

English

# 英语考试 题典

本科生、硕士生专用

赵俊峰 高克东 主编



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吉林科学技术出版社

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## 序 言

在多年来不同级别的英语考试中，我们发现，不少应试者并不是因为不认识或不理解英语测试中的词汇、短语和句子，而是因为不会使用和活用它们才名落孙山的。

我们认为各种级别的英语考试的试题，不仅要考查应试者掌握英语词汇的数量和对基本汉语释义的理解，而且更重要的是考查应试者对所学英语词汇、短语和句子的语法要求、特殊表达法、习惯用法、使用时的思维习惯和方式的掌握程度以及活用的能力。

当然，对于各种级别的英语应试者来说在较短的时间里学习和掌握这几方面的知识，是非常困难的，因为这样就要查阅几种工具书，既不方便，又浪费时间。虽然有一些英语应试者在平时的学习中煞费苦心收集积累了一些这方面的知识，但是由于受到个人学习条件的限制，又缺乏系统性，在应试中表现出来的使用英语的能力和平时所下的功夫相比，往往是事倍功半。为了提高应试水平，培养应试者活学活用英语的能力，我们编写了此书。

本套书共分三部分：初中生、高中生专用部分；本科生、硕士生专用部分；出国留学学生(TOEFL、GRE)专用部分。共收集词条 10 000 多条，短语 5000 余组，试题 50 000 例。通过对各级应试者进行多角度、多层次的反复训练，使之能活用英语并掌握考题中的各种语言现象，顺利通过各种级别的英语

考试。

其特点是：囊括了所有常用词、关键词和词组，简明扼要；知识全面，每个单词应掌握的知识点如词条拼写，国际音标、词类、释义、例句、语法、同义词辨析、惯用法、常用句型、派生词、复合词、反义词、典型试题及答案，应有尽有。

《英语考试题典》融教科书、语法书、各种工具书于一体，形式新颖，使用极其方便，是学生学习、教师备课、出题应试难得的一套实用工具书。

编 者

1992年12月30日

## 体例说明

《英语考试词典》(本科生、硕士生部分)是根据国家教育委员会制订的《大学英语教学大纲》编写的。

### 一、词条

词条的单词按字母顺序排列。

### 二、音标

音标采用国际音标,列示在“[ ]”内。

### 三、释义

词条释义均排在词性之后,释义在两个以上者,根据其重要程度按顺序排列。

### 四、例句

例句列在释义之后,其中与词条单词符合的词和短语用斜体字排出。

### 五、试题

试题后( )内是正确答案。

## A

a/an [ei, ə/æn, ən] [E]

[E] art. 一, 一个; an hour 一小时。

I need a book. 我需要一本书。

[E] art. (一类事物中的)任何一个:  
A triangle has three sides. 三角形有3条边。

[E] prep. 每一; The mailman comes twice a day. 邮递员每天来两次。

## —— 试 题 ——

用冠词填空

1. What \_\_\_\_ lovely weather it is!  
Let's go for \_\_\_\_ walk. (—, a)2. The author imagined that the  
Venusian scientists managed to land  
\_\_\_\_ satellite on \_\_\_\_ Earth. (a, —)3. The escaped man walked \_\_\_\_  
whole day in \_\_\_\_ snow. (a, the)4. What \_\_\_\_ shame! You haven't  
\_\_\_\_ least concern for \_\_\_\_ others.  
(a, the, —)5. Our culture is \_\_\_\_ people's  
culture. It reflects \_\_\_\_ struggle and  
\_\_\_\_ aspiration of \_\_\_\_ people.  
(a, the, the)6. I don't eat much for \_\_\_\_ break-  
fast. If I have \_\_\_\_ big breakfast, all  
I need for \_\_\_\_ lunch is \_\_\_\_ green  
salad and \_\_\_\_ glass of milk.  
(—, a, —, a, a)7. Peter has \_\_\_\_ great interest in  
\_\_\_\_ literature, especially \_\_\_\_ liter-  
ature of \_\_\_\_ early renaissance.  
(a, —, the, the)8. Almost every layman I have ever  
met exhibits \_\_\_\_ real curiosity  
about \_\_\_\_ songs and how they are  
written. It is \_\_\_\_ standing joke a-  
mong \_\_\_\_ authors and \_\_\_\_ com-  
posers; when they meet \_\_\_\_ people

