

星火英语经典题解词表系列

根据新大纲调整范围编写

**新大纲**

# 大学英语 全真典型题解 词汇手册

**1~4级**



马德高 编著

W 世界图书出版公司

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根据新大纲编写 适合全国

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全真典型题解  
词汇手册

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主编 马德高

责任编辑 康宏磊

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## 前 言

本书根据教育部 1999 年最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》词汇调整范围编写而成。

大学阶段英语学习的关键之一是扩大词汇量,而扩大词汇量的关键是记忆的方法。目前单词的记忆普遍存在两方面问题:一是纯粹的背英语词汇表,既枯燥乏味,又难记易忘;二是即使记住了也未必会用。实际上,记忆单词不应仅仅是记住单词的音、形、义,更重要的是掌握词语的用法。针对这两方面问题,我们采用了词汇表与试题相结合的形式,这样边记边练,记练结合,以练促记,以练测记,既减轻了记忆的负担,提高了记忆效率,又能通过试题及其解析掌握单词的用法。又由于这部分试题大多选自全真试题,因而考点命中率高,减少了复习备考的盲目性,从而大大提高了英语词汇的应试和应用能力。

由于作者知识水平有限,本书虽经反复修改、审校,仍可能有不妥或错漏之处,恳请读者批评指正。来信请寄:(250002)济南市玉函路 10 号英语星火式记忆法教研中心。来电请拨:(0531) 2947406。

## A

**a\*** [ei, ə]/**an** [ən, æn] *art.* ①—(个) ②(同类事物中的)任一 ③  
每一(个)

[试题] Birds of \_\_\_\_\_ flock together.

- A) a feather                      B) the feather  
C) feathers                        D) the feathers

[答案] A)。不定冠词 a 在“be of a/an + n.”结构中表示“相同的, 同一的”。题意为: 物以类聚。又如: They are of an age. 他们同岁。

✓ **abandon** [ə'bændən] *vt.* ① 丢弃, 离弃 ② 放弃

〔试题〕 The plan was \_\_\_\_\_ when it was discovered just how much the scheme would cost.

- A) released                      B) desert  
C) resigned                     D) abandoned

【答案】D)。D)abandon 与 B)desert 都有“放弃,抛弃”的意思,desert 表示抛弃自己的天职或应尽的义务,而 abandon 指因外界压力 and 影响而放弃自己负有责任或感兴趣的东西。题意为:当发现这个方案将会耗费巨资时,它被放弃了。A)release 解除,免除;C)resign 辞去,辞职,放弃。

**ability** [ə'bilɪti] *n.* (C,U) ①能力 ②能耐

[短语] to the best of one's ability 尽力

〔试题〕 The cinema has a seating \_\_\_\_\_ of two thousand.

- A) ability                      B) capacity  
C) capability                  D) volume

【答案】B)。capacity 可指容纳能力、容量;A)ability 指通过学习获得的做好事情的能力;C)capability 指智力方面的潜在能力,A)和C)都没有容纳能力、容量的含义;D)volume 指容积、体积。

**able** \* ['eibl] *a.* ①有能力的 ②出色的

**be able to 能, 会**

**aboard** [ə'bo:d] *prep. / ad.* 在(到)船(飞机、车)上

**about**\* ['ə'baʊt] *prep.* ①关于, 对于 ②在...周围 *ad.* ①大约  
②周围, 附近, 到处

**be about to (do)** 剛要, 即將

[语法] be about to 不跟表示将来的时间状语。

**above**\* [ə'bu:v] *prep.* 在...之上, 高于 *ad.* 在上面, 以上 *a.* 上

面的, 上述的; for the above reason 根据上述理由

**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* ①国外, 海外 ②广泛, 到处 ③在外, 户外

**absence** ['æbsəns] *n.* ①(U, C)(from)缺席, 不在 ②(U)缺乏, 不存在

[短语] in the absence of ①在(人)不在时 ②在(物)缺乏时

[试题] We were obliged to accept it as true in the \_\_\_\_\_ of other evidence.

