

**COLLEGE
ENGLISH** **新大纲**
**VOCABULARY
WORKBOOK
(BAND 4)**

**大学英语四级词汇
速记手册**

主编 刘宇慧

上海交通大学出版社

根据最新大纲编写

COLLEGE ENGLISH VOCABULARY
WORKBOOK (BAND 4)

大学英语四级词汇速记手册

主 编	刘宇慧				
副主编	刘瑞琴	丁 波	连松青	王 青	
编 者	李淑贞	王建敏	贾卫章	郭月琴	
	张淑芳				

上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书以《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)中的词汇表为依据,选收了大学英语 1~4 级应掌握的近 2700 个单词和近 700 个词组。全书分词汇和词组两大部分,包括单词的中英文释义,词组中文释义,单词使用的语言环境,单词的派生词、同义词、反义词,以及形式多样的练习。书后附有练习答案,部分国家(或地区)、语言、国民及国籍表,常用地名表,常用缩写词以及常用前缀和后缀。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级词汇速记手册/刘宇慧主编. —上海:
上海交通大学出版社, 2001
ISBN 7-313-02555-6

I. 大… II. 刘… III. 英语-词汇-高等学校-
水平考试-手册 IV. H313-62

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 75361 号

大学英语四级词汇速记手册

刘宇慧 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:张天蔚

常熟市印刷二厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:787mm×960mm 1/32 印张:19.5 字数:522 千字

2001 年 1 月第 1 版 2001 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1~10000

ISBN 7-313-02555-6/H·493 定价:23.00 元

前 言

词汇是英语学习的基础,词汇量不足会制约英语听、说、读、写、译各方面的发展。可以说,学习者的英语水平能否不断提高,在很大程度上取决于词汇量的能否不断增加,以及对单词词义和用法的掌握。本书根据 2000 年新的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求编写而成,与前期出版的《大学英语六级词汇速记手册》和《研究生英语词汇速记手册》构成系列丛书,旨在对大学英语和研究生英语词汇的教学与学习有所帮助与促进。

本书以《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)中的词汇表为依据,选收了大学英语 1~4 级应掌握的近 2700 个单词和近 700 个词组。全书分两大部分(part):第一部分是词汇,分为 1~27 单元(unit),每单元由两部分(section)组成,每部分包括 50 个单词和两项练习;每 4 单元后有一项综合练习。第二部分是词组,由近 700 个词组和相应的练习组成。

本书的特点是:

重点突出 本书主要是为大学英语 1~4 级这一层次的读者编写的,重点选收了这一阶段应掌握的单词和词组,以及部分学生入学前应掌握的单词。这样,突出了读者学习和训练的重点和难点,可节省时间,提高学习效率。学生入学前应掌握的单词,在词条的英文释义中,词条后所附的派生词、同义词、反义词中,以及各项练习中反复出现,这样,读者在学习新词的同

时,也可以复习已学过的词汇。

科学性强 本书单词英文解释采取的方法是把单词放入句子中,对英语单词的使用范围和语言使用环境加以阐明和解释,有助于读者较为准确地掌握英语单词的词义和用法。

便于自学 本书采用的把单词置于语境中进行解释的方法,以及与之配套的多种项目的练习和书后所附的练习答案,为读者自学自检创造了有利的条件,便于自学掌握。

本书的编写工作由刘宇慧主持。参编刘瑞琴、丁波、连松青、王青、李淑贞、王建敏、贾卫章、郭月琴、张淑芳。全书由刘宇慧统编、修改、定稿。刘瑞琴、丁波、连松青、王青协助修改和校对工作。

编写过程中,我们参考了大量的国内外英语词典、教学参考书和有关词汇方面的论著,从中得到不少启示,吸取了许多精华,在此我们向有关的作者表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中错误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2000年3月

使用说明

1. 拼写:

1) 不同拼写形式的单词,若拼写接近,则列为一条。如:

analyse /-yzə

alumin(i)um

favo(u)rable

systematic(al)

2) 若拼写差异较大,则分列两处,其中一处用“见”表示参见。如:

enquire 见 **inquire**

enquiry 见 **inquiry**

2. 音标:

1) 本书采用国际音标,音标放在[]内,重音符号放在重读音节前上方,次重音符号放在次重读音节前下方。如:

accommodation [əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃən]

2) 英、美语发音不同的词及因词性不同而发音有别的词分别标出音标。如:

clerk [klɑ:k; 美 klɜ:k] *n.*

abuse [əˈbjuz; 美 əbju:s] *v.* [əbju:s] *n.*

3. 词性:

同一单词意义相同而词性不同时,列在一起。如:

collapse [kəˈlæps] *vi.* / *n.* 1. 倒塌,塌下 2. 崩溃,突然失败

4. 释义:

同一单词有两个以上意义时,分别列出,用 1., 2. …… 区别。如:

commission [kəˈmɪʃən] *n.* 1. 委任状 2. 授权,委托 3. 佣

金,回扣 4. 委员会

5. 派生词:

派生词如没有超出本书词汇范围,只列在第一个出现的词条后,其他同根词条后不再注明;如有超出本书词汇范围的派生词,在第一个出现的词条后列出所有的派生词,其他同根词条后注明:[派:see …]。

6. 略语表:

n. (noun) 名词

v. (verb) 动词

vi. (intransitive verb) 不及物动词

vt. (transitive verb) 及物动词

a. (adjective) 形容词

ad. (adverb) 副词

pron. (pronoun) 代词

prep. (preposition) 介词

conj. (conjunction) 连(接)词

int. (interjection) 感叹词

pl. (plural) 复数

sb. (somebody) 某人

sth. (something) 某事

CONTENTS

前言.....	(1)
使用说明.....	(1)
PART ONE WORDS	(1)
Unit 1	(1)
Unit 2	(18)
Unit 3	(35)
Unit 4	(52)
Unit 5	(76)
Unit 6	(94)
Unit 7	(113)
Unit 8	(132)
Unit 9	(159)
Unit 10	(177)
Unit 11	(195)
Unit 12	(211)
Unit 13	(234)
Unit 14	(251)
Unit 15	(267)
Unit 16	(284)
Unit 17	(308)
Unit 18	(326)
Unit 19	(344)
Unit 20	(361)
Unit 21	(386)
Unit 22	(402)

Unit 23	(419)
Unit 24	(437)
Unit 25	(467)
Unit 26	(487)
Unit 27	(506)
PART TWO PHRASES	(528)
练习答案.....	(574)
附录一 部分国家(或地区)、语言、国民及国籍表.....	(595)
附录二 常用地名表.....	(597)
附录三 常用缩写词.....	(599)
附录四 常用前缀和后缀.....	(602)
参考书目	(614)

PART ONE WORDS

UNIT 1

Section A

abandon [ə'bændən] *vt.* 1. 丢弃, 离弃 If you **abandon** a place, thing, or person, you leave it permanently or for a long time. 2. 放弃, 抛弃 If you **abandon** a plan, activity, or piece of work, you stop doing it before it is finished. [派: abandoned (*a*), abandonment (*n*); 同: desert, give up, leave; 反: maintain, retain]

ability [ə'biliti] *n.* 能力, 能耐 Your **ability** to do something is the quality or skill that you have which makes it possible for you to do it. [同: talent, capacity, capability; 反: disability, inability, incapability]

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] *ad.* / *prep.* 在船(或飞机、车)上, 上船(或飞机、车) If you are **aboard** a ship or plane, you are on or in it.

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* 1. 国外, 海外 If you go **abroad**, you go to a foreign country. 2. 传开 If a story or feeling is **abroad**, people generally know about it or feel it. [反: home]

absence ['æbsəns] *n.* 1. 缺席, 不在 Someone's **absence** from a place is the fact of their not being there. 2. 缺乏, 不存在 The **absence** of something is the fact that it is not there. [派: absent (*n*); 反: presence]

absent ['æbsənt] *a.* 1. (from) 不在的, 缺席的 If someone or something is **absent** from a place or situation, they are not there.