\_\_\_\_ 7 first question asked of them is  
"which comes \_\_\_\_ 8 first, \_\_\_\_ 9  
words or \_\_\_\_ 10 music?" Perhaps it  
is \_\_\_\_ 11 high time that one of us  
stopped laughing at \_\_\_\_ 12 classic  
question and provide \_\_\_\_ 13 sensible  
answer to it. There is nothing foolish  
about \_\_\_\_ 14 question. \_\_\_\_ 15 song  
is \_\_\_\_ 16 wedding of \_\_\_\_ 17 two  
crafts, and it is \_\_\_\_ 18 natural thing  
to wonder how they meet and live to-  
gether.

1. a, 2. —, 3. a, 4. —, 5. —,  
6. —, 7. the, 8. —, 9. the,  
10. the, 11. —, 12. the, 13. a,  
14. the, 15. A, 16. a, 17. —,  
18. a

abandon [ə'bændən] [I]

[I] v. 放弃, 抛弃: The sailors *aban-  
doned* the burning ship. 船员们放弃  
了着火的船。He *abandoned* his wife  
and went away with all their money.  
他抛弃了太太, 带走了所有的钱。

## —— 试 题 ——

1. We must \_\_\_\_ all hope of  
reaching our production target this  
year.A. release B. retract C. resign  
D. abandon (D)2. He invented a new system for  
painting, but he was not satisfied  
with the result and \_\_\_\_ the under-  
taking.A. proposed B. encouraged  
C. spoiled D. abandoned (D)3. The plan was \_\_\_\_ when it was  
discovered just how much the scheme  
would cost.



- A. resigned B. abandoned  
C. surrendered D. released (B)

4. The lost of car of the Lees was found \_\_\_\_ in the woods off the highway.

- A. vanished B. abandoned  
C. scattered D. rejected (B)

5. They built the model on the edge of an abandoned village.

- A. immense B. deserted  
C. well-run D. remove (B)

6. The students cheered with abandon, waving their arms and shouting.

- A. disorderly B. enthusiastically  
C. in agitation D. in fear (B)

**abbreviation** [əˈbrɪviˈeɪʃən] [A]

[A] n. 节略、缩写; U. S. A. is an abbreviation for the United States of America. U. S. A. is the United States of America 的缩写。

### —— 试 题 ——

UN is the abbreviation of the United Nations. (stands for)

**abide** [əˈbaɪd] (abode; abided) [A]

[A] v. 遵守, 坚持 (by); I abide by what I said. 我是言而有信的。He still abided his own opinion. 他还是坚持自己的观点。

**ability** [əˈbɪlɪti] [E]

[E] n. 能力; Bruce has the ability to score a goal, but will he do it? 布鲁斯有踢进一球的能力, 但他会不会去做呢? 智能; He has high ability of mind 他智能很高。才能: My father is a man of ability. 我父亲是一位有才能的人。

### —— 辨 析 ——

**ability, capacity**

ability 含义较广。指智力(或体力)上的“能力”, 主要指人, 说明他能否做一件事, 后面接不定式, 或前置词 in, for, 但不能接 of + doing. To do the work well will require political zeal as well as the ability to grasp what is essential. 要作好这工作不仅

需要有抓住要点的能力, 还需要有政治热情。He shows considerable ability in (for) organization. 他颇有组织能力。

ability 用作复数时只能指智力方面的能力。In capitalist society the masses never have a chance to develop their natural abilities. 在资本主义社会, 群众的天才没有发展的机会。

与 ability 合成的片语: to the best of one's ability “尽力”。Although the translation is not perfect, he did it to the best of his ability. 虽然这翻译并不尽善尽美, 但他已尽力而为了。

capacity 主要指能够容纳或吸收的“能力”, 可以用于人, 也可以用于物, 后面接 for. He has a capacity for mathematics. 他有学数学的能力(着重脑中的容纳力)。The auditorium has a seating capacity of two thousand. 礼堂能容纳二千人。The theatre was filled to capacity. 剧院人满。(意思是不能再容纳了。)

