

中美权威英语考试分级词汇100天丛书

大学英语

四级词汇100天

100 Days For CEB-4 Vocabulary

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序

朱晓慧同志曾经成功地编写过大学英语四级词汇和大学英语六级词汇的学习指南,读者反应良好。现在他又有新的构想和举措,把这两部词汇上挂下连,编著整套的《中美权威英语考试分级词汇100天》大系列,把各级考试的词汇纳入一个统一的框架中。随着改革开放的深入发展,近年来外语界和教育行政部门开始重视研究解决中国外语教育费时低效的问题。大学外语教学指导委员会继制订大学英语通用词汇表(1—4级)之后,又制订了文理科通用的5—6级词汇表,还于1999年出版了新的大学英语教学大纲,试图做一些教学协调工作。1998年7月教育部在吉林省通化市召开了全国外语专家度假研讨会,10月清华大学和香港理工大学在北京召开了高校英语教学国际研讨会;在这两个会上不少学者热烈探讨中国英语学者一条龙服务的问题。朱晓慧同志这套大系列可以说是从词汇学习方面实际探索和落实一条龙服务的重要行动。

整个大系列的词汇量是从中学的1800词起直至英语专业八级程度的12000词,扣除派生词等项目,最终应实得10000词(独立词条)。这应该是中国人学英语可望达到的理想程度。我认为,中国的英语教学必须制订统一的唯一大纲。可以考虑规定小学达到一级,初中达到

二级,高中达到三级和四级,大学一年级达到五级,二年级达到六级,三年级达到七级,四年级达到八级,高校英语教师达到九级和十级。这些级别是统一的,不必区分非专业级和专业级。当然非专业的学生可以只达到六级;英语专业学生则必须比非专业学生高两个级别。在这样一个统一的标尺下应容许各类人员达到不同的要求,比如成人自学高考达到五级。要由学校和校外授权机构组织考试,学生一个证书一个证书地拿,考取哪级算哪级;而且要定期复考(象司机考驾驶执照那样),防止考过就扔。

以上所说是一种拟议。本册简述中的各级词汇量坐标图给出的词数和级别和我的拟议略有差别,但不妨用作继续实验的基础。词汇只是学习中要解决的问题之一;然而它是最重要的问题之一。在这里,专业和非专业的不同要求还大有文章可做。从长远说来,我们的目标是实现中学毕业时外语基础雄厚,大学阶段直接学习专门用途外语。

本册在中学词汇的基础上,按照读者迈进大学门槛后须掌握1800—4200个词的新要求,通过鲜活的上下文来100%覆盖新大纲四级词汇的词条。这部新书颇有创意,值得称道。

一万词汇的理想目标应该是可行的;它是看得到说得准的数字,毫无含糊之处。问题是怎样分级?怎样设计学习程序?怎样给学习者既下硬指标而又善鼓其干劲?主编长期潜心钻研词汇教学,一切了如指掌;因而他设计的学习方案是可行的。正如在已经出版的指南中一

样,本册能帮助读者生动活泼地、一无遗漏地学习大纲规定的词汇,是很值得推荐的。

周流溪

2000年8月30日
于北京师范大学

前 言

编写这套丛书是一次崭新的尝试，创意来自学生们反映的一个窘迫的现实：背单词背字典，背得快忘得快；熟读课文多做题，学得活、记得牢，但苦于手中参考材料对教学大纲词汇的覆盖面不够宽。为此，本书做了一些探索。

本书将读者在四级水平上应掌握的词汇依次放入相关文章、例句或题句(试题正文句子，下同)中，绝不让读者单词单记。入选词汇均有例句或题句，具备了最小的，但是仍然完整的语言上下文。因为“学词汇的时候，你得在句子里头学词的用法……”(赵元任，1980)；“最好的办法莫过于通过词组或句子来记”(许国璋，1980)；“这样就避免了孤立地、机械地死记硬背，而且通过具体的内容和词的自然搭配来记单词，结果印象一定更深，对词义的理解一定更为透彻”(李赋宁，1980)。这样，在有血有肉的、见树亦见林的文章和句子中，全方位地覆盖 100% 词条，以供学习、复习，正是该书的独到之处。

