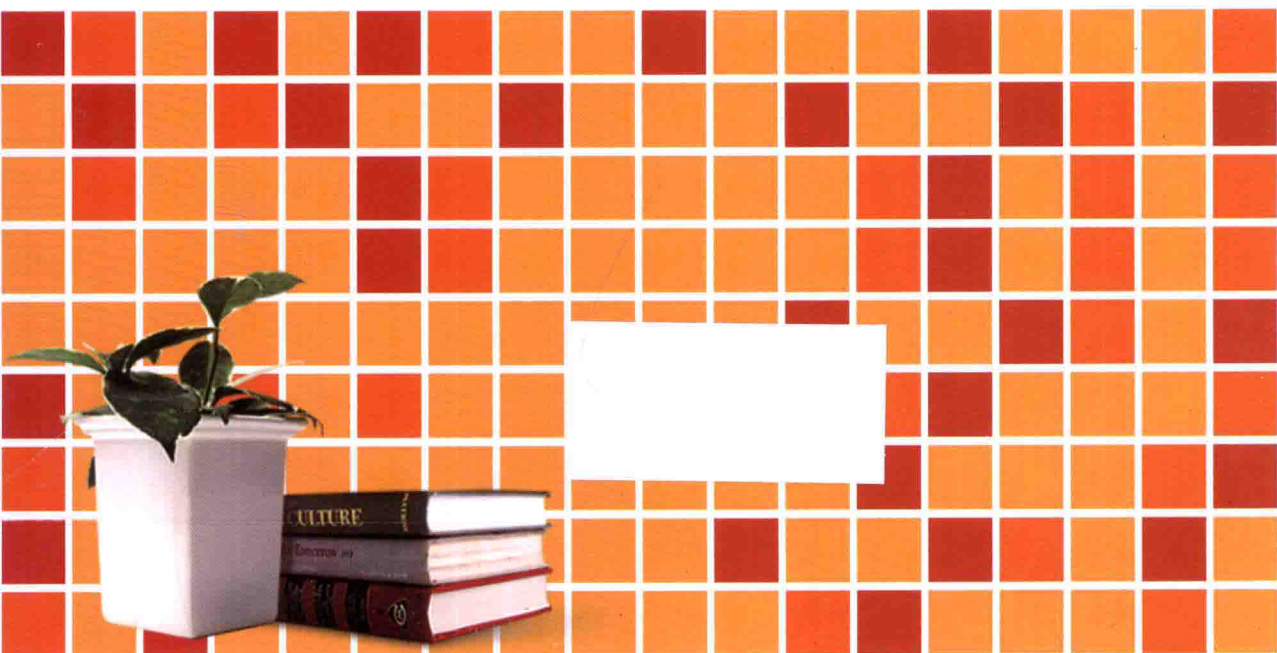


CET-4 教学辅导
系列丛书 (1)

