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大学英语四级新干线

英语四级常考词汇
速记与训练

刘月 金淑媛 主编

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大学英语四级新干线丛书

丛书主编 金淑媛

英语四级常考词汇速记与训练

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序

本套丛书是以国家教育部 1999 年 8 月最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲（修订本）》为依据，参照大学英语教学目的与各项技能的最新要求而编写的一套系列考前训练丛书。《新大纲》要求学生具有较强的阅读能力，一定的听、说、写、译能力，使他们能以英语为工具交流信息；要求学校帮助学生掌握良好的语言学习方法，打下扎实的语言基础，提高文化修养，以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。大纲同时指出，测试是检查教学大纲执行情况，评估教学质量的一种有效手段，是获取教学反馈信息的主要来源和改进教学工作的重要依据。全国高等院校在实施原国家教委的《大学英语教学大纲》的过程中，越来越重视英语学科的素质教育。学生们在全国大学英语四、六级考试的推动下，学习英语的热情越来越高涨，深知连接测试与教学之间的环节就是复习。本套丛书的编写目的，就是指导学生高效率地进行复习，把所学的知识进一步加深、巩固，运用起来更为熟练、正确。

本套丛书的特点在于它按照《新大纲》所要求的各项英语技能分册逐一进行讲解，量化了学习目标，精析了知识要点，精讲了提高各项技能的学习方法，对典型例题做出详细的分析，解答了学生们具有共性的疑难问题，并提供了大量的同步练习，使读者边学边练，达到深化知识、熟悉题型的作用，从而全面提高应考学生的复习效率和应试能力。

鉴于英语的语言应用能力是各种语言技能的综合反映，这些技能是相辅相成、互相促进的，所以本套系列丛书既对每一单项技能分册加以讲解、指导、训练；又专门就迎战四级考试编写了《迎战英语四级考试全型模拟题库》、《听力技能要求要点与训练》、《英语四级常考词汇速记与训练》、《阅读理解·翻译技巧点评与训练》、《简短回答问题与完形填空解答训练》、《词汇·语法知识要点与训练》、《应试写作技巧指导与范文》等各分册都提供了大量的、有针对性的同步练习。所选择的阅读、听力材料涵盖科普知识、天文地理、风土人情、名人轶事，既注意到了其思想性、科学性，又注意到了其实用性和趣味性。根据新修订的大纲要求，全书覆盖单词 4200 个，以及由这些词构成的常用短语 1600 条。其中与阅读速度、听力速度相关的内容和写作均相应地按照新大纲的要求，提高了训练的力度。旨在通过讲解与练习，既帮助读者提高掌握和应用语言知识的准确性，又使他们提高应用语言材料时的流利程度和得体性。

这套丛书的编者都是长期坚持在大学英语教学第一线勤奋耕耘的骨干教师，他们集中了自己教学中的经验以及对测试研究的成果，为广大读者编写了这套力求精益求精、有讲有练、准确可靠、方便适用的考前训练丛书。认真学习和运用本书，会大大增强你成功的自信心和提高你解题应试的能力。

金淑媛

2000 年 6 月

前 言

英语学习者们公认，掌握词汇是学好英语的基础。然而英语词汇丰富，浩如烟海，不胜记忆，使得学生普遍认为记单词是一项苦差使，不知从何入手。他们渴望得到一本能够帮助他们快速掌握教学大纲所要求的词汇的辅导书。

根据新的教学大纲中关于词汇的要求，四级的词汇量已从原来4000个提高到4200个，其中含复用式的单词2500个，以及由这些词构成的常用词组。并要求学生具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力。这给学生学习词汇以及提高各项英语技能，包括阅读、翻译、听力和写作都增加了难度。因此，基于参加四级考试的实际需要，我们依照《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》，从中提炼出考试中出现频率较高的常考词及短语，编写了这本简明的《英语四级常考词汇速记与训练》。

本书与众不同之处在于将所示词条首先置于一定的语境之中，引导学生猜测词义，主动学习，认识生词，然后再给出它们的读音、词类和意义。当学生对所学词汇有了明确的认识之后，再换上另一种用英语解释词义的练习来帮助他们加深对词义的理解，以巩固所学生词，从而使生词迅速而牢固地掌握词汇。本书的另一个特点是筛选出学生较难记忆的常考词，合理地分配成每30个词1个单元练习，便于短时间里达到速记的效果。通过这样的布题考练、答题自测，使必记词由于高频重复出现而提高学习者的记忆效果。