A) presence

B) absence

C) lack

D) shortage

[答案] B)。in the absence of 在缺乏(或没有)…的情况下。题

意为: 在缺少其他证据的情况下, 我们被迫承认它是真的。A)

in the presence of 当着…的面, 在…面前; C) lack, D) shortage

都表示“缺少, 缺乏”, 但没有 in the lack/shortage of 的搭配。

**absent** ['æbsənt] *a.* ①〔表语〕(from)缺席的, 不在的 ②〔定语〕

心不在焉的; an absent look on his face

✓ **absolute** ['æbsəlu:t] *a.* 绝对的, 完全的

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* ①吸收 ②吸引…的注意, 使全神贯注

[短语] be absorbed in 专心于…, 全神贯注于…

**abstract** { [əb'strækt] *v.* 抽取 → { 摘要  
抽象(化)  
[æb'strækt] { *a.* 抽象的 ↔ concrete 具体的  
*n.* (C)摘要, 抽象

[辨异] abstract 的易混同根词:

attract *vt.* 吸引 ← [at-(=ad-, to)]

abstract *vt.* 抽取 ← [ab-(=away)]

contract *vt.* 收缩 ← [con-(=together)]

subtract *vt.* 减去 ← [sub-(=away)]

✓ **abundant** [ə'bʌndənt] *a.* 大量的, 充足的, 丰富的

[搭配] be { abundant  
rich } in sth. …丰富, 富于…

[试题] There are \_\_\_\_\_ supplies of firewood in the forest.

A) plentiful

B) abundant

C) plenty of

D) many

[答案] B)。abundant 一般指数量充足, 常用于人、动物、物产、雨量、资源等, 含有“过多”之意; A) plentiful 一般指量多, 常用于食物、收获、财产、金钱等, 不能用于时间、空间、语言、思想等方面; C) plenty of 指数量充足而多于需要, 强调富足或充裕的状况; D) many 指很多, 修饰可数名词。

✓ **abuse** { [ə'bjuz] *v.* [根义]滥用 ← use { [z] *v.* [根义]用  
[ə'bjus] *n.* [s] *n.*

①滥用 ②[滥用 {言→行}] {谩骂  
虐待

**academic** [ˌækə'demik] *a.* ①学院的 ②学术的

✓ **academy** [ə'kædəmi] *n.* (C) 学院, 研究院, (中等以上) 专门学校

△Some **schools** or **colleges** are called **academies**, especially ones that specialize in a particular subject.

✓ **accelerate** [ək'seləreit] *v.* (使) 加快, (使) 增速

[试题] Their political action \_\_\_\_\_ the fall of the government.

- A) promoted B) accelerated  
C) hastened D) advanced

[答案] B)。accelerate “加速, 促进”, 主要指动作加快, 速度提高; A) promote 指“促进”繁荣、谅解或“增进”友谊等, 含有用某种方式使事物向前发展达到一个预期结果之意; C) hasten 催促某人尽快做某事, 或使某事物尽早出现或结束; D) advance 加快进程, 大多指比较具体的事物。

**accent** [ˈæksent] *n.* (C) ①口音, 腔调 ②重音, 重音符号

✓ [试题] He speaks with a strong southern \_\_\_\_\_, making it difficult for northerners to understand him.

- A) tone B) accent  
C) language D) dialect

[答案] B)。accent 是一个人讲话的口音; C) language 是一个民族、一个国家的语言; D) dialect 是一种语言之下的某种方言。如: 上海话是汉语的一种 dialect。上海人在家里大多讲上海话, 出门办事一般会讲普通话, 但仍带有上海口音 (accent)。我们还能从一个人讲话的语调 (tone) 里听出其喜怒哀乐。

**accept** [ək'sept] *v.* ①接受, 领受 ②认可

**acceptance** [ək'septəns] *n.* ①(U, C) 接受, 接纳 ②(U) 承认

✓ **access** [ˈækses] *n.* ①(U) (to) 接近 (或进入) 的机会, 享用机会 ②(U, C) 通道, 入口

**have/gain access to** 可以获得 (或接近) ...

[试题] Before liberation the labouring people had no \_\_\_\_\_ to education.