CET-4 词汇

总主编 马晓彦
主 编 唐桂芬

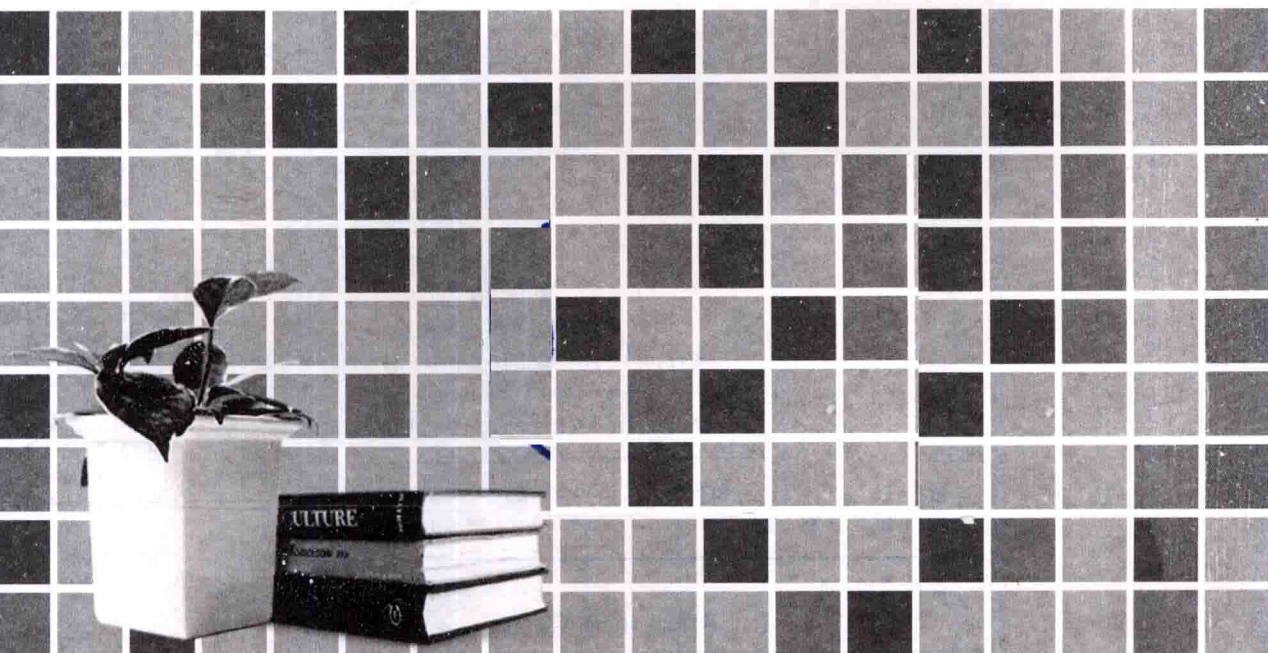


大连理工大学出版社

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前言

《CET-4 教学辅导系列丛书》是一套将大学英语课堂教学与 CET-4 考试训练结合起来的分项题集。它既可作为大学英语教师的教学参考书,又可作为学生课堂和课外的练习辅导书,使教师的“教”和学生的“练”更具 CET-4 考试针对性,对帮助学生通过 CET-4 考试具有实质性作用。

本系列丛书根据全国大学英语四六级考试委员会于 2013 年 12 月对大学英语四级考试的结构和测试题型进行调整后的结果分四册进行编写:《CET-4 词汇》《CET-4 听力》《CET-4 阅读》和《CET-4 翻译与写作》。本系列丛书的主要特色:

1. 习题内容与大学英语教材内容匹配度高,既可作为教辅帮助教师进行课堂知识点的讲解,也可作为教材配套练习供学生在课后加深对课堂知识点的理解。本系列丛书由长期从事大学英语课程教学和 CET-4 辅导工作的一线骨干教师完成,他们了解学生的薄弱环节,熟悉大学英语教材,拥有丰富的 CET-4 考试相关材料,以提高平日教学与 CET-4 的关联度为目标,在编写过程中尽量将习题练习内容与大学英语教学同步。本系列丛书可与目前各高校普遍使用的各类教材配套使用。

2. 题量适中,分项成册,便于学生利用零星时间天天练习,持之以恒。本系列丛书以周为计量单位,安排学生每周进行 4 次词汇练习、2 次听力练习、1 次阅读练习和 1 次翻译练习,每学期 15 周,四学期共计 60 周的练习量。每项练习的时间至多不超过 35 分钟,学生可根据自身学习习惯和学习程度,既可利用早晚自习或其他时间进行分项练习,也可在考试前灵活搭配进行综合练习。帮助学生实现天天有练习,周周有收获,逐步积累,夯实基础,提高 CET-4 应试能力的目标。

3. 习题题型和难度与 CET-4 考试要求一致,对通过 CET-4 考试帮助大。本系列丛书以历年 CET-4 全真试题为材料,完全按照 2013 年 12 月开始的大学英语四级考试新题型进行修改编写,习题质量可靠,考点难点准确,有助于学生少走弯路,提高训练效率。