本书分为两大部分：系列练习和综合练习。系列练习中的词汇按所选单词的字母顺序排列，共31个单元，每单元包括“学习练习”和“复习练习”两部分。为了方便学生学习，除了相应的练习外，还给出了答案和所有句子的参考译文。这些词，不仅有助于提高词汇单项考试能力，还有助于扫清阅读理解中的障碍。综合练习共10套，每套为30个词。它从形式到内容更为贴近考题，可供学生全面检查、评估自己掌握词汇的情况。全部习题均附有答案。

本书的编者都是多年从事大学英语教学的骨干教师，本书所提供的学习方法来自他们多年的教学经验，也是他们通过授课验证的行之有效的方法。由于水平和时间的限制，书中难免有不妥之处和错误，敬请读者和同行指正。

编 者

2000年6月

目 录

系列练习	(1)
Study Exercise 1	(1)
练习一答案及参考译文	(4)
Study Exercise 2	(5)
练习二答案及参考译文	(8)
Study Exercise 3	(9)
练习三答案及参考译文	(12)
Study Exercise 4	(13)
练习四答案及参考译文	(16)
Study Exercise 5	(17)
练习五答案及参考译文	(20)
Study Exercise 6	(21)
练习六答案及参考译文	(24)
Study Exercise 7	(25)
练习七答案及参考译文	(28)
Study Exercise 8	(29)
练习八答案及参考译文	(32)
Study Exercise 9	(33)
练习九答案及参考译文	(36)
Study Exercise 10	(37)
练习十答案及参考译文	(40)
Study Exercise 11	(41)
练习十一答案及参考译文	(44)
Study Exercise 12	(45)
练习十二答案及参考译文	(48)
Study Exercise 13	(49)
练习十三答案及参考译文	(52)
Study Exercise 4	(53)
练习十四答案及参考译文	(56)
Study Exercise 15	(57)
练习十五答案及参考译文	(60)

Study Exercise 16	(61)
练习十六答案及参考译文	(64)
Study Exercise 17	(65)
练习十七答案及参考译文	(68)
Study Exercise 18	(69)
练习十八答案及参考译文	(72)
Study Exercise 19	(73)
练习十九答案及参考译文	(77)
Study Exercise 20	(78)
练习二十答案及参考译文	(81)
Study Exercise 21	(82)
练习二十一答案及参考译文	(85)
Study Exercise 22	(86)
练习二十二答案及参考译文	(89)
Study Exercise 23	(90)
练习二十三答案及参考译文	(93)
Study Exercise 24	(94)
练习二十四答案及参考译文	(97)
Study Exercise 25	(98)
练习二十五答案及参考译文	(101)
Study Exercise 26	(102)
练习二十六答案及参考译文	(105)
Study Exercise 27	(106)
练习二十七答案及参考译文	(109)
Study Exercise 28	(110)
练习二十八答案及参考译文	(113)
Study Exercise 29	(114)
练习二十九答案及参考译文	(117)
Study Exercise 30	(118)
练习三十答案及参考译文	(121)
Study Exercise 31	(122)
练习三十一答案及参考译文	(125)
综合练习	(127)
综合练习一	(127)

综合练习二	(128)
综合练习三	(130)
综合练习四	(132)
综合练习五	(133)
综合练习六	(135)
综合练习七	(136)
综合练习八	(138)
综合练习九	(140)
综合练习十	(141)
综合练习答案	(144)

系列练习

Study Exercise 1

Choose the word or phrase, which is similar in meaning to the part in boldface in each sentence.

