

总主编: 赵凤仙

大学英语考试大全

—— 适用大学专科及本科生

主编: 曾凯 姚丽 李素菊 丁明悌

固习
定惯
短用
语法
词同
义步
辨测
析试

科学出版社

总主编:赵凤仙

大学英语考试

——适用大学专科及本科生

主编:曾凯 姚丽 李素菊 丁明梯

科学出版社

内 容 简 介

本书按照大学英语教学大纲和考试大纲编写。

本书中所收词条给出常用常考动词短语、形容词短语、动词短语、介词短语;对所要掌握的单词的一般用法、特殊用法和惯用法;针对易错混词,同义词进行了辨析;绝大部分词条配有相关的考试真题和典型试题。并对词汇进行全面、详细而简要的解释,以帮助和指导应试者顺利通过全国大学英语四、六级考试,以及其它英语水平考试。

本书适用于本科生,专科生及各类英语学习和应试人员使用,亦可供英语教师在教学中参考。

大学英语考试大全

赵凤仙 编著

责任编辑 史增启

科学出版社出版

北京东黄城根北街16号

邮政编码 100717

沈阳市第二印刷厂印刷

科学出版社发行 各地新华书店经销

*

2002年6月第1版 开本:787×1092 1/32

2002年6月第1次印刷 印张:29

印数:0001-12000 字数:1300千字

ISBN 7-03-010453-6/H·23

定价:39.00元

前 言

为了使广大学生及时了解并适应教育部最新《大学英语教学大纲》的变化和提出的各项能力的要求,从而顺利地通过大学英语四、六级考试,我们根据《大纲》精神和多年的教学经验编写了此书。

本书以语言成分的基本要素为出发点,对每条词汇给出了音标,词性和汉语释义;给出所要掌握的固定搭配,以及常见常考短语;针对易错、易混词对重点、难点同义词语在意义和用法上进行了简单明了的辨析;给出所需要掌握的单词的一般用法,特殊用法和惯用语;给出了与大部分词条相关的考试真题,并精选了典型试题,以便进行训练。

本书适用于本科生、专科生以及各类英语学习和应试人员使用,亦可供英语教师在教学中参考。

虽然我们已尽全力,但限于自己的水平,缺点、错误一定难免,真诚地希望各位读者批评指正。

编者

2002年4月

体例说明

1. 本词用黑体印刷。
2. 本词后用国际音标注明发音。
3. 音标后注明词性。词性用英语缩写形式注出,共分十类:名性 n., 动词(包括及物动词 vt., 不及物动词 vi., 助动词 v. aux 等), 代词 pron., 数词 num., 形容词 a., 副词 ad., 前置词 prep., 连接词 conj., 感叹词 int., 冠词 art.。
4. 不规则动词的变化形式, 名词复数的不规则变化形式, 形容词及副词各比较级的不规则变化形式, 均加以注明。
5. [短]指与本词有关的短词, 每条短语按首字母次序排列, 短语中用 one, one's 分别指本人(或自己), 本人的(或自己的); 用 sb., sb.'s 分别指某人(或别人), 某人的(或别人的)。
6. [惯]指与本词有关的惯用法。
7. [辨]指与本词有关的词义辨析及用法比较。
8. v. 代表不带 to 的不定式; to v. 代表带 to 的不定式; v-ing 代表动名词或现在分词; v-ed 代表过去式或过去分词。
9. 代字号(~)用于代表词条的本词。
10. 斜线号(/)用于分隔词义与词义。
11. 圆括号(())用于代换的部分。
12. * 试题 * 指与本词有关的同步试题。

目 录

A 词条	1
B 词条	79
C 词条	122
D 词条	209
E 词条	262
F 词条	307
G 词条	352
H 词条	379
I 词条	406
J 词条	440
K 词条	446
L 词条	452
M 词条	485

N 词条	522
O 词条	541
P 词条	570
Q 词条	639
R 词条	643
S 词条	698
T 词条	803
U 词条	854
V 词条	867
W 词条	880
X、Y、Z 词条	914

