

COLLEGE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ABILITY TRAINING
ORAL AND LISTENING PRACTICE



English

大学英语能力训练(二) 分级词汇训练

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前 言

《大学英语教学大纲》规定大学英语应培养学生较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力以及初步的写和说的能力。上述四种能力都须建立在一定数量的词汇基础之上。词汇是大多数学生学英语最感头痛的问题之一。如何在短期内记忆和掌握大学英语词汇是一个值得探求的课题。本书是根据学生入学实际水平,针对学生普遍存在的难点而编写出来的一本实用词汇训练手册。它强调“操练、实用”四字原则,以通过大量练习培养学生词汇的运用能力为目的。

全书以《大学英语教学大纲》词汇表为基准,着重体现了下述两大特点:(一)将大纲所有词汇分成六大类别:即1)词缀(前后缀,书末附有词根表)2)形容词与副词,3)名词,4)动词,5)介词与形容词、动词和名词的搭配,6)音形相近词。这种分类方法是为了便于学生有重点有针对性地集中训练词汇。(二)将大纲词汇按由易至难的渐进程序分为四大部分(也可认为是四个等级)。每部分除包括上述六大类别外还编有综合完形练习,分类词汇记忆说明,单词记忆方法及本部分的练习答案等。

词汇不是孤立的。记忆词汇不仅应掌握其读音和拼写,更重要的是应掌握其基本用法。后者才是学生学习英语词汇的目的,也是我们编写此书的目的,因此,该书重点在于通过各种词汇练习切实提高学生英语基础能力,而非纯为国家统考。但既然国家统考是检测学生英语水平的手段之一,那么学完本书的学生也应能在国家统考中取得较佳成绩。尽管我们的编写目的是明确的,但由于我们水平有限,加之时间紧迫,书中不妥甚至错误之处在所难免,恳请读者和同行专家不吝赐教。

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Part One

I 词缀(1)

英语词缀(前缀或后缀)与词或词根结合,构成新词,我们称之为派生词。派生词在英语词汇中占很大比例,而英语词缀的数量却很有限:常用前缀大约有几十个,常用后缀大约近百个。如果我们能掌握这些词缀,词汇量就大大增加了。以 *use* 为例,如果给它加上 *dis-*, *mis-*, *over-*, *ab-* 等前缀,就可派生出 *dis·use* (不用), *mis·use* (误用), *over·use* (过度使用), *ab·use* (滥用) 等词;如果加上 *-ful*, *-able*, *-less*, *-age*, *-er* 等后缀,又可派生出 *use·ful* (无用的), *use·able* (可用的), *use·less* (无用的), *us·age* (用法), *us·er* (使用者) 等词。同样,我们若掌握了前缀 *under-* 的意义,就不难知道 *under·achieve*, *under·act*, *under·age*, *under·charge*, *under·clothes*, *under·develop*, *under·estimate* 等词的意义。

前缀的特点是它可用来增加、改变、或加强词的意义,一般不造成词类的转变(但有少数例外,如 *en-* 加上形容词 *large*, 构成动词 *en·large*)。后缀的特点是它不仅可用来增加、改变或加强词的意义,而且还能转变词类。譬如,动词 *teach* (教),加上后缀 *-er*,成为名词 *teach·er* (教师),词义和词类都发生了变化。一般说来,后缀给词意带来的变化不及前缀明显,因为前缀和词或词根的结合就基本确定了词意。

为了便于读者学习,我们以释例的形式对常用的前缀逐一进行了分析。对于后缀,我们则按它的词类特点进行了分类,并以表的形式加以说明。不论是在前缀部分,还是在后缀部分都配有多种练习,以期帮助读者达到掌握这些词缀的目的。

1. 前缀

ab- = *from*, *away*, *off* 离开, 离去, 脱离

(前缀 *ab-* 在字母 *m*, *p*, *v* 前, 简化为 *a-*, 在 *c* 和 *t* 前一般为 *abs-*)

ab·normal [æb'no:ml] (离开+正常→) *a.* 不正常的

ab·sent [æbsent] (离开+存在→) *a.* 不在场, 缺席; 心不在焉

ab·sorb [æb'sɔ:b] (过去(离去)+吸→) *v.* 吸引, 吸收, 使专心

ab·surd [æb'sɜ:d] (加强意义+无意义的→) *a.* 荒唐的

ab · use[ə'bjuz] (偏离+使用→)v.滥用,虐待,漫骂

Exercise I:

A. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word(选用适当的词填空):

(abuse, absurd, absorb, absent, abnormal, abstract)

1. It is absurd to predict that the sun will not rise tomorrow.
2. A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is abstract.
3. He arrived home to find his wife still absent.
4. The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge his teachers could give him.
5. The privilege has been much abused.
6. It is absurd for a man to walk in his sleep.

B. Write out the appropriate words according to the definitions(根据下列定义写出单词):

1. to take in or suck in: ab · absorb
2. against reason or common sense: ab · absurd
3. thought of as a quality rather than as an object or fact: ab · abstract
4. to put to wrong use: ab · abuse

ad- = to, towards, at 趋向, 接近, 到或加强意义

(由于同化作用, 前缀 ad- 在字母 c 和 q 前为 ac-, 在 f 前为 af-, 在 g 前为 ag-, 在 l 前为 al-, 在 n 前为 an-, 在 p 前为 ap-, 在 r 前为 ar- 在 s 前为 as-, 在 t 前为 at-, 偶见在 b 前为 ab-).

词例:

ac · cept[ək'sept] 趋向 获得, 承担→) v. 接受, 认为

ad · mire[əd'maɪə] (接近+惊奇→) v. 赞赏, 羡慕, 钦佩

af · fair[ə'feə] (到+行动→) n. 事, 事情, 事件

an · nounce[ə'naʊns] (加强意义+报告→) v. 宣布, 通告

ar · rive[ə'raɪv] (到岩岸、陆地→) v. 到达, 来到

Exercise II

A. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word(选用恰当的词填空):

(accept, admires, affair, announced, admitted, advice, advance)

1. He much admires your poems.
2. Will you accept the invitation?
3. Now I want to give you some advice.
4. They were going to advance thirty-five miles per day into

Germany.

5. He was sent to the school this year.

6. One of the men investigated the accident.

7. "When did you appear?" "Late this afternoon."

8. The vote was completed. The president announced the result.

B. Form new words by adding appropriate prefixes to the following word parts (用恰当的前缀与下列词根或单词构词):

1. ac • cident n. 事故, 意外的事

2. ac • company v. 陪伴, 伴随, 伴奏

3. al • low v. 允许, 承认

4. ap • pear n. 出现 (场); v. 好像是

5. at • tend v. 出席

com- = with, together 互相, 共同或加强, 引伸意义

(由于同化作用, 前缀 com- 在字母 l 前为 col-, 在 r 前为 cor-, 在 n, d, f, g, j, q, s, t, v 之前为 con-, 在 b, p, m 前为 com-)

词例

com • bine [kəm'baɪn] (一起+两个两个 →) v. 结合, 联合, 化合

com • mand [kəm'ma:nd] (加强意义+委托 →) v. / n. 命令, 指挥

con • nect [kə'nekt] (互相+结牢 →) v. 连接, 联系

cor • rect [kə'rekt] (引伸意义+指导 →) v. 改正, 修改; a. 正确的

com • pare [kəm'peə] (互相+比 (得上) →) v. 比较, 相比

Exercise III

A. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word (选用恰当的词填空):

(combine, commanded, compare, correct, connected)