- The new design of the engine had to be **abandoned** for lack of financial support.
A) cast B) debated C) exploited D) deserted
- It is **abnormal** for a man to have six fingers on one hand.
A) strange B) impossible C) pitiable D) unusual
- Absolute** quiet prevailed while he was speaking.
A) Complete B) Concrete C) Dramatic D) Total
- The clever boy **absorbed** all the knowledge his teachers could give him.
A) utilized B) engrossed C) surrendered D) pursued
- It's hard to define **abstract** ideas like "democracy" and "truth".
A) theoretical B) different C) conflicting D) definite
- It is **absurd** to believe that the number 13 brings bad luck.
A) evil B) ridiculous C) abstract D) excessive
- A good rider doesn't **abuse** his horse.
A) frighten B) warn C) ill-treated D) complain
- Some students study **academic** subjects such as physics and history because they want to go to college.
A) important B) experience C) moderate D) school
- This **accelerated** our departure.
A) increased B) quickened C) promoted D) blocked
- Professors have free **access to** the library.
A) contacts in B) engagements to C) admittance to D) knowledge about
- What kind of **accommodations** did you have on the ship?
A) service B) experience C) entertainment D) rooms
- I **accompanied** my elderly grandmother on her trip to the museum this afternoon.
A) supported B) appreciated C) objected D) went with
- Whereas smaller computers may take several steps to perform a particular operation, a larger machine may **accomplish** the same thing with one instruction.
A) achieve B) calculate C) overcome D) defeat
- The President's views of the new tax bill **accord** with the Vice-president's.
A) differ B) agree C) disagree D) conflict
- We must take into **account** the boy's long illness.
A) count B) estimation C) action D) charge
- His father **accumulated** a fortune by investing wisely and spending little.

- A) sought B) pursued C) heaped up D) maintained
 17. **Accuracy** is one of the advantages of using computers in research or in statistical analysis.
 A) Rapidity B) Economy C) Anticipation D) Exactness
 18. He **accused** his cousin of stealing his car.
 A) charged... with B) defended... against C) doubted... about D) attached... to
 19. He **was accustomed** to travelling to Europe twice a year to visit his family.
 A) stuck to B) was satisfied with C) became used to D) was fond of
 20. He has a circle of **acquaintances**.
 A) manuscripts B) friends C) opponents D) relatives
 21. He took **adequate** clothes for a weekend trip.
 A) fashionable B) spacious C) sufficient D) comfortable
 22. It had rained all day and the mud **adhered** to our shoes.
 A) stuck fast B) appeared C) followed D) deserted
 23. The municipality has 5 urban districts and 6 suburban districts under its **administration**.
 A) management B) surveillance C) territory D) possession
 24. Since the **advent** of atomic power, there have been great changes in industry.
 A) arrival B) might C) important D) potential
 25. As soon as there is a malfunction in the system, the operator has to recognize it and report it to the manager, who would then **advise** the manufacturer.
 A) warn B) criticize C) recommend D) inform
 26. The forest ranger is a(n) **advocate** of environmental protection laws.
 A) opponent B) champion C) adviser D) saboteur
 27. He doesn't show much **affection** for animals.
 A) fear B) attention C) fondness D) hatred
 28. Congress **affirmed** the treaty the President had made.
 A) refused B) denied C) confirmed D) adopted
 29. A man who goes from door to door selling things has to be **aggressive** if he wants to succeed.
 A) greedy B) intelligent C) fierce D) initiative
 30. Although he was sick, he was **alert** enough to hear everything around him.
 A) attentive B) tired C) pleased D) worried

Word Form Chart

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. abandon [ə'bændən] <i>v.</i> 1 放弃 2 丢弃 | 9. accelerate [æk'seləreit] <i>v.</i> 加快, 增加 |
| 2. abnormal [æb'nɔ:ml] <i>a.</i> 反常的, 异常的 | 10. access [ækses] <i>n.</i> 1. 进入的机会 2 通道 |
| 3. absolute ['æbsəlu:t] <i>a.</i> 绝对的, 完全的 | 11. accommodation [ə'kɒmədeɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 住处, 膳宿 |
| 4. absorb [əb'sɔ:b] <i>v.</i> 1 吸收 2 吸引...的注意 | 12. accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] <i>v.</i> 1 陪伴, 陪同 2 伴奏 |
| 5. abstract [æb'strækt] <i>a.</i> 抽象的 <i>n.</i> 摘要, 梗概 | 13. accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] <i>v.</i> 完成, 实现 |
| 6. absurd [əb'sɜ:d] <i>a.</i> 荒谬的, 荒唐的 | 14. accord [ə'kɔ:d] <i>v.</i> 1 相符合 2 符合 |
| 7. abuse [ə'bjuz] <i>v.</i> / [ə'bjʊ:s] <i>n.</i> 1 虐待 2 辱骂 | 15. account [ə'kaunt] <i>n.</i> 说明 <i>v.</i> 说明 (原因等) |
| 8. academic [æk'demɪk] <i>a.</i> 1 学院的 2 学术的 | 16. accumulate [ə'kjʊ:mjuleit] <i>v.</i> 累积, 累积 |