### —— 试 题 ——

1. The \_\_\_\_ to make a freehand drawing or sketch is an essential skill for every engineer.

- A. power B. wisdom C. strength  
D. ability (D)

2. Franklin's talent as an inventor was matched by his \_\_\_\_ as a statesman.

- A. identity B. recognition  
C. dedication D. ability (D)

**able** [eɪbl] [E]

[E] a. 有能力的; 能干的: The patient was soon able to sit up. 病人很快就能坐起来了。I haven't been able to go. 我没有能去成。He was an able actor. 他是一位有才能的演员。

### —— 辨 析 ——

**able, capable**

二者都有“能够”的意思。

1. 在用作定语时, able 包含“能干”的意思较强, 而 capable 较弱。He

is an *able* student. 他是个很能干的  
学生。若说 *capable* student, 意思是  
“还能干”。

2. *able* 后面接不定式, 意思是  
“能”、“有能力”。I am *able* to handle  
this alone. 我一个人就能照顾这事  
了。

在一般情况下, 将来时和完成时  
用 *not able*, 不用 *unable*。

*able* 的反义词是 *unable*。名词的反  
义词是 *inability*。

*capable* 后接 of 加名词或动名词。I  
am *capable* of looking after myself.  
我自己可以照顾自己。

*capable* 的反义词是 *incapable*。

3. *capable*, *incapable* 和 *able*, *un-  
able* 的区别主要有以下几方面:

1) *able* 一般用在正面意义, *capa-  
ble* 可以指好事, 但在很多场合指坏  
事。Landlord Wang was *capable* of  
the basest tricks. 地主王大户什么卑  
鄙的勾当都干得出来。

2) *able* “有此能力”, *capable* 指  
“有此可能性”。He is *able* to catch  
every word the announcer says,  
however fast the latter may speak.  
不管广播员说得多么快, 他每个字  
都能听得到。The theme is *capable* of  
enlargement. 这题目还可加以补充。  
(还有引申扩充的可能。)

3) *able* 指暂时现象; *capable* 指经  
常现象。I shall not be *able* to take  
part in the voluntary labour tomor-  
row. 明天我不能参加义务劳动。(因  
为暂时有别的事。) He is *incapable* of  
manual labour. 他不能从事体力劳  
动。(因为某种永久性的原因, 如瘫  
痪。) 同样, “他不能来”, 应说 “He is  
*unable* to come.” 因为太忙等暂时原  
因。不能说 “He is *incapable* of com-  
ing.”

### —— 试 题 ——

1. He was a good runner so he  
\_\_\_\_\_ escape from the police.  
A. might B. succeeded to  
C. would D. was able to (D)
2. The writer of this article says

that within the foreseeable future,

A

people can be able to visit the moon

B

and even stay for short periods of

C

D

time.

(B)

3. Medical researchers have  
not yet been able to have developed

A

B

an effective vaccine against influen-

C

D

za.

(B)

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) do very  
well if you had taken this quiz at the  
beginning of the course.

(would have been able to)

**abnormal** [æb'no:məl] [I]

[I] a. 不正常的: Is the child *abnor-  
mal* in any way? 这孩子有没有在  
哪些方面不正常?

### —— 语 法 ——

“abnormal”带有否定词缀, 当它表  
示否定意义时, 不加否定词。Is the  
child *abnormal* in any way? 孩子是不  
是有点反常?

**aboard** [ə'bo:d] [I]

[I] ad. 在船(飞机, 车)上: We must  
not take combustible goods *aboard*.  
我们不可带易燃的货物上船(车)。

[I] prep. 在(船, 飞机)上: He has  
never been *aboard* a ship. 他从未坐  
过船。

### —— 试 题 ——

Johnny followed the troops closely  
as they were boarding the train and  
jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the train without anyone  
noticing him.

A. board B. aboard C. ahead

D. beneath

(B)

**abolish** [ə'bolɪʃ] [A]

[A] v. 废除, 取消: Negro slavery  
was *abolished* at last in the United  
States. 美国的奴隶制度终于被废除  
了。

## —— 试 题 ——

If Walker becomes governor, he is going to \_\_\_\_\_ the sales tax in our state.

