



Vocabulary

最新

题解

大学英语

四级词汇

杨廷君 李跃平 © 主编

- ★ 全真试题
- ★ 详细解析
- ★ 真题衔接
- ★ 诊断测试



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最新题解大学英语四级词汇

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前言

词汇是英语学习的起点和基础,词汇掌握的扎实与否直接影响到英语学习者的听力、阅读、写作和口头表达等。因此。如何在较短的时间里掌握考试所需的词汇,突破词汇关,自然成为报考大学英语四级的考生和广大英语学习者关注的焦点。

教育部2004年6月颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》,对“一般要求”的词汇量规定为“掌握的词汇量应达到4500个单词和700个词组(含中学应掌握的词汇),其中2000个单词为积极词汇,即要求学生能够在认知的基础上学会熟练运用”;而改革后实施的大学英语四级考试新题型更强调和注重应用能力,将增加直接测量英语应用能力的题型,词语的准确掌握和运用就显得更加重要。

《最新题解大学英语四级词汇》以新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(词汇表)》“一般要求”为依据,以全真的大学英语四级考试题为素材,以词性分类的形式进行全方位的透视和解析,并配以更多的例句及练习,旨在帮助学习大学英语和欲参加大学英语四级考试的人员突破考试所需的核心词汇,为迅速掌握词汇打下坚实的基础。

本书定名为《最新题解大学英语四级词汇》,它的内容既不同于传统意义上的各类英语词汇书籍,也不同于流行于市的各类大学英语历年考试题解。编者根据多年大学英语教学和四级考试的复习辅导的经验,按照《大学英语课程教学要求(词汇表)》“一般要求”的规定,通过对历年的全真试题的词汇题透彻分析,对大学英语四级考试中的词汇题进行了详尽的解析和精心的归纳和分类。

本书的题解内容由【全真试题】、【题解】、【答案】、【真题衔接】和【诊断测试】等内容构成;按照词组、名词、动词、介词、形容词、连词和副词分类编排。

本书的特点在于：

选材典型，可信度高。大学英语四级考试的全真试题最能够体现《大学英语课程教学要求（词汇表）》“一般要求”和《大学英语考试大纲》的精神和要求，可信度是不容置疑的，在语言难度、题型设置和答案选项设计等诸方面都较为准确、全面，并能够充分地体现和反映出《教学要求》和《考试大纲》所规定的内容。

题解详实，针对性强。该书选材全面，覆盖面广，对各项词类考点分类明细，解析详尽，浅显易懂，易于掌握，实用性强。

经验总结，指导性强。编者均为从事大学英语教学十多年的骨干骨干教师，具有丰富的教学及指导大学英语四级复习考试的经验，既熟悉《教学要求》和《考试大纲》及大学英语四级考试的重点和难点，又了解学生学习英语的薄弱环节。题解注重理论联系实际，举一反三，因而极具针对性和启发性。

本书由杨廷君、李跃平主编；邬蔚群、官丽任副主编。具体编写分工如下：词组部分由官丽编写、名词部分由邓金莲编写、动词与介词部分由邬蔚群和熊艳编写、形容词部分由李梦莉编写、连词和副词部分由杨廷君与李跃平编写；全书由李跃平负责统稿、杨廷君审校；外文出版社王蕊老师为本书的付梓付出了辛勤的劳动，在此表示衷心的感谢！

由于编者水平的局限，难免有错漏和不当之处，热忱欢迎广大专家、学者和读者批评指正。

编 者

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第一部分 词组

【全真试题 1】It is too early to say whether IBM's competitors will be able to _____ their products to the new hardware at an affordable cost. (CET4-0309)

A) adapt B) stick C) yield D) adopt

【题解】adapt 用作不及物动词时意为“适应,顺应”,如: a species that has adapted well to winter climates 很适应冬天气候的物种 // He adapted quickly to his new job. 他很快适应了他的新工作。用作及物动词时意为“使适应,使适合;改编”,如: He adapted himself to the cold weather. 他适应了寒冷的天气。

stick (to) 意为“粘贴在...上;紧跟,紧随;坚持,信守”,如: She has a lot of difficulties in learning English, but she sticks to it and makes it progress. 她在学英语上有许多的困难,但她坚持不懈的学下去,并取得了进步。

yield (to) 意为“服从,顺从,屈服”,如: yield to sb's demands 屈服于某人的要求 // yield to sb's order 服从某人的命令。

adopt 意为“收养;采用;正式通过”,如: adopt a resolution unanimously 全体一致通过决议 // They adopted our methods. 他们采用了我们的办法。 // The resolution was adopted by a vote of 180 in favor to 10 against it. 决议案以一百八十票对十票获得通过。

【答案】A

【全真试题 2】Police have _____ to the public to come forward with any information which might help them in their inquiries. (CET4-9006)

A) urged B) claimed C) appealed D) called

【题解】urge 意为“催促,劝告;怂恿”,如: He urged her to study physics.