17. accuracy ['ækjʊərəsi] *n* 准确(性)
 18. accuse [ə'kju:z] *v* 1. 指责 2. 指控
 19. accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *a* 习惯的, 惯常的
 20. acquaintance [ə'kwɛɪntəns] *n*. 1. 熟人 2. 了解
 21. adequate [ə'dɪkwət] *a* 1. 充足的 2. 适当的
 22. adhere [əd'hɪə] *v* 黏附
 23. administration [əd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃ(ə)n] *n* 管理
 24. advent ['ædvənt] *v* 出现, 到来
 25. advise [əd'vaɪz] *v* 1. 通知 2. 劝告
 26. advocate [əd'vəkeɪt] *n* 拥护者 *v* 拥护
 27. affection [ə'fekʃ(ə)n] *n* (感情)
 28. affirm [ə'fɜ:m] *v* 确认
 29. aggressive [ə'grɛsɪv] *a*. 敢做敢为的, 侵略的
 30. alert [ə'lɜ:t] *a*. 警觉的 *v*. 警报

Review Exercise 1

Match the words with those in the right-hand column.

- (A) _____ 1. accustom to e
 _____ 2. accomplish
 _____ 3. absolute
 _____ 4. advise j
 _____ 5. abnormal b
 _____ 6. affirm a
 _____ 7. accuracy g
 _____ 8. absorb i
 _____ 9. adhere
 _____ 10. alert c
- (B) d 1. academic
t 2. account
a 3. advent
l 4. aggressive
r 5. access
b 6. accumulate
h 7. adequate
d 8. affection
u 9. absurd
e 10. accommodation
- (C) e 1. accuse
h 2. accord
d 3. abstract
a 4. accelerate
l 5. acquaintance
c 6. advocate
b 7. accompany
f 8. abandon
- a. undoubted
 b. different
 c. very awake
 d. approve
 e. familiarize
 f. cling
 g. correctness
 h. perform
 i. take in
 j. recommend
- a. coming
 b. get together
 c. foolish
 d. kindly feeling
 e. room and food
 f. right of reaching
 g. relating to higher education
 h. satisfactory
 i. offensive
 j. explain
- a. speed up
 b. attend
 c. support
 d. not concrete
 e. broken the law
 f. give up
 g. supervision
 h. match

_____ 9. abuse

i. deceive

_____ 10. administration

j. knowledge gained through experience

Answer Key: (1)

Study Exercise

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1.D) | 2.D) | 3.A) | 4.B) | 5.A) | 6.B) | 7.C) | 8.D) | 9.B) | 10.C) |
| 11.D) | 12.D) | 13.A) | 14.B) | 15.B) | 16.C) | 17.D) | 18.A) | 19.C) | 20.B) |
| 21.C) | 22.A) | 23.A) | 24.A) | 25.D) | 26.B) | 27.C) | 28.C) | 29.D) | 30.A) |

Review Exercise

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| (A) e | h | a | j | b | d | g | i | f | c |
| (B) g | j | a | i | f | b | h | d | c | e |
| (C) e | h | d | a | j | c | b | f | i | g |

Study Exercise 1 参考译文:

- 1) 由于缺乏资助,只好放弃该项发动机的新设计。
- 2) 一个人的一只手长六个手指是不正常的。
- 3) 他说话的时候听众一片寂静(绝对寂静)。
- 4) 这个聪明的孩子把老师能给予他的知识全都吸收了。
- 5) 很难给“民主”和“真理”这样的抽象概念下定义。
- 6) 相信数字13会带来恶运是荒诞的。
- 7) 好骑手不虐待马。
- 8) 一些学生想上大学,因而要学习学校里的像物理、历史这样的学科。
- 9) 这促使我们离开。
- 10) 教授可自由进入图书馆。
- 11) 你们船上提供什么样的住宿(条件)?
- 12) 我今天下午陪老祖母去了博物馆。
- 13) 较小的计算机为了执行一个特定的操作需要好几步,而大型计算机可以用一条指令就完成相同的任务。
- 14) 总统对于新税议案的看法同副总统的一致。
- 15) 你必须把这孩子的长期有病考虑进去。
- 16) 他的父亲靠明智的投资和少花费积聚起了财产。
- 17) 在进行研究或进行统计分析时使用计算机,其好处之一就是准确。
- 18) 他控告堂兄偷了他的汽车。
- 19) 他一年两次去欧洲看望家人,这已成了习惯。
- 20) 他的交际很广。
- 21) 他带了足够的衣服去周末旅行。
- 22) 下了一天的雨,我们的鞋上粘满了泥。
- 23) 市政府管辖5个城区,6个郊区。
- 24) 自从出现了原子能技术,工业发生了很大的变化。
- 25) 系统一出现故障,操作员必须察觉到,并将其汇报给经理。然后由经理通知制造厂。

