that” 指代 “buy a boat and sail round the world” 。	
		Sample sentence: I definitely want to go. (我肯定想去，强调态度)	
exactly (21 题，正确选项)	恰好；正是 (“they did exactly that” 指他们正是做了 (买船环球航行) 那件事)	区别：精准体现 “父母原本打算买船环球航行，后来确实这么做了” 的语境。	
		Sample sentence: This is exactly what I need. (这正是我需要的，强调契合)	
certainly (21 题)	无疑；确定 (“certainly” 侧重 “确定、无疑”，“they did certainly that” 表述不当，语义不如	区别：语义是 “无疑”，但表达 “按计划行事” 时，“exactly” 更准确。	

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
absolutely (21 题)	<p>“exactly” 贴合 “按计划做了某事”)</p> <p>绝对地；完全地 (“they did absolutely that” 表述错误，不能这样搭配)</p>	<p>Sample sentence: He will certainly come. (他肯定会来，强调确定性)</p> <p>区别：语义和搭配都不符合 “做了买船航行这件事” 的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: It's absolutely beautiful. (这绝对漂亮，强调程度)</p>
departing (22 题)	<p>离开；启程 (“departing his friends” 语义错误，“depart” 是不及物动词，常与 “from” 搭配，如 “depart from friends”)</p>	<p>区别：用法错误，不能表达 “因要离开朋友而难过” 的意思。</p> <p>Sample sentence: The train is departing from the station. (火车正驶离车站，表启程)</p>
moving (22 题)	<p>移动；搬家 (“moving his friends” 语义错误，不是 “因要搬离朋友难过”，</p>	<p>区别：语义是 “移动、搬家”，不符合 “和朋友分离” 的语境。</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
remembering g (22 题)	语义不符) 记得；想起 （“remembering his friends” 语义错误，不是 “因记得朋友难过”，而 是 “要和朋友分离难 过” ）	Sample sentence: We are moving to a new house. (我 们要搬去新家，表搬家) 区别：语义是 “回忆”，不符 合 “即将分离” 的语境。 Sample sentence: I'm remembering my childhood. (我在回忆童年，表回忆)
leaving (22 题，正确选 项)	离开；抛下 (“felt sad about leaving his friends” 指因要离开朋 友而难过)	区别：符合 “父母要带他环球 航行，他得离开朋友，所以难 过” 的语境。 Sample sentence: She is sad about leaving her hometown. (她因要离开家乡 难过，表分离难过)
have (23 题)	有；进行 (“would have” 语义不对，不能表达 “经	区别：语义和搭配不符合 “经 历冒险” 的表达。

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
set (23 题)	<p>历冒险”，正确是 “would have adventures”，但结合选 项，看搭配)</p> <p>设置；设定 (“would set” 语义错误，不能表达 “经 历冒险”)</p>	<p>Sample sentence: I have a book. (我有一本书，表拥 有)</p> <p>区别：语义是 “设置”，不符 合 “经历冒险” 的语境 。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Set a goal for yourself. (给自己设定个目 标，表设定)</p>
do (23 题)	<p>做；进行 (“would do adventures” 语义错误， 正确是 “have adventures”，但看选 项，这里实际正确是 “do” 吗？不，重新看， “the adventures he would (23) ……” ，正确 搭配是 “have</p>	have (23 题，正确选项)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
make (23 题)	<p>adventures” ，但选项没有 “have”? 不对，用户给的选项 23 是 A</p> <p>have ; B set ; C do ;</p> <p>D make ， 所以：</p> <p>制作；进行（“make adventures” 语义错误，不是 “经历冒险” 的正确表达 ）</p>	<p>区别：语义是 “制造” ，不符合 “经历冒险” 的语境 。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Make a cake for me. （给我做个蛋糕 ， 表制作 ）</p>
expected (24 题)	<p>预料；期待（“expected that he loves living on a boat” 语义错误，不是 “预料自己喜欢” ，而是 “发现自己喜欢” ）</p>	<p>区别：语义是 “期待” ，不符合 “已经航行后，发现自己喜欢住在船上” 的语境 。</p> <p>Sample sentence: I expected him to come. （我期待他来 ， 表期待 ）</p>
discovered	发现；发觉（“discovered	区别：符合 “经过航行，他发

