

大学英语四级 词汇突破

English Vocabulary Breakthrough for CET 4

〔参加大学英语四级考试的必备工具书〕

赵修臣 / 主编



挑战英语



世界知识出版社

英语应试突破丛书

挑战英语系列

大学英语四级词汇突破

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◎主 编——赵修臣

◎责任编辑——赵凌云

◎责任出版——夏凤仙

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◎地址邮编——北京市东城区干面胡同 51 号(100010)

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本书导读

《大学英语四级词汇突破》一书是紧密结合大学必修教科书及最新教学大纲精心编写而成。

本书具有以下特色：

一、词汇选择重点突出。

本书所收 780 余条词目均是大学阶段必须掌握的重点词汇，这些单词是从历年大学英语四级考试试题中精选的常考词汇。

二、词汇活学活用，针对性强。

本书列出的每条词汇都配有汉语注释、例句、试题和点睛。对于多义的单词，每种含义都给出一个或多个例句；试题皆是具有代表性的考试真题，目的是通过练习加深学生对该词及考点的掌握。

三、从多角度学单词。

除例句和试题外，部分词汇还配有复数形式、构词、近义词、反义词、第三人称复数形式、巧记、派生、词组、用法、注意、辨异、相关记忆、语法、说明等多种辅导学习的项目。其中巧记部分介绍了记忆单词的最有效方法；辨异部分对同义词进行辨析，指出其细微差别。这些大量辅导学习的项目为帮助读者全方位地掌握单词提供了充分的条件。

希望本书的出版，能使广大师生的四级备考复习更加科学、有序、简洁、有效。

本书编委会

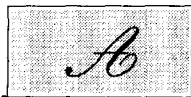
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❖ abandon /ə'beɪndən/

vt. ①抛弃, 放弃; ②离弃(家园、船只、飞机等); ③遗弃(妻子、儿女等)

近 desert, forsake *v.* -s, -ed, -ing *n.* abandonment



① He **abandoned** the idea of going to American. 他放弃了去美国的念头。

② The order was given to **abandon ship**. 弃船的命令已下来了。

③ They had **abandoned** all hope. 他们丧失了一切希望。

► **考题** She had to _____ journey because of her mother's illness.

A. abandon

B. leave

C. desert

D. quit

★ **点睛** 答案为 A. **abandon** 指因外界压力/影响而完全、永久地“放弃(某物/做某事)”, 此物/事一般是其本人感兴趣的; **leave** 强调“离开(某地)”或“留下(某物)”; **desert** 指某人/物在困难或困境中被“遗弃”; **quit** 指“突然放弃”, 亦含有在感情上“舍弃”之意。

用法 **abandon** 作“放弃”讲时, 后常接表示事物的名词; 作“抛弃, 遗弃”讲时, 后常接表示人或事物、场所、地点的名词。

【辨异】 **abandon** 和 **desert**

abandon 强调由于被迫或逃避责任而“完全放弃”。**desert** 强调违背允诺、誓言或逃避责任, 意为“背弃”。

He **abandoned** his idealist dream after encountering difficulties. 他碰钉子后再也不愿入非非了。

The man who will not **deserted** his friend in the misfortunes is a good friend. 患难时不抛弃朋友的人才是挚友。

搭配 **abandon** doing sth. 放弃做某事

❖ ability /ə'biliti/

n. ①能力; ②才能 **近** capability, capacity, faulty **反** inability, incompe-

tence



① He has found a job more suited to his **abilities**. 他找到了一份更能发挥其才能的工作。

② I don't doubt your **ability** to do the work. 我毫不怀疑你干这项工作的能力。

③ He has the **ability** to swim like a fish. 他有像鱼一样的游泳本领。

④ He is a man of **ability**. 他是一个有才干的人。

► **考题** ① I'm behind him in _____.

A. capacity B. ability C. abilities D. the ability

② I did the work to the best of my _____.

A. the ability B. abilities C. capacity D. ability

③ She has got a remarkable ability _____ things done.

