

大学英语综合教程 词汇精讲与训练

王小萍 姜晓丽 编

1



VOCABULARY

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内容提要: 本书针对上海外语教育出版社出版的大学公共英语教材, 即《全新版大学英语综合教程 (第一册)》每课的词汇进行讲解与训练。本书的编写遵循语言学习的基本规律, 除了正音、辨义之外, 尤其注意词语在语境中的运用, 努力做到精讲多练实用性、实战性强。

大学英语综合教程词汇精讲与训练 ①

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前 言

一、本书编写的必要性

词汇是语言学习的基础。正如英国语言学家 G. Wilkins 所言:“Without grammar, very little can be conveyed; without vocabulary, nothing can be conveyed.”(没有语法,人们可以表达的事物寥寥无几;而没有词汇,人们则无法表达任何事物)所以,学习英语必须重视英语词汇的学习。据估计,英语的词汇量远远超过 200 万个,并且以每年至少 850 个新词的速度增加。因此掌握英语词汇对英语学习者而言不是件容易的事情。要学习词汇,不能仅仅满足于记住它们的用法。《大学英语教学大纲》中明确规定:“考试应着眼于考核学生的语言能力和交际能力,正确性和流利程度。”这里所说的“语言能力”是指对语言本身的掌握,“交际能力”指的是运用所掌握的语言进行听、说、读、写等交际的能力。为了引导学生重视词汇等语言知识的积累,提高使用英语的准确性,因此,CET4 包括词汇和语法结构(Vocabulary and Structure)部分。其中,词汇部分的考试内容包括:第一,运用上下文选择正确的词、词组或习惯用语;第二,判断正确的用法和合适的搭配。

对于绝大多数的在校大学生而言,通过四、六级考试,是毕业的先决条件;同时四、六级考试也是目前评价大学英语学习优劣的重要尺度。大学英语的学习对于英语词汇的积累、语法的掌握、听说读写能力的培养等各个方面都是非常重要的。从某种意义上讲,大学英语的学习是四、六级考试的基础。然而我们所使用的教材上的词汇部分往往只有简单的注音、词性及释义,使学生很难在没有一定语境的情况下孤立地掌握它们的用法,而大学英语的授课时间又相对有限,教师难以在课堂上给学生具体讲授词汇,词汇学习因此一般都由学生在课前和课后完成,这往往导致学生因缺乏学习的主观能动性或因方法不当而使学习的效果不尽如人意。

可见,大学英语的学习者都迫切需要一本针对所使用教材的词汇学习的专用辅导书,它不仅省却学生查字典之麻烦,而且可以指导学生沿着正确的路子高效学习词汇,提高英语技能;同时,也为他们顺利通过四、六级考试提供有力帮助。

二、本书编写的针对性

在 CET4 试卷构成中,词汇和语法结构部分共 30 题,语法结构约占 60%,词汇题约占 40%。通过对历年来考试结果的分析,我们发现此部分的考试内容涵盖以下四个方面:

1. **语义问题**。包括多义词、同义词、近义词、反义词等等。这就要求考生不仅要知道某个单词的某种意义,还应该知道它的其他意义以及在特定上下文中的引申含义,同时又能准确辨别同义词间的差异。

2. **搭配问题**。包括名词与形容词的搭配,动词与名词的搭配,动词、名词或形容词与介词的搭配等等。

3. **语法结构问题**。主要包括时态、语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词、从句等方面的问题。

4. **词汇语法与其他考试部分的内部相关性**。

针对这一考试结果的分析,本书既立足于提高学习者的英语基本功,又立足于应试,并从如下几点来解决词汇方面的这一问题:

1. **四、六级词汇的标注**:提醒学习者的学习重点(黑正体表示四级词汇和短语,黑正体后加▲符号表示六级词汇);

2. **词性**:名词标明其是否可数,动词标明是否及物,若为不规则动词则标明其过去式及过去分词,这将有利于学习者全面而系统地掌握一个单词及其用法;

3. **英文释义**:有利于学生清楚地了解一个词的具体含义,并为他们逐步养成英语思维的习惯奠定基础;