2. 心不在焉的 If someone appears **absent**, they are not paying attention because they are thinking about something else. [反: present]

absolute [æbsəlu:t] *a.* 绝对的,完全的 **Absolute** means total and complete. [同:complete, entire, perfect; 反:relative]

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* 1. 吸收 If something **absorbs** a liquid, gas, light, or heat, it soaks it up or takes it in. 2. 吸引…的注意,使全神贯注 If something **absorbs** you, it interests you very much and you pay a lot of attention to it. [派:absorption (*n*), absorbable (*a*); 同:take in]

abstract [æbstrækt] *a.* 抽象的 An idea or argument that is **abstract** is based on general ideas rather than on particular things and events. *n.* 摘要,梗概 An **abstract** of an article or speech is a short piece of writing that summarizes the main points of it. [派:abstraction (*n*), abstractly (*ad*); 反:concrete]

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *a.* 丰富的,大量的,充足的 Something that is **abundant** is present in large quantities. [派:abundantly (*ad*); 反:scarce, short]

abuse [ə'bju:z] *vt.* 1. 虐待 If someone **abuses** you, they treat you cruelly and violently. 2. 滥用 If you **abuse** something, you use it in a wrong way or for a bad purpose. [ə'bju:z] *n.* 1. 辱骂 **Abuse** is rude and unkind things that people say when they are angry. 2. 滥用 **Abuse** of something is the use of it in a wrong way or for a bad purpose. [同:misuse, ill-treat]

academic [ækə'demik] *a* 学院的,学术的 **Academic** work is work which is done in schools, colleges and universities. [同:academy (*n*)]

academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* 学院,研究院,(中等以上)专门学校 Some schools or colleges are called **academies**, especially ones that specialize in a particular subject.

accelerate [æk'seləreit] *vt. / vi.* (使)加快,(使)增速 When a

process or the rate of something **accelerates**, it gets faster and faster. [派: acceleration (n), accelerator (n); 同: hurry, quicken, speed up; 反: decelerate]

accent ['æksənt] n. 1. 口音,腔调 Someone who speaks with a particular **accent** pronounces the words of a language in a distinctive way that shows which country, region, or social class they come from. 2. 重音,重音符号 An **accent** is also a short line or other mark which is written above certain letters in some language and which affects the way those letters are pronounced.

acceptance [ək'septəns] n. 1. 接受,领受 **Acceptance** of something that you have been offered is the act of taking it or agreeing to use it. 2. 认可 **Acceptance** of an idea is a general belief or agreement that it is true. [派: acceptable (a); 反: refusal]

access ['ækses] n. 1. (to) 接近(或进入)的机会,享用机会 If you gain **access** to a building or other place, you succeed in getting into it. 2. 通道,入口 An **access** is the way (in) to a place. [派: accessible (a); 同: approach, entrance, gate; 反: retreat]

accidental [ˌæksɪ'dentl] a. 偶然(发生)的,意外的 Something that is **accidental** happens by chance. [派: accidentally (ad)]

accommodation [əˌkɒmə'deɪʃən] n. 住处,膳宿 **Accommodation** is a room or building to stay in, work in, or live in. [派: accommodate (v)]

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] vt. 1. 陪伴,陪同 If you **accompany** someone, you go somewhere with him. 2. 伴随,和…一起发生 If something **accompanies** something else, it happens or exists at the same time or as a result of it. 3. 为…伴奏 When you **accompany** a singer or a musician, you play one part of a piece of music while they sing or play the main tune. [派: accompanist (n); 反: leave]

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] vt. 完成,实现 If you **accomplish** something, you succeed in doing it. [派: accomplished (a), accom-

plishment (*n*); 同: realize, complete, attain, achieve, fulfill]

accord [ə'kɔ:d] *n.* 1. 一致, 符合 If people are in **accord**, they agree about something. 2. 主动, 自愿 When you do something of your own **accord**, you do it freely and because you want to. *vt.* 授予, 给予 If you **accord** someone a particular kind of treatment, you treat them in that way. *vi.* 相符合, 相一致[后可接 with] If an idea, policy, or situation **accords** with something else, it fits in with it.

