



牛津英语词汇 分级训练

(1-5000)

· 高中版 ·

[美] 乔安妮·苏特 著
谈剑明 丁大刚 译

BUILDING VOCABULARY
SKILLS & STRATEGIES

世界图书出版公司

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序言



欢迎选用《牛津英语词汇分级训练》!

我们很自豪地向大家推荐这套重要的英语词汇学习材料。我们编纂这套丛书的目的有两个:一是帮助不同英语等级的学生逐渐递增自己的词汇量,二是为教师提供材料,可用作家庭作业、小测验和专项练习等。可以根据不同需要,有针对性地选取其中的某些项目进行个性化学习。

本套丛书的编写借鉴了最新的语言研究成果和语言教学标准,是一套综合的词汇训练用书。词汇的方方面面,从最基本的发音到词义的细微差别,都有所涉及。我们不仅强调了传统的词汇学习策略,而且还引进了最新的词汇学习理念——通过上下文线索学习词义。

从事教育的人都明白,对学生能力的评价是一个发展的过程。而所有这些材料是考试前后都可以使用的。我们建议您先复印材料然后在空白背面强化刚刚练习过的词汇,例如进行拼写测验或短文写作练习。

本册《牛津英语词汇分级训练》高中版(1—5000)是根据现行《高中英语教学大纲》、《高考英语考纲》和新《英语课程标准》对词汇量及书面表达的要求编写的,针对高中三年级及以上等级的英语学习者。

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词义练习 1

一个单词的词义显示其意义。学习下列
词义并使用它们完成本页的练习。

adapt **carnival** **freight** **transparent**

- To **adapt** is to make usable or to change to fit new conditions.
- A **carnival** is traveling entertainment that usually includes sideshows, games, amusement rides, and refreshments.
- **Carnival** can also mean a time of feasting and merrymaking with parades, dances, and masquerades.
- **Freight** is a load of goods shipped by train, truck, ship, airplane, etc.
- Something **transparent** can be easily seen through or easily recognized.



Directions: 根据上述词义选出可以完成下列句子的最佳单词,并在横线上写出。

1. Mardi Gras is a famous _____ in New Orleans that people celebrate with parades, costumes, music, and dancing.
2. A _____ train carries goods from the manufacturer to the marketplace.
3. The fence post is too short, so the rancher will _____ it by welding on more metal.
4. As suburbs grow, cougars have had to _____ to humans moving into their environment.
5. The clear window was more _____ than the stained-glass window.
6. Although Martha said she broke the date because she had to study, her real reasons were quite _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

词义练习 2

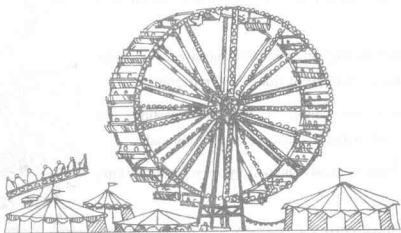
Directions: 复习上页中出现的词义。然后从方框中选出可以完成段落的最佳单词。
在横线上写出单词或其变化形式。(单词可以不止一次使用。)

adapt

carnival

freight

transparent



People saved their money. They _____ their regular schedules to make time for fun.

With lots of games and thrill rides, the _____ had arrived in town! For the past two days, workers had been unloading _____ from brightly colored trucks. What an exciting life it must be to go from town to town with a _____!

It could be hard, however, to _____ to the life of a traveler with no permanent roots.

Now the gates were ready to open. A Ferris wheel turned high above the town's tallest building. _____ plastic sheeting let light shine in but covered refreshment booths in case of rain. The fun was about to begin!

Name: _____

Date: _____

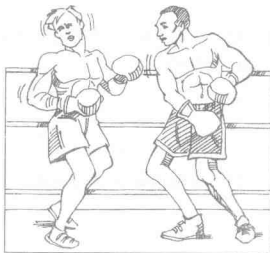


词义练习 3

你常常可以通过研究句子中的其他单词来弄清楚一个单词的词义。

conceited **frustrate** **lavish** **opponent**

- To be **conceited** is to have too high of an opinion of yourself.
- To **frustrate** someone is to keep that person from doing or getting something desirable.
- **Lavish** means very generous in giving or spending; much more than enough.
- To **lavish** is to spend or give generously.
- **Opponents** are individuals or teams, etc., that work against one another in a fight, contest, election, etc.; they are foes.



Directions: 判断下列句子对错, 在对的前面标上“T”, 在错的前面标上“F”。

1. _____ Most celebrities enjoy quite a lavish lifestyle.
2. _____ Even poor parents can lavish their children with love.
3. _____ A cat might frustrate a dog by peering down at him from the top of a bookcase.
4. _____ You can't be self-confident without being conceited.
5. _____ Opponents always share their game plans before taking the field.
6. _____ People might think a very shy person is aloof or conceited.
7. _____ Lavish banquet meals are always served with catsup and mustard.
8. _____ Opponents in a debate may be teammates in a sport.
9. _____ You can frustrate your own goals if you are too lazy to work hard.