- A) access B) approach  
C) entrance D) admission

[答案] A)。access 指接近或进入的方法、机会或权力; have/gain access to education 获得受教育的机会; B) approach 指接近的动作; C) entrance 指进入或加入的动作; the entrance of university 入大学; D) admission 指允许或被允许进入或加入的动作; admission to the university 被大学录取。



**accident** \* ['æksɪdənt] *n.* (C) ①意外的事,偶然的事 ②事故

**by accident** 偶然  $\longleftrightarrow$  **on purpose** 故意,蓄意

**accidental** ['æksɪ'dəntəl] *a.* 意外的,偶然(发生)的

**accommodation** [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən] *n.* (U, C) 住处,膳宿

[搭配] make accommodation 提供膳宿

[试题] The new tourists hotel will have \_\_\_\_\_ for more than one thousand people.

A) lodgings

B) capacities

C) capability

D) accommodations

[答案] D)。accommodation 住处,膳宿(之容纳能力); A) lodging ①=dwelling 住处; ②=putting up at sb's house/with sb. 寄宿某人处; B) capacity 容积,(交通工具、礼堂等)容纳能力; The concert hall has a seating capacity of 1,000 people. C) capability 能力。

**accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* ①陪伴,陪同(=go with) ②伴随,和...一起发生(=go with) ③(on/at)为...伴奏

[试题] I'll get Bill to accompany me \_\_\_\_\_ the piano when I sing a song at the school concert.

A) by

B) with

C) on

D) to

[答案] C)。“用(乐器)为...伴奏”用 accompany sb. on/at the + 乐器。

**accomplish** [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *vt.* 完成,实现

[试题] He is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ writers of that country.

A) accomplished

B) fulfilled

C) finished

D) achieved

[答案] A)。这四个词中只有 accomplish 的过去分词可以用做形容词,表示“有成就的”。

**accord** [ə'kɔ:d] *n.* ①(U)一致,符合 ②(C)(尤指国与国之间的)谅解,协议 *vi.* (with)相符合,相一致 *vt.* 授予,给予

**in accord with** 与...一致

**of one's own accord** 出于自愿,主动地

**with one accord** 一致地,一致同意地

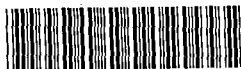
**accordance** [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* (U) 一致,符合

**in accordance with** 与...一致,按照,根据

[辨析] in accordance with 可作表语、状语; according to 只作状语。在含义上, in accordance with 指依据法律、规则、惯例等,语气更重一些; 依据某报告、某学说等只用 according to。

**according to** *prep.* 按照,根据

[搭配] according to 不能与 me 和 my opinion 等连用。



[译] 以我之见,...

[误] According to me/my opinion,...

[正] In my opinion,...

记住: according to 用来引出来自他人或他处的消息。

**accordingly** [ə'kɔ:diŋli] *ad.* ①照着,相应地 ②因此,于是

[试题] You told me to lock the door and I acted \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) likewise                      B) correspondingly  
C) responsibly                      D) accordingly

[答案] D)。accordingly 意为“依据...行事,照着办”; A) likewise 意为“像...一样地做,以...一样的方式做”。如: They went on foot and I did likewise. B) correspondingly 意为“相应地”,是从两者间的关系出发来说的。如: All rights carry with them corresponding responsibilities.

**account** [ə'kaunt] *n.* (C) ①账,账户 ②叙述,说明 *vi.* 说明(原因等)

**account for** 说明(原因等)

**on account of** 因为,由于

- (a) His illness accounted for his absence from school. =  
(b) He was absent from school on account of illness.

**take into account** 考虑

[试题] You should \_\_\_\_\_ that she has been ill recently. She could do better if she were well.

- A) account for                      B) count on  
C) take into account                      D) count up

[答案] C)。take into account = take into consideration 考虑; A) account for 说明(原因等); B) count on = rely on 依靠,指望; D) count up = add up 把...加起来。

**accountant** [ə'kauntənt] *n.* (C) 会计(人员)

**accumulate** [ə'kju:mjuleit] *vt.* 积累,积聚 *vi.* 累积,聚积

✓ [试题] \_\_\_\_\_ energy must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.