4. **衍生单词(派生词)**:利用构词法知识记忆单词,使学生掌握本单词的词族,同时利用规律扩大词汇量;

5. **同义词及近义词**:包括同义词辨义和易混淆词辨义,这是四、六级考试经常涉及的一个重要方面;

6. **反义词**:有利于丰富学生的词库,同时对学生的写作也大有益处;

7. **形近词**:帮助学习者区分拼写类似而词义不同的单词,这同样也是四、六级考试会考查的内容;

8. **固定搭配(短语)**:即单词的习惯用法,这可以使学生在掌握一个单词的同时知道其用法,也是四、六级考试的对象;

9. **常见词组**:即语义场,是词的松散搭配,能够影响学生的英语表达与英语思维;

10. **例句**:提供例句有利于学习者在语境中学习单词并更加有效地记住单词,同时在一定的语境中辨析单词是四、六级考试考查的核心内容;

11. **课文例句**:即本单词出现在课文中的句子,有利于加深对课文内容的理解;

12. **CET-4/6 真题**:提供历年四、六级考试的真题会使学习者在熟悉考试题型的同时,进一步了解某一具体单词的用法。

《大学英语综合教程词汇精讲与训练》将成为您学习的有力助手,您会发现学英语的过程一方面是提高英语基本功、提高英语实力的过程;另一方面也是一个备考的过程。本书将尽力使您在扩大英语单词量的同时,在四、六级考试中做到有备无患。

三、本书略语表

abbr.	abbreviation	prep	preposition(al)
adj.	adjective(s)	<i>pt</i>	past tense
adv.	adverb(s)	sb.	somebody
C	countable noun	<i>sing</i>	singular
<i>e. g.</i>	for example	sth.	something
esp.	especially	U	uncountable noun
etc.	and the others	usu.	usually
fig	figurative	v.	verb(s)
fml.	formal	vi.	verb intransitive
infml.	informal	vt.	verb transitive
n.	noun(s)	<i>pl</i>	plural
<i>pp</i>	past participle		
pred	predicative(ly)		

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Unit 1 Growing Up

Text A Writing for Myself

一、词汇

1. **possibility** /ɪpɒsə'biliti/ n. state of being possible; (degree of) likelihood (usu. followed by that - clause or of); 可能(性);可能发生的事

【例句】Is there still any possibility of our catching the train in time? 还有可能及时赶上火车吗?

【短语】by any possibility by any means 有可能;万一

【例句】He can't by any possibility commit such a silly mistake. 他不可能犯这种愚蠢的错误。

【课文例句】The idea of becoming a writer had come to me off and on since my childhood in Belleville, but it wasn't until my third year in high school that the possibility took hold. 从孩提时代,我还住在贝尔维尔时,我的脑子里就断断续续地转着当作家的念头,但直到我高中三年级,这一想法才有了实现的可能。

2. **bore** /bɔ:/ vt. make (sb.) become tired and lose interest 使(人)厌烦

【例句】He was nearly bored to death when he was asked to recite the lines time and again. 让他一遍又一遍地背诵台词,简直把他烦得要死。

【辨析】be/become bored with get tired of 对……厌倦

【例句】I have become bored with his endless boasting. 我开始对他喋喋不休的吹嘘感到厌烦。

【课文例句】Until then I'd been bored by everything associated with English courses. 在这之前,我对所有跟英文课沾边的事都感到腻味。

3. **associate (with)** /ə'səʊʃieɪt/ vt. join or connect together; bring in the mind 使联想起来;使联想

【例句】We associate the Great Wall with China. 我们总是把长城与中国联系在一起。

We can't associate this gentle young lady with the ruthless criminal records she has been kept in the police. 我们很难把眼前的这个温文尔雅的年轻姑娘与她在警方的累累犯罪记录联系在一起。

【辨析】① connect with

【例句】The two cities are connected by a railway. 这两个城市由一条铁路连接在一起。

NO. 289

We often connect Anshan with steel. 我们经常把鞍山与钢铁联系在一起。

② **relate with (to)**

【例句】We relate the results with (to) the cause and finally solve the problem. 我们把结果与原因联系起来,最终解决了问题。