A

a/an [ei, ə/æ, ən]

art. 代表种类; 一, 一个(表数量); 同样[同] the same; 某一(专有名词前); 每一[同] per

【惯】

- a 不能用在不可数名词前。
- a + 辅音音素开头的词; an + 元音音素开头的词。
- a + 名词 + of + 所有格 一, 一个
- a few + 可数名词复数 几个, 少数
- a great(good) deal of } 不可数名词
- a high amount of } + 许多, 大量
- a great(good) many of } 可数名词
- a great(good) number of } + 许多, 大量
- a lot of }
- a little + 不可数名词 一点, 一些
- a most + 名词或形容词 很, 十分
- a series of 一组, 一系列
- how + 形容词 + a + 名词 多么
- many a + 单数可数名词 + 单数谓语动词 许多
- quite a few + 复数名词 很多的
- so + 形容词 + a + 名词 如此
- such a + 形容词 + 名词 这样
- too + 形容词 + a + 名词 太
- what a + 形容词 + 名词(感叹句) 怎样

【辨】

a(an), one 意为“一个”的比较。

a(an) 着重类别。
one 强调数量。
* 两者有时可通用。

△试题△

1. ____ in the United States was set up to train men in theology. ©
A) Many school C) Many a school

- B) Many schools D) A many school
2. Eggs, though nourishing, have ____ of fat content. ©
A) large number C) a large number
B) the high amount D) a high amount
3. It is ____ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it. ©
A) a so unusual C) such an unusual
B) so unusual D) such unusual
4. They thought it ____ question to ask. ©
A) a too difficult C) too difficult
B) too difficult a D) too a difficult
5. It was surprising to see so high a bridge over _____. ©
A) a so small river C) a such small river
B) so small a river D) such small a river
6. No one realized ____ it was until much later. ©
A) how serious a crime
B) what serious crime
C) how serious crime
D) how a serious crime
7. Please lend me ____ dollar. ©
A) a C) any
B) an D) a one
8. Have you ____ dictionary? ©
A) a French and Chinese
B) a French and a Chinese
C) the French and Chinese
D) the French and a Chinese
9. ____ picture appeared in the local paper. ©
A) Such C) A
B) The D) Few
10. ____ beautiful painting this is! ©
A) How a C) What a
B) What D) So
11. The talk proceeded in ____ friendly

atmosphere.

- A) a most C) most
B) very D) the very

12. The new procedure is ____ the old one.

- A) improvement to
B) improvements for
C) an improvement on
D) the improvement in

13. "Did you visit many places while you were in the states?" "Yes, ____."

- A) only a few C) only few
B) quite a few D) quite few

14. Cathie has read ____ French books.

- A) so much C) few
B) a few D) a little

abandon [əˈbændən]

vt. 放/离弃; 丢/抛弃

【辨】

abandon, desert, give up 意为“放弃”的比较。

abandon	指放弃对物或人的“拥有”，“控制”等权利。
desert	强调指违背诺言，逃避义务。
give up	接物时与 abandon 通用，接人时表示“认为没指望了”的含义。

△试题△

1. It was raining so hard that they decided to ____ the trip.

- A) stop C) abandon
B) desert D) resign

2. They failed again and again and at last ____ all hope.

- A) deserted C) released
B) abandoned D) devoured

3. I don't think that John would ____ his friends if they were in trouble.

- A) abandon C) resist

B) throw D) give in

ability [əˈbɪlɪti]

n. 能力; 才能

【短】

- ~ for
- (have) the ~ to v. } (有)…的能力
- ~ in (在)…方面的能力
- to the best of one's ~ 尽某人的能力

【辨】

ability, capability, capacity 意为“能力”的比较。

ability	指先天或学来的各种能力，即实际才能。后接不定式。
capability	有时与 ability 通用，但可指物。
capacity	指接受、容纳或吸收事物的能力。后接 for。

