

恩波 大学英语辅导丛书

A HANDBOOK OF

THE VOCABULARY

新思维·多角度

大学英语四级考试

标准词汇

主编/毕金献(北京大学)



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# 前 言

学习外语的基础是词汇，词汇在外语的各类考试中起关键作用已是众所周知的事实。基于此，我们根据最新《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》(2000版)编写成本书。

与同类大学英语词汇辅导书相比，本书具有以下几个特点：

## 一、分类选编，有的放矢

根据多年来的教学经验，记忆单词的最好方法是：在拿到词汇表之后，先将所有的词汇审视一遍，将重点、难点单词勾划出来，做多角度的重点记忆，其余熟识的单词做一般处理，即在熟练掌握重点词汇的前提下，再去复习基础词汇。根据这一规律，结合最新教学大纲的要求，本书收录了所有新大纲中常考的词汇、难记的词汇，对每个单词作多角度的重点讲解；而最基础的、众所熟知的词汇暂不收录。这样就避免了一般词汇辅导书对所有词汇皆作泛泛解释、重点不突出之弊端。

## 二、重点词汇，重点分析

需要强调的是，本书对词汇从多个角度进行了详细分析与诠释，以使读者牢固地掌握该词汇。每一词条大都含有以下几项内容：

【双解】本书对词汇的英文释义与众不同之处，在于主要采用了 *Collins Cobuild Essential English Dictionary*（《柯林斯精选英语词典》）的“if 释义法”。就是说，每个单词的释义兼具两个功能：既是英文释义，又是一个很好的例句，一举两得。比如：abide 作“坚持，遵守”解时，它的英文释义是 “If you abide by a law, agreement, or decision, you do what it says you should do.” 在这里，既可了解到 abide 的英文解释，又说明了 abide 在实际应用中的语境，表明 abide 后惯用的介词是 by；abide 惯用的宾语可有 law, agreement, decision 等。由此，可以组成三个常用搭配：abide by a law; abide by an agreement; abide by a decision。可以看出，“if 释义法”所包含的信息量大，很有参考价值。

【构词法】本书对词汇作了构词法方面的分析，即对多数单词进行词根、前缀、后缀、甚至词源的分析，以使读者不仅能记住该单词，还可以举一反三，用所学的构词法轻松地扩充词汇，猜测词义。

【搭配】在搭配部分，本书避免了通常用句子举例的方法，而采用短小精悍的常用搭配词组或短语来说明单词的不同词性和义项。每个义项给出一、两个简短的搭配或词组，既体现了用法，

又节省了读者的时间，且便于记忆。另外，大纲词表中列出的惯用短语亦归纳于此部分。

**【辨异】** 本书将大纲词汇表中出现的同义词或近义词，归纳在其中先出现的词条之下，用汉语说明它们在一般意义上的相同之处，和各自含义上、用法上的差异，并给出英语示例；同时在后出现的词条“辨异”项下注明参见词条。英语词汇的辨异能力是许多考生的薄弱环节，此项内容可以弥补这一缺陷，切实提高读者对词汇的理解和应用水平。

**【真题】** 在真题部分，自1989年到2002年来四、六级考试中考查过本级词汇的真题，本书大都予以选编，以便于考生把握词汇考核的规律和动向。同时，做一做真题，也有利于考生对词汇的自测、巩固和提高，以适应实际考试的要求。

限于水平和时间，书中疏漏、错误之处在所难免。读者如发现书中有不当之处，敬请不吝赐教，我们将予以修正与完善，预致谢意！

**编 者**

abandon /ə'bændən/ 一

【双解】 *vt.* ① If you abandon a place, thing, or person, you leave it permanently or for a long time. 抛弃, 遗弃; ② If you abandon a plan, activity, or a piece of work, you stop doing it before it is finished. 放弃; ③ to give up by leaving or ceasing to operate or inhabit, especially as a result of danger or other impending threat 离弃, 丢弃

【构词法】 ab - (相反) + bandon(拥有)

派 abandonment *n.*

【搭配】 abandon a friend in trouble 抛弃危难中的朋友 // abandon one's journey 放弃旅行 // abandon oneself to 沉溺于 // abandon smoking 戒烟 // with abandon 放任地, 放纵地; 纵情地

