

English

主编 张益明

英语词汇自我测试

YINGYU CIHUI ZIWO CESHI

(四级)



(第二版)

English

上海交通大学出版社

根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》最新版编写

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(第二版)

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修订前言

为适应我国高等教育新的发展形势,深化教育改革,提高教学质量,满足新时期国家对人才培养的需要,2004年初教育部组织制定并在全国部分高校试点《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》。为此,作为对大学生英语能力是否达到《要求》的主要鉴定手段的大学英语四、六级考试也作了相应的改革。从2006年12月起,大学英语四级考试采用的新题型主要有四个部分构成:听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。新题型没有设专项的词汇测试,难道词汇真的不再重要了吗?

三年前我们在本书第一版前言中曾说过:“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。”今天,我们仍要问:新题型中的听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试,哪一项能离开词汇呢?

鉴于此,我们根据大学英语四级考试新题型对本书进行了修订,重编了其中的三个项目:

1. 把95个单元中的第三部分短语英译中(III. Put the following into Chinese.)改为句子中的短语中译英(III. Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.)。

2. 把10套测试题中的第一部分词汇选择题(I. Choose the best one.)改为对篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试(I. Select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage.)。

3. 把10套测试题中的第三部分句子英译中(III. Put the following into Chinese.)改为句子中译英(III. Put the following into English.)。

《英语词汇自我测试》(四级)自2004年1月问世以来,帮助无数

同学打下了扎实的词汇基础,并顺利通过了四级考试。我们希望修订本能继续成为大家学习英语的好帮手。

参加本书修订的有:王毓成、章健、倪修璟、张益明,由张益明统稿。

编 者

2007 年 2 月

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Unit 1

Words To Be Remembered

abandon /ə'bændən/

- vt.* 1. 离开, 丢弃
2. 遗弃, 抛弃
3. 放弃

absorb /əb'sɔ: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……的摘要
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'bjʊ:s/

- n.* 1. 滥用, 妄用
2. 虐待, 伤害
3. 辱骂, 毁谤

/ə'bjʊ:z/

- 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, 入口
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 /ə'kɔ:d/

- 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, 与…和谐
vt. 授予, 赠与, 给予

Test Yourself

I. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

1. The economy was a(n) _____ 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 governments _____ a day for the next negotiation.
A) assigned B) accorded
C) contributed D) provided
4. She greatly appreciates the quality 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' payment?
A) hasten B) quicken
C) accelerate D) hurry
6. You should not _____ the confidence they have placed in you.
A) damage B) abuse
C) injure D) hurt
7. The fire soon _____ the old wooden 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

- II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given.

- III. Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

- 3 •

4. The government new policy _____ (加速了经济发展) in the region.
5. There are _____ (充足的柴火供应) in mountain areas, which is obviously not true of city areas.

Key

- I . 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A
- II . 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
- III . 1. unlimited access to calculators
2. abandoned the efforts to look for survivors
3. accord high priority to
4. accelerated the economic growth
5. abundant supplies of firewood

Unit 2

Words To Be Remembered

accountant /ə'kauntənt/

n. 会计人员, 会计师

accumulate /ə'kju:mjuleit/

vt. 堆积, 积累, 积聚

vi. 积累, 积聚

acquaintance /ə'kweintəns/

n. 1. 相识的人, 熟人

2. 认识, 相识, 了解

acquisition /,ækwi'ziʃən/

n. 1. 取得, 获得, 习得

2. 获得物, 增添的人(或物)

acre /'eikə/

n. 英亩

acute /ə'kju:t/

a. 1. 严重的, 激烈的

2. 敏锐的

3. (疾病) 急性的

4. 尖的, 锐的

adapt /ə'dæpt/

vt. 1. 使适应, 使适合

2. 修改, 改编

vi. (to) 适应

adequate /'ædikwit/

a. 1. 充足的, 足够的

2. 适当的, 胜任的

administration /əd,minis'treifən/

n. 1. 管理, 经营, 支配

2. 管理部门, 行政机关, 政府

3. 实行, 执行

adopt /ə'dɒpt/

vt. 1. 收养

2. 采取, 采纳, 采用

3. 正式通过, 批准

Test Yourself

I. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

1. Soon after his _____ he became an officer of the society.

A) admittance

B) admiration

C) admission

D) administration

2. They have _____ enough funds for the project.

A) accumulated

B) assembled

C) united

D) increased

3. The young player is a valuable _____ to our team.

- A) acquaintance B) acquirability
C) acquirement D) acquisition
4. A (n) _____ is a person whose job is to keep and examine the money accounts of business.
A) director B) boss
C) clerk D) accountant
5. He did not _____ his promise to us.
A) keep B) make
C) take D) adopt
6. I have some _____ with English, but I do not know it well.
A) colleagues B) relatives
C) acquaintance D) friends
7. The doctor said that the patient has reached the _____ stage of the disease.
A) acute B) sharp
C) violent D) fierce
8. Those birds have become more _____ lately.
A) numerous B) abundant
C) considerable D) adequate
9. You can't see through the telescope until it is _____ to your eyes.
A) adopted B) adjusted
C) altered D) adapted
10. The _____ in her head was terrific and she could not think straight.
A) acre B) area
C) ache D) art

II . Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given.