△试题△

1. Zhou Enlai worked to the best of his ____ for China and the cause of socialism.

- A) knowledge C) power
B) ability D) skill

2. The examiner will test your ____ to drive under normal road condition.

- A) wisdom C) advantage
B) reflection D) ability

able [eɪbl]

a. 有能力的; 能干的; 出色的

【短】

- be ~ to v. 能, 会

【惯】

- be able to + v. 句式中, 作主语的只能是具有生命的名词。

【辨】

1. be able to, can 意为“能”的比较。

be able to	可以有更多时态形式, 还可用于不定式或动名词短语中。
can	指表示一般能力。can 的过去式 could, 没有将来式。

2. able, capable, competent 意为“有能力的”的比较。

able (to v.)	指人的实际能力超过一般水平。用于好事。
capable (of)	指一般地能干, 用于好事, 也可用于坏事。
competent (for, to v.)	指人的特殊能力。

△试题△

1. He was a good swimmer so he _____ swim to the river bank when the boat sank. ①

- A) can C) might
B) succeed D) was able to

2. He _____ it, although he was tired. ④

- A) was able to finish
B) could finish
C) succeeded to finish
D) managed in finishing

3. He seemed _____ to put complicated thought in simple words. ②

- A) can C) will
B) might D) able

aboard [ə'bɔ:d]

prep. /ad. 在(飞机, 车)上; 上船(飞机, 车)

△试题△

1. She got a seat in one of the cars, and, just as the train was to pull out, her husband came running along and climbed _____. ③

- A) up C) aboard
B) upwards D) abroad

2. He went _____ the plane. ③

- A) abroad C) aboard
B) above D) over

3. The boat is ready to leave. All _____. ④

- A) aboard C) board
B) abroad D) bored

about [ə'baut]

prep. 在...周围, 在...附近; 关于, 对于
ad. 周围, 附近; 大约, 差不多

【惯】

- be ~ to v. 即将, 正要(不跟有将来的时间状语)
- It is (about) time + that 从句谓语用虚拟语气。 该是...时候了
- what (how) ~ ...怎么样?

【辨】

1. about, approximately 意为“大约”的比较。

about	用来表示时间、数量的大约数量。
approximately	可与 about 换用。

2. about, on 意为“关于”的比较。

about	表示的内容不正式或随便提到。
on	用于正式的, 可供专门研究的讲稿, 写作等。

3. about, around, round 意为“在...周围”的比较。

about	不能用来表示“环绕”。
around	多用于美国。
round	多用于英国。

4. be about to, be going to 意为“将要”的比较。

be about to	指很近的未来, 不能接表示时间的词语。
be going to	表示将近的未来。

△试题△

1. The students are about _____. ③

- A) to have got up C) to get up
B) get up D) getting up

2. According to the information, the newly-constructed highway is said to be _____. ③

- A) lengthy twenty miles
B) about twenty miles lengthy

- C) about twenty miles long
D) in twenty miles of length
3. It's about time you ____ a haircut. (B)
A) will have C) have
B) had D) are going to have
4. He met her in the doorway just as she was ____ go away. (A)
A) about to C) nearly to
B) almost to D) as to
5. There was a white fence ____ the house. (C)
A) at C) about
B) between D) after
6. The work is ____ finished. (A)
A) about C) as regards
B) above D) incomplete
7. The teacher questioned Peter ____ Columbus. (A)
A) about C) of
B) in D) on

above [ə'boʊv]

prep. (位置、职位等)在...上面;高于, 超过

ad. 在上面;在前面

a. 上面/述的

【短】

- ~ all 首先,尤其是
- ~ all others 超过其它,尤其是
- ~ all things 超过一切,尤其是
- (be) ~ one's reach 为...力所不及
- see ~ (书或文件中用语) 见上文