- 26) 这个护林人是环境保护法的拥护者。
 27) 他不太喜欢动物。
 28) 国会批准了总统签订的条约。
 29) 一个挨家销售产品的人要想成功，必须积极主动。
 30) 他虽然病了，但仍然十分警觉，能听到周围所有的动静。

Study Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase, which is similar in meaning to the part in boldface in each sentence.

31. They **alleged** that he had been seen purchasing the murder weapon.
 A) suspected B) believed C) claimed D) criticized
32. Great Britain was **allied** with France during the World War I.
 A) extended B) involved C) attacked D) connected
33. You have the **alternative** of working hard and being successful or not working hard and being unsuccessful.
A) choice B) change C) belief D) trust
34. **Amateurs** play sports because they like to play, not because they want to make a lot of money.
A) Laymen B) Adults C) Youngsters D) Opponent ^{对手}
35. I can hardly believe it; it's **amazing**.
A) incredible B) unreliable C) unconscious D) impossible
36. This is an **ambiguous** sentence.
 A) normal B) vague C) mature D) hostile
37. It is his **ambition** to become a college professor.
 A) scheme B) rhythm C) reputation D) ideal
38. He hurt his leg by jumping over the fence. Get an **ambulance** at once.
A) a carriage for the sick or wounded
 B) a bed for the sick
 C) a frame for carrying a sick or wounded person
D) a motor car for carrying loads
39. The critic **amended** the book by selecting the passages, which he thought most appropriate to the text.
 A) presented B) explored C) revised D) conveyed
40. This country has a(n) **ample** supply of fuel oil if we don't waste any.
A) abundant B) limited C) unlimited D) rare
41. Don't **amplify** the difficulties of the task.
 A) fear B) escape C) evaluate D) exaggerate
42. The children **amused** themselves by playing games while their parents talked.
 A) cased B) enjoyed C) satisfied D) evolved
43. Chemical **analysis** of water yields hydrogen and oxygen.
A) reaction B) process C) separation D) experiment
44. One of her **ancestors** established this town more than one hundred years ago.
A) forefathers B) acquaintances C) opponents D) publications

45. The **anniversary** was a time of great joy.
 A) fashion B) ceremony C) memory D) yearly celebration
46. Mr. Brown seemed very **annoyed** yesterday.
 A) sad B) upset C) tired D) severe
47. We **anticipated** a lot of opposition to our new plan.
 A) suspected B) expected C) motivated D) quoted
48. The **apparatus** can purify a thousand gallons of water a minute.
A) device B) laboratory C) experiment D) target
49. The thief **appealed** to the judge for mercy.
 A) applied to B) plunged C) begged D) refused
50. Never judge by **appearance**.
A) exterior B) operation C) interior D) sympathy
51. She did not have a good **appetite** because she was sick.
 A) desire for exercise B) desire for visitors' C) desire for sleep D) desire for food
52. The audience **applauded** for five minutes when the violinist finished.
 A) clasped B) launched C) imitated D) clapped
53. The mass production of cars and new house-hood **appliances** brought new changes in American life.
A) instruments B) furniture C) chores D) decoration
54. The rule is **applicable** to this case.
 A) available for B) proper for C) relevant to D) evident to
55. Many minicomputers are used merely for a fixed **application** and run only a single program.
 A) possession B) standard C) storage D) request
56. A black was **appointed** mayor of the city.
 A) ordered B) elected C) assigned D) promoted
57. He has already **approached** his destination.
 A) reached B) been close to C) found D) Stuck to
58. Cotton clothing is **appropriate** for hot weather.
A) suited to B) satisfied with C) important to D) interested in
59. My parents don't **approve** of some of my sister's behavior.
 A) forbid B) agree to C) conform to D) appreciate
60. His income **approximates** twenty thousand dollars a year.
 A) is less than B) is exactly C) is more than D) comes close to