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* 一致, 符合 If something is done in **accordance** with a particular rule or system, it is done in the way that the rule or system says that it should be done. [同: agreement; 反: disagreement]

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] *ad.* 1. 因此, 于是 You use **accordingly** when you are saying that something happened as the result of something else. 2. 照着, 相应地 If a person does something **accordingly**, he acts as the (stated) circumstances suggest.

account [ə'kaunt] *n.* 1. 叙述, 说明 An **account** is a written or spoken report of something that has happened. 2. 账目, 账户 **Accounts** are detailed records of all the money that a person or business receives and spends. *vi.* (for) 说明原因 If you **account** for something that has happened, you explain how it happened. [派: accountable (*a*), accountant (*n*); 同: record]

accountant [ə'kaʊtənt] *n.* 会计(师) An **accountant** is a person whose job is to keep financial accounts.

accumulate [ə'kjʊmjʊleɪt] *vt.* / *vi.* 积累, 积聚, 累积, 聚积 When you **accumulate** things or when they **accumulate**, they collect or gather over a period of time. [派: accumulation (*n*), accumulative (*a*); 同: gather, assemble, collect; 反: dissipate, waste]

accuracy [ˈækjʊrəsi] *n.* 准确(性), 精确(性) **Accuracy** is the ability to perform a task without making a mistake or the quality of being

true or correct. [同:correctness; 反:inaccuracy, incorrectness]

accurate [ˈækjʊrɪt] *a.* 准确的, 精确的 An account or description that is **accurate** gives a true idea of what someone or something is like. [派:accurately (*ad*); 同:correct, precise, perfect; 反:inaccurate, incorrect]

accuse [əˈkjuːz] *vt.* 1. 指责 If you **accuse** someone or something, you say that they have done something wrong. 2. 指控 If someone is **accused** of a crime, they have been charged with the crime and are on trial for it. [派:accuser (*n*); 同:blame; charge; 反:defend]

accustomed [əˈkʌstəmd] *a.* (to) 习惯的, 惯常的 If you are **accustomed** to something, you are used to it or familiar with it.

achieve [əˈtʃiːv] *vt.* 1. 完成, 实现 If you **achieve** something, you gain or reach it by effort. 2. 达到, 得到 If you **achieve** a particular aim or effect, you succeed in doing it or causing it to happen. [派:achievement (*n*); 同:attain, realize, accomplish, fulfill; 反:abandon, resign]

achievement [əˈtʃiːvmənt] *n.* 1. 完成, 达到 **Achievement** is the process of achieving something. 2. 成就, 成绩 An **achievement** is something which someone has succeeded in doing, especially after a lot of effort. [同:attainment, accomplishment; 反:failure]

acid [ˈæsid] *n.* 酸, 酸性物质 An **acid** is a liquid with a pH value of less than 7. *a.* 酸的 An acid substance or liquid has a pH value of less than 7. An **acid** fruit or drink has a sour or sharp taste. [派:acidify (*v*), acidize (*v*); 同:sour; 反:alkaline]

acknowledge [əkˈnɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* 1. 承认, 认为…属实 If you **acknowledge** a fact or situation, you accept or admit that it is true or that it exists. 2. 对…打招呼, 理会 If you **acknowledge** someone, for example with a nod or smile, you show that you have seen and recognized them. 3. 告知(信件, 礼物等)已收到

If you **acknowledge** a message, letter, or parcel, you tell the person who sent it that you have received it. 4. 对…表示谢忱 If you **acknowledge** applause, compliments, or something which is done for you, you show your appreciation. [派: acknowledged (*a*), acknowledgement (*n*); 同: admit, confess, concede]

acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] *n.* 1. 认识, 了解 Your **acquaintance** with a subject is your knowledge or experience of it. 2. 相识的人, 熟人 An **acquaintance** is someone you have met but do not know well. [反: stranger]

acquire [ə'kwaiə] *vt.* 取得, 获得, 学到 If you **acquire** something, you get it or buy it for yourself, or you are given it. If you **acquire** a skill or habit, you learn it or develop it as you live your daily life or grow up. [派: acquirement (*n*); 同: gain, obtain, get; 反: lose, miss]

acquisition [ˌæki'ziʃən] *n.* 1. 获得物, 增添的人(或物) An **acquisition** is something that you have obtained. 2. 取得, 获得 The **acquisition** of a skill or habit is the process of learning it or developing it. [同: acquirement]

acre ['eikə] *n.* 英亩 An **acre** is an area of land measuring 4840 square yards or 4047 square meters.