1. administrative administration administer administrator
- a. The local government has done nothing about simplifying the _____ structure.
- b. After the training course, many of them will be good _____.
- c. He _____ relief to those poor people in the village.
- d. The _____ over the country has been very good over the past five years.

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.

Ⅲ. Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

- 1. The only way to teach kids to _____ (看问题要有长远目光) is to give them a short-term incentive for doing so.
- 2. I wasn't sure about Darryl when I first met her, but _____ (经过进一步的了解) I rather like her.
- 3. Jacqueline Kenny Onassis was first lady of the United States _____ (在她首任丈夫执政期间), John F. Kennedy.
- 4. Only when your approach to good health can _____ (适合你自己的所有要求), will you really succeed in obtaining your goals.
- 5. The most important argument for a broad education is that in studying _____ (长期积累的学问), we improve our moral sense.

Key

I . 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. C

II . 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

III . 1. adopt a long-term perspective

2. on further acquaintance

3. during the administration of her first husband

4. be adapted to all your own requirements

5. the accumulated wisdom of the ages

Unit 3

Words To Be Remembered

advertisement /₁ædvə:'taizmənt,
əd'vɜ:tismənt /

- n. 1. 广告, 公告, 启示
2. 广告活动, 宣传

advocate /'ædvəkeit/
vt. 拥护, 提倡
 /'ædvəkit/

- n.* 1. 拥护者, 提倡者
2. 辩护者, 律师

agenda /ə'dʒendə/
n. 议事日程

- liance** /ə'laɪəns/
n. 结盟, 联盟

ally /ə'lai, 'ælai/

- n. 1. 同盟国, 同盟者
2. 支持者

v. (使) 结盟, (使) 联合

alphabet /'ælfəbit/

- n.* 字母表

alter /'ɔ:ltə/

- v. 改变, 改动, 更改

alternative /ɔ:l'tə:nətiv/

- a. 1. 两者择一的, 供选择的, 供替换的
2. 另类的, 他择性的

- n. 1. 取舍, 抉择, 供选择的东西
2. 选择的自由, 选择的余地

altitude /'æltɪtjuːd/

- n. 1. 高度, 海拔
2. [pl.] 高处, 高地

aluminu(i)m /ə'ljʊːminəm/

- n. 铝

Test Yourself

1. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

1. Having good conductive and thermal properties, _____ is used to form many hard, light, corrosion-resistant alloys.

- A) aluminum B) carbon
C) oxygen D) hydrogen

2. He having cold baths in the morning.

- A) advocates B) insists
C) persists D) claims

3. The _____ used in the course book is printed at the back.

- 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 that I write a(n) _____ 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 economic problems to the top of the President's action _____.
A) list B) agenda
C) table D) route
9. The two principal political 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

II Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given.

1. advertise advertisement
- a. No one believes in what they _____ that water can be turned into oil.
- b. At that time, he read almost everything, even _____ in English.
- c. We can see the _____ signs of Coca-Cola everywhere.
- d. If you want to sell your old house, put an _____ in the local

newspaper.

2. advocate (*n.*) advocate (*v.*) advocacy

a. He is an _____ of the theory.

b. What do you think of his _____ that drinking is good to our health?

c. What they _____ is to establish strong ties with that country.

3. alter alternate (*n.*) alternate (*v.*) alternative

a. Good harvests _____ with bad.

b. We find that he had _____ his mind.

c. He is now faced with the _____ of going on to college or starting to work to support his family.

d. They decided their team flags with _____ stripes of green and white.

4. alliance ally

a. The two countries are now _____ by the newly assigned economic agreement.

b. The English language is _____ to the German language.

c. They made an _____ against common enemy.

d. Dr. Brown is now an expert in curing lung cancer and _____ respiratory disease.

5. alphabet alphabetic alphabetization

a. The words in a dictionary are in an _____ order.

b. Is this the first letter in Russian _____?

c. In the biographical entry only the family name has been considered in _____.

Ⅲ. Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

1. _____ (提倡男女同酬者) held a rally and asked the authorities for the explanation of the policy.

2. As all the seats in the library have been occupied, _____ (他们别无办法) but to go back to their dormitory.

3. _____ (最近一则公益广告) on TV shows that we ourselves polluted the air by driving too much.

4. _____ (任何东西都改变不了这事实) that what