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
(24 题, 正确选项)	that he loves living on a boat" 指发现自己喜欢住在船上)	现自己热爱船上生活" 的语境。 Sample sentence: She discovered a new hobby. (她发现了个新爱好, 表发觉)
imagined (24 题)	想象; 设想 ("imagined that he loves living on a boat" 语义错误, 不是 "想象自己喜欢", 而是 "实际发现喜欢")	区别: 语义是 "想象", 不符合 "实际经历后发现" 的语境。 Sample sentence: I imagined a beautiful garden. (我想象了个漂亮花园, 表想象)
believed (24 题)	相信; 认为 ("believed that he loves living on a boat" 语义错误, 不是 "一直相信", 而是 "经历后发现")	区别: 语义是 "相信", 不符合 "实际体验后发觉" 的语境。 Sample sentence: He believes in God. (他信仰上帝, 表相信)
area (25 题)	区域; 面积 ("area" 指 "区域、面积", "enough	区别: 语义是 "区域", 不符合 "船舱里能坐起来的空间"

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
size (25 题)	<p>area to sit up in" 语义错误，不是“区域”，而是“空间”)</p> <p>尺寸；大小 (“size” 指“尺寸、大小”，“enough size to sit up in” 语义错误，不是“尺寸够坐”，而是“空间够坐”)</p>	<p>的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: This area is for parking. (这个区域是停车的，表区域)</p> <p>区别：语义是“尺寸”，不符合“空间”的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: The size of the box is small. (盒子尺寸小，表大小)</p>
space (25 题，正确选项)	<p>空间；余地 (“enough space to sit up in” 指有足够空间能坐起来)</p>	<p>区别：符合“船舱里的空间能让他坐起来”的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: There is no space in the room. (房间里没空间了，表空间)</p>
place (25 题)	<p>地方；场所 (“place” 指“具体位置”，“enough place to sit up in” 语义</p>	<p>区别：语义是“位置”，不符合“空间”的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: This is a</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
contain (26 题)	错误，不是 “位置够坐”，而是 “空间够坐”)	nice place. (这是个好地方，表位置)
fix (26 题)	包含；容纳 (“contain his future choices” 语义错误，不是 “容纳选择”，而是 “限制选择”)	区别：语义是 “包含”，不符合 “对未来选择的影响” 的语境。 Sample sentence: The box contains books. (盒子里有书，表包含)
limit (26 题，正确选项)	固定；修理 (“fix his future choices” 语义错误，不是 “固定选择”，而是 “限制选择”)	区别：语义是 “修理、固定”，不符合 “对选择的影响” 的语境。 Sample sentence: Fix the broken chair. (修好坏椅子，表修理)
	限制；限定 (“doesn't think his lifestyle will limit his future choices”	区别：符合 “他觉得虽在船上生活，没老师教，但不会限制未来选择 (想当船长) ” 的语境。

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
control (26 题)	指不认为这种生活方式 会限制他未来的选择) 控制; 支配 (“control his future choices” 语义错 误, 不是 “控制选择” , 而是 “限制选择” , 语义 过重)	Sample sentence: Don't let fear limit you. (别让恐惧限制 你 , 表限制) 区别: 语义是 “控制” , 不符 合 “生活方式对选择的影响 (限制) ” 的语境 。 Sample sentence: He controls the company. (他控 制着公司 , 表掌控)

真题 1 test 2 part 5

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
arrive (21 题)	到达; 抵达 (常与 at/in 搭 配, “arrive classes” 语义错 误)	区别: 不能直接接 “classes” , 需搭配介词 。 Sample sentence: We arrive at school early. (我们早早抵