- A. abolish B. abstain C. abscond  
D. absent (A)

about [ə'baʊt] [E]

[E] ad. 在周围; You can see nobody about. 你在周围看不到任何人。附近: Is Judy about? 朱迪在附近吗? 大约: I shall return about the end of the month. 我大约将在本月底回来。差不多: We waited for about twenty minutes. 我们等了差不多 20 分钟。

[E] prep. 关于; I need a book about American history. 我需要一本关于美国历史的书。对于; He is very particular about his food. 他对于食物很讲究。

[I] prep. 在……周围; They sat about the fire. 他们围坐在火炉周围。在附近; he lives somewhere about Texas. 他住在得克萨斯附近。

[E] about to; 即将; They are about to start. 他们即将动身。

## —— 试 题 ——

1. For almost an hour the workers were just hanging \_\_\_\_\_, waiting for materials to arrive.

- A. up B. about C. on D. back  
(B)

2. How did it come \_\_\_\_\_ that you made a lot of mistakes in your homework?

- A. about B. after C. with D. to  
(A)

3. That subway, which began operating in 1904, is just \_\_\_\_\_ the noisiest one I've ever seen.

- A. about B. among C. around  
D. along (A)

4. Franklin was always curious \_\_\_\_\_ every detail of the various treatments given to him.

- A. at B. about C. in D. with  
(B)

5. Although Michelle can sing like

an opera star, she is lazy \_\_\_\_\_ her voice training.

- A. about B. with C. at D. on  
(A)

6. The car is waiting out side; I \_\_\_\_\_ leave.

- A. will B. am going to  
C. am about to D. am to (C)

7. I have bought some wood; I \_\_\_\_\_ make some furniture.

- A. will B. am going to  
C. am about to D. am to (C)

8. He was just about \_\_\_\_\_ the boy when police arrived.

- A. kill B. killing  
C. to be killing D. to kill (D)

9. Since William had been serious-  
A

ly ill for several months, his parents  
B

were concerned about him wanting to  
C D

return to school full-time. (C)

10. The problem \_\_\_\_\_ (about/in) which I consulted you has now been solved. (about)

above [ə'baʊ] [E]

[E] prep. 在……上面, 超过; The plane flies above the clouds. 飞机在云层上面飞行。I have spent above 300 dollars. 我已用去 300 多元。

[E] a. 上面的, 上述的; Please send the parcel to the above address. 请把包裹送到上面的地址。

[E] ad. 在上面; She lives in the room above. 她住在楼上的房间里。See the examples given above. 请看上面所给的例子。

above all [E] 首先, 尤其; Children need many things, but above all they need love. 孩子们需要许多东西, 尤其是爱。And above all, don't talk to anybody about it. 最重要的是, 此事不要告诉任何人。

## —— 辨 析 ——

above, over, on

这三个词都表示“在……上”。

## 1. above and over:

1) 一般“在上”用 *above*; 较精确地靠近地“垂直在上”用 *over*. His office is *above* ours on the second floor. 他的办公室在我们的上面, 二(三)楼。(不一定恰好在我们屋子上面。) His office is *right over* ours. 他的办公室就是在我们的头上的那间屋子。(垂直在上)

2) 仅表示上下次序用 *above*; 有蒙起来或遍及全面的含义时用 *over*. Put this book *above* the other one. 把这本书放在那本上面。Spread the tablecloth *over* the table. 把桌布铺在桌上。The sun rose *above* the horizon. 太阳升到地平线上。The sun shone *over* the valley. 阳光普照山谷。

3) *over* 有从上越过的动作意味; *above* 没有。A bullet whizzed *over* his head. (一颗子弹呼啸着打他头上飞过去。)

2. *on* 在……上(面)表示接触。There are two books *on* the desk. 书桌上有两本书。

## —— 试 题 ——

1. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and \_\_\_\_ in a quiet environment.

A. before all B. first of all  
C. after all D. above all (D)

2. The castle stands on a hill \_\_\_\_ the valley.

A. above B. over C. behind  
D. under (A)

3. Situated at an altitude of 7600 feet \_\_\_\_ sea level and only 15 degrees north of the equator, Kagnew Station occupies a unique position in the communications world.

