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刘重霄 王永杰

大学英语词汇

精编 精讲 精练



首都经济贸易大学出版社

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前 言

完形填空,亦称综合填空,是一种以格式塔心理学(Gestalt Psychology)和心理语言学为理论基础的复合型测试方式。它主要从篇章层次上测试考生综合运用语言知识的能力。其中,经常测试的内容有词意辨析、介词用法、名词固定搭配、词语理解和连词用法等。本书正是为帮助学习者顺利地通过完型填空这种测试方式而编著的。

该书不只是简单地给学习者一个答案,而是通过大量例句对词汇进行辨析,对语法规则运用进行讲解。让我们以 economic、economical、economics 和 economy 四个词的辨析来说明。economic 意为“经济的”。例如:The government decides to adopt a new economic policy. 政府决定采取一项新的经济政策。economical 意为“节俭的、经济的”。例如:This kind of stove is economical. 这种类型的炉子很经济(即节省煤)。economics 是名词,意为“经济学”。例如:His major is economics. 他的专业是经济学。economy 也是名词,泛指“经济”。例如:Economy plays a key role in social construction. 经济在社会中起关键作用。通过举例讲解,学习者会很容易地根据上下文作出正确选择。

本书语言浅显易懂,不仅可提高学习者作完型填空题的能力,而且还可作为同意词、近意词辨析手册使用。

由于编写时间仓促,作者水平有限,书中难免有差错和不足,恳请读者批评指正。

编著者

2000年3月

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(—)

DEAR MR. PRIESTLEY, FRIEDA, OLAF AND HOB,

My coming to Cambridge has been an unusual experience.

From whatever country 1 comes as a student one cannot escape the influence of the Cambridge traditions and they go back 2 far! Here, perhaps, 3 than anywhere else, I have felt at 4 same time the Past, the Present and even the Future. 5 easy to see in the old grey stone buildings 6 the past has moulded the present and how the present is giving shape to the future. So let me 7 you a little of what this University town looks 8 and how it came to be here 9.

The story of the University begins, so far 10 I know, in 1209 11 several hundred students and scholars arrived in the little town of Cambridge after 12 60 miles from Oxford.

These students were all churchmen and 13 in Oxford at that city's well-known schools. It was a 14 life at Oxford 15 there was constant trouble, even fighting, between the townsfolk and the students. Then one day a student 16 killed a man of the town. The Mayor arrested three 17 students who were innocent, and by order of King John (who was quarrelling 18 the Church and knew that the death of three student clergymen would displease 19) they were put do death by hanging. In protest, many students moved elsewhere, some coming to Cambridge; and 20 the new University began.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A) a | B) one | C) the | D) that |
| 2. A) such | B) too | C) so | D) very |
| 3. A) more | B) rather | C) less | D) much |
| 4. A) a | B) this | C) the | D) that |
| 5. A) Its | B) It's | C) It | D) We |
| 6. A) what | B) why | C) how | D) that |
| 7. A) speak | B) say | C) tell | D) talk |
| 8. A) like | B) at | C) for | D) alike |
| 9. A) all for | B) after all | C) at all | D) in all |
| 10. A) from | B) as | C) because | D) for |
| 11. A) when | B) where | C) why | D) as |
| 12. A) working | | B) walks | |
| | C) having walked | D) walked | |
| 13. A) is studying | | B) had been studying | |
| | C) had studied | D) studied | |
| 14. A) difficult | B) hard | C) arduous | D) tough |
| A) for | B) because | C) since | D) as |
| A) accidentally | | B) incidentally | |
| | C) occasionally | D) immediately | |
| A) others | B) other | C) the other | D) another |
| A) against | B) at | C) with | D) for |
| 19. A) it | B) one | C) him | D) them |
| A) so that | B) therefore | C) so | D) consequently |

答案与注释

1. [答案] B. one

[注释] one 是不定代词, 可以泛指任何人。例如: One should not live for oneself alone. 人不应只为自己活着。不定冠词 a 和定

冠词 the 在此均不能选择,因为它们只有与其他词连用才能在句子中作主语。如果选择了 a 或 the,原文句子就缺少主语。that 在此也不能选择,因为 that 代词虽然在句子中可以作主语,但它通常指上面已讲过的内容。例如:He had a bad cold. That is why he didn't come. 他得了重感冒,这是他不来的原因。

2. [答案]C. so

[注释]so 是副词,含有“(表示程度)这么、那么”的意思。例如:He said he had never been so excited. 他说他从未这么激动过。such 作副词时含有“这样地、如此地”的意思,它主要是通过修饰一个形容词而最终达到对某个名词的修饰。例如:such good papers, 这么好的论文, such nice people, 那么好的人。too 是副词,含有“太、过于”的意思。例如:It was too bad that he failed. 太糟糕了,他失败了。原文意指传统有多么悠久。如果用 too, 意思则不是颂扬悠久的历史传统,反而含有嫌传统太久、过于久了的意思。very 只是用来加强形容词或副词的语气。例如:Here it is very hot in the summer. 这里夏天很热。