4. 内容编排便于学生自练自学。在各分项题集的练习部分开始之前,都安排了 CET-4 相应考试题型和应试技巧的详细分析和说明,为学生解读 CET-4 各项测试要求、测试形式以及备考策略,以帮助学生更好地了解和熟悉 CET-4 考试的特点及要求,及早从容准备。更为重要的是,本系列丛书在对每种题型或解题技巧进行理论讲解后都为学生准备了相应的练习,使学生能够马上通过练习体会前面学到的理论知识,应用刚刚学到的答题技巧,加深对知识点的了解。此外,考虑到课堂教学时间有限,教师不能在课堂上对练习进行一一讲解,每本书都提供了试题的参考答案,学生可以自行练习,自行检查,解决练习中遇到的困惑和难点。

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总主编马晓彦负责整套系列丛书的总体策划, 构思并负责统纂定稿; 唐桂芬、陈银春、于文华和贺哲负责《CET-4 词汇》的编写工作; 张艳春、高慧负责《CET-4 听力》的编写工作; 丁一宁、林安洪、王丹负责《CET-4 阅读》的编写工作; 孔辉、刘晓霓、王颖、胡雪梅负责《CET-4 翻译与写作》的编写工作。此外, 在全书编写过程中, 上海电力学院的沈国富老师和吴远恒老师也提供了宝贵的意见和建议, 在此表示感谢。

《CET-4 教学辅导系列丛书》凝聚了每位编写教师的大量心血和精力, 愿本套系列丛书能成为广大教师和学生备考 CET-4 的良友, 切实帮助学生提高 CET-4 通过率和考试成绩。

因时间仓促及水平有限, 书中难免存在不足之处, 恳请学界同仁和学生朋友批评指正, 以便再版时进一步更正、完善。

总主编 马晓彦

2014 年 8 月

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编者的话

一、本书编写目的

本书依据大学英语四级考试最新要求编写,书中涵盖了四级需要掌握的词汇及相应词组。全书由60个单元组成,每个单元分为篇章词汇练习和词汇学习记忆方法,汇总大量的历年真题作为实战练习题,并配以答案,目的是让考生反复操练四级重点词汇,学会运用各种方法快速记住并掌握这些单词,同时培养自主学习能力。

二、大纲对词汇的要求

2007年教育部公布的《大学英语课程教学要求》指出,大学阶段的英语教学要求分为三个层次,即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。一般要求是高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求,较高要求或更高要求是为有条件的学校根据自己的办学定位、类型和人才培养目标所选择的标准而推荐的。

本书主要围绕一般要求的词汇量进行编写。一般要求推荐词汇量:掌握的词汇量应达到7675个单词和1870个词组(包括中学、一般要求和较高要求应该掌握的词汇,但不包括专业词汇),其中2360个单词为积极词汇(包括一般要求和较高要求应该掌握的积极词汇)。

三、大学英语四级考试词汇题型

自2006年12月起,四级新题型取消了对词汇语法的单独考查专项(即以往的Part III Vocabulary),代之以15选10的篇章词汇选择题,也就是说,新题型将对词汇的考查进一步强化为“篇章语境中的词汇理解测试”。这是对学生在上下文中运用词汇能力的一个更高层次的词汇考查。因此,学好英语词汇的标准不仅仅在于词汇量更大,更重要的是对词汇的熟练运用。

选词填空测试考生对篇章语篇中的词汇理解和运用能力,占整个考试的分值比例为10%,篇章长度为200~250词,要求从给出的15个词中选择10个填入合适的空格中,使短文复原,请注意以下几点:

(1)考查的对象皆为实义词,主要包括名词、动词、形容词、副词。

(2)15个备选项有如下特点:名词、动词和形容词的比例较大,一般各自都有4个左右,而副词一般只有2、3个,据此,只要确定词性,题目大多为三选一或四选一,再结合语法与意思选择。