A. get B. got C. to get D. of getting

★ **点睛** ① 答案为 B; ② 答案为 D; ③ 答案为 C。说某人具有某种能力时, **ability** 后用不定式; 作某人的整体能力解时, **ability** 是不可数名词; 意为某种能力时, **ability** 为可数名词。

❖ **able** /eɪbl/

a. ① 有能力的, 能干的; ② 出色的, 显示出才华的 n. ability 反 unable



① Are you **able** to come tomorrow? 明天你能来吗?

② He is the **ablest** pianist I know. 他是我所知道的最有才华的钢琴家。

③ Tom was ill. He wasn't **able** to take part in the match. 汤姆病了, 他不能来参加比赛了。

► **考题** ① The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone _____ get out.

A. had to B. would C. could D. was able to

② Someone who _____ is very clever or good at doing something.

A. can B. is able to C. is able D. is an able

③ _____ you _____ come this evening?

A. Will; able B. Can; be able to

C. Are; be able to D. Will; be able to

④ She was injured seriously, but the doctors _____ save her.

A. might B. could C. were able to should

⑤ He is quite _____ to teach.

A. able B. capable C. competent D. ability

★ **点睛** ① 答案为 D。was able to 表经努力而做成某事, 相当于 managed to, 故选 D; 而 A, B, C 都不合题意。

② 答案为 C。be able 为有能力的, 作谓语, 故选 C。

③ 答案为 D。A 中的 able 用法不当, B 语意重复, C 中 are, be 重复, 故选 D。

④ 答案为 C。参考①。

⑤ 答案为 A。able 表示行得通的或做得到的, 在表示才能之意时比 capable 表达的才能更强; capable 指人的潜能或经训练后具备的工作能力; competent 指一个人有能力去完成某项特定任务。注意: capable 可用于表示贬义的才能。

❖ aboard /ə'bo:rd/

prep. (ad.) ① 在船(飞机、车)上; ② 上船(飞机、车)



① They went home **aboard**. 他们乘船回家。

② No dangerous articles can be taken **aboard**. 任何危险物品都不能带上车。

③ It's time to go **aboard**. 是上船的时候了。

► **考题** ① My father has never been _____ a plane.

A. abroad B. above C. absorb D. aboard

② We must not take combustible goods _____.

A. absorb B. abroad C. above D. aboard

★ **点睛** ① 答案为 D; ② 答案为 D。aboard 可用作介词或副词, 表示在车(船、飞机)上; abroad 为副词, 表示在国外, 在海外, 还有传开之意。above 意指在……上面, 超过; absorb 表示吸收。

❖ abroad /ə'brɔ:rd/

a. (ad.) ① 在国外, 在海外; ② 广泛, 到处 **近** overseas



① He went **abroad**. 他出国去了。

② The good news soon spread **abroad**. 好消息很快就传开了。

③ His son is now studying **abroad**. 目前他儿子在国外求学。

► **考题** ① On our trip _____ we visited relatives in Belgium.

A. abroad B. aboard C. board D. overseas

② There is a rumor _____ that the city has been taken.

A. aboard B. abroad C. overseas D. board

★ **点睛** ① 答案为 A; ② 答案为 B。abroad 在国外或在海外, 一般只用作副词, 但也可以用作形容词, 常放在名词后; aboard 在船(或飞机、车)上; overseas 作副词时与 abroad 用法基本相同, 但作形容词时, 常放在名词前; board 木板。

◆ absorb /əb'sɔ:b/

vt. ① 吸收; ② 吸引……的注意, 使专心 [近] assimilate ⇨ -s, -ed, -ing



① We should **absorb** the merits of others. 我们应吸收别人的长处。

② The clever boy **absorbed** all the knowledge that his teachers could give him.
那个聪明的男孩把老师们教给他的知识统统吸收了。

► **考题** John was so _____ in his book that he did not hear the door bell ring.