A. above B. over C. on D. at  
(A)

**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] [I]

[I] ad. 国外, 海外; He lived *abroad* for many years. 他在国外住了许多年。

[A] ad. 到外, 传开; The news soon spread *abroad* that the examination

results were ready. 考试结果已经快要揭晓的消息很快就传开了。

## —— 试 题 ——

I have made enemies of a very bitter and fierce kind, who have spread \_\_\_\_ a great number of slanders about me.

A. abroad B. abundantly  
C. forward D. abruptly (A)

**absence** ['æbsəns] [I]

[I] n. 缺席, 不在场; His long *absence* from work delayed his promotion. 他长久缺席延迟了他的晋升。In the *absence* of the Manager Mr Li is in charge of the business. 经理不在的期间, 由李先生管理业务。

## —— 语 法 ——

名词“absence”本身具有否定意义。In the *absence* of adequate proof, we can't come to any conclusion. 没有足够的证据, 我们不能得出任何结论。

## —— 试 题 ——

1. A vacuum, which is the \_\_\_\_ of matter, cannot transmit sound.

A. presence B. absence C. loss  
D. naught (B)

2. In his *absence* of mind he walked by mistake into the office next to his own.

A. Unfriendly B. Unexpectedly  
C. Intentionally D. Carelessly (D)

3. During his \_\_\_\_ in America his son grew up to be a man. (*absence*)

**absent** ['æbsənt] [I]

[I] a. 缺席, 不在场; Two students were *absent* today. 今天有两名学生缺席。He was *absent* from church. 他不到教堂做礼拜。

[A] a. 漫不经心, 心不在焉; When I spoke to him he looked at me in an *absent* way but did not answer. 当我跟他说话时, 他漫不经心地望着我而不答话。

## —— 语 法 ——

形容词“absent”本身具有否定意义。He's been *absent* from class for two weeks. 他已缺课两周了。

## —— 试 题 ——

Ted was \_\_\_\_\_ school last week for he was ill.

- A. leaving for B. absent from  
C. present at D. quitting (B)

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] [I]

[I] a. 绝对的: A child has *absolute* trust in his mother. 小孩子绝对相信母亲。完全的: That's *absolute* nonsense. 那完全是胡说八道。

## —— 试 题 ——

1. Ronny's steps died away, and there was a moment of \_\_\_\_\_ silence.

- A. abundant B. ample  
C. absolute D. adequate (C)

2. Since he \_\_\_\_\_ refused to discuss the matter any further, we had to look for other ways of solution.

- A. absolutely B. nearly C. seldom D. namely (A)

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] [A]

[A] v. 吸收: The sponge *absorbed* all the water. 海绵把水都吸干了。

[A] v. 吸引, 使专心: The book *absorbed* his attention. 那本书吸引了他的注意力。He is *absorbed* in his work. 他专心于工作。

## —— 试 题 ——

1. She said she could not \_\_\_\_\_ all the information given in the broadcast.

- A. accumulate B. absorb  
C. acknowledge D. acquire (B)

2. John was so \_\_\_\_\_ in his book that he did not hear the door bell-ringing.

- A. engaged B. occupied  
C. absorbed D. concentrated (C)

3. He appears to be *absorbed* in the sports news on the back page of

his paper.

- A. to be entertained in  
B. to be helped with  
C. to be hurried in  
D. to concentrate upon (D)

4. These flowers are planted in the ground so that they can *suck up* moisture from the soil and need no frequent watering.

- A. retreat B. seek for C. absorb  
D. turn out (C)

abstract ['æbstrækt] [A]

[A] a. 抽象的: The word "hunger" is an *abstract* noun. "hunger" 这个字是抽象名词。

[A] n. 摘要: He read through the papers and made an *abstract* of their contents. 他看完了这些论文并对其内容做了摘要。

## —— 试 题 ——

Although his \_\_\_\_\_ ideas were difficult to understand, I managed to go through the whole book.

