

二级英语要览

武振东 王汝生 主 编

翟志明 熊柏森 主 审

大连理工大学出版社

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内容简介

本书是根据有关大纲的要求,针对大专学生的需要和实际水平而编写的一本方便,适用,具体,全面的教学参考书。作者对二级英语的内容与重点进行了详细,准确的描述,对学生在学习与考试中常碰到的疑难做了精辟的讲解与分析。全书共分词汇、短语、同义词辨析和语法四个部分。每部分都有简要的讲解和翔实的例句,并附有自测练习题和参考答案。

本书旨在通过对基本知识的讲解和实践来切实提高学生的英语水平及应试能力,具有体系完备,内容全面,重点突出,知识准确,权威性强等特点。

主要读者对象:大中专学生,中初级英语爱好者和有关教师。

二级英语要览

Erji Yingyu Yiaolan

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前 言

大学英语分级教学、分级管理的做法有力地促进了各高校的英语教学。为了进一步扩大教学成果，我们编写了《二级英语要览》一书（以后称《要览》），力图为有关大纲所规定的教学内容与重点进行更为详细的描述，为教与学提供更为方便、适用、具体、全面的参考资料。本书既考虑了知识的系统性、连贯性，也考虑到了学生在学习与考试中经常碰到的疑难，力争重点突出。

《要览》主要针对大专一、二级英语的教学需要而编写，故中学时已熟知的词汇及语言现象未被收入。本科及其他同等水平的人员亦可参照使用。

《要览》共分四部分：1. 词汇，2. 短语，3. 同义词辨析，4. 语法。每部分附有自测练习题，书后附有答案。词汇部分由武振东，白怡敏，武振平三位同志编写，短语部分由王建国同志编写，同义词辨析部分由张小平同志编写，语法部分的1~13章由王汝生，于凤琴二位同志编写，14~23章由曲文燕同志编写。王吉福同志也参与了部分编写工作。前三部分由武振东同志统稿并定稿；语法部分1~16章由王汝生同志统稿并定稿，17~23章由侯福利同志统稿并定稿。本书特邀的主审翟志明，熊柏森两位副教授在百忙中阅读了书稿，提出了许多宝贵的意见，对此我们表示由衷的感谢。

《要览》编写过程中，我们参考了国家教委的《大学英语教学大纲》，辽宁省教委的《大学英语教学基本要求》等。我们在此向这些书籍的作者表示谢意。

由于时间紧迫，篇幅有限，水平不高，错误及遗漏之处在所难免，欢迎批评指正。

编 者

1991. 11. 12

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第一部分 词汇

A

ability [ə'bilɪti] n. 能力; 才能, 才干

aboard [ə'bo:rd] ad. & prep. 在船(飞机、车)上

It's time to go aboard. 上船(或上车, 登机)时间到了。

The boat is ready to leave. All aboard! 船就要开了。上船啦!

They went aboard the plane. 他们上飞机了。

about [ə'baʊt] prep. 在...周围, 在...附近

He rubbed his eyes and looked about him. 他擦擦眼睛, 环顾四周。

I dropped the key somewhere about here. 我把钥匙掉在这附近什么地方了。*

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] ad. 国外, 海外

go abroad 出国

travel abroad in many lands 周游列国

be famous at home and abroad 闻名国内外

absent ['æbsənt] a. 缺席, 不在场

I will be absent from work tomorrow. 明天我不上班。

He is absent from Beijing. 他不在北京。

He is absent in Beijing. 他外出了, 目前在北京。

We should not talk about John's affairs when he is absent.

我们不应在约翰不在的时候谈论他的事情。

注: absent 的反义词是 present。访问某人不在或人外出时, 用 not at home, away from home, not in, 不用 absent。例:

I went to see my teacher, but he was not at home.

我去看老师, 但他不在家。

She is away (from home) today. 她今天不在家(常意味着远行)。

The doctor is not in. 医生不在(室内)。

absence [ˈæbsəns] n. 缺席, 不在场

My absence from school was caused by my illness.

我没有去学校的原因是我生病了。

accent [ˈæksənt] n. 腔调, 口音; 重音

He speaks English with an American accent. 他讲英语带有美国口音。

The accent in this word lies here. 这个词的重音在这里。

accept [əkˈsept] v. 接受, 认可

accept an invitation 接受邀请

accept the truth of a statement 认为某句话不错

accident [ˈæksɪdənt] n. 事故, 意外的事

a road accident 一起交通事故

The gun went off by accident. 枪意外走火。

accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] vt. 陪伴, 伴随 v. 伴奏

accompany a friend on a walk / to the airport 陪朋友散步 / 去机场

His teacher accompanied him on the piano. 他的老师弹钢琴为他伴奏。

account [əˈkaʊnt] n. 帐, 帐目; 说明, 解释 vi. 说明

The accounts show we have spent more than we received.