Word Form Chart

- | | |
|--|--|
| 31. <u>allege</u> [ə'ledʒ] <i>v.</i> 断言, 声称 | 37. <u>ambition</u> [æmbɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 雄心, 野心 |
| 32. <u>ally</u> ['ælaɪ] <i>n.</i> 同盟者 [æ'laɪ] <i>v.</i> 使结盟 | 38. <u>ambulance</u> [æm'bju:ləns] <i>n.</i> 救护车 |
| 33. <u>alternative</u> [ɔ:l'tə:nətɪv] <i>n.</i> 抉择 <i>a.</i> 两者择一的 | 39. <u>amend</u> [ə'mend] <i>v.</i> 改正, 修改, 改进 |
| 34. <u>amateur</u> [æmə'tɔ:] <i>n.</i> 业余爱好者 <i>a.</i> 业余的 | 40. <u>ample</u> ['æmpl] <i>a.</i> 1 大量的 2 宽敞的 |
| 35. <u>amaze</u> [ə'meɪz] <i>v.</i> 使惊愕 | 41. <u>amplify</u> ['æmplɪfaɪ] <i>v.</i> 放大(声音等), 增强 |
| 36. <u>ambiguous</u> [æm'bɪgjuəs] <i>a.</i> 含糊不清的 | 42. <u>amuse</u> [ə'mju:z] <i>v.</i> 1 逗乐 2 给...提供娱乐 |

43. analysis [ə'næləsis] *n* 分析
 44. ancestor [ænsistə] *n* 祖宗, 祖先
 45. anniversary [æni'vɜ:səri] *n* 周年纪念
 46. annoy [ə'nɔɪ] *v.* 1 使恼怒 2 打扰
 47. anticipate [æntisipet] *v* 预料, 期望
 48. apparatus [æpə'reitəs] *n* 1 器械, 设备 2 器官
 49. appeal [ə'pi:l] *v./n.* 1 呼吁 2 申诉 3 求助
 50. appearance [ə'piərəns] *n* 1 出现, 露面 2 外观
 51. appetite [æ'pitait] *n* 1 食欲, 胃口 2 欲望

52. applaud [ə'plɔ:d] *v* 鼓掌, 喝彩
 53. appliance [ə'plaiəns] *n* 器具, 器械, 设备
 54. applicable [æ'plikəbl] *a* 适当的, 可应用的
 55. application [æ'pli'keiʃ(ə)n] *n* 1 申请 2 应用, 实施
 56. appoint [ə'point] *v* 1 任命, 委派 2 约定, 约会
 57. approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *v* 靠近, 接近 *n* 接近, 途径
 58. appropriate [ə'prəʊpriət(i)t] *a* 适合的, 恰当的
 59. approve [ə'pru:v] *v* 1 赞成, 同意 2 批准, 核准
 60. approximate [ə'prɒksim(ə)it] *a* 近似的 *v.* 近似

Review Exercise 2

Match the words with those in the right-hand column.

- (A) e 1. appetite
i 2. amateur
g 3. analysis
h 4. appeal
k 5. appropriate
j 6. ambition
c 7. allege
g 8. annoy
f 9. application
d 10. ample
- a. decomposition
 b. correct
 c. declare
 d. plentiful
 e. a wanting for food
 f. form to be filled
 g. irritated 懊恼
 h. ask for
 i. one who does something for pleasure
 j. aspiration 渴望
- (B) j 1. anniversary
d 2. appearance
i 3. approximate
k 4. ally
a 5. appliance
l 6. amend
k 7. amplify
e 8. applicable
c 9. approve
h 10. ancestor
- a. device
 b. magnify
 c. accept
 d. outward looks
 e. suitable
 f. yearly return of the date of an event
 g. relatives in the past, now dead
 h. unify
 i. revise
 j. nearly
- (C) _____ 1. approach
f 2. ambulance
_____ 3. apparatus
_____ 4. amuse
_____ 5. amazing
_____ 6. appoint
- a. a set of tools
 b. astonishing
 c. uncertain
 d. come near
 e. look forward to a thing before it comes
 f. a car for the sick

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| _____ 7. ambiguous | g. one of more than two possibilities |
| _____ 8. alternative | h. name |
| _____ 9. anticipate | i. give an ovation |
| _____ 10. applaud | j. make time pass pleasantly |