- A. abstract B. practical C. solid  
D. exact (A)

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] [A]

[A] a. 荒唐的: Even sensible men do *absurd* things. 理智的人也会做出荒唐的事。

## —— 语 法 ——

absurd 后接不定式作主语时, 通常可用形式主语 it 代替, 把真正的主语移到句末。It's *absurd* not to wear a coat in such cold weather. 这么冷的天不穿外衣真是太荒唐了。

abundant [ə'bandənt] [I]

[I] a. 丰富的, 充分的: Ports are *abundant* on the east coast of North America. 北美洲东岸多商埠。We have *abundant* proof of his guilt. 我们有充分的证据证明他有罪。

## —— 试 题 ——

1. There is *abundant* water in this area despite the long dry spell.

- A. sparing B. sufficient

C. too much D. uncommon (B)

2. The new technique enables us to deep-freeze our produce when it is abundant.

A. plentiful B. rich C. ripe  
D. stable (A)

3. This country has an ample supply of fuel oil if we don't waste any.

A. unlimited B. incessant  
C. inadequate D. abundant (D)

4. There is such an \_\_\_\_ of apples this year that many are not being picked.

A. orchard B. amount  
C. expansion D. abundance (D)

5. Oil, the greatest source of Venezuela's wealth, continues to flow in abundance.

A. in great quantity  
B. on a large scale  
C. in a small way  
D. in all directions (A)

6. There was an \_\_\_\_ of food at the party. (abundance)

abuse [ə'bjuz] [I]

[I] v. 滥用: They *abused* their power. 他们滥用权利。虐待: Stop *abuse* that dog! 不要再虐待那条狗了!

[A] v. 谩骂: You are always *abusing* and offending people. 你总是对人谩骂伤害。

academic [ækə'demik] [I]

[I] a. 学院的, 学术的: He remembered his *academic* days fondly. 他深情地回忆起在大学念书的日子。 *academic* discussion 学术讨论。

### —— 试 题 ——

1. By 1914 Einstein had gained world fame. He accepted the offer to become a professor at the Prussian \_\_\_\_ of Sciences in Berlin.

A. Academy B. Studio  
C. Temple D. Gymnasium (A)

2. An intellectual discipline must provide for freedom of exchange of ideas, discoveries, and applications. Consequently, an intellectual disci-

pline thrives best in \_\_\_\_ atmosphere.

A. an academic B. a tropical  
C. an isolated D. a hostile (A)

3. The candidate felt that his *academic* credentials were sufficient to win him the job.

A. costly B. experience  
C. expensive D. educational (D)

accelerate [æk'seləreɪt] [I]

[I] v. 加速, 促进: The car suddenly *accelerated*. 汽车突然加速了。

### —— 试 题 ——

1. Current demographic trends, such as the fall in the birth rate, should favor \_\_\_\_ economic growth in the long run.

A. fashionable B. changeable  
C. accelerating D. accelerated (D)

2. The process of reform is \_\_\_\_ only by careful planning.

A. furthered B. speeded  
C. hurried D. accelerated (D)

3. Fertilizer will *accelerate* the growth of these tomato plants and other agricultural things.

A. lessen B. straighten  
C. speed up D. hinder (C)

4. Smoking \_\_\_\_ (accelerate) the final collapse of his health.

(accelerated)

accent [ˈæksənt] [I]

[I] n. 腔调, 口音: He speaks French with an English *accent*. 他说法国话带英国的口音。 He speaks English with a foreign *accent*. 他说英语带外国腔调。

[I] n. 重音, 重音符号: In the word 'today' the *accent* is on the second syllable. today—重音在第二音节。

accept [ək'sept] [E]

[E] v. 接受, 认可: We should *accept* criticism with an open mind. 我们应该虚心接受批评。 It is an *accepted* truth. 这是大家所公认的真理。

### —— 辨 析 ——

#### accept, receive

这两个词容易混淆。accept 是“领受”、“接受”；receive 是“接到”、“收到”(特别指通过邮递)。I received an invitation. 我收到一份请帖。(去不去还不一定。) I accepted the invitation. 我接受了邀请。(准备去。) He received the present, but he did not accept it. 他接到了礼物, 但是没有接受下来。I accept these conditions. 我接受这些条件。(注意不能说 I receive these conditions.)