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
<p>attend (21 题，正确选项)</p>	<p>参加；出席 (“attend classes” 指上课，符合 “学生每天上课” 语境)</p>	<p>达学校，表到达动作)</p> <p>区别：“attend” 专门用于 “参加 (课程、活动等)”。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Students attend lectures regularly. (学生定期参加讲座，表上课、参与)</p>
<p>go (21 题)</p>	<p>去；走 (“go classes” 语义错误，需加 to, “go to classes”，但不如 “attend” 正式、精准)</p>	<p>区别：“go” 表意宽泛，“attend” 更贴合 “上课” 的正式表达。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Go to the park after school. (放学后去公园，表前往动作)</p>
<p>study (21 题)</p>	<p>学习；研究 (“study classes” 语义错误，不是 “学习课程” 的正确表达，常说 “study subjects”)</p>	<p>区别：不能直接接 “classes”，语义和搭配不符。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Study hard to pass the exam. (努力学习通过考试，表学习行为)</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
employs (22 题, 正确选项)	雇用; 聘用 (“the school employs nearly 4,000 staff” 指学校雇用近 4000 名员工, 符合语境)	区别: “employs” 体现学校和员工的雇佣关系。 Sample sentence: The company employs many workers. (公司雇用很多工人, 表雇佣)
receives (22 题)	收到; 接收 (“receives staff” 语义错误, 不是 “接收员工”, 而是 “雇用员工”)	区别: 语义是 “接收”, 不符合 “学校有员工 (雇佣来的)” 的语境。 Sample sentence: Receive a letter from friend. (收到朋友的信, 表接收)
gets (22 题)	得到; 获得 (“gets staff” 语义错误, 不是 “获得员工”, 而是 “雇用员工”)	区别: 语义是 “得到”, 不符合 “学校雇佣员工” 的语境。 Sample sentence: Get a prize for good behavior. (因良好行为获奖, 表获得)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
owns (22 题)	拥有；具备（“owns staff” 语义错误，不能“拥有员工”，是雇佣关系）	区别：语义是“拥有”，不符合“学校和员工的雇佣关系”语境。 Sample sentence: He owns a big house. （他拥有一所大房子，表所属）
in (23 题)	在..... 里（“set in the school” 语义错误，“set in” 常表“以..... 为背景；嵌入”，不符合“创办学校”）	区别：语义和搭配错误，不能表达“创办学校”。 Sample sentence: The story is set in a small town. （故事以小镇为背景，表背景设定）
off (23 题)	离开；脱落（“set off the school” 语义错误，“set off” 常表“出发；使爆炸”，不符合）	区别：语义是“出发、引爆”，不能表达“创办学校”。 Sample sentence: Set off on a journey. （出发去旅行，表启程）
out (23 题)	向外；出来（“set out the school” 语义错误，“set out”	区别：语义是“出发、陈述”，不能表达“创办学校”。

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
up (23 题, 正确选项)	常表“出发; 陈述”, 不符合)	Sample sentence: Set out your ideas clearly. (清晰陈述你的想法, 表陈述)
	创办; 建立 (“set up the school” 指创办学校, 符合 “Dr Jagdish Gandhi 在 1959 年创办学校” 语境)	区别: “set up” 是 “创办、建立” 的固定短语。 Sample sentence: They set up a new company. (他们创办了一家新公司, 表建立)
explain (24 题)	解释; 说明 (“explain people to send children” 语义错误, “explain” 后接 “原因、内容”, 不是 “说服人做某事”)	区别: 语义是 “解释”, 不符合 “说服家长送孩子上学” 的语境。 Sample sentence: Explain the problem to me. (给我解释下问题, 表说明)
hope (24 题)	希望; 期望 (“hope people to send children” 语义错误, “hope” 后接从句或 “to do”, 不接 “sb. to do”)	区别: 用法和语义都不符合 “说服家长” 的语境。 Sample sentence: Hope to see you soon. (希望很快见到你, 表期望)