【辨】

above, on, over 意为“在...之上”的比较。

above	表示离...上面一点,与 below 相对。
on	表示附在或接触于...之上。
over	指垂直上方,与 under 相对。

△试题△

1. He does well in all his subjects but, ____, in mathematics. (A)

- A) above all C) all the more
B) after all D) all the better
2. Tom is an honest man, he will be ____ doing this kind of thing. (C)
A) about C) above
B) at D) under
3. He is strong, brave and, ____, honest. (A)
A) above all C) all but
B) afterwards D) after all
4. Seen from ____, the fields looked like geometrical pattern. (A)
A) above C) underground
B) horizon D) beside
5. Men have always wondered about the sky ____ them. (B)
A) on C) up
B) above D) top

abroad [ə'brɔ:d]

a. /ad. 在国/海外;广泛,到处

【短】

- get ~ (新闻、消息等)四下流传
- go ~ 出国

△试题△

In the future she hopes to go ____ for further studies. (C)

- A) away C) abroad
B) outside D) far

absence [æb'səns]

n. 缺席,不在;缺乏,不存在

【短】

- ~ from 缺
- in the ~ of 在...缺席之时
- one's ~ from 缺席

△试题△

1. We were obliged to accept it as true in the ____ of other evidence. (B)

- A) presence C) lack
B) absence D) shortage

2. In the ____ of proof, the police could not take actions against the man. (D)

- A) lack C) want
B) shortage D) absence

3. Einstein's physics flowered not in the ____ of life but in its fullness. (C)

- A) scarcity C) absence
B) lack D) want

absent ['æbsənt]

a. 缺乏/席的;不在场的;心不在焉的

【短】

- ~ oneself from } 缺席
- be ~ from }
- be ~ in 缺乏;不在

▲试题▲

1. He has been absent ____ class for quite some time. (C)

- A) in C) from
B) for D) of

2. If he is absent ____ Shanghai, I'll go to see him. (C)

- A) for C) in
B) to D) of

3. Since you think the lesson was very important, you should not have been ____ from it yesterday. (C)

- A) present C) absent
B) impatient D) free

4. The sales manager was ____ from the meeting. (A)

- A) absent C) represent
B) present D) sent

absolute ['æbsəlu:t]

a. 绝对的;完全的;纯粹的

▲试题▲

1. When giving evidence in a law court, people are expected to tell the ____ truth. (C)

- A) maximum C) absolute
B) perfect D) positive

2. Ronny's steps died away, and there was a moment of ____ silence. (B)

- A) abundant C) ample
B) absolute D) adequate

absolutely ['æbsəljutli]

ad. 完全地;肯定地;纯粹地

▲试题▲

1. I think you are dead right. The word "dead" means _____. (C)

- A) not C) absolutely
B) not alive D) lifeless

2. I am not ____ convinced that the job will suit me. (B)

- A) respectedly C) responsibly
B) absolutely D) efficiently

absorb ['əbsɔ:b]

vt. 吸收;吸引...的注意,使专心

【短】

- be ~ ed in 全神贯注于
- be ~ ed by 为...所吸收

▲试题▲

1. She said she could not ____ all the information given in the broadcast. (B)

- A) accumulate C) admire
B) absorb D) adhere

2. Larry was so ____ in his novel that he forgot about his dinner cooking in the oven. (A)

- A) absorbed C) enlivened
B) obliged D) excelled

3. After so many weeks without rain, the ground quickly ____ the little rain that fell last night. (C)

- A) digested C) absorbed
B) drained D) soaked

4. The students ____ their work. (D)

- A) are attached to C) are building up
B) are bound to D) are absorbed in

abstract ['æbstrækt]

a. 抽象的;难解的,深奥的

n. 摘要,梗概(可数名词)

[əb'strækt]

v. 抽取;摘要;抽象化

【短】

- ~ ... from 把...从...中抽(提取)出来
- in the ~ 一般地说

▲试题▲

1. Pure mathematics differs from applied mathematics in that the former is

more _____. (B)