1. The two towns are connected by a railway.

2. She retired to her room to correct exercise books.

3. He commanded the soldiers to attack.

4. The two old schools are to combine to form one big new school.

5. Compare this with that, and you will see which is better.

B. Form new words by adding appropriate prefixes to the following word parts (用恰当的前缀与下列词根或单词构词):

1. im • mon a. 普通, 平常

2. im • plete v. 完成, 结束; a. 全, 完全

3. con • dition n. 条件; 状况, 情形

4. consider v.认为,认为; 考虑,细想

de- = 1. away from, off 离去, 离开

2. down 向下, 降低

3. wholly 加强或引伸意义

4. reverse the action of 与……相反, 否定, 非

词例:

de • clare [di'kleə] (加强意义+使明白→) v. 宣布, 宣告

de • fend [di'fend] (离开、避免+攻击→) v. 保卫, 防守

de • light [di'laɪt] (离开、逃脱+陷害、诱惑→) n. 快乐, 高兴

de • mand [di'ma:nd] (与…相反+委托→) n. / v. 要求, 需要

de • velop [di'veləp] (与…相反+覆盖→) v. 开发, 进展; 发扬, 发展

Exercise IV

A. Fill in each black with an appropriate word (选用恰当的词填空):

(delight, defend, declared, demanded, developed, desire)

1. She declared that she didn't want to see him again.

2. We shall demand our island, whatever the cost may be.

3. I have read your letter with delight.

4. They defend the right to hold public meetings.

5. He developed an interest in science.

6. We all desire happiness and health.

B. Try to match each word with its definition (试用恰当的定义与下列词匹配):

- | | | |
|----------|----------------|---|
| <u>1</u> | 1. de • cide | A). to think about and come to a conclusion |
| <u>2</u> | 2. de • lay | B). to trust; to be dependent on |
| <u>3</u> | 3. de • pend | C). to put off until later; to make or be slow or late. |
| <u>4</u> | 4. de • scribe | D). to give up one's time, energy, oneself, etc. |
| <u>5</u> | 5. de • vote | e) to give a picture of someone or something in words |

dis- = 1. away, apart; deprive of 离开, 相距, 除去

2. not the opposite of 不, 无, 相反

3. fail, cease, refuse to, used as an intensive 停止, 拒绝或加强语义

(dis 的变体有 di- 和 dif-。di- 用在字母 b, d, g, v, m, n, l, r 之前; dif- 用在字母 f 之前)

词例:

dif·ference ['dɪfrəns] (拒绝+产生, 提出→) n. 分歧, 争论, 差别, 差异

dis·appear [dɪsə'piə] (与...相反+出现→) v. 消失, 失踪

dis·cover [dɪs'kʌvə] (除去+遮盖→) v. 发现

dis·ease [dɪ'zi:z] (不+舒适→) n. 疾病

dis·tance ['dɪstəns] (相距+站立, 坐落→) n. 距离, 路程

Exercise V

A. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word (选用恰当的词填空):

(disappeared, different, distance, disease, discovered)

1. The little dog disappeared down the road.

2. Columbus discovered America in 1492.

3. The business of doctors is to prevent and cure disease.

4. A department store sells many different things.

5. The distance from the farm to the town is five miles.

B. From new words by adding appropriate prefixes to the following word parts (用适当的前缀与下列词根或单词构词):

1. di · vide v. 分, 划分, 隔开; 分配, 分享, 分担

2. di · ficult a. 困难的, 艰难的

3. di · rect a. / ad. 直接, 径直, 率直

4. dis · cuss v. 讨论

ex- = 1. out, away from 出, 外, 离开, 除去

2. thoroughly 完全, 使或加强意义

3. without 无

4. former 前任的, 以前的

(前缀 ex- 的变体有 ec-, ef-, es- 和 e-。ec- 常用在字母 c 或 s 前; ef- 用在字母 f 前; es- 用于法语词源的许多词; e- 用在字母 b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v, 之前)

词例:

e·ducation [edju(:)keɪʃən] (加强意义+引导→) n. 教育

es·cape [ɪs'keɪp] (离开, 争脱+外衣→) n. / v. 逃跑, 逃脱; 逃避, 避免

ex·cept [ɪk'sept] (出去+拿→) prep. 除...之外

ex·pect [ɪks'pekt] (外, 往外+看→) v. 期待, 盼望

exhibition[ˈeksɪbɪʃən] (出, 示出+拥有物→) n. 展览会

Exercise VI

A. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word (选用恰当的词填空):

(education, escaped, except, expect exhibition, excellent, excited, excuse, express)

1. They all went to sleep except the young Frenchman.
2. The soldier escaped from the enemy's prison.
3. The expectation of our children is never out of my mind.
4. In the afternoon they went to an exhibition of modern art.
5. I'll express you for supper at six o'clock sharp.
6. The story excited the little boy very much.
7. She was well known as an excellent dancer.
8. Excuse my opening your letter by mistake.
9. Try to express your idea clearly.