Answer Key: (2)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 31. C) | 32. D) | 33. A) | 34. A) | 35. A) | 36. B) | 37. D) | 38. A) | 39. C) | 40. A) |
| 41. D) | 42. B) | 43. C) | 44. A) | 45. D) | 46. B) | 47. B) | 48. A) | 49. C) | 50. A) |
| 51. D) | 52. D) | 53. A) | 54. B) | 55. D) | 56. C) | 57. B) | 58. A) | 59. B) | 60. D) |

Study Exercise

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| (A) | e | i | a | h | b | j | c | g | f | d |
| (B) | f | d | j | h | a | i | b | e | c | g |
| (C) | d | f | a | j | b | h | c | g | e | i |

Review Exercise

Study Exercise 2 参考译文:

- 31) 他们声称有人看到他购买杀人武器。
- 32) 英国在第一次世界大战期间和法国结盟。
- 33) 努力工作获得成功, 或者不去努力而得不到成功, 二者供你选择。
- 34) 业余运动员参加运动是因为喜好, 并非为了赚大钱。
- 35) 这事我很难相信, 太让人吃惊了。
- 36) 这个句子语义不清。
- 37) 做一名大学教授是他的抱负。
- 38) 他翻越篱笆伤了腿, 立刻叫了一辆救护车。
- 39) 那位评论家把他认为最符合原文的段落一一选用, 以此修改了该书。
- 40) 如果我们一点也不浪费的话, 我国就有充足的燃油供应。
- 41) 不要夸大工作的难度。
- 42) 孩子们在父母聊天时游戏自娱。
- 43) 水化学分解后产生氢和氧。
- 44) 她的一个祖先在 100 多年前创建了这座城镇。
- 45) 周年纪念日是个非常喜庆的日子。
- 46) 布朗先生昨天似乎很烦恼。
- 47) 我们料想新计划会有许多阻力。
- 48) 这些仪器 1 分钟能净化 1000 加仑水。
- 49) 小偷恳请法官开恩。
- 50) 千万不要以貌取人。
- 51) 她由于生病而胃口不佳。
- 52) 小提琴家演奏完毕后, 听众鼓掌长达 5 分钟。
- 53) 汽车和新型家用设备的大量生产给美国人的生活带来了新的变化。
- 54) 此规定只适于这种情况。

- 55) 很多小型计算机仅仅用于某一确定的应用领域，并且只运行一个程序。
 56) 一个黑人被任命为该市市长。
 57) 他已接近目的地。
 58) 纯棉衣服适合热天。
 59) 父母不赞同我姐姐的一些行为。
 60) 他每年的收入约 2 万美元。

Study Exercise 3

Choose the word or phrase, which is similar in meaning to the part in boldface in each sentence.

61. He is **apt** to lose his temper.
 A) lucky B) seldom C) variable D) likely
62. Since he could not see the action from where he was standing, the **referee**'s decision was **arbitrary**.
 A) privat B) subjective C) impartial D) elastic
63. Johnson is interested in the **architecture** of ancient Greece.
 A) exposure B) instruction C) construction D) document
64. I have no wish to engage in a(n) **argument** with you.
 A) discussion B) appointment C) accident D) scheme
65. The general **arrayed** his **troops** for the battle.
 A) deployed B) spread C) developed D) displayed
66. The dress was of **artificial** silk.
 A) particular B) slippery C) fresh D) synthetic
67. We watched the airplane **ascend** higher and higher.
 A) go forward B) go up C) go back D) go by
68. May we **ascertain** whether the train stops at that town before we decide?
 A) talk about B) discuss C) make sure D) think about
69. He **ascribed** his failure to incompetence.
 A) subtracted B) described C) confirmed D) attributed
70. You have considered only one **aspect** of the difficulty, but there are many.
 A) interpretation B) respect C) direction D) limitation
71. The students **assembled** in the school hall.
 A) gathered B) squeezed C) rushed D) guarded
72. The value of the property has been **assessed** at \$ 80,000.
 A) anticipated B) investigated C) substituted D) appraised
73. Two students were **assigned** to clean the classroom.
 A) guaranteed B) criticized C) appointed D) punished
74. He **assisted** us establish a new company.
 A) stimulated B) helped C) appreciated D) warned
75. We **associate** the name with the electricity.
 A) convey B) correspond C) involve D) connect
76. He's not such a fool as you **assumed** him to be.