- A) difficult C) useful
B) abstract D) effective

2. The editor asked the author of the essay to prepare a(n) _____. (B)

- A) draft C) manuscript
B) abstract D) paragraph

3. It is not impossible for us to _____ several points from this discussion. (D)

- A) absorb C) amplify
B) accumulate D) abstract

4. He read through the papers and made an _____ of their contents. (A)

- A) abstract C) accommodation
B) abbreviation D) acre

abundant [ə'bʌndənt]

a. 大量, 充足, 丰富

【短】

be ~ in (with) 很丰富的; 富有

【辨】

abundant, plentiful, rich, wealthy 意为“大量, 丰富”的比较。

abundant	指数量异常之多。
plentiful	多指提供的物质、钱财等。
rich	指人的财物超过正常需要标准。指物的含量或蕴藏量丰富。
wealthy	指人的财富极多。暗示生财有道, 有较高的社会地位。

△试题△

1. The advanced economy of this country results in part from its _____ raw materials. (A)

- A) abundant C) amount
B) plain D) consume

2. The hills of North China were _____ with coal. (B)

- A) sufficient C) enough
B) abundant D) adequate

3. China is _____ in natural resources. (B)

- A) wealth C) many
B) abundant D) a lot

abuse [ə'bju:z]

vt. 滥/妄用; 辱骂; 虐待

[ə'bju:s]

n. 滥/妄用; 辱骂; 虐待

△试题△

It is easy to _____ one's power. (C)

- A) look C) abuse
B) choke D) bud

academic [ækə'demik]

a. 学院的; 学术(上)的

△试题△

1. In the United States, usually an _____ year consists of three terms. (D)

- A) college C) university
B) educational D) academic

2. Her _____ record was quite ordinary but her employment record was very impressive. (B)

- A) learning C) scientific
B) academic D) private

academy [ə'kædəmi]

n. 学院; 学会; 研究会

accelerate [ək'seləreɪt]

vt. (使) 加快/速; 促进

△试题△

1. To make the car roar down the street, the driver must have _____ fast. (D)

- A) reversed C) run
B) sped D) accelerated

2. Experiments have proved that this fertilizer can _____ the growth of tomato plants. (A)

- A) accelerate C) exceed
B) decrease D) proceed

accent [æksənt]

n. 口音; 腔调; 重音(符号)

△试题△

My father was born in Germany and still speaks English with a German _____. (D)

- A) sound C) pronunciation

B) relative D) accent

accept [ək'sept]

vt. 接受; 认可

【短】

· ~ ... as 把...当作

· ~ ... as true 认为...是真的

【惯】

· accept 后面不可接不定式作宾语。

【辨】

accept, receive 意为“接受”的比较。

accept	表示主动地接受。意为“领受”, “接受”。
--------	-----------------------

receive	表示被动地接受。意为“收到”, “接到”。
---------	-----------------------

△试题△

1. I'm sorry that I can't ____ your views on the matter. (B)

A) receive C) agree
B) accept D) concern

2. Slang and substandard language are not generally ____ in published scientific papers. (C)

A) abundant C) accepted
B) apparent D) pragmatic

3. He is a very honest official and never ____ any gifts from people who sought his help. (A)

A) accepted C) took up
B) received D) excepted

4. Generally a correct idea will take many years, before it is widely ____ as true. (B)

A) received C) taken
B) accepted D) considered

5. Tom has just heard that he has been ____ at university. (B)

A) received C) allowed
B) accepted D) adjusted

acceptance [ək'septəns]

n. 接受/纳; 承认

△试题△

Mrs. Fowler was happy that her suggestion was met with general _____. (D)

A) refusal C) indifference
B) misunderstanding D) acceptance

acceptable [ək'septəbl]

a. 可接受/纳的; 能认可的

【短】

· be ~ to 对...是可接受的

access [ækses]

n. 接近, 进入, 接近的方法; 通道, 入口

【短】

· have (gain) ~ to 可以获得(或接近)

【辨】

access, assess, excess 比较, 见 assess.