B. Form new words by adding appropriate prefixes to the following word parts (用适当的前缀与下列词根或单词构词):

1. eff • fort n. 努力, 尽力
2. elect • lect v. 推选, 选举
3. exactly • actly ad. 确切地, 精确地, 恰好
4. examine • amine v. 检验, 审查, 调查
5. example • ample n. 例, 实例, 范例, 榜样
6. expression • pression n. 表示, 措辞, 词句, 表情, 脸色
7. explain • plain v. 解释, 说明
8. experience • perience n. 经验, 经历
9. exist • ist v. 在, 存在
10. exercise • ercise n. 习题, 练习

in- = 1. in, into, toward 内, 入内, 向

2. used as an intensive in some words of Latin origin 在某些拉丁词源的词中加强语义

3. no, not without 不, 无

(由于同化作用, 前缀 in- 在字母 l 前为 il-, 在 r 前为 ir-, 在 m, p, b 前为 im-)

词例:

im • possible [imˈpɒsəbl] (不+可能的→) a. 不可能的, 做不到的

im • prove [imˈpruːv] (向内+有利条件→) v. 改善, 改进; 好转, 进步

in • clude [inˈkluːd] (在内+关闭, 合拢→) v. 包含, 包括, 计入

in • crease[inkri:s] (加强语义+增长→) v. / n. 增进, 增加, 增长

in • come[inkəm] (往里, 向内+来→) n. 收入, 所得, 进款

Exercise VII

A. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word (选用恰当的词填空):

(important, impossible, improve, includes, income, increased, insisted, instead)

1. Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.
2. The battle was the most important one in the war.
3. You must improve your writing; I cannot read this.
4. Mr. Smith has an income of £ 2,000 a year.
5. The price includes both house and furniture.
6. Foreign investments there increased six times.
7. I don't like this one; insist me that one.
8. He insisted upon her staying in London.

B. Try to match each word with its definition (试用恰当的定义与下列词匹配)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| <u>1</u> in • side | A). (to) the area within |
| <u>2</u> in • stance | B). to have in mind as a purpose |
| <u>3</u> in • tend | C). example; fact etc. supporting a general truth |
| <u>4</u> in • vite | D). to ask sb. to or as if to a social occasion |

intro = into, within, inward 入内, 在内, 向入

词例:

intro • duce [intrə'dju:s] (向内+引导→) v. 引进, 传入; 介绍

intro • spect [intrə'spekt] (向内+看→) v. 内省, 自省, 反省

Exercise VIII

A. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word (选用恰当的词填空):

(introduced, introduction, introspective)

1. Tobacco was introduced into Europe from America.
2. I have almost finished my introduction to the book.
3. She is always unhappy, because she is so introspective.

mis- = 1. wrong, wrongly, bad, badly 误, 坏, 恶

2. no, not 不, 非

词例:

mis • take [mis'teik (误+拿, 理解→)] v. 误解, 弄错, 错认; n. 错误, 过失, 误会

mis • understand ['misʌndəs'tænd] (误+理解→) v. 误解, 误会, 曲解

mis • chief ['mistʃ iʃ] (坏、恶+结局, 目的→) n. 损害, 伤害, 危害; 恶作剧, 捣蛋, 胡闹

mis • fortune [mis'fɔ:tʃ ən] (不+幸运→) n. 不幸, 灾祸, 灾难

Exercise IX

A. Match the definition that best fits the word (用恰当的定义与下列词匹配):

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. mis • chief | a. bad luck, often of a serious nature |
| _____ 2. mis • fortune | b. to understand wrongly |
| _____ 3. mis • understand | c. harm, damage, or injury, esp. that done by a person; a troublesome or annoying act |
| _____ 4. mis • take | d. be wrong, have a wrong idea, about |

ne- = no, not 不, 无, 非 (也作 n- 和 neg-)