他极力劝她学习物理。// She urges me to take steps in the matter. 她催我处理此事。

claim 意为“要求;声称,主张”,如:claim a reward 索取回报// claim on the insurance after your car accident 车子出事之后,要求领保险金// He claimed that he has a college degree. 他声称自己是大学毕业。

appeal (to) 意为“呼吁,要求,诉诸,上诉,有吸引力”,如:appeal to sb. for 为...向某人呼吁请求// appeal to force 诉诸武力// appeal to another court 向另一法院上诉// Bright colors appeal to small children. 小孩喜欢鲜艳的颜色。

call (to) 无此搭配。

【答案】C

【全真试题 3】The car _____ halfway for no reason. (CET4-9801)

A) broke off B) broke down C) broke up D) broke out

【题解】break off 意为“中断,突然停止”,如:break off the conversation 中断会谈// break off diplomatic relations with Nazi Germany 中断与纳粹德国的外交关系// He broke off in the middle of a sentence. 他一句话说到一半就停住了。

break down 意为“损坏(健康等);垮掉,崩溃”,如:break down old conventions 打破旧框框// The peace talks are said to have broken down. 据说和谈破裂了。// Our truck broke down outside the town. 我们的卡车在城外抛锚了。// Their opposition broke down. 他们的反对意见打消了。

break up 意为“打碎,粉碎;散开,驱散;终止,结束”,如:Their marriage broke up after a year. 他们的婚姻一年后破裂了。// The crowd started to break up when the night fell. 天快黑时人群开始散开了。// The ice will break up when the warm weather comes. 天气转暖,冰层就会破裂。

break out 意为“爆发,突然出现;逃脱,逃走”,如:break out of prison 越狱而逃// Fire broke out in the kitchen. 厨房突然发生了火灾。// It was almost midnight that a fire broke out in the neighborhood. 昨天快半夜了这儿附近发生了火灾。// World War II broke out in 1939. 第二

次世界大战是 1939 年爆发的。

【答案】B

【全真试题 4】I don't know why he _____ in the middle of the sentence. (CET4-9101)

A) broke off

B) broke out

C) broke through

D) broke away

【题解】break off 意为“中断,突然停止”,如:break off the conversation 中断会谈 // He broke off in the middle of a sentence. 他一句话说到一半就停住了。

break out 意为“爆发,突然出现;逃脱,逃走”,如:break out of prison 越狱而逃 // Fire broke out in the kitchen. 厨房突然发生了火灾。 // It was almost midnight that a fire broke out in the neighborhood. 昨天快半夜了这儿附近发生了火灾。 // World War II broke out in 1939. 第二次世界大战是 1939 年爆发的。

break through 意为“突围,冲破;取得突破性成就”,如:After the storm the sun broke through the clouds. 风暴过后太阳冲破了云层。 // The guerrillas soon broke through. 游击队很快就突围了。

break away 意为“逃走;逃脱;断裂;开裂”,如:The robbery suspect broke away from the lockup. 抢劫嫌疑犯从拘留所逃脱了。 // Modern music like jazz has broken away from the old traditional rules. 现代音乐如爵士乐摆脱了旧的传统规则。 // A large piece of ice broke away from the main block. 一大块冰从整个大冰块上断裂开来。

【答案】A

【全真试题 5】When a fire _____ at the National Exhibition in London, at least ten priceless paintings were completely destroyed. (CET4-9506)

A) broke off

B) broke out

C) broke down

D) broke up

【题解】break off 意为“中断,突然停止”,如:break off the conversation 中

断会谈// He broke off in the middle of a sentence. 他一句话说到一半就停住了。

break out 意为“爆发,突然出现;逃脱,逃走”,如: fire/war/epidemic/quarrel break out 发生大火/战争/流行病/争吵// He was 29 when war broke out. 战争爆发时他 29 岁。

break down 意为“损坏;(健康等)垮掉,崩溃”,如: break down old conventions 打破旧框框// The peace talks are said to have broken down. 据说和谈破裂了。// Our truck broke down outside the town. 我们的卡车在城外抛锚了。// Their opposition broke down. 他们的反对意见打消了。

break up 意为“打碎,粉碎;散开,驱散;终止,结束”,如: Their marriage broke up after a year. 他们的婚姻一年后破裂了。// The crowd started to break up when the night fell. 天快黑时人群开始散开了。// The ice will break up when the warm weather comes. 天气转暖,冰层就会破裂。

【答案】B

【全真试题 6】Modern forms of transportation and communication have done much to _____ the isolation of life in Alaska. (CET4-0306)