- A) Gathered                      B) Collected  
C) Accumulated                      D) Assembled

[答案] C)。accumulate 指点点滴滴长时期地积聚,其重心在积聚起来的整体,而不在一个一个的个体; A) gather, B) collect, D) assemble 均有一件一件收集的内涵。

**accuracy** ['ækjʊrəsi] *n.* (U) 准确(性),精确(性)

✓ **accurate** ['ækjʊrit] *a.* 精确的,准确的

。 [试题] Missiles are now more \_\_\_\_\_ than ever. It can hit a target within 20 meters.

- A) exact B) accurate  
C) correct D) definite

[答案] B)。accurate 是准确无误; A) exact 为一模一样的, 正好的; C) correct 仅区别对与错; D) definite 旨在区别确定与不确定。

**accuse** [ə'kju:z] *vt.* ①指控 ②指责

[搭配] 辨异: 控告某人... {accuse sb. of...  
charge sb. with ...

**accustomed** [ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* (to) 习惯的, 惯常的

[试题] In those days I \_\_\_\_\_ take a short walk before breakfast.

- A) was used to B) was accustomed to  
C) am used to D) was familiar to

[答案] B)。be accustomed to (do) “经常, 惯于(做某事)”。该短语后面多跟名词或动名词, 表示“习惯于”, 但偶尔也有跟不定式的(如本题), 两者意思基本相同; A) be used to “习惯于”, 后面应跟动名词。

**ache** [eik] *vi. / n.* (C) 痛, 疼痛

[试题] His stomach began to \_\_\_\_\_ because of the bad food he had eaten.

- A) pain B) ache  
C) harm D) be hurt

[答案] B)。ache (不及物动词) “疼痛”, 常常是隐隐作痛; A) pain (及物动词) “使疼痛, 使痛苦”, 指由于创伤等引起的剧烈疼痛, 可以是肉体上的, 也可以是精神上的; C) harm (及物或不及物动词) 伤害; D) hurt (及物或不及物动词) 使受伤, 弄痛或感情受到伤害。

**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* ①完成(功绩等) ②达到(目标等)

[试题] The liquid was heated until the temperature \_\_\_\_\_ 1,000°C.

- A) arrived B) reached  
C) achieved D) attained

[答案] B)。reach 作“达到”解, 是及物动词; A) arrive 是不及物动词; C) achieve “获得”胜利、“达到”目的等; D) attain 多指“达到”目标、“获得”成就或权力等, 与介词 to 连用, 意为“达到”理想的状态, 如: He attained to the highest office in the firm.

**achievement** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* ①(C) 成就, 成绩 ②(U) 完成, 达到

[试题] Man's first walk on the moon was a stunning

technological \_\_\_\_\_.

A) success

B) achievement

C) succession

D) accomplishment

[答案] B)。achievement 指不顾困难, 连续努力所取得的成就, 尤指科技等方面。题意为: 人类第一次在月球上行走是工业技术上一项引人注目的成就。A) success 指通过努力取得令人满意的成就; C) succession 意为“连续、继承”; D) accomplishment 指按预订计划完成。

✓ **acid** ['æsid] *n.* (U, C) 酸, 酸性物质 *a.* 酸的

**acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* ①承认, 认为…属实 ②对…打招呼, 理会 ③告知(信件、礼物等)已收到 ④对(礼物等)表示谢意

[搭配] acknowledge ... as 认为…是

[试题] He \_\_\_\_\_ having been frightened.

A) acknowledged

B) confessed

C) recognized

D) admitted

[答案] A)。acknowledge 指“公开承认(隐瞒或否认过的事)”, 又如: He acknowledged that I was right. 他承认我是对的。题意为: 他承认受惊。B) confess 通常指自愿服罪或认错, 如: He confessed that he had stolen the money. 他承认曾偷过钱。C) recognize 指“正式承认(主权、权利等)”, 如: They refused to recognize the country's independence. 他们拒绝正式承认这个国家的独立。D) admit 则指“在外界或自己良心的压力下承认”, 如: The accused man admitted his guilt. 被告承认了他的罪行。

✓ **acquaintance** [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* ①(U) (亦用 an ~) 认识, 了解 ②(C) 相识的人, 熟人

[搭配] make the acquaintance of sb. = make sb. 's acquaintance 与人结识; have a (nodding) acquaintance with sb. 与某人有点之交

[辨异] know, make one's acquaintance

[译] 我两年前认识他的。

[误] I knew him two years ago.