词例:

ne • cessary ['nesisəri] (不, 不能+逃脱的→) a. 必须的, 必要的, 必然的 n. 必需品

n • ever ['nevə] (不+在任何时候→) ad. 从不, 永不, 决不

neg • lect [nig'lek] (不+搜集→) v. / n. 疏忽, 忽, 忽视略

n • either ['naiðə / 'ni:ðə] (不+两者都→) a. / pron. 两者都不, 两者没有一个

ne • utral ['nju:trəl] (不+两边之一的→) a. 中立的, 中性的

Exercise X

A. Underline the word that best fits the sentence. Two choices are given for each sentence (每个句子有两个选择, 请在恰当的词下面划线):

1. Sleep is (necessariy, necessary) to health.
2. His answer was (negative, neglect).
3. If you run after two hares, you will catch (either, neither).
4. During the war, Switzerland remained (neutral, neutrality).
5. Lost time is (neutral, never) found again.
6. We've decided to (neglect, negotiate) with the employers about our wage claims.
7. (None, No one) of them have failed.

non- = not 不, 无, 非

词例:

non · existent [nɒnɪg'zɪstənt] (不+存在的→) a. 不存在的

non · standard [nɒns'tændəd] (不+标准的→) a. 不标准的

non · sense ['nɒnsəns] (无+意思→) n. 废话, 胡说

non · smoker [nɒn'smoukə] (不+吸烟者→) a. 不吸烟者

Exercise XI Translate the following into Chinese (汉译英):

1. non · human a. 非人类的
2. non · natural a. 不自然的
3. non · metal n. 非金属材料
4. non · conductor n. 绝缘体
5. non · stop a. 不停的

ob- = 1. to, toward, before 到, 向, 在……前面

2. opposed to, against 反对, 对应

3. completely, totally 加强意义

4. inversely, oppositely 颠倒, 倒转

(前缀是 ob-, 而又出于拉丁词源的词, 由于同化作用, 在字母 c 前为 oc-, 在 f 前为 of-, 在 p 前为 op-, 在 m 前为 o-)

词例:

ob · ject ['ɒbdʒɪkt] (对着+掷, 抛→) n. 对象, 目的, 客体, 反对

ob · stacle ['ɒbstəkl] (在……前面+站, 安置→) n. 障碍, 干扰

oc · cupy ['ɒkjupai] (加强语义+夺取→) v. 占领, 占据

of · fer ['ɒfə] (前面+带到→) n. / v. 提供, 提出, 提议, 呈现

op · press [ə'pres] (加强语义+压, 压迫→) v. 压迫, 压制

Exercise XII

A. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word (选用恰当的词填空):

(obey, objected, oblige, observe, obstacle, occupy, occur, offer, oppress)

1. This fog may prevent me to walk home.
2. Mother objected to his rudeness.
3. You ought to obey your parents.
4. Did you offer anything suspicious?
5. Lack of education is an obstacle to success.
6. May I oblige you a cigar?

7. A good ruler will not afflict the poor.

8. His books occupy a lot of space.

9. Misprints abound on every page.

B. Form new words by adding appropriate prefixes to the following word parts(用恰当的前缀与下列词根或单词构词):

1. attain • tain v. 获得, 得到
2. occasion • occasion n. 场合, 时节, 时刻
3. offend • fend v. 冒犯, 得罪, 触犯, 使恼火
4. omit • mit v. 省略, 遗, 忽略
5. opponent • ponent n. 对手, 敌手