本书提供了最新教学大纲中的分类材料，起到教参的功能；接着以 100 天的形式，实际上分为 100 个单元，把四级词汇的 100% 的词条(即每个词条至少有一个义项)，自然而巧妙地渗透在自测题和精选的英文原文中，发挥了习题测试、文章欣赏的功能；然后，附录所有词条，配上

相关文章和例句、题句的号码,让读者当词典的例句查,因而具有工具的功能。由此可以想象,与很多读者曾经走过的一段枯燥乏味而又漫无边际的学习英语词汇的道路相比,本书难道不能省些时间、多些乐趣么!

10年前,几乎与大学英语六级首次考试同步,我组织编著了较早的大学英语六级词汇专题书《大学英语六级词汇指南》。该书于1990年2月出版。3年后,出了修订后的新版。1999年12月该书又由北京大学出版社出了第三版。在新版的前言中,我写到:学习英语的人,谁都知道词汇的重要,只是觉得学习的方法各有千秋。我认为,依照教学大纲组织的大学阶段的词汇学习,一是宜用“铺天盖地法”,因为教学大纲所列词汇均为常用词,从“领会式掌握”的角度而言,不能偏废,要个个落到实处。换句话说,覆盖面宜为100%;二是宜用“旋转立体式”,即学习词汇,至少要在词组或句子以上的语言单位里,反复操练,多次重现(旋转),同时尽量多地在“语篇”——文章整体的语境中,使其在理解和运用上(复用式掌握)达到饱满、准确、细腻、融会贯通(立体)的程度。我想,本丛书是对上述观点及各位老前辈论述的又一次大胆实践。如读者能从中得到些“别样”的帮助,这将是我们的最大安慰。

本丛书承蒙北京师范大学外语系语言学博士导师周流溪教授总审订并作序,在此深表谢意!

谷晓宁同志于新千年的第一个盛夏,既帮我们校核,又帮我们录入。对此,我们向她深深地致谢!

对中国石化出版社的领导与编辑们,以迎接书市挑

战的气魄与胆略，策划并鼎力出版这套确有新意的丛书，我们除了感谢，并诚心诚意地编著好让读者有收益的每一页外，一切的一切，只有等待读者阅后的评说！

朱晓慧

2000年8月8日

北京·海淀·蓼溪居

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1. 大学英语四级词汇简述与练习

为了简单而形象地了解词汇分级的情况,请看下表。

12 000	英语专业八级词汇/GRE 词汇
9 000	托福词汇
6 000	英语专业四级词汇
5 500	大学英语六级词汇
5 300	研究生英语词汇
4 200	大学英语四级词汇
1 800	中学词汇

表中数字指某级的词条数,并未说明义项数。一般来说,词级越低,义项越多。我们通常所说的“词汇量”,实际上应指一个人掌握的义项的总和。

我国大学英语四、六级词汇的变化,直接反映出我国改革开放的速度与变化。如 10 年前出版的大学英语教学大纲,根本就看不到“fax”,“Internet”这两个词。到了 1994 年的大纲中,我们从六级词表里找到了“fax”一词,仍不见“Internet”的踪影。1998 年 10 月由外研社和中国人事出版社出版的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》一书中出现了“Internet”一词,而 1999 年的大学英语新大纲就把这个从未列入大学英语教学大纲的词,直接安排在四级中,足见其“跨级”速度之快!我猜想,过几年,这个词会很快进入中学词汇。实际上,今天在高中生里已很少有人没听说过这个词了。

其实,四级词汇在整个英语学习中,是中学基础上的提高,是全面进入各专业英语(如科技英语、经济英语、外交英语)前的准备。以此为基础,我们将解决各类通用英语教材中 85% 左右的词汇问题。为了这样的收获,更不用说通过四级考试所带来的愉悦,

我们理该埋下头来把这些词“一扫而光”!