4. **assignment** /ə'sainmənt/ n. a piece of work that is given to a particular person (分配的)工作,任务,作业

【例句】I hated the assignment given by the teacher to write a diary every day because I spent every day almost in the same way. 我最恨老师布置的每天写一篇日记的作业,因为生活每天在重复同样的内容。

【派生词】**assign** vt. give as a share or duty 分配;分派

【例句】The company commander assigned me to stand guard. 连长派我去站岗。

【课文例句】I hated the assignments to turn out long, lifeless paragraphs that were agony for teachers to read and for me to write. 我痛恨那些长而乏味的段落写作,老师读着受累,我写着痛苦。

5. **agony** /'ægəni/ n. very great pain or suffering of mind or body (身心的)极度痛苦

【例句】This disease causes great agony to both the child and his family. 这场疾病给孩子与家人都带来了巨大的痛苦。

6. **anticipate** /æn'tisipeit/ vt. expect (usu. followed by gerund or that - clause) 预期;期望

【例句】The police had anticipated trouble from the soccer fans and were at the ground in large numbers. 警方预计足球迷会制造骚乱,因此派了大量警力到现场维持秩序。

They anticipate that SARS will go extinct soon in 2004. 他们预计“非典”很快会在2004年绝迹。

【课文例句】When our class was assigned to Mr. Fleagle for third-year English I anticipated another cheerless year in that most tedious of subjects. 弗利格尔先生接我们的高三英文课时,我就准备着在这门最最单调乏味的课上再熬上沉闷的一年。

7. **tedious** /'ti:diəs/ adj. boring and lasting for a long time 冗长的;乏味的

【例句】He made such a tedious speech that many audience left before it was over. 他的演讲十分乏味,许多听众中途退场。

8. **reputation** /,repju'teɪʃən/ n. an opinion (about sth. or sb.) held by others 名声;声誉

【例句】The company enjoys a high reputation in the trade. 这家公司在业内享有盛誉。

【辨析】**fame** the state of being widely known and esteemed or acclaimed, renowned; (rhet.) reputation 名声;名望

【例句】The actress died before she came to fame. 这名女演员还未成名就夭折

了。

【课文例句】Mr. Fleagle had a reputation among students for dullness and inability to inspire. 弗利格尔先生在学生中以其说话干巴和鼓励学生无术而出名。

9. **inspire** /in'spaɪə/ vt. fill (sb.) with confidence, eagerness, etc. 激发; 激励

【例句】The last leaf on the tree that never fell off inspired the dying patient with the will to live on. 挂在树上最后一片未落的叶子引起了垂死病人继续生存的欲望。

The speech made by the school master inspired the children to study harder for the future. 校长的一席话激发了学生为未来努力学习的热情。

【辨析】① **stimulate** vt. to rouse (a person) to a greater effort, confidence, etc. 激发; 激励

【例句】This medicine will help stimulate the function of the patient's organ. 这种药能改善病人的器官功能。

She always organizes her classes in the way that will stimulate students' enthusiasm to be actively involved. 她上课时总是注重鼓励学生积极参与课堂活动。

② **activate** /'æktiveɪt/ vt. to make particularly active, esp. by chemical reaction 激活; 刺激

【例句】Some plant elements can activate cellular immunization (免疫) response. 有些植物元素能激活细胞免疫功能。

10. **formal** /'fɔ:məl/ adj. (too) serious and careful in manner and behavior; based on correct accepted rules 刻板的, 拘谨的; 正式的, 正规的

【例句】You must dress yourself formally on formal occasions. 在正式场合应注意着装。

【派生词】**formality** /fɔ:'mæləti/ n. conformity or attention to rule or custom or etiquette; (esp. pl.) an official or customary requirement 拘泥形式; 拘谨; (常用复数) 正式手续

【例句】We have to go through a lot formalities before we can start a business. 开办一个公司需要办理一系列的手续。

【课文例句】He was said to be very formal, rigid and hopelessly out of date. 据说他拘谨刻板, 完全落后于时代。

11. **rigid** /'rɪdʒɪd/ adj. (often disapproving) fixed in behavior, views or methods; strict 一成不变的; 僵化的; 严格的 *vivid 形象的, 生动的*

【例句】Arrogance and conceit lead to rigid thinking. 骄傲自满、盲目自负会使人思维僵化。

12. **severe** /si'veɪə/ adj. ① completely plain 朴素的

【例句】His novel is popular in his severe style. 他的小说文风朴实, 很受欢迎。

② stern; strict 严格的; 严厉的

【例句】Premier Zhou Enlai was severe with himself and lenient towards others.