(3)某些空为逻辑推理性理解,考生须准确理解上下文,尤其是上文。

(4)词性的归纳(名词、动词、形容词、副词)、基于语法的判断(单复数、时态、固定搭配、主动与被动语态等)有助于解题。

(5)解答该题的关键是在理解短文大意、了解词性、理解词义的基础上排除干扰项,进而选择正确单词完成语篇。

篇章选词填空是改革后的大学英语四级考试对词汇的最综合最高层次的考查,但绝不是唯一的考查方式。对词汇的考查贯穿于所有题型,例如,听力考查的日常词汇和场景词汇,写作、阅读、翻译考查的词汇搭配、一词多义、同义词和反义词、连接词等的使用等等。

四、大学英语四级词汇题解题方法

对于 15 选 10 的题型,解题步骤有 four 步:

第一步:细读首句,抓住中心。首先,要抓住文章首句,迅速找到文章的主题词或主题。和完型填空一样,一般文章第一句不设空,以便让读者知道本文的相关主题词或主题。

第二步:阅读选项,词性分类。对于大学英语四级考试篇章词汇理解题目来说,最关键的一个步骤就是辨别词性。仔细阅读选项,根据词性把每个单词进行分类归纳。如名词、动词、形容词、副词各有几个选项。动词归类要细分为 v, v-s, v-ed, v-ing。因为一个空是填动词 v, v-s, v-ing 还是 v-ed 形式,必须根据语法判断。这样做考生就可以不再是 15 选 1 了,只要根据上下文的逻辑关系或者语法结构,有时候可以是 3 选 1 甚至 2 选 1,缩小了选择的范围,降低了试题的难度。

第三步:根据文章前后的语法关系判断应填入的词性,大大缩小选择范围。当一个空可以填入好几个相同词性的词时,则根据上下文逻辑意思选择;如果均能说得通时,要注意近义辨析,或留到最后,等范围缩小到最小时再轻松收尾。

第四步:复核检查,确定结果。篇章词汇理解题目类似于完型填空,这就需要考生不仅要迅速地确定答案,还要在确定答案之后迅速地复查。检查上下文是否通顺、上下文的逻辑结构是否合理、文章的意思是否出现偏差,复查无误后即确定为最后答案。

五、如何使用本教材

本教材分为 60 个单元,按照每学期 15 个教学周计算,每周完成 4 个单元,周末复习巩固。

Section A 是篇章词汇选择题,建议教师用课堂时间处理,便于把握学生做题的时间和效率。做完后当场解答,也有助于学生较清晰地回忆做题的思路以及正确与否的原因。Section B 主要是各种词汇学习方法,设计的练习基本来自历年真题的听力、阅读或词汇部分的原句,可留到课后让学生独立完成。

编者

2014 年 8 月

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第一章

大学英语词汇能力测试试题

Vocabulary Aptitude Quiz 1

Section A Choosing the Right Words

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a 1 which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree 2 of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while 3 a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. 4 a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a 5 practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is 6 for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations 7 much enthusiasm. The effective work of 8 discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the 9 of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much 10 and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) respected | B) naturally | C) operation | D) attending |
| E) available | F) graduation | G) regular | H) credit |
| I) Normally | J) offends | K) arouse | L) honor |
| M) maintaining | N) preferable | O) consists | |

词汇能力解题实际用时: _____ 分 _____ 秒 (_____ WPM) 答题正确率: _____ %

Section B Building Vocabulary

词性(parts of speech):

四级考试中选词部分所给的 15 个单词可以按词性划分为:名词(*n.*)、动词(*v.*)、形容词(*adj.*) 和副词(*adv.*)。所以考试时应首先将这些单词按词性划分,然后通过上下文判断空缺单词的词性来有的放矢地选择答案,正确率就会明显上升。如,本课单词可划分为:

名词 C) operation	F) graduation	L) honor (<i>n. & v.</i>)	H) credit (<i>n. & v.</i>)
动词 A) respected	D) attending	J) offends	M) maintaining
O) consists	K) arouse		
副词 B) naturally	I) normally		
形容词 E) available	G) regular	N) preferable	

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the right words given in brackets.