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
<p>persuade</p> <p>(24 题, 正确选项)</p>	<p>说服; 劝服 (“persuade people to send their children to the school” 指说服人们送孩子来学校, 符合 “起初办学难, 要劝服家长” 语境)</p>	<p>区别: “persuade” 体现 “说服他人做某事”。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Persuade him to join the club. (说服他加入俱乐部, 表劝服)</p>
<p>suggest (24 题)</p>	<p>建议; 提议 (“suggest people to send children” 语义错误, “suggest” 后接 “doing” 或从句, 不接 “sb. to do”)</p>	<p>区别: 用法和语义不符合 “说服家长送孩子” 的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Suggest a new plan. (提议一个新计划, 表建议)</p>
<p>thought (25 题)</p>	<p>认为; 想 (“get thought by the teachers” 语义错误, “thought” 是名词或过去式, 不能这样用)</p>	<p>区别: 语义和语法错误, 不能表达 “被老师关注”。</p> <p>Sample sentence: I thought it was a good idea. (我原以为这是个好主意, 表想法)</p>
<p>looked (25 题)</p>	<p>看; 瞧 (“get looked by the teachers” 语义错误, “look”</p>	<p>区别: 语义和搭配错误, 不能表达 “被老师关注”。</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
noticed (25 题，正确选项)	是不及物动词，常与 at 等搭配，不符合)	Sample sentence: Look at the blackboard. (看黑板，表动作)
	注意到；关注 (“get noticed by the teachers” 指得到老师的关注，符合 “在大学校园里，学生要努力学习来获得老师关注” 语境)	区别：“noticed” 体现 “被关注、留意”。
		Sample sentence: Get noticed for your hard work. (因努力工作获得关注，表被留意)
		区别：语义和搭配错误，不能表达 “被老师关注”。
talked (25 题)	谈论；交谈 (“get talked by the teachers” 语义错误，“talk” 是不及物动词，常与 to/with 等搭配，不符合)	Sample sentence: Talk to your friend. (和你的朋友交谈，表交流)
good (26 题)	好的；愉快的 (“feel good of that” 语义错误，常说 “feel good about sth.”，但 “proud” 更贴合语境)	区别：语义是 “好”，但 “proud” (自豪) 更能体现 “被选入校队的感受”。
		Sample sentence: Feel good

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
proud (26 题，正确选项)	自豪的；骄傲的 (“feel proud of that” 指因被选入校队而感到自豪，符合语境)	<p>about the result. (对结果感到满意，表感受不错)</p> <p>区别：“proud” 体现因成就 (被选入校队) 产生的自豪情绪。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Feel proud of your achievement. (为你的成就感到自豪，表自豪)</p>
positive (26 题)	积极的；肯定的 (“feel positive of that” 语义错误，常说 “feel positive about sth.”，但语义不如 “proud” 贴合 “因入选校队的自豪”)	<p>区别：语义是 “积极”，不能精准体现 “自豪” 的情绪。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Keep a positive attitude. (保持积极的态度，表态度)</p>
happy (26 题)	快乐的；幸福的 (“feel happy of that” 语义错误，常说 “feel happy about sth.”，但	<p>区别：语义是 “快乐”，不如 “proud” 精准体现因成就产生的自豪。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Feel</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
	“proud” 更能体现因 “被选入校队” 的成就感)	happy with your gift. (因礼物感到开心 , 表愉悦)

真题 1 test 3 part 5

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
clearly (21 题)	清晰地; 清楚地	<p>区别: “clearly reach heights...” 语义侧重 “清晰达到高度”, 不符合 “红杉树容易长到约 91 米高” 语境, 强调的是生长高度的 “容易达成”, 而非 “清晰呈现” 。</p> <p>Sample sentence: He speaks clearly. (他讲话清晰 , 形容表达清晰)</p>
easily (21 题, 正确选项)	容易地; 轻易地	<p>区别: “These trees can easily reach heights of around 91 metres” 指红杉树能轻易长到约 91 米高, 符合红杉树生长高度的特点 。</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
easily (21 题)	轻松地；容易地	<p>Sample sentence: You can easily finish this task. (你能轻易完成这项任务，强调做某事不费力)</p> <p>区别：“easily”侧重“明显、显而易见”，“红杉树显然长到 91 米高”语义不如“easily”贴合“生长容易达成该高度”的意思。</p> <p>Sample sentence: It's obviously a good idea. (显然这是个好主意，强调明显可知)</p> <p>区别：语义与“红杉树生长高度”无关，不能体现生长的常态。</p>
obviously (21 题)	显然；明显地	<p>Sample sentence: Luckily, he passed the exam. (幸好他通过了考试，表幸运情况)</p> <p>区别：“answered that it was the tallest tree”语义错误，“answer”常接“问题”，不用于“宣布、告知事实”语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: He answered my</p>
luckily (21 题)	幸运地；幸好	
answered (22 题)	回答；答复	

