**English** 

主编 张益明

## 英语词汇自我测试

YINGYU CIHUI ZIWO CESHI

(四级)

English

:海交通大学出版社

English

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# 英语词汇自裁测试

TINGYU CINUI ZIWO CESHI

(BISE)

English

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#### 根据《大学英语教学大纲》最新版编写

## 英语词汇自我测试

(大学英语四级)

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### 前言

1999 年 5 月国家教育部高教司颁布了《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》,对大学英语教学提出了更高的要求,同时也为检测大学英语教学质量提供了客观、统一的标准。本书严格按照《大纲》要求,针对学生在大学英语学习中的难点,积多年的教学心得编写而成。目标是通过大量实践,帮助学生复习巩固已学过的词汇,提高应用能力,最终顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

当前不少学生对大学英语四级考试的词汇部分有一种误解:认为整份考卷中词汇题最多只占 15 分,对考试总成绩无足轻重,不值得在词汇上花大力气。其实这种想法正是某些学生四级考试成绩屡屡徘徊不前的原因所在。有人把学英语比作盖大厦,词汇是砖瓦,语法是结构,缺了这两样,大厦自然就盖不成了。试问:听力、阅读、改错、综合填充、写作及各种新题型,哪一样测试项目能离开词汇呢?因此可以说,重视词汇的掌握,是学好英语的基本保证。

1998 年 12 月在高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会英语组扩大会议 上审定通过的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》对大学英语四级词汇的要求 是:领会式掌握 4200 单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为 2500 个),并掌握由 上述单词构成的常用词组,还须具有按照构词法识别生词的能力。

单词的领会式掌握是指看到英语单词能理解其词义;复用试掌握是 指能正确拼写单词并掌握其基本词义和用法。从历次四级试卷的分析中 可以看出,学生在词汇学习上存在一些共同的问题。

1. 词义问题,包括多义词、同义词、近义词、反义词等。英语中不少单词是多义词。有的学生只知道某个单词的某种意义,却不知道它的其它意义和在特定上下文中的引申意义,不能辨别同义词的差异。这些都是学生经常出错的原因,例如:acquire, achieve, attain 是同义词,在一定的场合可以替换使用,但在另一种场合则不能互换。学生还常常混淆某些词形相近的词,例如:preserve 和 reserve, crash 和 crush。此外,英语和汉语分属两个不同的语系,词语的涵义往往很难完全对等。受汉语词义的干扰也是

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学生学习中的困难之一。例如:

- "红茶"不说"red tea",而说"black tea";
- "律师协会"不说"lawyer association",而说"bar association";
- "私生子"不说"a privately born child",而说"a love child"。
- 2. 搭配问题,包括名词的搭配,动词和名词的搭配,动词、名词或形容词与介词的搭配,动词和副词的搭配,等等。这些搭配纷繁复杂,千变万化,是产生词汇错误的主要原因。
- 3. 《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》词汇表中相当一部分词,常见常用,大多数学生耳熟能详,掌握并无困难,如:about, always, poor,等等;但也有一些词,虽然常用,但学生限于阅读量,并不常见,一旦考试中出现,就不知所措了。例如:evolve, ingredient, weave 等。为帮助学生掌握后一类词,我们精选了四级词汇 950 个,编成常见的练习形式,供学生重点操练之用。

本书共分两部分,第一部分 95 个单元,重点是熟悉单词,专项操练。每单元包括:Words to Be Remembered 罗列精选单词 10 个,供学生记忆; Test Yourself 其中分设三个练习:(1) 针对所罗列的 10 个中心词,出 10 道辨音、辨形、辨义或辨搭配的选择题;(2) 挑选部分中心词,变化词形,作选择填空;(3) 10 道与中心词相关的短语英汉翻译。答案附在各单元末尾。

第二部分 10 个单元,属综合性练习,每单元包括: (1) 20 道选择题; (2) 一篇综合填空,含 15 个选择题; (3) 英汉句子翻译 5 句。答案也附在每单元末尾。