3. [答案]A. more

[注释]more than 是比较级用法,含有“超出……的”意思。例如:They took more than they need. 他们拿得比所需要的多。rather than 含有“不是……(而是)、与其……(不如)”的意思。例如:He is an actor rather than a teacher. 与其说他是教师不如说他是演员。less than 结构与 more than 一样均为比较级用法,但意思相反。less than 意为“较少的,更小的”。例如:She eats less than she should. 她吃的比她应当吃的少。much than 的用法是错误的,一般不这样用。

4. [答案]C. the

[注释]在形容词 same 前面往往要用定冠词 the。例如:all the plays are the same dull. 所有的戏剧都一样枯燥。其余三个词除 a 不与 same 连用。this、that 均可与 same 连用,但此时 same 为代

词,意为“同样的人,同样的事物”。例如: We must all say that same. 我们大家都得那么说。原文句子中的 same 是个形容词,它主要修饰 time,所以此时只能选择定冠词 the。

5.[答案]B. It's

[注释]It's 是 It is 的缩写形式,而 Its 则是形容词性物主代词。例如: The book is worth reading because its description is very beautiful. 这本书值得读,因为它的描写很美。Its 在句子中充当形容词,它必须加上一个名词才能构成句子主语。原句中如果选择 its 则句子不完整,缺少主语。It、We 均可作主语,但用在原句中,句子因为缺少谓语,结构同样不完整。

6.[答案]C. how

[注释]what、why、that 和 how 四个关系代词都可引导宾语从句,但含义不一样。例如: Teacher told us what they had done. 老师告诉我们他们干的事情。Teacher told us why they had done. 老师告诉我们他们为什么做了。Teacher told us that they had done. 老师告诉我们他们做了。Teacher told us how they had done. 老师告诉我们他们如何干的。由此可见,what 引导宾语从句往往指内容,why 指原因,that 只是叙述事情,how 则指出方式。句中需要的是方式状语,故应选 how。

7.[答案]C. tell

[注释]speak 指“说话”,着重开口发声,不着重所说的内容,一般用作不及物动词;用作及物动词时,宾语往往是语言(language)、真话(truth)等少数词,不能接 that 名词从句。例如: She did not speak, but stood looking at me. 她没说,只是站着瞧着我。又如: They can speak French. 他们会讲法语。say,“说出”,着重所说的话。例如: He said, “I will go”. 他说“我将去”。What did Mr. Zhang say? 张先生说什么了? tell,“告诉”。在这个字中,具有传达的意思,有较强的对答、讨论意味。例如: Please tell him soon. 请尽快告诉他。talk,“说、谈话”。例如: “After class I'll talk to you”,

said the professor. 教授说:“课后我要和你谈谈”。注意, say、speak 和 tell 三字, 各有特别的惯用法, 对人演说等称为 speak, 将话告诉他人时称为 tell, 在这两种场合, 决不能用 say。

8. [答案]A. like

[注释]look like, 意为“看上去像……”、“看似”。例如: The house with small windows looks like a prison. 装有小窗子的房子看上去像座监狱。look at 含有“朝……看, (从评判美丑角度)看……的长相。”例如: An elderly man was looking hard at us. 一个老人在盯着我们看。look for 短语, 意为“求、寻求、期盼”。例如: Don't hope to look for any help from that man. 不要希望寻求那人的帮助。look 接 alike 结构为系表结构, 含有“看上去相同”的意思。例如: They are not twins but they look alike. 他们并非双胞胎, 但看上去却很相像。

9. [答案]C. at all

[注释]at all 短语含有“(用在肯定句、疑问句、条件从句中)究竟、从任何方面考虑, 在任何程度上, 在任何情况下”的意思。例如: Considering his health, I was surprised that he set out at all. 考虑到他的健康, 我很吃惊他竟然动身外出了。原文用 at all 正是强调“它(剑桥大学)究竟是怎样在这个地方出现的”。all for 短语意为“完全赞同, 支持”。例如: He's all for staying in the country for a change. 他完全赞成留在乡村, 换一换环境。短语 after all 含有“毕竟”的意思。例如: The task is too difficult for him to carry out; after all he is still a child. 这个任务对他来说太难了, 他毕竟只是个孩子。in all 意为“总之、简言之”。例如: In all the movie is very touching. 总之, 这部电影很动人。

10. [答案]B. as

[注释]so far as 是个固定短语, 等于 as far as。含有“(表示程度、范围)就……而言”的意思。例如: As far as I know the novel will become popular. 就我所知这本小说会受欢迎的。so far 加上

from 构成短语,它含有“非但不”的意思。例如:So far from taking my advice, he went and did just what I warned him against. 他非但不接受我的劝告,反而去干了我告诫他别干的事。其余两个选择均不正确。