帐面显示我们支出大于收入。

open an account with/in a bank 在一家银行开立一个帐户

Give us an account of what happened. 把发生的事给我们说一说。

His illness accounts for his absence. 他缺席的原因是生病了。

accuse [əˈkju:z] v. 指控, 告发

He was accused of stealing. 他被指控行窃。

They accused her publicly of stealing their books.

他们公开指控她偷了他们的书。

注: 控告某人犯什么罪或有什么过失用 *accuse sb. of...* 句式, 不可用 *accuse sb. that...*。

accustomed [əˈkʌstəmd] a. 惯常的, 习惯的

We are accustomed to working / work hard. 我们习惯于努力工作。

注：accustomed 一般作表语，后面也可接动词不定式。

ache [eɪk] vi. 痛 n. 疼痛

Her head aches. 她头痛。

I have aches and pains all over. 我周身疼痛。

注：ache 后接疼痛的部位时，ache 前一般用不定冠词。例如：an ache in the ear / in a tooth / in one's head。用 ache 构成的复合名词表示状况或状态时，作不可数名词处理：Chocolate gives me toothache (巧克力使我牙痛)，用来表示疼痛的某一次发作时，美国英语通常视之为可数名词，而英国英语则视之为不可数名词：She very often gets stomachaches / stomachache (她经常胃疼)。但 headache 通常是可数名词：a nasty headache (严重的头疼)。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] vt. 完成；获得；到达

I've achieved only half of what I hoped to do. 我只完成我希望做的一半。

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] n. 完成；到达；成就

Landing on the moon for the first time was a remarkable achievement.

首次登上月球是一大伟绩。

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] vt. 获得，学得

acquire a habit 养成一种习惯

acquire a college education 受到高等教育

acquire a foreign language 学到一门外语

act [ækt] n. 法令，条例 v. 表演

the Social Security Act 社会保障条例

act (the part of) Hamlet 扮演哈姆雷特 (的角色)

He acts very well. 他很会演戏。

action ['ækʃən] n. 行动，动作

active ['æktɪv] a. 活跃的；积极的；主动的

He is active in work. 他工作积极。

activity [æk'tɪvəti] n. 活动

actor ['æktə] n. (男) 演员

actress ['æktris] n. (女) 演员

actual ['æktjuəl] a. 实际的, 现实的

addition [ə'dɪʃən] n. 增加, 附加, 加法

address [ə'dres] n. 地址, 通讯处 vt. 向...作(正式)讲话, 致函

address a meeting 向大会讲话

address a talk to an audience 对听众讲话

address the newspaper editor 给报纸编辑写信

注: 只用做及物动词, 不可说 address to the newspaper editor.

adjective ['ædʒiktɪv] n. 形容词

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] v. 调整, 调节, 调准

adjust the economy to a new pattern 调节经济, 使之适应新的格局

adjust a watch 把表校准

admire [əd'maɪə] v. 羡慕, 赞赏, 钦佩

I admire his learning. 我钦佩他的学识。

I admire him for his learning. 我钦佩他的学识渊博。

注: admire 后接名词, 但不接 that 从句。

admit [əd'mɪt] v. 允许进入, 接纳; 承认

He was admitted into the school. 他获准入学。

He admits having broken the discipline. 他承认自己破坏了纪律。

He admits to all the charges. 他承认了一切指控。

注: admit 后接动名词, 不接不定式。admit to 后接名词, 表示“承认”别人的指控。

adopt [ə'dɒpt] v. 采用, 采纳; 收养

European dress has been adopted by people in many parts of the world.

西装已成为世界上许多地方人们的服装。

As they had no children of their own, they adopted an orphan (孤儿).

他们自己没有孩子, 所以收养了一个孤儿。

an adopted son 养子

adult ['ædʌlt] n. 成人 a. 成人的

advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] a. 前进的, 先进的

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] n. 优点, 有利条件; 利益, 好处

Tom had an advantage over these boys. 汤姆优于这些孩子。

Each has advantages and disadvantages. 各有利弊。

adventure [əd'ventʃə] n. 冒险, 惊险活动

adverb [ˈædvə:b] n. 副词

advertisement [əd've:tismənt] n. 广告 (可缩写为 ad)

advice [əd'vaiz] n. 忠告, 意见

a piece / bit / word of advice 一项/一句忠告

Thank you for such good advice. 谢谢你的忠告。

advise [əd'vaiz] v. 忠告, 劝告; 建议

They strongly advised him to accept the offer.