周恩来总理严于律己、宽以待人。

③ causing very great pain, difficulty, worry, etc. 严重的;剧烈的;严峻的;艰难的

【例句】 He suffered from a severe attack of toothache and had lost a lot of weight overnight. 他牙疼剧烈,一夜之间消瘦好多。

【课文例句】 He wore primly severe eyeglasses, his wavy hair was primly cut and primly combed. 他戴着古板的毫无装饰的眼镜,微微卷曲的头发剪得笔齐,梳得纹丝不乱。

13. **tackle** /'tækl/ vt. try to deal with 处理;应付

【例句】 The classroom was quiet as students were busy tackling the final exam. 学生们都忙于应答期末考题,教室一片安静。

【辨析】 ① **deal (with)** to do what is necessary to meet a situation 应付;对付

【例句】 This temperamental horse is hard to deal with. 这头易冲动的烈马很难驯服。

② **handle** /'hændl/ vt. to deal with (a person, problem); to be concerned with; treat 处理;操纵;经营

【例句】 We should learn to handle the contradictions among people correctly. 我们应该正确处理人民内部矛盾。

The shop handles paper and stationery. 这家商店经营文具纸张。

③ **treat** /tri:t/ vt. to behave towards (sb. or sth.); to give medical attention to (a patient)

【例句】 I don't like the way he treats his dog. 我不喜欢他那样对待狗。

No errors are to be treated lightly. 对于错误,不能等闲视之。

SARS patients have to be placed into quarantine to be treated. “非典”病人必须进行隔离救治。

【课文例句】 Late in the year we tackled the informal essay. 后半学期我们学些随笔小品文。

14. **distribute** /dis'tribju:t/ vt. divide and give out among people, places, etc. 分发;分配;分送

【例句】 The teacher is distributing pictures among the children. 老师正在给孩子分发照片。

The farmer is distributing manure over the field. 农夫正在田里施肥。

【辨析】 **allot** to assign in portions; to distribute by lot 按一定的标准或规定分配,配给(to);拨给;派给

【例句】 Of the various tasks, we were allotted the digging. 在众多工作中,我们被分配去挖沟。

We accomplished the work within the allotted time. 我们在规定的时间内完成了任务。

【课文例句】 Mr. Fleagle distributed a homework sheet offering us a choice of topics. 弗利格尔先生发下一张家庭作业纸,出了不少题目供我们选择。

15. **scan** /skæn/ vt. look through quickly 浏览;粗略地看

【例句】 I have only scanned the book, and have not yet started reading it. 我只是粗略浏览了这本书,还没有仔细阅读。

The banker scanned the financial section of a dozen newspapers over breakfast. 吃早饭时,银行家浏览了十几份报纸的金融专栏。

【辨析】 **skim** vt. to read superficially or hastily 略读;快读;浮光掠影地看

【例句】 I have just skimmed the headlines and it seems there is nothing new. 我只是粗略浏览了报纸的标题,好像没什么新事情发生。

16. **title** /'taɪtl/ n. ① a name given to a book, film, etc. 标题;题目

【例句】 The title of the book produces a special effect that makes people to read on. 这本书的书名起得独特,使人很想一读。

② a word or a phrase attached, usu. as a prefix, to the name of a person in order to denote his office, social dignity or status, esp. a status of nobility 称呼;称号;职称(如教授,医生等);头衔(如将军,伯爵等);有头衔的人(尤指贵族)

【例句】 He deserves the title of a true friend since he always appears when he is in need. 他称得上是真正的朋友,每当需要帮助时,他总会出现。

This earned for him the title of "father of psychological novel". 这使他赢得了“心理小说之父”的称号。