2. 后缀

表示人的名词后缀

后缀意义	后缀	例 词
人, 者, 员, 家	-an	Africa(n.)+an→African(n.) 非洲人
	-arian	humanity(n.)+arian→humanitarian(n.) 人道主义者
	-ian	Christ(n.)+ian→Christian(n.) 基督徒
	-ary	mission(n.)+ary→missionary(n.) 传教士
	-eer	mountain(n.)+eer→mountaineer(n.) 爬山家
	-er	bank(n.)+er→banker(n.) 银行家
	-ess	heir(n.)+ess→heiress(n.) 女继承人
	-ist	commune(n.)+ist→communist(n.) 共产主义者
	-ster	song(n.)+ster→songster(n.) 歌手
	-yer	bow(n.)+yer→bowyer(n.) 弓箭手
	-ster	young(adj)+ster youngster(n.) 年轻人
	-ant	inhabit(v.)+ant→inhabitant(n.) 居民
	-ee	employ(v.)+ee→employee(n.) 雇员
	-er	travel(v.)+er→traveler(n.) 旅行家
	-or	translate(v.) or→translator(n.) 翻译

Exercise I

A. Form new words by adding suffixes to the following nouns, and then write out the meaning of each word(将下列名词加上后缀构成新词,再写出它们的意义):

1. America+an→ American
2. discipline+arian→ disciplinarian
3. Canada+ian→ Canadian
4. adverse+ary→ adversary
5. cannon+eer→ cannoneer
6. philosophy+er→ philosopher
7. shepherd+ess→ shepherdess
8. novel+ist→ novelist
9. road+ster→ roadster
10. law+yer→ lawyer

B. Form new words by adding suffixes to the following verbs, and then write out the meaning of each word (将下列动词加上后缀构成新词,再写出它们的意义):

1. assist+ant→ assistant
2. refuge+ee→ refugee
3. fight+er→ fighter
4. invent+or→ inventor

C. Underline the suffixes in the following words (在下列后缀下面划线):

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. physician | 2. engineer | 3. lawyer |
| 4. dictator | 5. secretary | 6. anarchist |

II 形容词与副词(1)

形容词: 我们要想准确地描绘客观世界,就必须用形容词对其加以描述,说明或限制。没有形容词的语言是不堪设想的。英语形容词很丰富,在英语词汇中占较大比例。一旦掌握并能正确使用一定量的形容词,我们的表达能力就会大大提高,我们语言也就会变得生动起来。

为了便于读者记忆和掌握,我们根据形容词的特点将形容词分为:与民族、语言、地点有关的形容词,如:Arabian, Latin, Asian; 与方向、方位有关的形容词,如: eastern, central, inland; 与时间有关的形容词,如 monthly、momentary、permanent, 等八类来进行练习。应该说明的是:对某些形容词,我们要说它们仅与哪一类有关是困难的,譬如:cheerful 多用以修饰,说明人或物,我

们把它们放在与人、物有关的的一类。这并不是说它与其它类就没有关系,我们可以用 cheerful 来修饰 worker 或 colour 也可以用它来修饰 weather. 后者就与天文有关。

副词: 我们根据副词的特点,把它们分作五类来进行练习。如表示地点、方向的副词、表示时间的副词、表示频率或程度的副词等等。副词与形容词一样同属修饰词。不同的是形容词用以修饰名词;副词用于修饰动词,形容词,副词,有时甚至还可以修饰名词。副词练习的编排和目的与形容词的基本一致。

1.有关民族、语言、地点的形容词

Exercise I :

Matching (配对):

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. Arabian | A) language of ancient Rome |
| 2. Italian | B) of the Spanish, or their language |
| 3. Japanese | C) of a small country in Asia |
| 4. Latin | D) of the persons of the Hebrew race |
| 5. Jewish | E) or religion |
| 6. Spanish | F) of a beautiful country which is famous for its watches |
| 7. Swiss | G) of the name applied to any of those Semitic people who speak Arabic |
| | H) of a country well-known for its football team |

Exercise II : Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words (用恰当词填空):

- _____ art is the traditional art created by peoples in the south of Sahara.
- Japan, China, South Korea belong to the _____ countries.
- _____ Ocean is the world's second largest ocean, separating North and South America from Europe and Africa.
- _____ ocean is the smallest ocean, centering on the North pole.
- _____ circle is an imaginary circle on the earth's surface at 66°30's lat.
- Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Norway belong to the _____ countries.
- Of these major _____ dramas—Sanskrit (梵文), Chinese, Japanese, the oldest is Sanskrit.