

English

英语专业

English

四级词汇速记手册

申富英◎编著

张清民◎主审



大连理工大学出版社

英语专业四级词汇 速记手册

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》公布的词汇编写而成的一本词汇背诵与检测手册,适合英语专业四级考生使用。

每个单词包括本词、词性、释义、疑难用法、惯用搭配、派生词、辨异、检测等八个项目,这样既方便读者速记,又可帮助他们扩大词汇量,还可帮助他们及时检测对所学重点难点词汇的掌握情况。

本书附有索引、不规则动词、常用前缀和后缀、英美拼写法常见差异对照。

前 言

《英语专业四级词汇速记手册》是根据《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》公布的词汇编写而成的一本词汇背诵与检测手册,适合英语专业四级考生使用。

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本手册特点如下:

一、分级背诵,重点难点一目了然。本书根据《大纲》将 3997 个 1~4 级词汇分级编排,这样读者可以根据自己的英语水平,有重点地去背诵和记忆,使学习者避免在词汇的海洋里盲目学习,从而取得省时、省力,事半功倍的效果。

二、举一反三,重要内容全面掌握。书中出现的重点单词除给出本词、词性、释义外,还给出该词的疑难用法、惯用搭配、派生词、辨异等项目,使读者能够举一反三,掌握与该单词相关的重要信息。

三、讲练结合,遵循语言学习规律。作者从 1990 年以来的四级考试、六级考试、研究生入学考试的试卷中精选出 583 道试题,对 385 个重点单词进行测

试。读者可根据“检测”项目,尤其是根据试题量的大小,来确定学习的重点。

四、附加信息,丰富学生英语知识。本书附有索引、不规则动词、常用前缀和后缀、英美拼写法常见差异对照等四个附录,旨在使学生在掌握单词的同时,丰富自己的语言知识。

山东大学外语学院张清民教授应邀为本书审阅了全部书稿,并且提出了许多修改意见,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免有不足之处,敬请读者批评指正。

申富英

1999 年 12 月

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一级

A

a, an art. ①(泛指)任何一个②某一个③每一④(表示类别)一种;一类⑤(用于某些物质名词之前)一份,一客⑥(在艺术家的名字之前)……的作品⑦同一

able a. ①能;能够②能干的;有才华的【惯用搭配】be able to do sth. 有能力做某事【派生词】ability *n.* 能力,能耐 | unable *a.* 无能的,没才干的【辨异】参见 capable (Ⅲ)

about ad. ①大约;左右②几乎;差不多③到处;四处④在附近 **prep.** ①关于②大约③在周围;在四周④在身边;在手头【惯用搭配】be about to do sth. 正要做某事,正要干某事 | be about sth. 从事……活动 | How (What) about...? ……怎么样? | just about 差不多,几乎

【检测】

Martin is a young man of independent thinking who is not about _____ compliments to his political leaders.

A) paying

B) having paid

C) to pay

D) to have paid

[C]

above ad. ①在上面;在上方②上述;上文 **prep.** ①在……之上;在……上面②超过;多于;高于③以……为耻;不至于(做出某事)【惯用搭配】above all 尤其是 | be above oneself 兴高采烈 | over and above 在……之上;在……之外(还)【辨异】above 和 beyond: 这两个词作为介词都有“超出”的意思。above 表示“多于,胜于,(因太伟大、奇佳等而)超越,超出”之意,常强调本身超出一一般的标准。beyond 表示“(范围,限度)超出,超越”之意,侧重客观事物非本身能力

所能达到或完成。

【检测】

I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet neighborhood.

A) all in all

B) above all

C) after all

D) over all

[B]

across *ad.* ①从一边到另一边; 宽②过来; 过去③交叉地
prep. ①穿过; 跨过②在……的另一边; 在……的对面
③交叉④遍及……; 在……的全境

afraid *a.* 害怕; 畏惧【疑难用法】**afraid** 是表语形容词, 不可作定语。该词一般用于“be afraid of”, “be afraid to do”和“be afraid that”等结构中。

after *prep.* ①在……之后; 在……后面②追赶; 追求③照……的样子; 依照 *conj.* 在……之后 *ad.* 之后; 在后面; 后来【惯用搭配】be named *after* 根据……的名字而命名 | *after all* 毕竟 | *long after* 在……后很久, 远在……之后

【检测】

The bridge was named _____ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.