[正] I made his acquaintance two years ago.

[注] know 虽也可作“认识”讲, 但它是个持续性动词。表示“结识”的短暂动作常用 make one's acquaintance/make the acquaintance of.

[辨异] acquaintance 只是认识, 交情不深, 谈不上是 friend (朋友); associate 意为“同事”、“同行”。

**acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 取得, 获得, 学到

【试题】 Learning a foreign language is a question of learning new skills, of \_\_\_\_\_ new knowledge.

- A) attaining                      B) achieving  
C) obtaining                    D) acquiring

[答案] D)。acquire 指经过一点点的积累而获得,如获得知识、技能等;A)attain 较庄重,常用于一般人不易达到的目的、繁荣等;attain to prosperity 走向繁荣,attain to power 掌握大权;B)achieve“达到,得到”,指达到既定目标或实现某种意愿,常与抽象名词 victory, aim 等连用;C)obtain“得到”,通常指经过努力或要求而得到,强调达到目的这一点。

✓ **acquisition** [ækwi'ziʃən] [acquire 的名词] *n.* ①(C) 获得物, 增添的人(或物) ②(U) 取得, 获得

[试题] These books are my most recent .

- A) things                      B) acquisitions  
C) acquisition                D) obtaining

[答案] B)。acquisition(有价值的)获得物。题意为:这些书是我最近增添的东西。又如:He is a valuable acquisition to the team. 他是该队一个不可多得的新队员。A) things 泛指东西; C) acquisition 指获得物时,常用复数形式; D) obtaining 是动词 obtain 的动名词形式。

✓ **acre** ['eikə] *n.* (C) 英亩

**across\*** [ə'krɒs] *prep.* ①横过, 穿过 ②在...的对面 *ad.* ①横过, 穿过 ②...宽

**act**\* [ækt] *vi.* ①行动, 做 ②(机械、药物)起作用 ③表演 *n.*  
(C)①行为, 动作 ②法令, 条例③(一)幕[△ scene (一)场]

〔试题〕 The policeman caught the thief in the very \_\_\_\_\_ of stealing.

- A) act                      B) action  
C) deed                  D) performance

【答案】A)。in the act of doing sth. 表示“在做…时”，为固定搭配，其中 act 不能换用 action 或 deed。D) performance 多指特意在众人面前作出的表演和举动。

**action** ['æksən] *n.* ①(U,C)行动, 行动过程 ②(U)作用

**[辨异]** act 与 action 在下列短语中不能换用:

[in the act of (stealing) 在(偷窃)时  
[take (quick) action (迅速)采取行动

**active**\* ['æktiv] *a.* ①活跃的, 积极的 ②在活动中的

**activity** [æk'tiviti] *n.* (U,C) ①活跃, 活动 ②(常 pl.) 各种活动

**actor**\* ['æktə] *n.* (C) 男演员

**actress** \* ['æktɹɪs] *n.* (C) 女演员

**actual** \* ['æktʃuəl] *a.* 实际的, 事实上的, 真实的

〔试题〕 The \_\_\_\_\_ amount of money was not known though they knew that it was large.

- A) actual                      B) real  
C) genuine                    D) apparent

【答案】A)。actual“实际的，真实的”，指实际存在着的事实，而非理论上存在或想像中的事情；the actual amount 确切数目；B) real“真的，真正的”，指事物的外表符合其实际内容，而非伪造的；C) genuine“真正的”，强调正宗、地道而非冒牌的；D) apparent 表面上的，显然的。

**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] *v.* ①(使)适应 ②改编, 改写

[试题] Some animals will modify their behaviour to \_\_\_\_\_ to their environment.