A. engaged B. delighted C. absorbed D. concentrated

★ **点睛** 答案为 C。be absorbed in 全神贯注于, 专心致力于; be engaged in 忙于, 正在做……; concentrate 集中。可以说 to delight in 喜欢(做某事) 或(因某事而)高兴, 也可以说 be delighted with 对……感到高兴, 一般不说 be delighted in sth.。

用法 absorb 作“吸收”解时, 宾语常用液体、光线、知识、思想、意见等名词; 作“聚精会神, 专心”解时, 主语是人, 常用 be(get) absorbed in。

短语 be absorbed in 全神贯注于, 专注于

◆ absurd /əb'sɜ:d/

a. 不合理的, 荒谬的, 可笑的 [近] ridiculous, preposterous



① The proposal bordered on the **absurd**. 该提议近乎荒谬。

② What an **absurd** claim! 多么不合理的要求!

③ Even sensible men do **absurd** things. 连明白人也办荒唐事。

► **考题** It was _____ to believe that the earth is flat.

A. ridiculous B. absurd C. irrational D. abnormal

- ★ **点睛** 答案为 B。 **absurd** 指在常识和理性上的不合理而使人感到荒唐可笑。**ridiculous** 指事物不合常理令人发笑,贬义较浓,如: **You look ridiculous in that hat!** 你戴那顶帽子滑稽可笑。**irrational** 无理性的,如: **change irrational rules and regulations** 改革不合理的规章制度。**abnormal** 不正常的。

❖ abundant /ə'bʌndənt/

a. 大量的,充足的,丰富的 n. abundance [近] plenty, ample



① We have **abundant** proof of his guilt. 我们有充分的证据证明他有罪。

② The country is **abundant** in minerals. 这个国家矿产资源丰富。

- **考题** There are _____ supplies of firewood in the forest.

A. plentiful B. abundant C. plenty of D. many

- ★ **点睛** 答案为 B。 **abundant** 一般指数量充足,常用于人、动物、物产、雨量、资源等,含有“过多”之意; **plentiful** 一般指量多,常用于食物、收获、财产、金钱等,不能用于时间、空间、语言、思想等方面; **plenty of** 指数量充足而多于需要,强调富足或充裕的状况; **many** 指很多,修饰可数名词。

短语 be abundant in/with 富于,很丰富

The library is abundant in books on science and technology. 这图书馆里的科技书很丰富。

❖ accent /'æksənt/

n. ① 音调,腔调,口音; ② 重音,重音符号; ③ 重要性,着重,重点 [近]

tone, pronunciation



① The audience protested against the actor's foolish **accent**. 观众对演员蹩脚的口音表示不满。

② In the word “today” the **accent** is on the second syllable. 在单词 today 中,重音落在第二个音节上。

- **考题** He spoke English with a foreign _____.

A. accent B. tone C. dialect D. pronunciation

- ★ **点睛** 答案为 A。 **accent** 常指某一地区语言的发音特征; **tone** 一般指说话人的口气或声音的高低、轻重等; **dialect** 语言、方言,可指一个语系、国家、民族的语言,也可指一个地区、集团的语言; **pronunciation** 指语音,与语气、腔调无关。

❖ access /ækses/

n. ①(-s) ①接近, 进入, 接近的方法; ②通道, 入口 [近] entry, entrance



① The only **access** to the building is along the track. 到达大楼的惟一通路是那条小道。

② Students need easy **access** to books. 学生必须能很方便地得到书籍。

► **考题** The only _____ to the village was a dirt road.

A. accuse B. accessible C. access D. account

★ **点睛** 答案为 C。accuse 谴责; accessible 是 access 的形容词, 指可接近、得到或使用; account 账目。

巧记 ac-(朝, 向; ad-的异形) + cess(行走, 进行)

[比较] access 接近; 通道 excess 超过; 过度

短语 have/gain access to 可以获得或接受……

辨析 access 和 approach

access 指“接近”的自由或权利, 如对人可自由会见, 对地可自由出入; approach 指“接近”的动作。

Only a few people have **access** to the full facts of the case. 只有几个人有机会了解案件的全部事实。

Two or three men, conversing earnestly together, ceased as he **approached**. 有两三个人一心谈着话, 当他走近时, 便不说了。

❖ accident /æksɪdɪnt/

n. ①(-s) ①意外(偶然)的事; ②事故 a. accidental



① Her cousin died in an air **accident**. 她的表兄在一次飞机事故中遇难了。

② Columbus discovered America by **accident**. 哥伦布偶然发现了美洲。

③ **Accidents** will happen. 意外的事总是难免的。

► **考题** The other day I met a middle-aged man _____ who was an old school friend of mine thirty years ago.