1.1 中学词汇的再认识

新大纲与前两次大纲最大的不同,是只给词条,未列义项。如果认为“second”和“right”这两个词太熟悉,要是在四级试题中出现了“支持”、“直角的”的义项,看不懂怎么办?干瞪眼总不好吧!所以我们要从新义项、多义项的角度复习中学那些熟悉的词条,这一点,我们在本章 1.1.1 中给题自测。

另外,四级试题中有一半左右的题仍在考中学词,但题句长了,词义多了,被考词与其他三项(如 ABCD 选择题)的比较关系复杂了。总之,四级试题中考的中学词,词是“中学”的,上下文却是地地道道的“大学”了!对此,我们通过本章 1.1.2 所选的 30 道国家曝光样题,一起来体味这些中学词的“浅显”之处。

1.1.1 多义项中学词预警题

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the forms where necessary.

manner, student, swim, mass, tip, minute, bear, long, well, advance

1. The party was planned in the _____ detail.
2. She was paid \$ 500,000 _____ for her next two novels.
3. After the second or third drink, my head began to _____.
4. When you're a nurse, you get to be a bit of a(n) _____ of human nature.
5. The cameras are used for detecting leaks in oil _____ and pipelines.
6. It's considered good _____ in some societies to leave a little food on your plate.
7. They _____ for the freedom to emigrate.
8. When his wife _____ him a child he could not hide his delight.
9. He leaned away from her, and she had to _____ her head back

to see him.

10. The acceleration of a body equals the force exerted on it divided by its _____.

rapid, act, develop, suit, forward, second, shoot, mean, pound, still

11. For some reason, the last film I took didn't _____ properly.
12. The motion was proposed by the club's chairwoman and _____ by the secretary.
13. _____ are a section of a river where the water moves very fast, often over rocks.
14. I could feel my heart _____ as I went on stage to collect the prize.
15. He recalled her _____ face and the hurt in her eyes when he had refused her help.
16. The little girls had locked themselves in upstairs because Mack had been _____ to them.
17. Up to 2000 former employees have filed personal _____ against the company.
18. Until 1857 a woman could not sue(起诉) for divorce except by a(n) _____ of Parliament.
19. A hospital appointment letter for Jane was _____ from the clinic.
20. Two weeks after we'd planted the seeds, little green _____ started to appear.

参考答案:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. minute | 2. advance |
| 3. swim | 4. student |
| 5. wells | 6. manners |
| 7. longed | 8. bore |
| 9. tip | 10. mass |
| 11. develop | 12. seconded |
| 13. Rapids | 14. pounding |

15. still
17. suits
19. forward
16. mean
18. Act
20. shoots

1.1.2 四级标准题中的中学词考项

21. We all _____ the achievements he has made in his experiments.
A. admire
C. advise
22. Though the long term _____ cannot be predicted, the project has been approved by the committee.
A. affect
C. effect
23. There was a teapot fashioned like a China duck, out of _____ open mouth the tea was supposed to come.
A. which
C. that
24. _____ you return those books to the library immediately you will have to pay a fine.
A. Until
C. Unless
25. The ground was black _____ ants, great energetic ants that were busy running back and forth.
A. for
C. by
26. He came back late, _____ which time all the guests had already left.
A. at
C. by
27. I'm very sorry to have _____ you with so many questions on such an occasion.
A. offended
C. interfered
- B. adopt
D. adjust
B. effort
D. afford
B. its
D. whose
B. If
D. Provided
B. in
D. with
B. after
D. during
B. impressed
D. bothered

28. His remarks left me _____ about his real purpose.
A. wonder B. wondering
C. wondered D. to wonder
29. I have heard both teachers and students _____ well of him.
A. speak B. to speak
C. spoken D. to have spoken
30. I hope all the precautions against air pollution, _____ suggested by the local government, will be seriously considered here.
A. since B. while
C. after D. as
31. _____ you are leaving tomorrow, we can eat dinner together tonight.
A. While B. Since
C. For D. Before
32. In previous times, when fresh meat was in short _____, pigeons were kept by many households as a source of food.
A. store B. provision
C. reserve D. supply
33. Jean did not have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy _____ for her examination.
A. to prepare B. to be prepared
C. preparing D. being prepared
34. Five minutes earlier, _____ we could have caught the last train.
A. and B. but
C. or D. so
35. I cannot give you _____ for the type of car you sell because there is no demand for it in the market.
A. an expense B. a charge
C. a purchase D. an order
36. Not _____, the process of choosing names varies widely from culture to culture.
A. obviously B. surprisingly
C. particularly D. normally