Name: _____

Date: _____

词义练习 4

Directions: 复习上页中出现的词义。然后根据要求造句。

1. 写出一个句子,描述一位自命不凡的人。以他或她做过的一件事情为例。请使用单词 **conceited**。

2. 写出一个句子,描述一个事物发展出乎意料,令你失望的时刻。请使用单词 **frustrate** 的一个变化形式。

3. 写出一个句子,描述一位非常慷慨的人。请作为形容词来使用 **lavish**。

4. 现在请写出另一句话,描述同一位非常慷慨的人。这次请作为动词来使用 **lavish**。

5. 写出一个句子,描述一场体育比赛。请使用单词 **opponent**。

Name: _____

Date: _____



同义词 1

同义词是具有相同或相似意义的单词。熟悉同义词有助于扩大你的词汇量。

A. Directions: 通过想出同义词来复习一些你曾经学习过的单词。圈出每个黑体单词的同义词。(需要时可以利用词典。)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. adapt | adjust | refuse | confuse |
| 2. carnival | zoo | festival | library |
| 3. freight | dock | cargo | business |
| 4. transparent | muddy | black | clear |
| 5. conceited | arrogant | calm | modest |
| 6. frustrate | please | resist | hinder |
| 7. lavish | thrifty | ancient | extravagant |
| 8. opponent | foe | comrade | assistant |



B. Directions: 根据以上黑体单词写出下列单词的同义词。需要时,可以利用词典。其中有两个单词要用到两次。

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. adversary | _____ | 6. translucent | _____ |
| 2. fair | _____ | 7. egotistical | _____ |
| 3. accommodate | _____ | 8. thwart | _____ |
| 4. shipment | _____ | 9. rival | _____ |
| 5. generous | _____ | 10. elaborate | _____ |

Name: _____

Date: _____

同义词 2



大多数单词拥有许多同义词(具有相似意义的单词)。

Directions: 阅读下列各组单词。圈出不是同义词的那个单词。然后想出另一个同义词并在横线上写出。需要时可以利用词典。第一组作为范例已经给出答案。

1. love disdain
fondness affection

devotion

2. vehicle dory
vessel skiff

3. scheme plan
plot dinner

4. blunder error
essay goof

5. complex complicated
intricate wide

6. costly bizarre
unique unusual

7. hint clue
suggestion solution

8. amend revise
withdraw modify

9. alien foreign
exotic capable

10. chasm chaos
confusion tumult

11. blunt candid
wild frank

12. sole solitary
sincere alone

13. vex vend
annoy pester

14. barter trade
swap display

Name: _____

Date: _____



同义词 3

文笔好的作者使用同义词来避免重复单词。

Directions: 通过去除重复的单词来改进下列短文。从方框中选出一个单词替代短文中的黑体词。在横线上写出新单词。

| | | |
|-------------|---------|-------|
| favorite | wacky | spin |
| celebrities | crazes | films |
| audiences | stylish | |

1. The 1950s was a decade of **fads**. Most fads of the fifties were crazy and fun.

2. Frontiersman Davy Crockett became a **popular** hero. Coonskin caps were a popular style with kids around the country.

3. Young people liked to twirl plastic tubes called hula hoops around their waists. They held contests to see who could **twirl** a hoop the longest.

4. Another popular fad was 3D **movies**. At these movies, people wore special glasses that made images look three dimensional.

5. Television was new, and **viewers** loved the TV characters. Viewers laughed at the freckle-faced puppet Howdy Doody and his horn-honking pal, Clarabelle the Clown.

6. **Zany** comedians had their own TV shows. Lucille Ball, the zany star of *I Love Lucy*, became one of the favorite performers of all time.

7. **Fashionable** girls wore pleated skirts and bobby socks. Fashionable boys wore blue jeans and varsity letter sweaters.

8. Rock and roll stars like Bill Haley and Buddy Holly rose to the top. The biggest of the **stars** was Elvis Presley, known as the "King of Rock and Roll."

Name: _____

Date: _____

同义词 4



在很多情况下,不止一个单词可供选用。你可以选择一个最好的!那就是同义词的作用。

Directions: 阅读下列各对同义词。然后选出你最喜欢的那个并使用它造一个句子。

1. animal / beast



2. yell / screech

3. evening / twilight

4. tight / taut

5. exciting / exhilarating

Name: _____

Date: _____

反义词 1



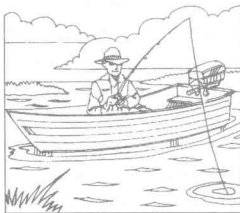
具有相反意义的单词是反义词。举例来说, huge 和 tiny 就是反义词。

A. Directions: 复习一下以前各页中出现的一些单词。然后在左边的单词中选出右边单词的反义词并划线配对。

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. conceited | a. sensible |
| 2. transparent | b. humble |
| 3. opponent | c. facilitate |
| 4. zany | d. opaque |
| 5. frustrate | e. comrade |

B. Directions: 使用括号中单词的一个反义词, 完成下列句子。如果需要帮助, 可以使用词典。

- The sea is usually very (placid) _____ during the winter months.
- (Numerous) _____ fishing boats go out during December and January.
- Arnie Bergstrum is a fisherman who (detests) _____ his work.
- Early most (evenings) _____ Arnie steers his boat into the harbor.
- He (departs) _____ at sunset, usually with a boatload of fresh fish.



Name: _____

Date: _____

反义词 2



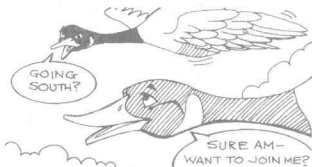
你将学到的大多数单词都有反义词！

Directions: 阅读下列各对句子。在第二句中找出第一句中黑体词的反义词。在横线上
写出各对反义词。

1. Animals and humans have some **similarities**, such as their need for food, water, and sleep. One of the biggest differences between the two is the human's ability to use language.

2. Although animals don't talk, anyone who owns a **domestic** animal can tell you that a pet expresses itself. Wild animals, too, communicate ideas with each other.

3. A dog can make its presence known with a **simple** bark. It can also respond to complicated hand and voice signals.



4. But making a woofing **noise** and following commands is different from using language. Animals spend much of their time in silence, unable to combine sounds into words.

5. Yes, **fictional** animals such as Mickey Mouse and Daffy Duck can talk, and parrots can imitate some human words. There are, however, no actual animals that can carry on a conversation!

Name: _____

Date: _____