A) after

B) with

C) by

D) from

[A]

afternoon *n.* 下午

again *ad.* ①再(一次); 又(一次)②重新【惯用搭配】*again and again* 再三 | *as many again* 加倍 | *once again* 再次 | *over again* 再次 | *time and again* 反复地, 一次次地, 经常地 | *now and again* 不时地, 间或

against *prep.* ①反对②逆着; 冒着③预防; 防备④与……对比; 以……为背景⑤靠着; 倚

age *n.* ①年龄②老年; 年岁大③时代; 时期④[*pl.*]很长时间; 很久【惯用搭配】*from age to age* 世代代 | *in all ages* 历代 | *to all ages* 直到千秋万代 | *at the age of* 在……岁时 | *be of age* 成年【辨异】参见 *era* (Ⅲ)

ago *ad.* ……以前【惯用搭配】*not long ago* 不久前

agree *v.* ①赞同;同意;与……意见一致②与……相符;与……一致③(性情等)投合;和睦相处【惯用搭配】agree to differ 保留不同意见【辨异】agree on, agree to, agree about 和 agree with: agree on (upon)指双方在某一点、某一方面取得一致意见(后接的名词是双方提出的内容)。agree to 指一方同意另一方的建议、计划、安排、条件等,尤指本来不乐意或争论之后才同意、赞成。agree about 意为“就某事取得一致意见或有相同的看法”。agree with 表示“与……意见一致,同意”,其后常接人,还可指“与……一致,对……相宜”。【辨异】agree, assent, consent 和 approve: 这组动词作不及物动词时都有“同意”的含义,请注意它们的搭配。agree 是使用范围最广的词,意为“同意,愿意,答应,意见一致”。assent 常用于正式文体,表示平等地位的同意,而且更多的是对某一说法或某一意见表示肯定。consent 表示同意或接受别人所提的建议、请求,通常都是上对下的允许。consent 所表示的同意暗示经过一番努力才能取得的同意。approve 着重表示所同意的事物是不错的、令人满意的,其固定搭配是 approve of sth.。approve 当“同意”讲时不能使用被动语态。【辨异】参见 correspond (N)。

【检测】

There is an incorrect assumption among scientists and medical people that everyone agrees _____ what constitutes a benefit to an individual.

A) on B) with C) to D) in [A]

air *n.* ①空气;大气②空中;天空③气氛④态度;神情;风度
v. 发表(意见等)【惯用搭配】by air 乘飞机|in the air 在空中;渺茫|walk on the air 洋洋得意|on the air 广播着,播送着|put on airs 摆架子

all *a.* 全部的;整个的;所有的 *pron.* 全体;全部;所有的一切【疑难用法】all 与 not 连用构成部分否定,表示“未必都是”之意。【惯用搭配】above all 首先,首要|after all 毕竟,

到底|all in all 总的来说|all over 到处,遍及|at all[否定句中]丝毫(不),一点(不)|first of all 首先,第一|for all 尽管,虽然|in all 总共,总计|all the same 都一样|all the more 更加|all right 行,好吧

【检测】

1. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet neighborhood.
A) all in all B) above all
C) after all D) over all [B]
2. It isn't much whether he works hard; the question is whether he works _____.
A) above all B) in all
C) at all D) after all [C]
3. Once they had fame, fortune, secure futures; _____ is utter poverty.
A) now that all is left
B) now all that is left
C) now all which is left
D) now all what is left [B]

almost *ad.* 几乎;将近;差一点就

along *prep.* 沿着 *ad.* 向前【惯用搭配】all along 始终,一贯
|along with 跟……一道,和……一起

already *ad.* 已经【疑难用法】在否定句和疑问句中要用 yet,而不用 already。

also *ad.* 也【惯用搭配】not only ...but also 不但……而且

always *ad.* ①总是;老是②永远【疑难用法】该词一般用来修饰动词一般时,在修饰动词进行时,往往含有贬义。

America *n.* ①美洲②美国

American *a.* 美国的;美洲的 *n.* 美国人;美洲人

among *prep.* ①在……中间②被……所围绕③是……之一

【辨异】参见 between (I)

an *art.* (用于以元音音素开始的单词之前,意义参见 a 条。)

and conj. ①和;与;以及②加上③(代替 if 从句)那么④(表示强调)一再;反复【疑难用法】当 and 连接一个祈使句和一个陈述句时,它前面的祈使句表示条件,相当于 if 引导的条件状语从句。有时候, and 前用一名词或名词词组,也可起到同样的作用。【惯用搭配】and so on = and so forth = and others = and what not = and the like 等等 | and so 所以