A. in accident B. by accident C. in chance D. by a chance

★ **点睛** 答案为 B。根据题意可知答案为 B, 意指偶然。无其他三种搭配用法。

❖ accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/

vt. ①伴随,陪同;②伴随,和……一起发生(后跟 *with*);③为……伴奏 ϕ
accompanies, accompanied, -ing n. accompaniment



- ① Will you **accompany** me in drinking a glass of wine? 你陪我喝杯酒好吗?
 ② Lightning usually **accompanies** thunder. 闪电通常伴有雷声。
 ③ Her mother **accompanied** her on the piano. 她母亲为她钢琴伴奏。

► **考题** ① I _____ him _____ the park.

A. accompanied...to go B. accompanied...to go to

C. accompany...to D. accompanied...to

② Let me _____ you _____ the hospital.

A. accompanied...to B. accompanied...to go

C. accompanied...to go to D. accompany...to

★ **点睛** ①答案为 D;②答案为 D。**accompany** 的准确含义为陪伴……去……(= go with),因此已含有 go 的含义,本题 to 后不能再加 go to 或 go,否则意思重复。①题 C,②题 A 的 **accompany** 时态不对。

❖ accord /ə'kɔ:d/

n./vt. ①(使)一致,(使)符合;②给予,允许 \square *agree, give, grant, agreement* ϕ -s, -ed, -ing *a.* accordant



- ① Our policy **accords with** the interests of the people. 我们的政策符合人民的利益。
 ② His peaceful words and violent actions do not **accord**. 他温和的言词和粗暴的行动不相一致。

► **考题** ① A leader's actions should _____ the fundamental interests of the people.

A. accord with B. accord to C. accord of D. accord in

② His violent actions do not accord _____ his peaceful words.

A. with B. to C. of D. in

★ **点睛** ①答案为 A;②答案为 A。**accord** 接 **with** 表示与……符合,另外表示与……一致、与……符合的说法还有: **conform to, coincide with**。in **accord with** 与……一致/out of **accord with** 与……不一致/of one's own **accord** 出于自愿,主动地/with one **accord** 一致地,一致同意地。

❖ accordance /ə'kɔ:dəns/

n. ①符合; ②一致 [近] agreement



You should sit down **in accordance with** custom. 按照习惯, 你应该坐下。

► **考题** ① They did the work _____ the law.

- A. in accordance with B. accord
C. according D. according to

② He did not act _____ your instructions.

- A. in accordance with B. accord
C. according D. coincide with

★ **点睛** ① 答案为 A。according to, in accordance with 均可表示“按照, 根据”之意, 都可作状语。但 in accordance 还可作表语。在含义上, in accordance 指依据法律、规则、惯例等, 语气较 according to 强。而 according to 一般指依据某人的意见、报告、学说等。

② 答案为 A。in accordance with 是固定词组, 意为“与……一致”, “根据……”。

巧记 accord-(致) + -ance(表示行为、性质、状态的抽象名词后缀)

短语 in accordance with 与……一致; 按照, 根据

In accordance with your instructions, we have suspended our work. 根据你的指示, 我们已中止了我们的工作。

❖ accuse /ə'kjuz/

vt. ①指责, 谴责(常跟 of); ②控诉, 控告(常跟 of) [近] blame, charge, scold

◇ -s, -d, accusing



① The officer was **accused** of forging documents. 这个官员因为伪造文件而被指控。

② He **accused** his wife of laziness. 他谴责他的妻子懒惰。

③ He **accused** his brother as an accomplice. 他告发弟弟为从犯。

► **考题** ① The customer _____ one of the hotel servants of stealing the money.