注意: 在表示“接见”、“接待”时, 应用 receive, 不能说 accept. Premier Chou received the Cambodian Delegation. 周总理接见了柬埔寨代表团。

### —— 试 题 ——

1. "I'll buy this TV," he said, "if you'll \_\_\_\_\_ a cheque for the money."  
A. believe B. accept C. agree D. receive (B)
  2. He wanted Jack to take half the money, but Jack did not \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. obtain B. receive C. accept D. have (C)
  3. We cannot accept this suggestion \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as establishing B. establishing C. as established D. established (C)
  4. During the day casual wear will be \_\_\_\_\_, but formal wear will be required in the evenings.  
A. unsuitable B. acceptable C. legal D. equivalent (B)
  5. He accepted his wife's advice and she was pleased by his \_\_\_\_\_ (accept) of her advice. (acceptance)
  6. Mrs. Fowler was happy that her suggestion was met with general \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. refusal B. misunderstanding C. indifference D. acceptance (D)
- access ['æksɪs] [I]  
[I] n. 接近; Only high officials had

access to the emperor. 唯有高级官员能接近皇帝。进入; There is no access to the house from the main road. 从大街不能进入该房屋。

[A] n. 入口; Switzerland has access to the sea via the River Rhine. 瑞士有一经由莱茵河的入海口。通路: The only access to the farmhouse is across the fields. 通往农舍的唯一通路是经过田间。

### —— 试 题 ——

1. Professors have free \_\_\_\_\_ to the library.  
A. access B. passageway C. entrance D. excess (A)
  2. Miss Jones, a reporter for the New York Times, had access to a lot of industries.  
A. admittance to B. knowledge about C. contacts in D. engagements in (A)
  3. The village is only \_\_\_\_\_ by river.  
A. accessible B. available C. attainable D. obtainable (A)
  4. However, radio is already rapidly becoming accessible to thousands of people in these areas.  
A. expensive B. approachable C. not authorized D. obtainable (D)
  5. Designer Taylor's car has all the accessories of an ordinary car, which include the heater and radio.  
A. essential parts B. lovely decorations C. useful instruments D. helpful apparatuses (D)
- accident ['æksɪdənt] [E]  
[E] n. 事故; a traffic accident 交通事故。  
[E] n. 意外的事, 偶然的事; Your meeting me was a mere accident. 你我相遇纯属偶然。She found the letter by accident. 她偶然发现了那封信。

## —— 试 题 ——

1. Did you see that \_\_\_\_\_ involving two cars and a bicycle?

- A. incident B. danger C. accident D. happening (C)

2. I broke the glass by accident.

- A. purposely B. carelessly  
C. by chance D. in a car crash (C)

3. Many important scientific discoveries are in fact \_\_\_\_\_ ones as they were made by chance.

- A. relative B. genuine  
C. temporary D. accidental (D)

**accommodation** [əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃən] [A]

[A] n. 住宿, 膳宿: What sort of accommodation can you get in this city? 在这样的城市你能找到什么样的住处呢?

## —— 试 题 ——

1. For anything concerning the housing problem, students can seek advice from the \_\_\_\_\_ office of this university.

- A. security B. registration  
C. instructor D. accommodation (D)

2. Some of us had to walk as the car could not \_\_\_\_\_ everyone.

- A. accommodate B. locate  
C. drive D. instal (A)

**accompany** [əˈkʌmpəni] [E]

[E] v. 陪伴, 伴随: He accompanied the other boys to the game. 他陪着其他的男孩去看球赛。Thunder accompanies lightning. 雷随闪电而来。

[E] v. 伴奏: The singer was accompanied at the piano by his pupil. 演唱都由他的学生担任钢琴伴奏。

## —— 试 题 ——

1. Please accompany the kids to the zoo.

- A. dismiss B. escort C. complete  
D. mingle (B)

2. Mary didn't feel like going shopping alone, so she asked me to

\_\_\_\_\_ her to the market.