【检测】

- Five minutes earlier, _____ we could have caught the last train.
A) and B) but C) or D) so [A]
- Some companies have introduced flexible working time with less emphasis on pressure _____.
A) than more on efficiency B) and more efficiency
C) and more on efficiency D) than efficiency [C]
- Turn on the television or open a magazine and you _____ advertisements showing happy, balanced families.
A) are often seeing B) will often see
C) often see D) have often seen [B]

angry a. ①愤怒的;发怒的②狂暴的【辨异】参见 indignant (IV) 0

animal n. ①动物②野兽③兽性;行同野兽的人

another pron. ①又一个;再一个②另一个 a. ①另一②又一;再③类似的【疑难用法】该词也可用来修饰由数词修饰的名词,意为“另外的,别的”,相当于 more。【惯用搭配】one after another 相继,陆续 | one another 彼此

【检测】

We had a party last month, and it was a lot of fun, so let's have _____ one this month.

A) other B) more C) the other D) another [D]

answer v. ①回答②对……负责③适应;符合 n. ①回答;答

话②答案【惯用搭配】*answer for* 对……负责 | *answer up to* 应答 | *answer to* 符合, 适合 | *answer back* 顶嘴 | *in answer to* 作为回答, 响应【辨异】*reply* 和 *answer*: 这两个词都作“回答, 回应”讲, 都可以作及物动词和不及物动词。*answer* 较常用, 指对提出的问题或要求给予回答、答复。*answer* 常用作及物动词, 后面直接跟宾语, 如 *question*, *telephone*, *doorbell* 等。另外, *answer* 还可用于引申意义, 表示“回应, 对付”之意。*reply* 是正式用语, 指经过认真考虑, 集中对所提问题或要求进行一一答复。从句法结构上来看, *reply* 后面除跟直接引语或 *that* 引导的宾语从句外, 一般只用作不及物动词, 后面要接 *to* 再加所应答的对象。

【检测】

He failed to carry out some of the provisions of the contract, and now he has to _____ the consequences.

- A) *answer for* B) *run into*
C) *abide by* D) *step into* [A]

any *a.* ①(用于否定, 疑问和条件从句中)一些②任何的; 任何一个的 *pron.* ①一些②任何(人或事物) *ad.* 一些; 少许; 略微【疑难用法】该词一般用在否定句、疑问句和条件句中, 在肯定句中一般要用 *some*。

【检测】

1. _____ student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.

- A) *Each* B) *Any* C) *Either* D) *One* [B]

2. The medicine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ chemist's.

- A) *each* B) *some* C) *certain* D) *any* [D]

anybody *pron.* ①某人; 无论谁②任何人③有地位的人; 重要的人

anyone *pron.* ①某人; 谁②任何人

anything *pron.* ①某事; 什么事; 任何东西【惯用搭配】

anything but 除……以外都,决不,根本不 | like anything
拼命地

【检测】

Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt _____ lonely.

A) nothing but

B) anything but

C) all but

D) everything but

[B]

anywhere *ad.* 任何地方; 无论何处

apple *n.* 苹果

April *n.* 四月【惯用搭配】April Fools' Day 愚人节

arm *n.* ①手臂 ②手臂状的东西【惯用搭配】arm in arm 臂挽着臂地 | right arm 得力助手

army *n.* ①军队 ②陆军 ③军 ④大军; 一大批

around *ad.* ①到处 ②在附近 ③向四周 ④大约; 在……左右

prep. ①在……周围 ②在……附近 ③绕过 ④各处; 到处

【辨异】round 和 around: round 和 around 虽然在有些情况下含义及用法相同,但也有所区别。round 和 around 都可以作副词,表示“绕圈,在附近,在各处”;它们也都可以作介词,表示“在……周围,在各处,大约”。但 round 还可作形容词,意思是“圆的,来回的”;也可作名词,意思是“圆形物,一圈”;round 还可以作动词,意思是“绕……而行,使……成圆(弧)形”。而 around 既不能作形容词,也不能作名词,又不能作动词。arrive *v.* ①到达;来到 ②作出(决定);得出(结论)等【惯用搭配】arrive at 到达,得出

as *conj.* ①像……一样 ②因为;由于 ③当;在……的时候 ④

按照;依照;如;同 ⑤尽管 ⑥以便;以致 *ad.* 和……一样;