【课文例句】 This title produced an extraordinary sequence of mental image. 这个题目在我脑海里唤起了一连串不同寻常的图像。

17. **sequence** /'si:kwəns/ n. connected line of events, ideas, etc. 一连串相关的事物;次序;顺序

【例句】 A sequence of historical plays will be staged this month. 本月将上演一系列历史剧。

Please keep the cards in sequence. 请把纸牌按顺序排好。

【辨析】 ① **subsequence** n. the act or state of being subsequent; that which is subsequent 子序列;部分序列

② **subsequent** /'sʌbsɪkwənt/ adj. following (in time or order), later 随后的;后来的;接下去的

【例句】 The story will be continued in the subsequent issues of the magazine. 小说将继续在以后的几期杂志上连载。

This incident was not without importance in the subsequent development of events. 这一件事对以后的事态发展不无影响。

③ **consequence** /'kɒnsɪkwəns/ n. that which follows something and arises from it 结果;后果;前因后果;因果关系

【例句】 This decision will bring long-lasting consequences. 这项决定会带来深

远的影响。

Good grades are the consequences of long years of hard work. 只有长期刻苦用功才能取得良好的成绩。

④ **consequent** /'kɒnsɪkwənt/ adj. following as an effect or outcome 作为结果的; 随之发生的

【例句】The farmers suffered a severe drought and there was a consequent shortage of food in the markets. 农民遭受严重的干旱, 结果造成市场上粮食匮乏。

18. **image** /'ɪmɪdʒ/ n. a picture formed in the mind 形象; 印象; 图像

【例句】A criminal charge is not good for a politician's image. 刑事控告对政治家的形象不利。

I had formed an image of her before we met. 在我们见面之前, 我曾想象过她的模样。

He is the image of good health. 他非常健康。

【辨析】**imagination** /i,mædʒɪ'neɪʃən/ n. the power to form mental images of objects not perceived or not wholly perceived by the senses; the ability of employing images in writing or painting 想像; 想像力; 创造力

【例句】His fascinating characters are the results of a fertile imagination. 他笔下那些具有魅力的人物, 是富有创造性的产物。

No one moved in the bushes; it was only your imaginations. 没有人在树林里走动; 只是你的幻觉而已。

19. **recall** /rɪ'kɔ:l/ vt. bring back to the mind; remember (usu. followed by noun/gerund, or that-clause) 回忆起; 回想起

【例句】I don't recall your name but recognize your face. 我记不起你的名字, 但认得你的脸。

I recall seeing a poster on his wall. 我记得曾在他的墙上见过一幅招贴画。

She recalled that she had an appointment with the dentist that afternoon. 她记起来那天下午与牙科医生有预约。

【辨析】**remember** vt. ① to bring back to mind by an effort of will 牢记; 记住; 不忘记;

【例句】I'll try to remember the long poem. 我要努力把这首长诗背下来。

It must be remembered that the two countries were at war. 必须记住两国当时正处于战争状态。

Remember your appointment with the dentist. 别忘了你与牙科医生的预约。

② to have sth. come into one's memory again by chance 记得; 回想起

【例句】I remember that she used to wear a beautiful green dress. 我记得她从前时常穿一身漂亮的绿套装。

I remember reading that novel when I was ten years old. 我记得十岁时读过那本小说。

【课文例句】All the good humor of Uncle Allen's house reawoke in my mind as I recalled the laughing arguments we had that night about the socially respectable method of moving spaghetti from plate to the mouth. 艾伦舅舅家诙谐有趣的场景全都重现在我的脑海里,我回想起来,当晚我们笑作一团,争论着该如何把面条从盘子上送到嘴里才算合乎礼仪。

20. **violate** /'vaɪəleɪt/ vt. act against 违背;违反

【例句】He was fined \$ 200 because he violated the traffic regulations. 由于违反了交通规则,他被处以 200 美元的罚款。

【辨析】**offend** /ə'fend/ vt./vi. to affront, hurt the feelings of (somebody); to arouse feelings of disgust in 冒犯;得罪