A) break through

B) break down

C) break into

D) break out

【题解】break through 意为“突围,冲破;取得突破性成就”,如: After the storm the sun broke through the clouds. 风暴过后太阳冲破了云层。// The guerrillas soon broke through. 游击队很快就突围了。

break down 意为“损坏;(健康等)垮掉,崩溃”,如: break down old conventions 打破旧框框// The peace talks are said to have broken down. 据说和谈破裂了。// Our truck broke down outside the town. 我们的卡车在城外抛锚了。// Their opposition broke down. 他们的反对意见打消了。

break into 意为“非法闯入,强行进入”,如: break into cheers 爆发出一阵欢呼// The thieves broke into the office and stole some money. 小偷

闯入办公室,偷了一些钱。// The bandits broke into the jewelry and stole near all the valuable necklaces. 土匪们闯进了珠宝店盗走了几乎所有值钱的项链。// The new waitress dropped the dish on the floor, and it broke into fragments. 新来的女服务员把菜盘子掉在地上,摔成了碎片。

break out 意为“爆发,突然出现;逃脱,逃走”,如:Fire broke out during the night. 夜间突然发生大火。// Rioting broke out between rival groups of fans. 双方球迷之间发生了骚乱。

【答案】A

【全真试题 7】Computer technology will _____ a revolution in business administration. (CET4-0401) .

A) bring around

B) bring about

C) bring out

D) bring up

【题解】bring around 意为“使信服,使复苏”,如:Someone has fainted, try to send him to hospital at once and bring him around. 有人昏了过去,赶紧设法把他送进医院,使他苏醒过来。// Bring him around to our point of view. 让他赞成我们的观点。

bring about 意为“导致,引起”,如:bring about great changes 带来巨大的变化// do one's utmost to bring about an increase in production 努力增产// He brought about a major change in the way his company designs its products. 他引发了公司产品设计的重大改变。

bring out 意为“出版,推出;使显出;激起,引起”,如:bring out a new kind of soap 生产一种新肥皂// bring out the issue that is involved 说清楚其中牵涉的问题 // This kind of questioning brings out all sorts of ideas children have. 这样的提问可以启发孩子们把自己的种种想法说出来。// Next month they will bring out a new edition of the book. 下个月他们将出版这本书的一个新版本。

bring up 意为“养育,教养;提出”,如:bring up successors to the society 为社会培养人才// bring up the question 提出问题// bring a matter up for consideration 提出一件事供考虑。

【答案】B

D) bring it out

【题解】by far 意为“最，...得多”，如：She was by far the camp's best swimmer. 她是目前队中最好的游泳选手。// He is by far the tallest

among us. 他在我们中间个子最高。

at best 意为“充其量,至多”,如:At best we can do only half as much as last year. 充其量我们也只能做到去年的一半。// At best a few hundred attended the meeting. 充其量只有几百人出席这次会议。

in all 意为“总共,合计”,如:There were nine in all. 总共有九个。// In this hospital there are four hundred beds in all. 这个医院总共有 400 张床。

for all 意为“尽管,虽然”,如:For all her sensitivity, she is extremely tough. 尽管她浑身疼痛,她还是十分的坚强。

【答案】A

【全真试题 10】Children are very curious _____. (CET4-9106)

A) at heart B) in person C) on purpose D) by nature

【题解】at heart 意为“内心里,本质上”,如:What she really concerned at heart was her own affairs. 她真正关心的是她自己的事情。

in person 意为“亲自,本人”,如:The chairman of the committee attended the meeting in person yesterday. 昨天委员会主席亲自出席了会议。

on purpose 意为“故意,有意”,如:I came here on purpose to see you. 我特地来这里看你。

by nature 意为“本性,天生,就其本性而言”,如:He is kind and forgiving by nature. 他本性善良宽容。// He is aggressive by nature. 他好斗成性。

【答案】D

【全真试题 11】A well-written composition _____ good choice of words and clear organization among other things. (CET4-9606)

A) calls on B) calls for C) calls up D) calls off

【题解】call on 意为“访问,拜访;召集,要求”,如:be called on to speak at the meeting 应邀在会议上讲话// I'll call on him tomorrow. 明天我去拜访他。

call for 意为“叫(某人)来;要求,需要”,如:problems that call for immediate solution 迫切需要解决的问题// call for economy 提倡节约// call for help 叫人来帮忙;呼救// The occasion calls for prompt action. 这种

场合需要马上采取行动。

call up 意为“打电话(给);召集;使人想起”,如:He called up the police for help. 他给警察打电话求救。// He was called up for duty last week. 上周他曾应召值班。// The picture calls up the story of *Brothers*. 这张画使人想起了《兄弟》的故事。

call off 意为“取消”,如:The football match was called off on account of the weather. 因天气不好而取消了足球比赛。

【答案】B

【全真试题 12】This article _____ more attention to the problem of cultural interference in foreign language teaching and learning. (CET4-0106)