1. This is the nurse who _____ to me when I was ill in hospital. (2003 年 6 月 Vocabulary) (attend, attended, attendance, attendant)
2. Not only the professional but also the amateurs will _____ from the new training facilities. (2003 年 6 月 Vocabulary) (benefits, benefit, beneficial, beneficiary)
3. Out-of-home advertising has become more _____ because consumers travel more now than ever before. (2008 年 6 月 Reading) (effect, effective, effectively)
4. Being able to speak but not write is like living in an _____ mansion but never leaving one small room. (2009 年 6 月 Reading) (enormity, enormous, enormously)
5. Those who imitate a genuine hero experience life with new depth, _____ and meaning. (2003 年 1 月 Reading) (enthusiasm, enthusiast, enthusiastic, enthusiastically)
6. A language is a signaling system which _____ with symbolic vocal sounds (语声), and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication. (2003 年 1 月 Cloze)(operates, operator, operation, operational)
7. I know people who find it _____ impossible to give up smoking. (practice, practicing, practical, practically)
8. Every culture has developed _____ for certain kinds of food and drink, and equally strong negative attitudes towards others. (2004 年 1 月 Vocabulary) (prefer, preference, preferable)
9. The _____ of finding gold in California attracted a lot of people to settle down there. (2003 年 6 月 Vocabulary) (prospect, prospective)
10. This modern _____ for pain management has led to a wealth of innovative treatments. (2007 年 6 月 Vocabulary)(respect, respected, respectful, respective, respectable)

Vocabulary Aptitude Quiz 2

Section A Choosing the Right Words

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many 1 in streaming (把……按能力分班) pupils. It does not take into 2 the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright children. After all, it can be quite 3 to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their 4 ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching 5 to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in 6 ways. The pupils often work in groups; this gives them the opportunity to learn to cooperate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and 7, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and 8, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this 9. An advanced pupil can do advanced work; it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to 10 this goal.

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|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| A) entertaining | B) account | C) various | D) evaluate |
| E) intentionally | F) contributes | G) disadvantages | H) assignments |
| I) intellectual | J) discouraging | K) energetic | L) excuse |
| M) efficiently | N) attributes | O) attain | |

词汇能力解题实际用时: _____ 分 _____ 秒 (_____ WPM) 答题正确率: _____ %

Section B Building Vocabulary

动词(v.)

篇章词汇的选项中分布最多的是动词,占 47%。我们不仅应该知道一个词是动词,还应知道它是及物动词(*vt.*)、不及物动词(*vi.*) 还是两种都是(*v.*),且知道这些动词相应的原形、第三人称单数、*v-ed* 形式和 *v-ing* 形式使用的时态、语态或搭配,这是复习词汇时须掌握的一个细节也是重点。

如,本课文章中出现的动词用法为:空 5) 第三人称单数 *contributes (vi.) to*, 空 7) 不定式 *to analyze and evaluate(v.)* 和空 10) 不定式 *to attain (vt.) (the goal)*。

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words given in brackets.

- Professors should be _____ from reading lecturing notes. (*discourage*) (2001 年 1 月 Vocabulary)
- Science and technology have _____ in important ways to the improvement of agricultural protection. (*contribute*) (2005 年 1 月 Vocabulary)
- What can be seen on TV in one day is critically _____, it becomes evident that television is not a teacher but a sustainer. (*analyze*) (1992 年 6 月 Reading)
- The way people hold to the belief that a fun-field, pain-free equals happiness actually reduces their chances of ever _____ happiness. (*attain*) (1998 年 6 月 Reading)
- If your job title is unique, consider using the generic equivalent instead of the exact title _____ by your employer. (*assign*) (2007 年 6 月 Reading)
- As well as the danger from enemy action, people had to _____ with a severe shortage of food, clothing, fuel, and almost everything. (*cope*) (2003 年 6 月 Vocabulary)
- I like to _____ friends with music and refreshments at home. (*entertain*)
- He has behaved in the most extraordinary way; I can't _____ for his actions at all. (*account*)
- Tomorrow, the mayor is to _____ a group of Canadian businessmen on a tour of the city. (*accompany*) (2005 年 1 月 Vocabulary)
- Their communities do not have resources to build and _____ sports field and facilities. (*maintain*) (2009 年 1 月 Cloze)