11. [答案]A. when

[注释]关系副词 when 表示时间,它引导的定语从句通常修饰表示时间名词,在从句中作状语。例如:Did anything happen during the week when you were in Nanjing? 你在南京的一周里发生什么事了吗? where 是关系副词,表示地点,它引导的定语从句常修饰表地点的名词,在定语从句中作地点状语。例如:In hospitals where computers are used, tests become quicker and more accurate. 在使用电子计算机的医院里,化验变得更快、更准确。关系副词 why 表示原因,在从句中作原因状语,其先行词只有 reason 一个词。例如:Perhaps that's the reason why he is still so energetic even at ninety. 也许这就是他为什么 90 岁高龄仍然精力充沛的原因。关系副词 as, 相当于 in which, at which 等,但要和 such 和 the same 连用。例如:Please do this experiment in such a way as I did. 请按我们这种方法做这个实验。

12. [答案]C. having walked

[注释]在介词 after 后面只能选动词的动名词形式,因而只能在 A 和 C 两项之间选择。值得注意的是,如果动名词表示的动作在谓语动词所表示的动作前,主句中动词的动作明显在后,或这两个动作在时间上有一定的间隔,那么就需要用动名词的完成形式。原文中动名词所表示的动作“步行”显然发生在主句谓语动词“到达”前,所以动名词用完成形式。

13. [答案]B. had been studying

[注释]完成进行时强调行为的连续性,通常表示某动作一直继续,并可能仍然要继续下去,因而往往有未完成的含义。原句中选用过去完成进行时,旨在表明那些学生过去一直在牛津学习,而

且学习将持续下去。其余三个时态均不能作为正确选择。

14.[答案]B. hard

[注释]difficult、hard、arduous 和 tough 四个词都有“难、困难”的意思,但他们各有侧重。difficult 指智力等方面的困难,是“not easy”的意思,用以指需要“一定的努力或技巧或一定能力”的事,如:a difficult problem。hard 是一般用语,可用以指肉体的事,又可用以指精神的事,hard 还表示“引起不快,难熬,难忍受的”,相当于 difficult to endure 的意思,如:have a hard time,根据上下文在本句中正确答案应为 hard。arduous 原指“难以攀登”的意义,例如爬登绝崖,需要持续的和不屈不挠的努力等,通常含有为了高尚的目的的意味。对于普通学科的难,常用 difficult 来形容,对于专门学科的难,则用 arduous。例如:This arduous business is a great undertaking for so old a man. 对这样老的一个人来说,做这样难的事,是项超乎寻常的任务。tough 在非正式用语中常表示“难于完成的,或棘手的,相当于 difficult to carry out”。例如:I found it a tough job. 我发现这是个困难的工作。

15.[答案]A. for

[注释]for、because、since 和 as 四个连词都有对某事情作出解释的意思。但 because 所表示的是原因,是直接的理由;for 所表示的是附加的理由,是推断的理由。例如:The light went out, because the oil was out. 灯灭了因为没有油了(表原因)。The oil must be out, for the light went out. 油准是用完了,因为灯灭了(表示推断的理由)。He is loved by all, because he is honest. 人人都热爱他,因为他诚实(表直接的理由)。He must be honest, for he is loved by all. 他一定诚实,因为人人都热爱他(表推断的理由)。又比如:It will rain, for the barometer is falling. 天要下雨,因为晴雨表下降。我们绝不能说:It will rain, because the barometer is falling. 因为晴雨表表示度下降不是降雨的原因。since 意思为“既然”,是比 because 的语气稍弱,而又稍不正式些的用语。because

表示直接的理由或原因, since 只表示事与事关系上的自然结果。例如: Since he was an explorer, Darwin did not spend all of the years of his life at home in England. 达尔文是个探险家, 因此他的一生不全是在英国的家中度过的。as 意思为“因为”, 它比 since 更弱。Because 和 since 常用在正式的文体中, as 多被用在日常的谈话中。例如: As he refused, we could do nothing. 他拒绝了, 因此我们什么也做不成。

16. [答案] A. accidentally

[注释] 副词 accidentally 常含有“(车祸、事故等)偶然(发生地)”的意思。例如: The train caught fire accidentally. 火车偶然失火。incidentally 指“偶然地, 附带地(发生)(事件等)”。例如: In this discussion grave questions were incidentally brought up. 在这次讨论中, 一些重大问题被偶然提了出来。occasionally 意为“偶尔地”。例如: The old lady occasionally drops in to have a chat with my grandma. 这个老妇人偶尔到我家与我奶奶闲聊。immediately 意为“立即”。例如: When he saw the thief, he immediately rushed out. 当他看见那个贼时, 他立即冲了出去。