A) cares for B) applies for C) allows for D) calls for

【题解】care for 意为“照顾,照料;喜欢”,如:I don't care for tea. 我不喜欢喝茶。// He's good at caring for sick animals. 他精心照料生病的牲畜。// Uncle Dick is very good at caring for sick animals. 狄克大叔照管生病的动物很在行。

apply for 意为“申请;请求,接洽”,如:I applied for a visa to travel abroad. 我申请了出国旅游签证。// You may apply for the job by letter or in person. 你可以通过写信或亲自去申请这份工作。

allow for 意为“考虑到,顾及,为...留出余地”,如:allow for wastage 留出损耗// We must allow for his inexperience. 我们必须考虑到他缺乏经验。// It takes about two hours to get to their office building, allowing for possible traffic delays. 考虑到路上可能遇到的交通耽搁,到他们的办公大楼大约要花费两小时。

call for 意为“要求;需要,提倡”,如:problems that call for immediate solution 迫切需要解决的问题// call for economy 提倡节约// call for help 叫人来帮忙;呼救// The occasion calls for prompt action. 这种场合需要马上采取行动。

【答案】D

【全真试题 13】Our manager is _____ an important customer

now and he will be back this afternoon. (CET4-0301)

A) calling on B) calling in C) calling up D) calling for

【题解】call on 意为“访问,拜访;召集,要求”,如:be called on to speak at the meeting 应邀在会上讲话 // She called on an old friend while he was in Shanghai. 他在上海的时候拜访了一位老朋友。 // The Party called on us to increase production and practise economy. 党号召我们增产节约。

call in 意为“叫...进来,召来”,如:call in a doctor 请医生 // They called in an expert. 他们请来一位专家。 // They called her in. 他们邀请她来的。 // She insisted that we should call in a specialist at this point. 这时她坚决主张我们去请一位专家来。

call up 意为“征召(服役),传讯;使人想起”,如:He called up the police for help. 他给警察打电话求救。 // He was called up for duty last week. 上周他曾应召值班。 // The picture calls up the story of *Brothers*. 这张画使人想起了《兄弟》的故事。

call for 意为“要求;需要,提倡”,如:problems that call for immediate solution 迫切需要解决的问题 // call for economy 提倡节约 // call for help 叫人来帮忙;呼救 // The occasion calls for prompt action. 这种场合需要马上采取行动。

【答案】A

【全真试题 14】It is difficult to _____ a conversation with all this noise around us. (CET4-8806)

A) carry on B) account for
C) bring up D) get through

【题解】carry on 意为“继续,进行”,如:carry on the movements 继续开展运动 // Carry on reading! 继续读! // We must carry on till success in spite of the extremely difficult conditions. 尽管条件极端困难,我们必须坚持下去,直到成功。 // Don't waste your time, carry on your work without delay. 别浪费时间,立即继续你的工作。

account for 意为“作出解释;补偿;(负责)消灭(或杀死、捕获),使失去战斗力;为...负责;共计达”,如:That accounts for the delay of the train. 那就是火车晚点的原因。 // The poor accounts for the over-

whelming majority of the rural population. 贫困人数占农村人口的绝大多数。

bring up 意为“养育, 教养; 提出”, 如: bring up successors to the society 为社会培养人才 // bring up the question 提出问题 // bring a matter up for consideration 提出一件事供考虑。

get through 意为“干完, 完成; (使)通过; (将...)讲清楚”, 如: get through with one's work 完成工作 // get a bill through the Congress 使议案在国会通过 // The doctor finally got through to him that smoking was dangerous for his health. 医生终于让他明白吸烟有害健康。 // She got through the exam. 她通过了考试。

【答案】A

【真题衔接】 They _____ in spite of the extremely difficult conditions. (CET4-9001)

A) carried out

B) carried off

C) carried on

D) carried forward

【全真试题 15】 If you happen to _____ my lost papers while you're looking for your book, please let me know at once by telephone. (CET4-9301)

A) come across B) come up C) come to D) come over

【题解】 come across 意为“偶然遇见, 碰上”, 如: We've just come across an old friend we haven't seen for ages. 我们刚碰到了一位多年不见的老朋友。 // One day he came across an article on how to improve red earth. 一天他看到一篇关于如何改良红土的文章。

come up 意为“走进; 上来; 发生; 成为; 出现”, 如: The silk dress came up beautifully. 这件丝绸衣服洗后很漂亮。 // The seeds haven't come up yet. 种子的芽还没有长出来。 // The question hasn't come up yet. 这个问题还没有被提出来。

come to 意为“涉及; 到达; 结束; 共计”, 如: When it comes to politics I know nothing. 谈到政治, 我一无所知。 // The car came to a dead stop. 汽车蓦地刹住。 // The water came to my waist. 水已达我的腰部。 // The performance of the opera has come to its climax. 歌剧的表