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
announced (22 题, 正确选项)	宣布; 公布	<p>question. (他回答了我的问题, 表回答问题)</p> <p>区别: "The National Park Service then announced that..." 指国家公园管理局随后公布 (这棵树是世界最高树) 的消息, 符合 "发现并测量后正式公布" 的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: The government announced a new policy. (政府公布了一项新政策, 表正式告知)</p> <p>区别: "told" 虽有 "告知" 意, 但 "announced" 更正式, 用于官方 "公布、宣布" 信息, "told" 侧重一般的 "告诉"。</p> <p>Sample sentence: She told me a story. (她给我讲了个故事, 表日常告知)</p> <p>区别: "spoke that..." 语义错误, "speak" 后常接 "语言" 或作不及物动词, 不直接接 "事实内容"。</p>
told (22 题)	告诉; 讲述	
spoke (22 题)	说; 讲 (语言等)	

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
location (23 题, 正确选项)	位置; 地点	<p>Sample sentence: He spoke English fluently. (他英语说得流利, 表说某种语言)</p> <p>区别: "the exact location of many of these enormous trees" 指这些大树的确切位置, 符合 "为保护树木, 对其位置保密" 的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: The location of the treasure is secret. (宝藏的位置是秘密, 表所处地点)</p> <p>区别: "route" 侧重 "行进路线", 不用于描述树木 "生长地点、所处位置"。</p>
route (23 题)	路线; 路途	<p>Sample sentence: We took a different route. (我们走了不同路线, 表行进路径)</p>
destination (23 题)	目的地; 终点	<p>区别: "destination" 指 "要到达的目的地", 与 "树木位置" 语义不符。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Our destination is</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
point (23 题)	点; 要点	<p>the beach. (我们的目的地是海滩, 表终点)</p> <p>区别: “point” 侧重 “抽象的点、要点”, 不能表示树木的 “具体位置”。</p> <p>Sample sentence: You missed the main point. (你漏掉了主要要点, 表抽象概念)</p> <p>区别: “prevent them from being wasted” 语义错误, 树木不是 “被浪费”, 而是 “被破坏”。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Don't waste food. (别浪费食物, 表不合理消耗)</p> <p>区别: “prevent them from being damaged” 指防止它们(树木)被破坏, 符合 “对树木位置保密以保护树木, 避免其因人为知晓而被破坏” 的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: The storm damaged the house. (暴风雨损坏了房子, 表物理破坏)</p>
wasted (24 题)	浪费; 滥用	
damaged (24 题, 正确选项)	损坏; 破坏	

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
worn (24 题)	磨损；用旧	<p>区别：“worn” 常形容 “物品因使用而磨损”，不用于 “树木被破坏” 的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: His shoes are worn out. (他的鞋子穿破了，表物品损耗)</p>
injured (24 题)	使受伤；伤害 (常指 “人或动物受伤”)	<p>区别：“injured” 侧重 “生物受伤”，树木是植物，用 “damaged” 更合适描述 “被破坏”。</p> <p>Sample sentence: He injured his leg in the accident. (他在事故中伤到了腿，表生物受伤)</p>
familiar (25 题)	熟悉的；常见的	<p>区别：“a familiar redwood tree” 语义错误，“familiar” 侧重 “因熟悉而知晓”，不是描述红杉树 “典型、常规” 的生长寿命。</p> <p>Sample sentence: This song is familiar to me. (我熟悉这首歌，表主观熟悉)</p>
usual (25 题)	通常的；惯常的	<p>区别：“usual” 侧重 “符合常规、习惯”，“a usual redwood tree lives for...” 语义</p>

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
general (25 题)	一般的；普遍的	<p>不如 “typical” 精准, “typical” 强调 “典型的、有代表性的”。</p> <p>Sample sentence: It's usual for him to get up early. (他早起是惯常的事, 表符合常规)</p> <p>区别: “general” 侧重 “整体、笼统”, 不能精准描述 “典型红杉树的寿命”。</p> <p>Sample sentence: The general opinion is positive. (普遍的看法是积极的, 表整体情况)</p> <p>区别: “A typical redwood tree lives for 500 to 700 years” 指一棵典型的红杉树寿命为 500 到 700 年, 符合 “描述红杉树常规、有代表性的生长寿命” 语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: A typical dog needs daily exercise. (一只典型的狗需要日常锻炼, 表有代表性的)</p>
typical (25 题, 正确选项)	典型的；有代表性的	<p>区别: “the redwoods' great height is</p>
mainly (26 题,	主要地；大部分	