他们竭力劝他接受这个帮助 (或出价)。

I advised him of the danger. 我警告过他提防危险。

She advised me against doing this. 她劝我不要做这件事。

We advised that steps be taken at once. 我们建议立即采取步骤。

注: advise 可以接名词再接不定式, 不可直接跟不定式。后接 that 从句时通常用虚拟语气。

affair [ə'fɛ:ə] n. 事, 事情, 事件

a public (private) affair 公 (私) 事

注: affair 的复数一般指“情况”、“事态”, 不用定冠词。如: He told us how affairs stood in the countryside. 他告诉了我们乡下的情况。

affect [ə'fekt] v. 影响; 感动

Reading in bed has affected his eye-sight. 在床上读书使他的视力受到影响。

The audience was deeply affected. 听众深受感动。

afford [ə'fɔ:d] v. 担负得起, 买得起, 花得起 (时间)

We can only afford the cheapest. 我们只能买得起最便宜的 (那种)。

Can you afford the time for it? 你能抽出时间做这件事吗?

I can't afford going every day. 我每天去可去不起。

In those days they couldn't afford to call in a doctor. 那时候他们请不起大夫。

注：通常与 can, could 或 be able to 连用。

African ['æfrɪkən] a. 非洲 (人) 的; n. 非洲人

afterward (s) ['ɑ:ftəwə:d (z)] ad. 以后, 后来

agent ['eɪdʒənt] n. 代理人, 代表, 代理商

agreement [ə'grɪmənt] n. 同意, 一致; 协定, 协议

agriculture ['ægrɪkʌltʃə] n. 农业

ahead [ə'hed] ad. 前头, 在前

Danger ahead! 前面有危险!

A new life lay ahead of him. 新的生活展现在他面前。

aid [eɪd] v. 援助, 救援 n. 援助, 救护

aid sb. with money 资助某人

A good dictionary can aid language learning. 一部好词典有助于语言学习。

give / offer aid to sb. 向某人提供帮助

I hope this book will be a great aid to English composition.

我希望这本书对英语作文会有很大的帮助。

She is learning how to give first aid to people who are hurt.

她正在学习如何急救受伤的人。

aim [eɪm] v. 志在, 旨在; 瞄准, 针对 n. 目标, 目的

I don't understand his behaviour. What's he aiming at?

我不理解他的行为。他意图何在?

He aimed to be a writer. 他想当一名作家。

He aimed (his gun) at the lion and fired. 他 (用枪) 瞄准了狮子, 开了火。

What's your aim in life? 你的生活目的是什么?

注：美国人用 to aim + 不定式结构, 英国人用 to aim at + 动名词结构。虽然有些英国人也用美国人的用法, 但尚未被普遍接受。

aircraft ['eɪkrɑ:ft] n. 飞机, 飞行器 (单复数相同)

airport ['eəpɔ:t] n. 机场

alarm [ə'lɑ:m] v. 惊动, 惊吓 n. 警报; 惊慌

They were alarmed to find her dead. 他们发现她死了, 大惊失色。

She is alarmed that he should get the post.

他竟然得到了那个职位, 她对此不胜担忧。

Everybody was alarmed at this news. 听到这消息大家都很惊恐。

Oh, there goes the air-raid alarm. 喔, 空袭警报响了。

He didn't take alarm at the news. 他听到消息并不惊慌。

alike [ə'laɪk] a. 相同的, 相象的

All music is alike to him.

所有的音乐在他听来全是一样的。(指不懂分辨和欣赏)

The two brothers are very much alike. 兄弟俩十分相象。

注: alike 一般只用作表语, 不说 very alike, 应说 very much alike。

alive [ə'laɪv] a. 活着的; 活跃, 活泼, 热闹

Is he still alive? 他还活着吗?

He was the happiest man alive. 他是世界上最幸福的人。

It is a really alive town. 这是一个生气勃勃的城镇。

注: 一般作表语或后置定语。作定语时若无 really 等副词修饰, alive 一般不前置。

all [ɔ:l] ad. 完全, 都

He is all wrong. 他完全错了。

He lived all by himself. 他一个人孤独地生活。

注: all 通常用来加强语气。

alone [ə'ləʊn] a. 单独的, 独自的 ad. 独自, 单独; 仅仅, 只

She was alone in that dark room. 她独自一人呆在黑屋子里。

He said, he could do it alone. 他说他能自己一个人干。

He alone is not responsible for it. 这件事中只有他一个人没有责任。

Now we are all alone. 现在就只有我们两个人了。

注: ①alone 作形容词时一般只能作表语。②用在名词或代词后, 意思是“只有”, “唯有”。③all alone 可用于两个人, 这里的 all 等于 quite。

aloud [ə'laʊd] ad. 出声地, 大声地