action [ˈækʃən] *n.* 1. 行动, 行动过程 **Action** is doing something for a particular purpose. 2. 作用 An **action** is something that you do on a particular occasion. [派: active (*a*), actively (*ad*), activity (*n*), actor (*n*), actress (*n*)]

activity [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* 1. 活动, 活跃 An **activity** is something that you spend time doing. 2. 行动 The **activities** of a group are the things that they do in order to achieve their aims. [派: see action; 同: movement, action; 反: inactivity]

actor [ˈæktə] *n.* 男演员 An **actor** is someone whose job is acting in plays or films. “**Actor**” in the singular usually refers to a man. [派: see action]

actress [ˈæktris] *n.* 女演员 An **actress** is a woman whose job is acting in plays or films. [派: see action]

acute [əˈkjuːt] *a.* 1. 严重的, 激烈的, (疾病)急性的 An **acute** situation, feeling, or illness is very severe or intense. 2. 敏锐的 If your sight, hearing, or sense of smell is **acute**, it is very sensitive and powerful. 3. 尖的, 锐的 In geometry, an **acute** angle is less than 90 degree. [同: sharp, keen]

ad [æd] *n.* 广告 An **ad** is an advertisement.

adapt [əˈdæpt] *vt.* 1. 使适应, 使适合 If you **adapt** something, you change it to make it suitable for a new purpose or situation. 2. 改编, 改写 If you **adapt** a book or play, you change it so that it can be made into film or a television programme. *vi.* (to) 适应 If you **adapt** to a new situation, you change your ideas or behaviours in order to deal with it successfully. [派: adapter (*n*); 同: conform, adjust, modify; 反: unfit]

addition [əˈdɪʃən] *n.* 1. 加, 加法 **Addition** is the process of calculating the total of two or more numbers. 2. 附加物 An **addition** to something is a thing which is added to it. [派: additional (*a*); 同: increase; 反: deduction]

additional [əˈdɪʃənəl] *a.* 附加的, 另外的 **Additional** things are extra things apart from the ones already present. [派: additionally (*ad*); 同: extra]

adequate [ˈædɪkwɪt] *a.* 1. 充足的, 足够的 If the **amount** of something is adequate, there is just enough of it. 2. 适当的, 胜任的 If something is **adequate**, it is good enough to be used or accepted. [派: adequacy (*n*); 同: sufficient, enough, ample; 反: inadequate, insufficient]

adjust [əˈdʒʌst] *vt.* 调节, 改变…以适应 When you **adjust** to a new situation, you get used to it by changing your behavior or your ideas. 2. 校正, 调整 If you **adjust** your clothing, a machine, or a device, you correct or alter its position or setting. [派: adjustable]

(a), adjustment (n); 同: adapt, fit, conform; 反: disturb, disorder]

EXERCISES

I. Identify the words from the explanations given.

1. The quality or skill that you have which makes it possible for you to do something is your _____ to do it.
2. If an idea or argument is based on general ideas rather than on particular things and events, it is _____.
3. If you use something in a wrong way or for a bad purpose, you _____ it.
4. When a process or the rate of something gets faster and faster, it _____.
5. Work which is done in school, colleges, and universities is _____ work.
6. The ability to perform a task without making a mistake or the quality of being true or correct is _____.
7. A liquid with a pH value of less than 7 is an _____.
8. Someone whose job is acting in plays or films is an _____.
9. Something which someone has succeeded in doing, especially after a lot of effort, is an _____.
10. A person whose job is to keep financial accounts is an _____.

II. Complete the sentences with the words given.

Change the forms where necessary.

abandon accustom abundant adjust acquaintance
accompany abroad adequate access accordance

1. They _____ their lands and property to the invading forces.