【例句】Her brusqueness offends many people. 她的粗暴无礼冒犯了许多人。

He was deeply offended at their refusal to come to his wedding ceremony. 他们拒绝参加他的婚礼,他感到很生气。

【课文例句】To write it as I wanted, however, would violate all the rules of formal composition I'd learned in school, and Mr. Fleagle would surely give it a failing grade. 然而,照我希望的那样去写,就会违反我在学校里学的正式作文的所有法则,弗利格尔先生也肯定会打它一个不及格。

21. **discipline** /'dɪsɪplɪn/ n. punishment; order kept (among school children, soldiers, etc.) 惩罚;处分;纪律

【例句】The committee met to consider discipline for the two students. 委员会开会审议对两个学生的处分。

The teacher can't keep discipline in her class. 那名女教师无法维持课堂纪律。

【课文例句】I was preparing myself for a command to report to Mr. Fleagle immediately after school for discipline when I saw him lift my paper from his desk and knock for the class's attention. 我正准备着遵命一放学就去弗利格尔先生那儿挨训,却看见他从桌上拿起我的作文,敲敲桌子让大家注意听。

22. **contempt** /kən'tempt/ n. an attitude to something which one despises as worthless, insignificant or vile; total disregard 轻视;蔑视

【例句】They used to have a contempt for peasants. 他们从前轻视农民。

【辨析】**attempt** n. the act of attempting, trying, often unsuccessful 试图;企图;(尤指不理想的)尝试结果

【例句】Her attempt at a Christmas cake had to be thrown away. 她做的圣诞蛋糕只好被扔掉。

We succeeded at the first attempt. 我们旗开得胜。

【课文例句】Then somebody laughed, then the entire class was laughing, and not in contempt and ridicule, but with open-hearted enjoyment. 有人笑出声来了,接着全班都笑了,不是轻蔑嘲弄,而是乐呵呵地开怀大笑。

23. **avoid** /ə'vɔɪd/ vt. keep or get away from 避免

【例句】The little boy who had broken the vase ran away from home to avoid being punished. 小男孩打碎了花瓶, 为避免受罚, 他从家里跑了。

【课文例句】I did my best to avoid showing pleasure, but what I was feeling was pure delight at this demonstration that my words had the power to make people laugh. 我尽力不流露出得意的心情, 但是看到我写的文章竟然能使别人大笑, 我真是心花怒放。

24. **congratulation** /kən,grætju'leɪʃən/ n. expression of joy for sb.'s success, luck, etc. (usu. in plural form, followed by *on*) 祝贺; 恭喜

【例句】They expressed their congratulations on his having a son and his being promoted as CEO of a high-tech company. 他们祝贺他生了个儿子, 而且被提升为一家高科技公司的 CEO。

【课文例句】Congratulations, Mr. Baker. 祝贺你, 贝克先生。

二、短语

1. **on and off (off and on)** from time and time; sometimes; now and again, irregularly 断断续续地; 有时

【例句】The idea of avenging him has come to me on and off ever since I was bullied by him. 自从被他欺负之后, 我时时冒出报复他的念头。

It has been raining on and off since the Spring Festival. 自春节之后, 雨断断续续一直下着。

【课文例句】The idea of becoming a writer had come to me off and on since my childhood in Belleville, but it wasn't until my third year in high school that the possibility took hold. 从孩提时代, 我还住在贝尔维尔时, 我的脑子里就断断续续地转着当作家的念头, 但直到我高中三年级, 这一想法才有了实现的可能。

2. **take hold** become established; 生根; 确立

【例句】It's hard to change many of my father's ideas since they have taken hold for so many years. 我爸爸的观念很难改变, 这么多年已经根深蒂固了。

Bad habits such as smoking and gambling are easy to take hold. 抽烟、赌博之类的坏习惯一旦养成就很难再戒。

【常见词组】take hold of: lay hold of; grasp; seize

【例句】You should take hold of the chance to get your dream realized. 你应该抓住这个机会实现自己的梦想。

3. **turn out** ① produce; 生产

【例句】The factory turns out 450 cars a day. 这家工厂每天生产 450 辆小汽车。

② prove to be 结果(是); 证明(是); 原来(是)