【辨异】 abandon, desert

abandon 是完全、永远的抛弃, 既可以指物, 也可以指人, 尤指对之负有责任或义务者。如: She abandoned her child. 她遗弃了她的孩子。desert 强调故意地违背自己的义务、责任、誓言等。如: The soldier deserted his country and helped the enemy. 那个士兵叛国助敌。

ability /ə'biliti/ 一

【双解】 *n.* ① Your ability to do something is the quality or skill that you have which makes it possible for you to do it. 能力, 本领; ② a natural or acquired skill or talent 才能, 才智

【构词法】 able 的名词形式

【搭配】 improve one's reading ability in English 提高英语阅读能力 // to the best of one's ability 尽自己最大努力



【辨异】 ability, capacity

ability 常指后天获得的能力, 指脑力上或体力上能够干某事, 通常暗示将某事办好的能力。常用的结构是 ability to do sth. 或后接介词 in, at 或 as。capacity 常指天生的或做某事的潜力, 常用结构是 capacity for doing sth.。如: have the capacity for payment 有支付能力; 这未必是手里有钱, 而是指能挣钱和肯支付, 倘改为 the ability to pay, 意思就是有钱, 付得起。另外, capacity 还可用于物理学, 指容量, 能量或工厂、机器的能力, 后接 of 或 for。

absence /'æbsəns/

【双解】 *n.* ① Someone's absence from a place is the fact of their not being there. 缺席, 不在; ② The absence of something is the fact that it is not there. 缺乏, 不存在; ③ the time during which one is away 缺席的时间, 外出期

【构词法】 ab - (从...离开) + sence (在场)

派 absent *a.*

【搭配】 a long absence 长期缺席 // frequent absences from school 经常缺课 // leave of absence 请假许可, 准假 // absence of reason 发狂

absorb /əb'sɔ:b/

【双解】 *vt.* ① If something absorbs a liquid, gas, light, or heat, it soaks it up or takes it in. 吸收; ② If something absorbs you, it interests you very much and you pay a lot of attention to it. 吸引...的注意; ③ to take in; assimilate 把...并入; 同化

派 absorption *n.*

【搭配】 absorb moisture from the air 从空气中吸收水分 // absorb the ink 吸墨水 // be absorbed in (sth. /doing sth.) 专心于; 全神贯注于

【真题】 She was so \_\_\_ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door. (1996年1



月第 25 题)

- A) attracted                      B) absorbed  
C) drawn                            D) concentrated                      【B】

abstract /'æbstrækt/ *a., n.* /əb'strækt/ *vt.*

【双解】 *a.* ① An idea or argument that is abstract is based on general ideas rather than on particular things and events. 抽象的; ② having an intellectual and affective artistic content that depends solely on intrinsic form rather than on narrative content or pictorial representation 抽象派的 *n.* ① An abstract of an article or a speech is a short piece of writing that summarizes the main points of it. 摘要, 提要, 梗概; ② abstract work 抽象派艺术作品 *vt.* ① If you abstract information from an article or other piece of writing, you make a summary of the main points in it. 做...的摘要; ② to take away; remove 提取, 抽取

【构词法】 ab(s) - (=from) (从) + -tract (=draw)(拽出)

【搭配】 an abstract concept / principle 抽象概念/原则 // an abstract noun 抽象名词 // make an abstract of 摘录, 作...的提要 // abstract metal from ore 由矿石提炼金属

【辨异】 abstract, summary

abstract 尤用于学术性或法律方面的文章概要。如: He wrote an abstract of the thesis. 他为论文写了摘要。summary 指用简明的语言把一篇文章、一本书等的重要情节或主旨加以概述, 一般用原著中的语言。还可指在长篇论文后所作的总结。如: There is a summary at the end of each chapter. 每章后面均有摘要。

abundant /ə'bʌndənt/

【双解】 *a.* ① Something that is abundant is present in large quantities. 大量的,

# A

充足的; ② abounding with; rich (in) 丰富的, 富裕的; 富有...的

【构词法】 ab - (离开) + -und (溢, 流) + -ant (形容词后缀)

**派** abundance *n.*, abound *vi.*

【搭配】 an abundant harvest 丰收 // an abundant supply of food 丰富的食品

【辨异】 abundant, rich

abundant 充裕的, 丰富的。指某物数量多。只用于指人、鸟、鱼、时间、雨量和资源等。如: Abundant rain fell last month. 上月降雨量充足。rich 富裕的, 富有的, 指拥有许多的钱财, 但也有其它抽象意义, 如富饶的, 豪华的等。

abuse /ə'bjuz/

【双解】 *n.* ① Abuse of something is the use of it in a wrong way or for a bad purpose. 滥用, 妄用; ② Abuse of someone is cruel and violent treatment of them. 虐待, 伤害; ③ Abuse is rude and unkind things that people say when they are angry. 辱骂, 诽谤  
*vt.* ① If you abuse something, you use it in a wrong way or for a bad purpose. 滥用, 妄用; ② If they abuse you, they treat you cruelly and violently. 虐待, 伤害; ③ If they abuse you, they say rude or unkind things to you. 辱骂, 诽谤