- A) suit                                      B) conform  
C) reconcile                                D) adapt

【答案】D)。adapt 意为“使适应，使配合”，常指改变以适应新的情况、需要和用途，后常接介词 to。题意为：一些动物改变它们的习性以适应环境。A)suit 表示“适合，适应”时，为及物动词。如：Does the climate suit your health? 这气候有益于你的健康吗？B)conform 意为“符合，遵守”，常指遵守一般所接受的规则、准则，后常接介词 to；C)reconcile 意为“(使)甘心，(使)忍受，顺从于”，常用被动语态或与反身代词连用。如：You must reconcile yourself to a life of hardship and poverty. 你必须甘心过艰苦贫穷的生活。

**add**\*[æd] *vt.* ①加,添加 ②进一步说(或写) *vi.* (to)增添  
**add up to** 合计达

[试题] Although he had looked through all the reference materials on the subject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only \_\_\_\_\_ his confusion.

- A) added to                      B) added  
C) added up                     D) added up to

【答案】A)。add to=increase 增加,使...更加;Her explanation only added to his confusion. 她的解释只能使他更加迷惑不解。B) add vt. “加”,主要用于 add A to/and B 结构中;C) add up 加起来;D) add up to=amount to 加起来总共,合计达。

**addition** [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* ①(U)加, 加法 ②(C)附加物

**in addition** 另外,加之(=as well,相当于连接副词)

**in addition to** 此外,除...之外(还)(=as well as,用做介词)

[搭配] in addition to 后接(动)名词。

**additional** [ə'dɪʃənəl] *a.* 附加的,另外的

**address**\* [ə'dres] [根义] 致 → [多义]

*v.* { ①致(函) → 在信函上写上名、址 → *n.* { ①地址,住址  
②致(词) → 向...讲话 ②演说,讲话

[搭配] 向大会致词 { [误] to address to a meeting  
[正] to address a meeting

✓ **adequate** ['ædɪkwɪt] *a.* ① (for) 充足的,足够的 (= only just enough) ② (to) 胜任的,适当的 (= only just good enough)

[试题] The city government plans to complete its study of the local economy in five years. There is \_\_\_\_\_ time to do a thorough and complete study.

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

[答案] D)。题意为:市政府计划在五年内完成对本地经济的研究,这段时间足够进行深入而全面的研究。(1)ample“充分的,富裕的”,意指绰绰有余。(2)当只指数量时,用 sufficient 或 enough 较好,而不用 adequate,因为 adequate 还有 good enough(适当的,足够好)的意思。试比较: The prisoners received adequate food (= good enough or enough in quantity).

The prisoners received sufficient/enough food (= enough quantity)。(3)enough“足够的”,用以修饰名词,可在名词之前或之后。它还可作副词: The room is big enough to hold a hundred people. 这间房屋大得足以容纳 100 人。(4)sufficient(足够的)和 enough 作形容词时意思一样,但比 enough 正式且不可用做副词。Do you have sufficient books for the children? 你有足够发给孩子们的书吗?

[试题] I hope you will prove \_\_\_\_\_ to the job.

- A) adequate B) suitable  
C) fit D) proper

[答案] A)。adequate“胜任的”,其搭配为 be adequate to (doing) sth.; B) suitable, C) fit 和 D) proper 意为“合适”,其搭配为 be suitable/fit/proper for sth.

✓ **adjective** ['ædʒɪktɪv] *n.* (C) 形容词

**adjust** [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* ① 调节,改变...以适应 ② 调整,校正

[试题] My camera can be \_\_\_\_\_ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.

- A) adapted B) adjusted  
C) adopted D) remedied

[答案] B)。adjust 意为“调节,调整”,adjust a camera 表示“调

节照相机的速度、距离或光圈”等。题意为：我的照相机可以进行调节，不管阴天还是晴天都可以照相。又如：You have to adjust the TV to get a good picture. 要使图像清晰，你得把电视机调一调。A) adapt “使适应”，如：Can you adapt yourself to the new conditions? 你能使自己适应新的情况吗？C) adopt “采取、采用”，如：I thought your idea was a good one, so I adopted it. 我认为你的意见很好，所以就采纳了。D) remedy 意为“纠正”。如：Your faults of pronunciation can be remedied. 你的发音缺陷是可以纠正的。

**administration** [ədmini'streɪʃən] *n.* ① (U) 掌管，管理 ② (sing.) 管理部门，行政机关，政府

[试题] The Clinton \_\_\_\_\_ met with strong opposition in reforming the national health care policy.