- A. company B. march  
C. discharge D. accompany (D)

**accomplish** [əˈkɒmplɪʃ] [I]

[I] v. 完成: He has accomplished his task ahead of time. 他提前完成了任务。

## —— 试 题 ——

1. Columbus had \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most amazing and courageous feats in history.

- A. accomplished B. quitted  
C. ceased D. abandoned (A)

2. If she will practice the piano regularly, she will make an \_\_\_\_\_ player.

- A. astonished B. accumulated  
C. agreeable D. accomplished (D)

3. It is necessary that an efficient worker \_\_\_\_\_ his work on time.

- A. accomplishes B. can accomplish  
C. accomplish D. has accomplished (C)

4. To accomplish this, they may dig a canal to float the trees to the place where they're needed.

- A. make an agreement  
B. aid someone  
C. increase by growth  
D. succeed in doing (D)

5. accomplish

- A. finish successfully B. go with  
C. corporation D. helper in wrong doing (A)

6. When he was director of the company, his first \_\_\_\_\_ (accomplish) was to bring about better working conditions.

(accomplishment)

7. Scientists have accomplished many advances in exploring space in the past decade. The scientific \_\_\_\_\_ are amazing.

(accomplishments)

**according** [əˈkɒdɪŋ] [E]

according to [E] 按照: According to English law he is innocent. 按照英国法律他无罪。根据: According to the Bible, God created the earth in six



days. 根据圣经所载上帝在六天内创造了世界。

### —— 试 题 ——

We have to act according to rules.  
(go by)

**accordingly** [ə'kɔ:diŋli] [A]

[A] ad. 因此, 相应地: It was lunch time, accordingly the men stopped work. 午饭时间已到, 因此人们停止了工作。You told me to lock the door and I acted accordingly. 你要我锁门, 我照着做了。

### —— 语 法 ——

并列连接副词 accordingly 可表示结果。Everyone was ordered to leave the building, accordingly, we went into the street. 每个人都被要求离开这座大楼, 因此我们都走到街上。

### —— 试 题 ——

It was lunch time, \_\_\_\_\_ they all stopped work.

- A. unexpectedly B. occasionally  
C. accordingly D. specially (C)

**account** [ə'kaunt] [E]

[E] n. 帐, 帐目: The accounts show we have spent more than we received. 帐目显示出我们支出多于收入。

[E] v. 说明, 解释 (for): He could not account for his foolish mistake. 他无法解释他所犯的愚蠢错误。

on account of [I] 因为, 由于: At first he hesitated on account of the expense. 一开始他由于价钱的缘故犹豫了一下。

### —— 试 题 ——

1. He gave his listeners a vivid \_\_\_\_\_ of his journey through Peru.  
A. possession B. account  
C. confidence D. communication (B)
2. An upset woman gave an \_\_\_\_\_ of the killer's second attack.  
A. example B. account  
C. explanation D. analysis (B)

3. I've come to know Howard moderately well on \_\_\_\_\_ of this business.

- A. account B. behalf C. basis  
D. charge (A)

4. I'm quite safe. There's no need to worry \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. on no account B. on my account  
C. on any account D. for account of (B)

5. Industry \_\_\_\_\_ only ten percent of the smog in Los Angeles.

- A. calls on B. amounts to  
C. appeals to D. accounts for (D)

6. He has been asked to account \_\_\_\_\_ his absence.

- A. of B. on C. about D. for (D)

7. Prof. Hawkins gave his audience a vivid \_\_\_\_\_ of his lecturing tour in the United States.

- A. tale B. news C. account  
D. plot (C)

8. When you make a decision, you \_\_\_\_\_

- A. B  
must take everything in account. (D)

**accumulate** [ə'kju:mjuleit] [A]

[A] v. 积累, 积蓄: Through the years he accumulated sufficient money to buy a farm when he retired. 经年累月他累积了足够的钱, 在他退休时购买了一快田地。By working hard you may accumulate a fortune. 努力工作你就可以积蓄一笔财产。

### —— 试 题 ——

1. While they were away on leave, they permitted their mail to accumulate at the post office.

- A. pile up B. be delivered  
C. be returned D. get lost (A)

2. It is important to utilize much of the information we have \_\_\_\_\_ about the natural world.

- A. calculated B. saved  
C. accumulated D. preserved (C)

**accurate** ['ækjuri:t] [A]