【搭配】 the abuse of power/drug 滥用权力/药物 // a word of abuse 骂人话 // heap/shower abuse on sb. 痛骂某人 // abuse one's privilege 滥用特权 // abuse a friend 辱骂朋友

【真题】 It has been revealed that some government leaders \_\_\_ their authority and position to get illegal profits for themselves. (1996年6月第34题)

A) employ

B) take

C) abuse

D) overlook

【C】

access /'ækses/

【双解】 *n.* ① Access is the entrance to a



## A

accord /ə'kɔ:d/

【双解】 *n.* ① If people are in accord, they agree about something. 一致,符合; ② a settlement of points at an issue between nations (尤指国与国之间的) 谅解,协议  
*vi.* If an idea, a policy, or situation accords with something else, it fits in with it. (with) 相符合,相一致,相和谐  
*vt.* If you accord someone a particular kind of treatment, you treat them in that way. 授予,赠与,给予

【构词法】 ac - (=to) (对,向) + cord (心)

派 accordance *n.*

【搭配】 be of one accord 一致 // in accord with 和...一致,与...相符合 // with one accord 一致地,一致同意地 // reach an accord with the neighboring country 同邻国达成一项协议 // of one's own accord 出于自愿,主动地 // accord with one's report 与某人的报告相符 // accord in that opinion 符合那种意见 // accord a request to sb. 答应某人要求 // accord sb. praise / accord praise to sb. for his excellent work 赞扬某人工作出色

【辨异】 in accordance with, in accordance to, according to

三者均可表示“按照,根据”之意,都可作状语。但 in accordance with 还可作表语。在含义上, in accordance with 指根据法律、规则、惯例等,语气较 in accordance to 强。而 according to 一般依据某人的意见、报告、学说等,语气较弱。

account /ə'kaunt/

【双解】 *n.* ① An account is a written or spoken report of something that has happened. 记述,描述,报告; ② If you have an account with a bank, you leave money with it and withdraw it when you need it. 账,账户; ③ a reason given for a particular action 解释,说明  
*vi.* ① If you account



for something that has happened, you explain how it happened. (for) 说明... 的原因, 是... 的原因; ② make up (在数量、比例方面) 占 vt. consider 认为

【构词法】ac - (表示加强) + -count (计数)

【搭配】of no account 不重要的 // on account of 为了... 的缘故, 因为, 由于 // on no account 绝不 // take account of 考虑到, 顾及, 体谅 // take... into account 考虑到, 顾及, 体谅 // give/render an account of 对... 作一叙述 // an accurate account 准确的叙述 // by / from all accounts 根据大家所说 // an account book 账簿 // ask an account 请求付账 // account for the delay of the plane 说明飞机晚点的原因

【真题】I'd \_\_\_ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan. (2000年1月第63题)

- A) make out                      B) account for  
C) take into account          D) make up for          【C】

accumulate /ə'kju:mjuleit/ 

【双解】*vt., vi.* When you accumulate things or when they accumulate, they collect or gather over a period of time. 积累, 聚积, 堆集

【构词法】ac - (加强语气) + -cumu (堆积) + -ate (动词后缀)

【搭配】accumulate a large fortune 积聚大量钱财 // accumulate data 积累数据

【辨异】accumulate, amass

accumulate 只表示积聚, 不涉及积聚之物有无价值。如: Unused books accumulate dust. 不用的书籍积灰尘。amass 常用于财富或有价值的东西。如: A speculator may try to amass great wealth. 投机商会力图积聚大量财富。

accuse /ə'kju:z/

【双解】*vt.* ① If you accuse someone of

something, you say that they have done something wrong. 指责; ② If someone is accused of a crime, they have been charged with the crime and are on trial for it. (of) 控告, 指控

【构词法】ac - (向) + -cuse (诉讼)

派 accusation *n.*

【搭配】be accused of incompetence 被指责为不称职 // accuse sb. of being late 指责某人迟到 // the accused [法] 被告 // accuse sb. of taking bribes 指控某人受贿