- A. denounced B. complained C. accused D. charged

②The soldier was _____ of running away when the enemy attacked.

A. scolded B. charged C. accused D. punished

★ **点睛** ①答案为 C。accuse 常与 of 连用 **accuse sb. of (doing)sth.**, 表示直接而尖锐地指控或指责某人有罪或有错; **denounce** 主要强调公开指责或向当局告发; **complain** 抱怨; **charge** 正式向司法部门提出起诉或对某种违犯公认准则的行为进行非正式指责, 用法为 **charge sb. with sth** 或 **charge** 后跟 **that clause**。

②答案为 C。**scold** 意为“责骂, 训斥”, 后加介词 **for**, 表示“因……而责骂”, 在意义上不合本题; **charge** 意为“指控”, 但后跟介词 **with**, **charge sb. with sth**; **punish** 意为“惩罚”, 后面一般跟介词 **for**, 表示“因……而惩罚”。

巧记 ac-(在……上 = ad-) + cus(原因, 理由) + -e(后缀)

【派生】accusation *n.* 指控, 告发; 谴责, 指责(the)accused 被告

用法 后不可接 **that** 从句, 在宾语后接 **of** 表示控告或指责的内容。如 **accuse(a person) of theft** 或 **telling lies** 告发(某人)偷窃或指责(某人)说谎。

【辨异】charge 和 accuse

charge 正式用语, 正式向法院控告某人犯罪。常用作 **charge sb. with (doing) sth.** **accuse** 有时与 **charge** 通用, 但 **accuse** 比较直接、尖锐, 指控对方的事不一定是很严重的, 还可指谴责、指责。常用作 **accuse sb. of (doing) sth.**

They **charged** Jim that he had committed murder. 他们指控吉姆犯了杀人罪。

A neighbour **accused** him of playing his radio too loudly. 邻居指责他把收音机开得太响了。

❖ **accustom** /ə'kʌstəm/

v. 使……习惯 *φ* -s, -ed, -ing *a.* accustomed



①They were **accustomed** to holding in their feelings. 他们习惯于抑制自己的感情。

②The boy was soon **accustomed** to hard work. 那男孩很快适应了艰苦的工作。

► **考题** ①He took his _____ seat.

A. accustomed B. accusable C. accountable D. acquainted

②Tom is now _____ to the hot weather.

A. accusable B. acquainted C. accountable D. accustomed

- ★ **点睛** ①答案为 A; ②答案为 D。accustomed 为 accustom 的分词形式,可译作“习惯的,惯常的”;作定语时,表示因长此以往而养成习惯,已为别人认可或熟悉。作表语时,用法为 accustomed to,该短语后面多跟名词或动名词;accusable 意为“可指责的”,accountable 用法为 accountable for (对……负责)或 accountable to...for 向(某人)说明;acquaint 了解,熟悉,用法为 acquainted with 表示“与……相识”。

❖ ache /eɪk/

n. ①(-s)疼痛 [近] pain v. ①疼痛;②想念,渴望 ③-s, -d, aching



① I have an **ache** in the ear. 我耳朵疼。

② I had **aches** and pains all over. 我浑身疼痛。

- **考题** My head began to _____ because of the wind.

A. pain B. harm C. be hurt D. ache

- ★ **点睛** 答案为 D。ache 指一种持久的、连续性的痛,常常是隐隐作痛,有时与身体器官词构成复合词,如 headache。pain 是一般用语,指由于创伤等引起的剧烈疼痛,或指身体某一点的刺痛以及周身疼痛,可以是局部的,也可以是全身的;可以是肉体的,也可以是精神的。harm 伤害;be hurt 使受伤,弄痛或感情受到伤害。

❖ acquire /ə'kwɪə/

v. 获得,取得,得到,学到 [近] earn, win, attain [反] lose ③-s, -d, acquiring

n. acquirement



① I tried to **acquire** the information I needed. 我千方百计地搞到我所需要的资料。

② He **acquired** a knowledge of the language by careful study. 经过细心研究,他掌握了一种语言。

- **考题** ① He _____ the money for a college education by working.