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
正确选项)		<p>mainly due to the climate..." 指红杉树长得高主要归因于加利福尼亚的气候，符合“说明主要影响因素”的语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: His success is mainly due to hard work. (他的成功主要归因于努力工作，表主要原因)</p> <p>区别：“extremely due to...” 语义错误，“extremely” 常修饰“形容词、副词”，不用于“归因”语境。</p> <p>Sample sentence: It's extremely cold today. (今天极其寒冷，表程度)</p> <p>区别：“properly due to...” 语义错误，不能表达“归因”的意思。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Do it properly. (把这事做好，表做事方式)</p> <p>区别：“finally due to...” 语义错误，不能表达“主要归因”的意思。</p> <p>Sample sentence: Finally, he arrived</p>
extremely (26 题)	极其；非常	
properly (26 题)	正确地；恰当地	
finally (26 题)	最终；最后	

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
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home. (他最终到家了，表时间顺序)

真题 1 test 4 part 5

English Word	Chinese Meaning	Difference with the Other Two and Sample English Sentence
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messy(21 题)

凌乱的；脏乱的（常形容环境、物品，不能形容气味）

区别：语义与“气味难闻”无关，无法描述泰坦魔芋花的气味。

Sample sentence: **His room**

is very messy.（他的房间很脏乱，形容环境）

disgusting

（21 题，正确选项）

极讨厌的；令人厌恶的（“the smell is so disgusting”指气味极其难闻，让人厌恶，符合“人们无法忍受靠近花朵”的语境）

区别：精准体现气味“难闻、让人反感”的特点。

Sample sentence: **The food**

has a disgusting smell.（这食物气味难闻，形容气味令人厌恶）

frightening

（21 题）

吓人的；令人害怕的（形容事物让人恐惧，不能形容气味）

区别：语义是“可怕”，与“气味难闻”无关。

Sample sentence: **The horror**

movie is frightening.（这部恐怖电影很吓人，形容事物可怕）

English Word

Chinese Meaning

Difference with the Other Two
and Sample English Sentence

painful (21
题)

疼痛的; 令人痛苦的 (常形容身体疼痛或心理痛苦, 不能形容气味)

区别: 语义是 “痛苦”, 不符合 “气味难闻” 的语境。

Sample sentence: *His wound*

is painful. (他的伤口很疼, 形容身体疼痛)

experienced
(22 题, 正确选项)

经历; 体验 (“the worst smell they have ever experienced” 指他们曾体验过的最难闻气味, 符合语境)

区别: 强调 “亲身经历、感受过这种难闻气味”。

Sample sentence: *She has*

experienced many

difficulties. (她经历过很多困难, 表亲身经历)

met (22 题)

遇见; 碰见 (“met the worst smell” 语义错误, 不能 “遇见气味”)

区别: 语义是 “遇见 (人或事物)”, 不能搭配 “气味”。

Sample sentence: *I met an*

old friend yesterday. (我昨天遇见一位老朋友, 表遇见)

realised (22
题)

意识到; 认识到 (“realised the worst smell” 语义错误, 不是 “意识到气味”, 而是 “经历、闻到气味”)

区别: 语义是 “察觉、明白”, 不符合 “闻到气味” 的语境。

Sample sentence: *He*

realised his mistake. (他意识到自己的错误, 表察觉)

felt (22 题)

感觉; 觉得 (“felt the worst smell” 语义错误, “feel” 常表身体触感或内心感受, 不用

区别: 语义和搭配错误, 不能表达 “经历过这种气味”。

Sample sentence: *I feel*

English Word

Chinese Meaning

Difference with the Other Two
and Sample English Sentence

于 “闻到气味” ， 且
搭配不当)

happy today. (我今天感觉开
心 , 表内心感受)

Sample sentence: *Birds can*

far (23 题,

远的; 遥远的

fly far distances. (鸟类能远
距离飞行 , 形容距离远)

区别: 语义与 “昆虫飞行距
离” 无关。

Sample sentence: *The road*

broad (23 题)

宽阔的; 广泛的 (常形
容面积、范围, 不能形
容距离)

is very broad. (这条路很宽
阔 , 形容宽度)

区别: 语义是 “宽”, 不符合
“昆虫飞行距离” 的语境。

Sample sentence: *The river*

wide (23 题)

宽的; 宽阔的 (形容宽
度、范围, 不能形容距
离)

has a wide mouth. (这条河河
口宽阔 , 形容宽度)