Vocabulary Aptitude Quiz 3

Section A Choosing the Right Words

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Television has changed the lifestyle of people in every industrialized country in the world. In the United States, where sociologists have studied the effects, some interesting 1 have been made.

Television, although not essential, has become an important part of most people's lives. It 2 people's way of seeing the world; in many ways, it supports and sustains modern life. Television has become a babysitter, an introducer of conversations, the major 3 of culture, and a keeper of tradition. Yet when what can be seen on TV in one day is 4 analyzed, it becomes evident that television is not a teacher but a sustainer; the poor quality of programming does not elevate (提高) people into greater understanding, but rather 5 and encourages the life as it exists.

The 6 reason for the lack of quality in American television is related to both the history of TV programming development and the economics of TV. Television in America began with the radio. Radio companies and their sponsors first experimented with television. Therefore, the close 7 which the advertisers had with radio programs became the system for American TV. Sponsors not only paid money for time within programs, but many actually produced the programs.

Thus, in American society, television is primarily 8 with reflecting and attracting society rather than experimenting with new ideas. That advertisers want to attract the largest 9 audience possible requires that the programs be entertaining rather than educational, attractive rather than 10.

Television in America today remains, to a large extent, with the same organization and standards as it had thirty years ago. The hope for further development and true achievement toward improving society will require a change in the entire system.

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|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) critically | B) concerned | C) observations | D) superior |
| E) primary | F) maintains | G) explorations | H) relationship |
| I) viewing | J) mysteriously | K) challenging | L) alters |
| M) amusing | N) transmitter | O) confirmed | |

词汇能力解题实际用时: _____ 分 _____ 秒 (_____ WPM) 答题正确率: _____ %

Section B Building Vocabulary

动词(v.)

篇章词汇选择题中,确定空格为动词有以下几种情形(粗体为应填入空格的动词形式):

(1) sb./sth. + **do/did/does** (v.) + sth. 或 sb./sth. + **do/did/does** (v.) + (prep. phrase)

(2) sb./sth. + **be + done** (v.) + by

(3) to (infinitive) + **do** (v.) + sth.

(4) to (prep.) + **doing** (v.) + sth.

(5) be + **doing** sth.

注: sb. = 某人, sth. = 某事, prep phrase = 介词短语, a. = 形容词, infinitive = 不定式, prep. = 介词。

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words given in brackets.

1. Play is the most powerful way a child _____ the world and learns about himself. (explore) (2003 年 6 月 Reading)
2. A real estate broker I know keeps herself _____ on the job by mentally redecorating the houses she shows to clients. (amuse) (2006 年 12 月 Reading)
3. There are a lot of existing perceptions about British food and so we can't _____ these too much. (alter) (2011 年 6 月 Reading)
4. Some diseases are _____ by certain water animals. (transmit) (2000 年 1 月 Vocabulary)
5. The findings _____ that issues of trust and betrayal are central to friendship. (confirm) (2001 年 6 月 Vocabulary)
6. Thus, in American society, television is primarily concerned with reflecting and attracting society rather than _____ with new ideas. (experiment)
7. Instead, for all uses except the domestic demand of the poor, governments should price water to _____ its actual value. (reflect) (2001 年 6 月 Reading)
8. As a future knowledge worker, you can expect to be _____, processing, as well as exchanging information. (generate) (2008 年 6 月 Dictation)
9. Researchers _____ 92 families from 11 child care centers before their children were a year old, interviewing each to establish income, level of education and child care arrangement. (recruit) (2010 年 1 月 Reading)
10. Scientists have _____ to use the network for tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures. (propose) (2002 年 6 月 Reading)