在编写过程中,我们反复研究了近年四级考试试题,并对当前热门的大学英语教材作了详细分析,力图使本书既能作为四级考试词汇指南,又能成为学生平时课程学习的帮手。本书使用的语言材料基本覆盖了大学英语四级纲内词汇,并吸收了少量常用六级词汇,因此做完本书所有练习就等于对四级纲内词作了一次彻底的复习,对通过四级考试大有裨益。

本书 Units  $1\sim32$  由王毓成编写、Units  $33\sim64$  由章健编写、Units  $65\sim94$  由倪修璟编写、Units 95 和 Tests $1\sim10$  由张益明、王治琴、张帆编写、主编张益明。

编 者 2003年11月

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#### Unit 1

#### Words To Be Remembered

abandon /əˈbændən/

- vt. 1. 离开,丢弃
  - 2. 遗弃,抛弃
  - 3. 放弃

absorb /əb'sə:b/

- vt. 1. 吸收
  - 2. 吸引 ······ 的注意, 使全神 贯注
  - 3. 把……并入,同化

abstract /'æbstrækt/

- a. 1. 抽象的
  - 2. 抽象派的
- n. 1. 摘要,梗概
  - 2. 抽象派艺术作品

/æb'strækt /

- vt. 1. 做……的搞要
  - 2. 提取,抽取

abundant /ə'bʌndənt/

- a. 1. 大量的, 充足的
  - 2. (in)丰富的,富裕的

abuse /ə'biu;s/

- n. 1. 滥用,妄用
  - 2. 虐待,伤害
  - 3. 辱骂,毁谤

/əˈbiuːz/

vt. 1. 滥用,妄用

- 2. 虐待,伤害
- 3. 辱骂,毁谤

academic / ækə demik/

- a. 1. 学校的,学院的
  - 2. 学术的
  - 3. 纯理论的,不切实际的
- n. 大学教师

accelerate /æk'seləreit/

v. (使)加快,(使)增速

accent / 'æksnt/

- n. 1. 口音,腔调
  - 2. 重音,重音符号
- vt. 重读

access /'ækses/

- n. 1. 通道,人口
  - 2. 接近, 进入
  - 3. 接近(或进入、享用)的机会
- vt. 存取(计算机文件)

accord /a'kaid/

- n. 1. 一致,符合
  - 2. (尤指国与国之间的)谅解, 协议
- vi. (with) 相符合,相一致,相和谐
- vt. 授予,赠与,给予

#### Test Yourself

I . Choose the word that best completes the sentence.			es the sentence.
	1.	The economy was a/an	issue in the campaign.
		A) considerable	B) prevailing
		C) abundant	D) substantial
	2.	The captain gave orders to	ship when the vessel was
		sinking.	
		A) leave	B) draw
		C) sail	D) abandon
	3.	The two governmentsa	day for the next negotiation.
		A) assigned	B) accorded
		C) contributed	D) provided
	4.	She greatly appreciates the qua	lity of life in the research
		institute and she longs to work	in it.
		A) realistic	B) popular
		C) academic	D) enthusiastic
	5.	Can you the workers' pa	yment?
		A) hasten	B) quicken
		C) accelerate	D) hurry
	6.	You should not the confi	dence they have placed in you.
		A) damage	B) abuse
		C) injure	D) hurt
7.		The fire soon the old w	vooden buildings in the neighbour-
		hood.	
		A) absorbed	B) sucked
		C) digested	D) consumed
	8.	The idea of "goodness" is	_•
		A) surface	B) concrete
		C) abstract	D) practical
	9.	The first syllable should be	•
,		A) accepted	B) accented
		C) accessed	D) accused

	10. He is a man of difficult
	A) access B) passage
	C) course D) route
I	. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given.
	1. accelerate acceleration accelerator
	a. He found something wrong with the
	b. Then he was aware of the sudden of the car.
	c. The new policy their economic growth.
	2. access accessible accessibility
	a. His eloquence found to many hearts.
	b. His father is even to strangers.
	c. The of the supermarket is one of its advantages.
	3. absorb absorption absorbent
	a. His in study is wonderful.
	b. His whole soul is in saving the country.
	c. This material is highly
	4. academic academy academician
	a. They are much interested in these exchanges between the
	two colleges.
	b. At that time he was studying in that
	c. He was one of those who composed the aptitude tests.
	5. abstract $(v, \cdot)$ abstract $(n, \cdot)$
	a. He a story for a book review.
	b. The young man often did his work with an mind.
	c. This is an of that story.
	d. The pickpocket the purse from my pocket.
щ.	Put the following into Chinese.
	<ol> <li>an abundant supply of water</li> <li>abandon oneself to grief</li> </ol>
	•
	<ul><li>3. in complete accord with his opinion</li><li>4. the academic world</li></ul>
	5. an accelerated class
	6. shout all kinds of abuses
	7. be absorbed into its neighboring country