37. A man escaped from the prison last night. It was a long time _____ the guards discovered what had happened.
A. before B. until
C. since D. when
38. Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others, _____, of course, made the others jealous.
A. who B. that
C. what D. which
39. She is _____ a musician than her brother.
A. much of B. much as
C. more of D. more as
40. Having been found guilty, the man was given a severe _____ by the judge.
A. servicc B. sentence
C. crime D. crisis
41. Before he left for his vacation he went to the bank to _____ some money.
A. pull B. pick
C. gain D. draw
42. In Australia the Asians make their influence _____ in business-
es large and small.
A. feeling B. feel
C. felt D. to be felt
43. In Britain people drive _____ the left.
A. at B. on
C. to D. in
44. This programmer will examine the writer's books in detail, _____ an introduction to her life.
A. following B. have followed
C. being followed D. to be followed
45. Because of the _____ emphasis placed on classroom work, the instructor will report your absence to the adviser.
A. large B. strong
C. hard D. high

46. The little man was _____ more than one metre fifty tall.
 A. nearly B. quite
 C. hardly D. almost
47. Certain programs work better for some _____ for other.
 A. and B. than
 C. as D. but
48. Medical care reform has become this country's most important public health _____.
 A. question B. stuff
 C. matter D. issue
49. I used to smoke _____ but I gave it up three years ago.
 A. seriously B. heavily
 C. badly D. severely
50. In preparing scientific reports of laboratory experiments, a student should _____ his findings in logical order and clear language.
 A. furnish B. propose
 C. raise D. present

参考答案:

- 21~30 ACDCD CDBAD
 31~40 BDCAD BADCBC
 41~50 DCBAB CBCBD

1.2 大学英语四级词汇难点、重点分类

1.2.1. 同形同音异义动词、名词、形容词

下面一些动词、名词、形容词,属于意义差别大的同形异义词。大纲在这些词的右上角标以1,2...数码,以示区别。

应该说明,从现在起至本章“1.2.7.”这七节中的例/题句,将统一编号。其中主要考查的词义,均在四级词表中加“*”号标注,如“1*”,就是第一节中标号为“1”的例句的号码,而“188*”,就是第七节中标号为“188”的题句的号码,以此类推。

1. 动词: pitch, pop, stroke, swallow, utter.

2. 名词: pitch, pop, stroke, swallow.

3. 形容词: utter.

下面是中学同形同音异义词,不给例句,仅供另外复习用:

1. 动词: bear, box, can, fan, fine, last, lie, light, like, long, match, may, mean, might, miss, pick, post, pound, present, race, ring, second, sound, tap, tear, tip, wind.

2. 名词: bear, box, case, content, fan, fare, fine, flat, kind, lead, light, match, may/May, mean, might, minute, Miss, pick, post, pound, present, race, rest, ring, second, still, tap, tear, tip, well, wind, yard.

3. 形容词: content, even, faire, fine, flat, kind, last, light, like, long, mean, minute, present, second, sound, still, well.

本节例句有:

1. She pitched the stone.

2. The house was in pitch darkness.

3. I've just got to pop into the bank to get some money.

4. I heard something—a pop!

5. Stroke the dog if you like, it won't bite.

6. She suffered a stroke which left her unable to speak.

7. With a few bold strokes, she signed her name.

8. One swallow doesn't make a summer.

9. Everyone ignored the warnings that he uttered.

1.2.2 常用作复数的名词

新大纲词表中列有如下一些常用作复数的名词:

authorities	communications	compasses	dimensions
dramatics	essentials	expenses	facilities
features	findings	foundations	funds
fundamentals	headlines	hints	horizons
imports	initials	noodles	observations
origins	overalls	pants	plastics