△试题△

1. Only two men in the company ____ the secret records. (A)

A) have access to C) have an eye for
B) have a look at D) have in mind

2. ____ to mountain-towns is often difficult because of bad roads. (A)

A) Access C) Passage
B) Entrance D) Corridor

3. According to the school rules, only graduate students have ____ to the library shelves. (A)

A) access C) advantage
B) entrance D) approach

4. The only access ____ the river is over those hills. (B)

A) for C) at
B) to D) of

accident [æksɪdənt]

n. 意外/偶然的事; 事故

【短】

· by ~ 偶然, 意外地

【辨】

accident, incident, event, occurrence
意为“事故, 事件”的比较。

accident	指不幸意外事故。
incident	指小事,如日常琐事,也指令人瞩目的大事情。
event	指重大历史或重要的事件。
occurrence	指出乎意料的事,也可指一般事件。

△试题△

1. I saw a terrible _____ between two cars this afternoon. (A)

- A) accident C) happening
B) danger D) damage

2. The exact cause of the killing disease was not known until a Chinese country doctor discovered it _____. (A)

- A) by accident C) by and large
B) by all means D) by the way

3. The discovery of penicillin came about quite _____ accident. (D)

- A) for C) from
B) through D) by

4. He was riding his bicycle too quickly along the busy street and had _____. (D)

- A) a crash C) a smash
B) a fall D) an accident

accidental [ˌæksɪdəntəl]

a. 意外的,偶然的

△试题△

1. Breaking Mary's doll was purely _____; John did not mean to do it. (B)

- A) alive C) minded
B) accidental D) alert

2. Many important scientific discoveries are in fact _____ ones as they were made by chance. (D)

- A) relative C) genuine
B) temporary D) accidental

accommodation [əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃən]

n. 住处,膳宿;(车、船、飞机等的)预定铺位

△试题△

1. The new student had nowhere to live, so she had to look for her own _____. (B)

- A) lodge C) dormitory
B) accommodations D) bedroom

2. Hotel _____ was scarce during the Olympic Games. (B)

- A) account C) commanders
B) accommodation D) models

accompany [əˈkɑmpəni]

vt. 陪伴/同;为...伴奏;伴随

【短】

- ~...with 和...一起发生
- ~...on (at) + 乐器名 伴奏
- be accompanied by 由...陪伴

△试题△

1. He sang a number of songs, _____ by his wife at the piano. (C)

- A) composed C) accompanied
B) compared D) compiled

2. A learner driver must be _____ by a qualified driver. (B)

- A) connected C) associated
B) accompanied D) cooperated

3. Tom asked me to _____ him to the airport. (D)

- A) company C) march
B) discharge D) accompany

4. The speaker _____ his angry words _____ forceful movement of the hands. (A)

- A) accompanied, with
B) associated, with
C) connected, with
D) assisted, with

accomplish [əˈkʌmplɪʃ]

vt. 完成(任务);实现(目标);达到

【辨】

accomplish, complete, finish 等词比较,见 complete。

△试题△

1. The builders have _____ the difficult piece of work they were paid to do. (C)

- A) achieved C) accomplished
B) constructed D) concluded

2. Most people who are ambitious and want to _____ something live on stress. (C)

- A) finish C) accomplish
B) do D) reach

3. She had done what he wanted her to _____ (C)

- A) accompany C) accomplish
B) accommodate D) astonish

accord [ə'kɔ:d]

n. /vt. (使)一致, (使)符合; 给予, 允许

【短】

- ~ with 与...一致
- (in) ~ with 与...一致
- of one's own ~ 自发地; 自动地

△试题△

The government's recent statement of the unemployment does not _____ with the facts. (A)