- 8. in the abstract
- 9. accented syllable
- 10. accession book

#### Key

- I. 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A
- I. 1. a. accelerator b. acceleration c. accelerated
  - 2. a. access b. accessible c. accessibility
  - 3. a. absorption b. absorbed c. absorbent
  - 4. a. academic b. academy c. academicians
  - 5. a. abstracted b. abstracted c. abstract d. abstracted
- Ⅱ.1. 丰富的水供给
  - 3. 与他的意见完全相同
  - 5. 快班
  - 7. 被并入邻国
  - 9. 重读音节

- 2. 不胜悲痛
- 4. 学术界
- 6. 破口大骂
- 8. 抽象地,观念上
- 10. 新书目录

## Unit 2

#### **Words To Be Remembered**

accountant /əˈkauntənt/	4. 矢的,锐的
n. 会计人员,会计师	adapt /ə'dæpt/
accumulate /əˈkjuːmjuleit/	vt. 1. 使适应,使适合
vt. 堆积,积累,积聚	2. 修改,改编
vi. 积累,积聚	vi. (to) 适应
acquaintance /ə'kweintəns/	adequate /ˈædikwit/
n. 1. 相识的人,熟人	a. 1. 充足的,足够的
2. 认识,相识,了解	2. 适当的,胜任的
acquisition /¡ækwiˈziʃən/	administration /əd,minis'treifən/
n. 1. 取得,获得,习得	n. 1. 管理,经营,支配
2. 获得物,增添的人(或物)	2. 管理部门,行政机关,政府
acre /'eikə/	3. 实行,执行
n. 英亩	adopt /ə'dəpt/
acute /əˈkjuːt/	vt. 1. 收养
a. 1. 严重的,激烈的	2. 采取,采纳,采用
2. 敏锐的	3. 正式通过,批准
3. (疾病)急性的	

#### Test Yourself

I . Choose the word that best completes the sentence.		completes the sentence.	
	1.	Soon after his1	ne became an officer of the society.
		A) admittance	B) admiration
		C) admission	D) administration
	2.	They have enou	ugh funds for the project.
		A) accumulated	B) assembled
		C) united	D) increased
	3.	The young player is a y	valuable to our team

A) acquaintance	B) acquirability
C) acquirement	D) acquisition
4. A(n) is a person w	hose job is to keep and examine the
money accounts of business.	
A) director	B) boss
C) clerk	D) accountant
5. He did not his promis	e to us.
A) keep	B) make
C) take	D) adopt
6. I have some with Eng	lish, but I do not know it well.
A) colleagues	B) relatives
C) acquaintance	D) friends
7. The doctor said that the patier	nt has reached the stage of the
disease.	
A) acute	B) sharp
C) violent	D) fierce
8. Those birds have become more	e lately.
A) numerous	B) abundant
C) considerable	D) adequate
9. You can't see through the tele	escope until it is to your eyes.
A) adopted	B) adjusted
C) altered	D) adapted
10. The in her head w	vas terrific and she could not think
straight.	
A) acre	B) area
C) ache	D) art
$\ensuremath{\mathbb{I}}$ . Fill in the blanks with the proper	forms of the words given.
	on administer administrator
	done nothing about simplifying the
structure.	
b. After the training course, n	nany of them will be good
c. He relief to those po	oor people in the village.
	ry has been very good over the past
five years.	5