Sample sentence: *The rope*

long (23 题)

长的; 长时间的

is long. (这根绳子很长 , 形
容长度)

区别: 语义是 “目的”, 不能
表达 “花朵吸引兴趣”。

Sample sentence: *This*

aim (24 题)

旨在; 目的是 (“aim a
lot of interest” 语
义错误, “aim” 常表
目的, 不用于 “吸引兴
趣”)

project aims to help poor

English Word

Chinese Meaning

Difference with the Other Two
and Sample English Sentence**offer** (24 题)

提供；给予（“offer a lot of interest” 语义错误，不是“提供兴趣”，而是“吸引兴趣”）

people.（这个项目旨在帮助穷人，表目的）

区别：语义是“提供（物品、帮助等）”，不符合“花朵吸引关注”的语境。

Sample sentence: **He offers**

help to others.（他给他人提供帮助，表给予）

demand (24 题)

需要；要求（“demand a lot of interest” 语义错误，不是“要求兴趣”，而是“吸引兴趣”）

区别：语义是“要求（满足需求）”，不符合“花朵自然吸引关注”的语境。

Sample sentence: **The job**

demands patience.（这份工作需要耐心，表要求）

attract (24 题，正确选项)

吸引；引起（“The flowers always attract a lot of interest” 指花朵总是吸引很多关注，符合“因开花罕见，所以吸引兴趣”的语境）

区别：精准体现“花朵凭借自身特点（开花罕见）吸引人们关注”。

Sample sentence: **The**

beautiful scenery attracts

tourists.（美丽风景吸引游客，表吸引关注）

rarely (25 题，正确选项)

很少地；难得（“produced so rarely” 指开花很罕见，符合“泰坦魔芋花每十年左右才开一次花”的语境）

区别：体现开花频率“低、罕见”的特点。

Sample sentence: **He rarely**

goes to the gym.（他很少去健身）

English Word

Chinese Meaning

Difference with the Other Two
and Sample English Sentence

slightly (25
题)

稍微；略微（语义与
“开花罕见”相反，不
能体现开花频率低）

身房，形容频率低）

区别：语义是“程度轻、少
量”，不符合“十年左右开一
次花（频率极低）”的语境。

Sample sentence: *The coffee*

is slightly bitter.（这咖啡

稍微有点苦，形容程度轻）

hardly (25
题)

几乎不；简直不（常表
“接近没有”，但
“hardly produced”
语义强调“几乎不产
生”，不如“rarely”
贴合“开花频率低（但
还是会开）”的意思）

区别：“hardly”语义更极端，
“rarely”侧重“不常发生
但有发生”，更符合“每十年
左右开一次（虽少但会开）”
的语境。

Sample sentence: *I can*

hardly believe it.（我简直不

敢相信，表难以做到）

lately (25
题)

最近；不久前（语义与
“开花频率”无关，不
能体现“开花罕
见”）

区别：语义是“时间近”，不
符合“开花频率低”的语
境。

Sample sentence: *I've been*

busy lately.（我最近一直很

忙，表时间近）

take (26 题)

拿；取；进行（“take out
their research”指开
展研究，“carry out
research”更常用，但
“take”也有“进行
（活动）”意，不过
结合选项，正确是
“carry”？不，看用户

carry (26 题，正确选项)

English Word

Chinese Meaning

Difference with the Other Two
and Sample English Sentence

给的选项，26 题是 A
take ; B find ; C
carry ; D start , 重
新梳理 : “carry out
research” 是 “开展
研究” 的固定搭配，所
以:

find (26 题)

找到; 发现 (“find out
their research” 语义
错误, 不是 “找到研
究” , 而是 “开展研
究”)

区别: 语义是 “发现、找到” ,
不能表达 “进行研究” 。

Sample sentence: *Find the*

answer to the question. (找
到问题的答案 , 表发现)

start (26 题)

开始; 启动 (“start out
their research” 语义
错误, “start out” 常
表 “启程; 着手 (但不
精准)” , 不如
“carry out” 准确)

区别: “start” 侧重 “开
始” , “carry out” 侧重
“执行、开展 (整个研究过
程)” , 更贴合语境 。

Sample sentence: *Start a*

new project. (开始一个新项
目 , 表启动)