Vocabulary Aptitude Quiz 4

Section A Choosing the Right Words

Directions : In this section , there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

A rapid means of long-distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as settlement spread ever farther westward. The early trains were impractical curiosities, and for a long time the railroad companies met with troublesome mechanical problems. The most 1 ones were the construction of rails able to bear the load, and the development of a safe, effective stopping system. Once these were solved, the railroad was 2 as the best means of land transportation. By 1860 there were thousands of miles of railroads crossing the eastern mountain 3 and reaching westward to the Mississippi. There were also regional southern and western lines.

The high point in railroad building came with the construction of the first transcontinental system. In 1862 Congress 4 two western railroad companies to build lines from Nebraska westward and from California eastward to a meeting point, so as to complete a transcontinental crossing 5 the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific. The Government helped the railroads 6 with money and land. Actual work on this project began four years later. The Central Pacific Company, starting from California, used Chinese labor, while the Union Pacific employed crews of Irish laborers. The two groups worked at 7 speed, each trying to cover a greater distance than the other. In 1869 they met at a place called Promontory in what is now the state of Utah. Many visitors came there for the great occasion. There were joyous celebrations all over the country, with 8 and the ringing of church bells to honor the great achievement.

The railroad was very important in 9 westward movement. It also helped build up industry and farming by moving raw materials and by distributing products rapidly to 10 markets. In linking towns and people to one another it helped unify the United States.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A) varies | B) distant | C) ranges | D) reputation |
| E) parades | F) generously | G) idle | H) remarkable |
| I) established | J) serious | K) linking | L) promptly |
| M) process | N) encouraging | O) authorized | |

词汇能力解题实际用时: _____ 分 _____ 秒 (_____ WPM) 答题正确率: _____ %

Section B Building Vocabulary

名词(n.)

篇章词汇的选项中排列第二的是名词,占 39%。很多后缀可以构成名词,常见的有 20 多种,如, -or/ar/er, -ness, -acy, -bility, -ance, -ancy, -dom, -hood, -ion, -th 等,应尽量多掌握一些后缀及其大概意思。除了构成名词的明显后缀特征,还应通过真题了解一些没有明显后缀但会常考的词汇,如, potential 潜能,能力; individual 个人,个体; intellectual 知识分子; privilege 特权; figures 数字,外形,外貌,人物(尤其指名人); scale 尺度,天平; gap 差距,间隙等。

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the noun form of the words given in brackets.

1. American football and baseball are becoming known to the British public through televised _____ from the United States. (transmit) (2001 年 1 月 Vocabulary)
2. A discard remains a discard until somebody figures out how to give it a second life—and until economic _____ exist to give that second life value. (arrange) (2001 年 1 月 Reading)
3. Shelly had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it at her first _____. (attempt) (1996 年 6 月 Vocabulary)
4. Niagara Falls is a great tourist _____, drawing millions of visitors every year. (attractive) (2000 年 1 月 Vocabulary)
5. Those overseas students show great _____ for learning a new language. (enthusiastic) (2006 年 1 月 Vocabulary)
6. It's an annual back-to-school routine. One morning you wave goodbye, and that very evening you're burning the late-night oil in _____. (sympathetic) (2004 年 1 月 Cloze)
7. The positive side of the Henry Ford's statement can be seen in the _____ that business has brought to U. S. life. (prosperous) (2003 年 6 月 Reading)
8. Anyone who wants copyright protection for a _____ in the US must send two copies to the library. (publish) (2004 年 6 月 Dictation)
9. They love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator _____ or the uniform of a five-star general. (operate) (2000 年 6 月 Reading)
10. _____ of shortages and droughts are causing famine and distress in some areas. (occur) (2001 年 6 月 Reading)