- A) Establishment                      B) Executives  
C) Management                        D) Administration

[答案] D)。the Clinton Administration 克林顿政府；A) establishment 虽可表示社会上的权力机构，但它是一个极抽象的名词，不用以指哪一届政府；B) the Executive 在美国指总统，government executives 则指政府官员；C) management 多指对一家企业的管理。

**admire** \* [əd'maɪə] *vt.* 钦佩，赞赏，羡慕

**admission** [əd'mɪʃən] *n.* (U, C) ① 准许进入，准许加入 ② 承认，供认

[辨异] entrance, admission (见 entrance 条)

**admit** \* [əd'mɪt] *vt.* ① 准许…进入或加入 ② 承认，供认

[试题] This ticket \_\_\_\_\_ one person to the show.

- A) promises                              B) enters  
C) admits                                  D) includes

[答案] C)。admit sb. to “允许进入，吸收为成员”；如果说允许进入院落或建筑物，应说 admit sb. into sth.

[试题] The boy admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the window while playing football.

- A) having been broken                  B) to have broken  
C) breaking                                D) to be breaking

[答案] C)。动词 admit (承认) 后接动名词。句中用一般式即可，无须用 A) 项的完成被动式。

✓ **adopt** [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* [根义] 选取 → [多义] { ① 采取，采用  
② 收养，领养

✓ **adult** ['ædʌlt/ə'dʌlt] *n.* (C) 成年人 *a.* 成年的，成熟的

**advance** \* [əd'vɑːns] *vi.* ① 前进，向前移动 ② 取得进展 *n.* (U,



C) ①前进, 进展 ②预付, 预支

**in advance** 预先, 事先

[试题] Science has made great \_\_\_\_\_ during the past 30 years.

A) progresses

B) increase

C) advances

D) development

[答案] C)。advance(可数)进步, 进展; A) progress(不可数)进步, 进展; B) increase(指数量、规模、程度上的)增长, 增加, 增进; D) development“发展, 进展, 发达”, 一般不说 make development, 而说 achieve/affect/attain/promote/undergo development.

**advanced** [əd'vɑːnst] *a.* 先进的, 高级的

**advantage** [əd'vɑːntɪdʒ] *n.* ①(C)优点, 优势 ②(U)好处

**gain/have an advantage over** 胜过, 优于

[搭配] 表示“优越、凌驾”的名词后面用介词 over。如:

advantage(优势) }  
superiority(优越) } **over ...**  
priority(优先)

**take advantage of** 利用, 趁...之机

[辨析] make use of“利用”, 只指很好地使用, 别无他意; take advantage of“利用”, 指为了自己的利益而对某人或某事加以利用; take advantage of my failure to achieve his own goal 利用我的失败来达到他自己的目的

✓ **adventure**\* [əd'ventʃə] *n.* ①(U, C)冒险, 冒险活动 ②(C)奇遇

✓ **adverb** [əd'veɪb] *n.* (C) 副词

**advertise** [əd'veɪtaɪz] *vt.* 为...做广告, (在报刊电视等中)公告  
*vi.* 登广告, 做广告, 登公告

**advertisement** [əd'veɪtɪsmənt] *n.* (C) 广告

**advice**\* [əd'vaɪs] *n.* (U) 劝告, 意见

[试题] “That's a very good \_\_\_\_\_ you've just put forward,” said Professor Fu.

A) advice

B) description

C) suggestion

D) information

[答案] C)。suggestion“建议”, 可数名词, put forward a suggestion 提出一项建议; A) advice“劝告, 忠告”, 不可数名词, 常说 give sb. some advice/a piece of advice.

**advisable** [əd'vaɪzəbl] *a.* 明智的, 可取的 (= that is advised or thought best to do)

[试题] The headmaster thinks it advisable that Mrs. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ to the job since she has much experience in teaching