【辨异】accuse, charge

两个动词都含有“控告, 指责”的意思。accuse 指的是严重程度不等的犯罪或冒犯行为, 而 charge 所指的是正式控告或指责具有违法性质的行为; 在用法上, accuse 与介词 of 连用, charge 与介词 with 搭配。如: I don't think anyone can accuse me of not being frank. 我想任何人都不能指责我不坦诚。The police charged her with stealing the jewels. 警方控告她偷窃珠宝。

【真题】The soldier was \_\_\_ of running away when the enemy attacked. (1997年6月第41题)

A) scolded

B) charged

C) accused

D) punished

【C】

acknowledge /ək'nɒlɪdʒ/

△ 【双解】*vt.* ① If you acknowledge a fact or a situation, you accept or admit that it is true or that it exists. 承认, 承认…的权威 (或主张); ② If you acknowledge a message, letter, or parcel, you tell the person who sent it that you have received it. 告知收到, 确认; ③ If you acknowledge an applause, compliments, or something which is done for you, you show your appreciation. 对…表示感谢, 报偿

【构词法】ac - (加强意义) + know (知道) + ledge

派 acknowledg(e)ment *n.*

【搭配】 acknowledge one's mistake 认错//  
acknowledge defeat 承认失败//an acknowl-  
edged expert 公认的专家//acknowledge your  
letter 来信已收悉 //acknowledge help 对帮助表  
示感谢

【辨异】 acknowledge, admit

这两个词都含有“承认”的意思,但 acknowledge 着重“公开承认”,常用于过去隐藏或曾经否认过的事。如: We must acknowledge his letter. 我们必须承认收到过他的信。 admit 暗示外界压力,有“不情愿”的意味。如: The thief admitted his crime. 小偷承认了他的罪状。

acoustic(al) /ə'ku:stik(l)/

【双解】 a. ① Acoustic means relating to sound or hearing. 听觉的,声音的; ② of, relating to, or being an instrument that does not feature electronically modified sound (乐器)原声的,音响的

【搭配】 acoustic aid 助听器//acoustic energy 声能//an acoustic tile/ wall 吸声砖/墙

acquire /ə'kwaiə/

【双解】 vt. ① If you acquire something, you get it or buy it for yourself, or you are given it. 取得,获得; ② If you acquire a skill or habit, you learn it or develop it as you live your daily life or grow up. 学到,具有,养成

【搭配】 acquire some knowledge by careful study 通过认真学习获得知识//an acquired skill 学到的技能//acquired immunity 后天免疫力//acquire a good habit 养成好习惯

【辨异】 acquire, get, obtain, gain

acquire 指经过不断的努力而逐步获得。如: acquire a speaking knowledge of French 获得说法语的能力; acquire a fine collection of impressionist paintings 收集到大量印象派绘画。 get 是使用最广泛的词,不管是怎样“得到”,几乎都可以用 get





**派** actuality *n.*

【搭配】 actual life/cost 实际生活/成本 // actual state of affairs 现状 // in actual fact 事实上

【辨异】 actual, authentic, true

这三个词均含有与事实相一致的意思。actual 指实际发生过的事或明显存在的事。如：The actual outcome of the election differed from our predictions. 选举的实际结果不同于我们预料的结果。authentic 强调有正式证据或文件证明表明某物来源是真实的，非模仿伪造的。如：This is an authentic story. 这是一个真实的故事。true 含有与现实或实际相符合的意思，常表示符合某一标准、规范或典型。如：He is a true man, not a coward. 他是个真正的男子汉，不是懦夫。

**△** acute / ə'kju:t/

【双解】 *a.* ① If your sight, hearing, or sense of smell is acute, it is sensitive and powerful. 敏锐的；② An acute situation, feeling, or illness is very severe or intense. (疾病)急性的,严重的,激烈的；③ In geometry, an acute angle is less than 90°. 成锐角的,尖的

【构词法】 acu (尖锐的) + -te

【搭配】 an acute thinker 思想敏锐的人 // an acute sense of smell / vision 敏锐的嗅觉/视觉 // acute appendicitis 急性阑尾炎 // an acute (a chronic) disease 急(慢)性病 // an acute pain 剧痛 // an acute shortage of electricity 严重缺电 // an acute angle 锐角

【辨异】 acute, keen

两者都可作“敏锐的”解。但在多数场合下，acute 指观察入微，分辨细致。如：an acute observer 深刻细致的观察家。keen 则侧重于敏捷或锐利。如：She has keen eyesight. 她有敏锐的视力。

【真题】 Although most birds have only a negligible sense of smell, they have \_\_\_ vision. (1996年1月第63题)