A. earned B. acquired C. derive D. won

② She has _____ an extraordinary command of the English language.

A. derived B. won C. earned D. acquired

★ **点睛** ①答案为 A; ②答案为 D。acquire 指通过自己的努力或经过一个过程而获得才能、智力等; earn 一般指通过自身劳动而获得报酬或因自身功劳而得到荣誉等; derive 通常与介词 from 连用, 指从某处或某事物中得到; win 指通过努力而得到有一定价值的东西或占有优势而得到, 还指在比赛中“获胜”。

巧记 ac-(到, 向) + quire(求取, 要求)

[派生] acquirement *n.* 获得, 学(习)得; (*pl.*) 学识; 技能; 才艺

[比较] inquire *v.* 询问 require *v.* 需要, 要求 requirement *n.* 需要

【辨异】 acquire 和 get

acquire 指经过努力或积累的过程而取得, 有“一经获得即成永久”之意, 尤指知识。get 为常用词, 不一定需努力就能得到。

The ability to use a language can be **acquired** only by the act of using the language.

只有通过实践才能获得掌握一种语言的能力。

He **bicycled** to town at night to **get** me medicine. 他夜里骑车进城给我买药。

❖ **adapt** /ə'dæpt/

vt. ①使适应, 使适合(to); ②改编, 改写 **近** adjust, alter, fit, modify, suit

◇ -s, -ed, -ing *n.* adaptation



① One must **adapt** one's way of living to changed conditions. 人必须调整生活方式以适应变化了的环境。

② She is not **adapted** for such work. 她不适宜做这种工作。

► **考题** The old couple decided to _____ a boy and a girl though they had three of their own.

A. adapt B. bring C. receive D. adopt

★ **点睛** 答案 D。adopt 与 adapt 词形相似, 较易混淆。adopt 意为“收养, 领养”, 最合题意; bring 带来; receive 收到。

巧记 ad-(到, 向) + apt(合适, 适应)

[派生] adaptable *a.* 能适应的(to) adaptive *a.* 适合的

❖ **add** /æd/

vt. ①添加, 增加; ②进一步说, 附带说明 ◇ -s, -ed, -ing



① Fireworks **added** to the attraction of the festival night. 烟火使节日之夜更加生色。

② I have nothing to **add** to my earlier statement. 我对我早些时候的陈述没有补充的。

► **考题** ① The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, _____ that he had enjoyed his stay here.

A. having added B. to add C. adding D. added

② The heavy snow _____ difficulty _____ our task.

A. put; to B. added; to C. added; up D. added up; to

③ Ten _____ twenty makes thirty.

A. add to B. adding to C. adds to D. added to

④ Although he had looked through all the reference material on the subject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only _____ to his confusion.

A. extended B. amounted C. added D. turned

★ **点睛** ① 答案为 C。题干缺 **and**, 故不用谓语动词; 也不表目的, 而表伴随情况, 要选 **-ing** 的一般式, 故选 C。

② 答案为 B。put to 指“把……加到……中去”; add to 增加; add up 合计; add up to 合计达……。

③ 答案为 D。过去分词短语作定语, 修饰 **ten**。

④ 答案为 C。四个选项后都可接介词 **to**, 但意义不同: extend to 延伸, 延续; amount to 达到; turn to 求助于; add to 增加, 最合题意。

❖ adequate /ˈædɪkwɪt/

a. 适当的, 充分的, 足够的 [近] ample, enough, sufficient, suitable [反] inadequate, insufficient, unsuitable n. adequacy



① The food was **adequate** for all of us. 这些食物对我们来说足够了。

② His salary is not **adequate** to his family's needs. 他的薪水不能满足家庭需要。

③ The supply is not **adequate** to the demand. 供不应求。

► **考题** ① We took _____ food for a short camping holiday.