- A) accord C) commence
B) conform D) consent

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns]

n. 符合; 一致

【短】

- in ~ with 与...一致; 按照, 根据

【辨】

in accordance with, according to 意为“按照, 根据”的比较。

in accordance 指依据法律、规则、惯例等。语气较 according to 强。

according to 一般指依据某人的意见、报告、学说等。

△试题△

1. He did not act _____ the orders that were given to him. (A)

- A) in accordance with C) in terms of
B) in honour of D) in the way of

2. Everything must be carried out _____ the rules. (B)

- A) in addition to C) with respect to
B) in accordance with D) with regard to

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ]

ad. 根/依据, 按照

【短】

- ~ as + 从句 依照, 全看
- ~ to above-stated 如上所述
- ~ to one's tell 按照...的说法
- ~ to 根据, 按照; 随着...的不同

【惯】

- according to 不能与第一人称或有第一人称修饰的名词连用。

【辨】

according to, in accordance with 比较, 见 accordance。

△试题△

1. _____ what he says, he wasn't even there when the crime was committed. (C)

- A) Following C) According to
B) Listening to D) Hearing

2. You will be praised or blamed _____ your work is good or bad. (B)

- A) owing to C) according to
B) according as D) whether

3. You will be paid _____ the amount of work you've done. (B)

- A) because of C) due to
B) according to D) owing to

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli]

ad. 照着, 相应地; 因此, 于是

【短】

- ~ as 根据, 取决

△试题△

1. The weather has changed suddenly; _____ we must add more clothes. (C)

- A) eventually C) accordingly
B) subsequently D) in accordance

2. I was caught in the heavy rain and _____ had a bad cold. (A)

- A) accordingly C) finally
B) lastly D) eventually

3. I have told you the circumstances in our university. So you must act _____. (A)

- A) accordingly C) therefore

B) in the same way D) likely

account [ə'kaunt]

vi. 说明, 解释

n. 账(目/户); 记/叙述; 原因, 解释

【短】

- ~...as 认为...是
- ~ for 说明...原因, 解释
- give an ~ of 解释理由
- make much(no) ~ of 重(轻)视
- on ~ of 因为, 由于
- on no ~ 无论如何都不(位于句首时, 句子倒装)
- take into ~ 考虑
- turn to ~ 利用
- turn ... to ~ 利用

【辨】

on account of, due to, owing to 等词比较, 见 owing to.

▲试题▲

1. At the interview for the job, he gave _____ of himself. (B)
A) a good appearance C) a good idea
B) a good account D) a good opinion
2. I can't _____ the mistake. (D)
A) care for C) make for
B) pay for D) account for
3. In our country, the agricultural production _____ a considerable proportion of the national economy. (B)
A) answer for C) account to
B) account for D) act for
4. Mr. Fox stayed indoors _____ the bad weather. (C)
A) by way of C) on account of
B) in honor of D) in need of
5. The harvest was poor last year _____ account of the failure of rains. (A)
A) on C) in
B) for the D) to
6. Will you be taking my previous experience into _____? (C)
A) possession C) account

B) number D) addition

7. _____ are we to touch an electrical appliance with wet hands. (A)

- A) On no account C) In no sense
B) In no respect D) In no time

accountant [ə'kauntənt]

n. 会计(师); 出纳(员)

accumulate [ə'kjumjuleit]

v. 积累/聚; 累/聚积

【辨】

accumulate, collect 等词比较, 见 assemble.

▲试题▲

1. During his lifetime he was able to _____ quite a fortune. (C)
A) overtake C) accumulate
B) confront D) demonstrate
 2. Nobody was clear about how exactly he had managed to _____ such a vast amount of money in such a short time. (B)
A) increase C) gather
B) accumulate D) profit
 3. By buying ten books every month, she soon _____ a library. (B)
A) collected C) assembled
B) accumulated D) distributed
 4. Dust _____ in a room if we do not clean the room regularly. (B)
A) accomplishes C) accommodates
B) accumulates D) achieves
- accuracy** [ækjʊərəsi]
n. 准确(性), 精确(性)

▲试题▲

High standards of _____ are necessary for a student if he wishes to do his work successfully. (B)

- A) faith C) truth
B) accuracy D) sureness

accurate [ækjʊrɪt]

a. 准确的, 精确的

【短】

• (be) ~ in 在...方面准确(精确)

【辨】