像……那样 *pron.* 像……那样的人(或物) *prep.* 当

做……【疑难用法】该词引导让步状语从句时,从句相关

成分要倒装。【惯用搭配】as (so) long as 长达……之久,

长达……;只要 | as for 至于;关于 | as if (though) 好像,似

乎,仿佛 | as soon as 一……就…… | as such 像这样的;就这

点而论 | as to 至于,关于 | not so much... as 与其……不

如…… | so... as to (+ *inf.*) 这样……以致 | as well as
和……一样 | as well 也【辨异】参见 like (1)

【检测】

1. _____ can be seen from the comparison of these figures, the principle involves the active participation of the patient in the modification of his condition.
A) As B) What C) That D) It [A]
2. _____ is generally accepted, economical growth is determined by the smooth development of production.
A) What B) That C) It D) As [D]
3. _____ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.
A) That B) Which C) As D) It [C]
4. _____, he does get irritated with her sometimes.
A) As he likes her much
B) Much though he likes her
C) Though much he likes her
D) Much as he likes her [D]
5. As _____ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sundays.
A) being B) is C) to be D) been [B]
6. Careful surveys have indicated that as many as 50 percent of patients do not take drugs _____ directed.
A) like B) so C) which D) as [D]
7. Do you enjoy listening to records? I find records are often _____ or better than an actual performance.
A) as good as B) as good
C) good D) good as [A]
8. In Britain, and on the Continent too, the Japanese are sometimes viewed _____ a threat to domestic

industries.

A) like B) with C) for D) as [D]

9. It wasn't such a good dinner _____ she had promised us.

A) that B) which C) as D) what [C]

10. Just as the builder is skilled in the handling of his bricks, _____ the experienced writer is skilled in the handling of his words.

A) as B) thus C) so D) like [C]

11. Language belongs to each one of us, to the flower-seller _____ to the professor.

A) as much as B) as far as
C) the same as D) as long as [A]

12. Most electronic devices of this kind, _____ manufactured for such purposes, are tightly packed.

A) that are B) as are
C) which is D) it is [B]

13. Scientists generally agree that the Earth's climate will warm up over the next 50 to 100 years _____ it has warmed in the 20,000 years since the Ice Age.

A) as long as B) as much as
C) as soon as D) as well as [B]

14. Studies show that the things that contribute most to a sense of happiness cannot be bought, _____ a good family life, friendship and work satisfaction.

A) as for B) in view of
C) in case of D) such as [D]

15. The atmosphere is as much a part of the earth as _____ its soils and the water of its lakes, rivers and oceans.

A) are B) is C) do D) has [A]

16. The chief reason for the population growth isn't so

much a rise in birth rates _____ a fall in death rates as a result of improvements in medical care.

A) and B) as C) but D) or [B]

17. The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly _____.

A) noticed B) to be noticed
C) being noticed D) to notice [B]

ask *v.* ①问;询问②要求;请求③邀请【惯用搭配】ask a question of sb. 问某人一个问题 | ask for 请求,向……要 | ask after 问候,问好【辨析】参见 request (I)

at *prep.* ①(表示地点)在……②(表示时间或年龄)在……③(表示动作的方向或目标)向,朝着④(表示动作的起因)由于;在……的情况下⑤在……方面⑥(表示速度,数量,价格等)按照;以【惯用搭配】at all [否定句中]丝毫(不),一点(不)

【检测】

The last time we had a family reunion was _____ my brother's wedding ceremony four years ago.

A) in B) at C) during D) over [B]

August *n.* 八月

aunt *n.* ①姑母;姨母②舅母;伯母

autumn *n.* 秋天【疑难用法】美国英语用 fall.

away *ad.* ①离开②不在③(表示位移,所有权的转移等)拿开;扔掉④离……远⑤不间断地干下去【惯用搭配】away with 去掉 | right (straight) away 立即,马上

B

baby *n.* ①婴儿;小儿②小动物;幼畜 *a.* 微型的

back *ad.* ①回来;回去②往后③以前 *n.* ①背②后部 *v.* ①