17. [答案] B. other

[注释] 不定代词 other 含有“另外的、别的”等意思。例如: He was preparing the new lessons with other teachers. 他在和别的教师一起准备新课。others 意思是“别的人, 别的东西”。例如: He always shows concern for others. 他总是关心别人。the other 往往与 one 连用表示“另一个人或物……”。例如: She has two sons: one is studying in a university, the other is working in a factory. 她有两个儿子: 一个正在读大学, 另一个在工厂工作。another 指三个或三个以上中“又一个, 再一个”, 它只表示泛指, 不表示特指。例如: He doesn't want this one; give him another. 他不要这一个, 给他另一个吧。原文中 students 宾语前只能选择起形容词作用的词 other。其余三个不定代词可直接作为宾语, 因此不应选择。

18.[答案]C. with

[注释]动词 quarrel 往往接介词 with 指“与……发生争吵”。例如:He is always quarrelling with his wife. 他总和妻子争吵。其余三个选择都不正确。

19.[答案]A. it

[注释]非人称代词 it 在此代替前面提到的名词“church”。一般 one 指物时,往往有 that 或 this 等词前置。例如:Please take this one. 请拿这个。原文中并非使某个人不高兴,宾语 displease 后没有 that、this 等词,所以不能选择 one。其余两个选择也都不正确。

20.[答案]C. so

[注释]so 意思为“于是”,常用于简洁的会话和日常的文体中,引出结果(不必指严密的推理)。例如:I got up late yesterday, so I missed the last train. 我昨天起晚了,因此我误了最末一班火车。而连词 so that 意思为“为了”,引出目的状语从句。例如:He worked hard so that his family might live in comfort. 他拼命工作,好让家人过舒适的日子。therefore 表示“因此”,常用于推理其他具体的议论中,表示严正的推理,它是个正式的用语。例如:He had great wealth, and therefore he was able to build himself a fine house. 他有大宗的财产,所以他能够为他自己造一所好的房子。注意 therefore 前常有单词 and 或者前半句用分号“;”。consequently, 意思为“结果、因此”,表示直接的结果。特别强调因果关系或条理的作用。例如:She was a bright and eager student and, consequently, did well in school. 她是个聪明好学的学生,因此学习成绩很好。

(二)

After slavery was abolished in 1863, those former slaves who were in and near New Orleans 1 surrounded by many different kinds of music.

Among the freed 2 two very different types of music developed 3 the African rhythms that had 4 the basis for the Negroes' work songs. One line of musical development led to the creation of religious songs, 5 were called spirituals. The other produced songs that were not religious, 6 worldly; these songs were called blues.

In the years 7 the end of the Civil War in 1865, a whole new musical world opened 8 to the freed Negroes. They had musical instruments when they were slaves, but these were 9 stringed instruments. Now they were able to use professionally-made wind 10. Many of these were horns that had been 11 by soldiers in the northern and southern armies. The freed slaves taught themselves to 12 these wind instruments, inventing their own 13 of relating horn sounds 14 the sounds made by human voices. At first, they played the hymns and marches 15 them. But these musicians were basically *singers*, and when they blew on the horns they tried to produce 16 they could hear "singing" in their minds. 17 these "singing horns" the marches and hymns developed a rhythm they had never had 18. The horns also gave 19 players the addition of two "blue" notes—a

flattened third and a flattened seventh. This was characteristic of
20 singing that became a basic characteristic of jazz.

1. A) found them ☒ B) found themselves
C) found their D) found that
2. A) negroes B) blacks ☒ C) slaves D) people
- ☒ 3. A) from B) into C) after ☒ D) on
4. A) shaped B) became C) changed ☒ D) formed
5. ☒ A) which B) that C) whose D) it
6. A) however ☒ B) but C) yet D) still
- ☒ 7. ☒ A) followed B) next C) following D) of
8. ☒ A) up B) for C) among D) before
9. A) most B) all ☒ C) mostly D) none
10. A) tools B) horn C) songs ☒ D) instrument
11. ☒ A) left behind B) leaving behind
C) left out D) left off
12. A) make ☒ B) play C) do D) act
- ☒ 13. ☒ A) way B) manner C) methods D) mode
14. A) with ☒ B) to C) for D) of
15. A) with B) familiar at ☒ C) familiar to D) familiar
- ☒ 16. A) what ☒ B) that C) which D) those
- ☒ 17. ☒ A) By B) For C) Through D) At
18. A) ago ☒ B) before C) in front of D) since
- ☒ 19. A) a ☒ B) an C) the D) this
- ☒ 20. A) Negro B) Nigger ☒ C) Black D) slaves

答案与注释

1. [答案] B. found themselves

[注释] 短语 to find oneself 意为“(不知不觉突然)发现自己处