	2.	adopt adoptive adoption
		a. He failed to live up to what his parents expected of him.
		b. The young couple an orphan last year.
		c. Many favored the of these measures at the conference.
	3.	accountant accountancy account ( $n$ . ) account ( $v$ . )
		a. The child wanted to open an bank of his own.
		b. His father hopes that he will be an after graduation.
		c. Is she majoring in in the college?
		d. The boy has to for the expenditure of the money his
		father gave him.
	4.	acquire acquisitive acquisition
		a. Young people are of new ideas.
		b. After four years study, he believed that he had a good
		knowledge of English.
		c. The house is one of his latest
	5.	adapt adaptable adaptation adaptability
		a. This book needs some for middle school students.
		b. He an old car engine to drive his boat.
		c. This plant is said to have great
		d. They are discussing if the story is for the stage.
I.		t the following into Chinese.
	1.	the administration of law
	2.	the accumulation of money
	3.	the acquisition of knowledge
		a certified public accountant
		adopt a child
		have a nodding acquaintance with him
		have an acute sense of smell
		take adequate measures
		a play adapted from a novel
	10.	farming 80 acres

#### Key

- I. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. C
- I. 1. a. administrative b. administrator c. administer
  - d. administration
  - 2. a. adoptive b. adopted c. adoption
  - 3. a. account b. accountant c. accountancy d. account
  - 4. a. acquisitive b. acquired c. acquisitions
  - 5. a. adaptation b. adapted c. adaptability d. adaptable
- Ⅱ. 1. 执行法律
  - 3. 求知
  - 5. 收养一个孩子
  - 7. 有敏锐的嗅觉
  - 9. 由小说改编的剧本

- 2. 金钱的积累
- 4. 会计师
- 6. 与他只有点头之交
- 8. 采取适当措施
- 10. 耕作 80 英亩地

#### Unit 3

advertisement / wedve: 'taizment,

n. 1.广告,公告,启示

əd'və:tismənt /

#### Words To Be Remembered

v. (使)结盟,(使)联合

alphabet /'ælfəbit/

n. 字母表

2. 广告活动,宣传	alter /ˈɔːltə/
advocate /'ædvəkeit/	v. 改变,改动,更改
vt. 拥护,提倡	alternative /o:l'to:notiv/
/'ædvəkit/	a. 1. 两者择一的,供选择的,供
n. 1.拥护者,提倡者	替换的
2. 辩护者,律师	2. 另类的,他择性的
agenda /əˈdʒendə/	n. 1. 取舍,抉择,供选择的东西
n. 议事日程	2. 选择的自由,选择的余地
alliance /əˈlaiəns/	altitude /ˈæltitjuːd/
n. 结盟,联盟	n. 1. 高度,海拔
ally /ə'lai, 'ælai/	2. [pl.]高处,高地
n. 1. 同盟国,同盟者	aluminu(i)m /əˈljuːminəm/
2. 支持者	n. 铝
Tes	t Yourself
I . Choose the word that best co	mpletes the sentence.
1. Having good conductive a	nd thermal properties, is used to
form many hard, light, co	orrosion-resistant alloys.
A) aluminum	B) carbon
C) oxygen	D) hydrogen
2. He having cold ba	ths in the morning.
A) advocates	B) insists
C) persists	D) claims
3. The used in the co	ourse book is printed at the back.
	• 9 •

A) curriculum	B) alphabet
C) philosophy	D) vocabulary
4. The wind blew the waves	into great
A) altitudes	B) peaks
C) summits	D) tops
5. Mr. Hunter suggested th	at I write a/an in the newspaper
for my lost umbrella.	
A) resume	B) notice
C) advertisement	D) poster
6. There was no other	_ but to fight till the victory.
A) alternation	B) alter
C) alternator	D) alternative
7. Where can I these	dollars for pounds?
A) exchange	B) alter
C) switch	D) shift
8. The mayors boosted the	e economic problems to the top of the
President's action	•
A) list	B) agenda
C) table	D) route
9. The two principal poli	tical parties have to form a
government.	
A) connected	B) combined
C) allied	D) mixed
10. His opinion is in	with mine.
A) contract	B) treaty
C) agreement	D) alliance
I. Fill in the blanks with the pro-	
<ol> <li>advertise advertisement</li> </ol>	t .
a. No one believes in wha	t they that water can be turned
into oil.	
	ad almost everything, even in
English.	
	signs of Coca-Cola everywhere.
·	r old house, put an in the local
• 1.() •	