

21 Century College English Series
世纪大学英语丛书

浩瀚英语

HAOHAN ENGLISH

大学英语四级关键词

例解

韩江红 / 编著



Analysis for
College English
Key Words for
CET-4

地震出版社

双色读物
TWIN COLOR READINGS



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丛书 前言

《21 世纪大学英语丛书》是一套面向大学生的内容翔实、选材新颖、针对性强、实用可靠的英语复习分项辅导书。本套丛书的宗旨是通过提炼重点和总结最佳答题技巧,帮助大学生掌握最有效的解题方法,进行英语强化训练。本套丛书在深入分析英语考点特征的基础上,总结出各考点命题的趋势和方向,并结合大量的、典型的、新颖的例析,拓宽解题思路,总结解题技巧和方法,在英语学习的各方面提供了复习重点和答题战术。掌握这些内容,大学生就能在考试中真正做到融会贯通、举一反三、得心应手、获得高分。本套丛书针对学生在考试中经常出现的典型错误给予具体指导,帮助学生在查缺补漏的同时,巩固已有知识,避免许多学生在总复习时经常走的弯路和回头路。对答题思路和方法用例证进行分析讲述,对中国学生感到困难的语言点,给予特别的注意。本套丛书既有基本方法的总结强化,又有综合解题技巧的训练提高。学生在总复习时加以采用,必定会在有限时间内获取最佳学习效果。

《21 世纪大学英语丛书》具有以下四个鲜明的特点:

一、权威作者、阵容庞大

本丛书由遍布全国的高等院校三十六位著名教授强强联合,历时三年之久,紧扣大纲与新教材,分析历年四、六级题型,精心编撰而成。

二、系统性强、读一通百

本丛书囊括大学英语四、六级应试的各种题型和例解,各本书既相互独立,又相互关联,相辅相成,融会贯通。

三、例解针对性强、透露解题诀窍

11013/13

本丛书以历年四、六级试题为基础,提炼重点,总结最佳解题技巧,一针见血,立竿见影。

四、格式新颖

本丛书采用双色印刷,版式生动,重点突出。

《21 世纪大学英语丛书》一套共 6 册,包括:

1.《大学英语语法例解》。对英语语法的各个部分进行了精细入微的阐述和解答。主要通过剖析英语语法的重点、难点和疑点,探索语法的规律性和趣味性。

2.《大学英语翻译与写作例解》。以其独特的风格、丰富翔实的译例,广泛的习题,有效地帮助学生跨入翻译的大门,摸索翻译的经验,提高英语写作水平。

3.《大学英语阅读例解》。适应文、理科在校大学生研读,将大学英语学习者顺利地引入英语阅读之门,使他们怀着极大的兴趣去领略各类文章的内涵、特点和精华,从而丰富知识结构,提高英语综合水平。

4.《大学英语短语例解》。精选了最常用的英语短语,并配有汉语释义;详细介绍了每一条短语的用法,给出了典型的例句。

5.《大学英语口语例解》。本书涉及日常生活和社交生活等方面,设置了众多语言环境,使读者能够在每个不同的语言环境中找到恰当的、现成的英语句型来表达思想感情。

6.《大学英语四级关键词例解》。学习英语单词不能只满足于会读会写,因此本书对每个单词都给出了其同义词及辨析、固定搭配、注意事项,并配有习题及答案,以用来充实单词,使读者在掌握关键词的同时扩大单词量。

本套丛书将会成为您的良师益友,在学习中助您一臂之力,达到事半功倍的良好效果。

A

abandon	(1)	advise	(17)
accompany	(3)	agree	(19)
accuse	(5)	allow	(21)
achieve	(7)	answer	(23)
act	(8)	appear	(26)
adapt	(10)	argue	(28)
add	(12)	ask	(30)
admit	(14)		

B

bear	(34)	borrow	(51)
beat	(37)	bother	(52)
become	(39)	break	(54)
beg	(41)	bring	(58)
begin	(44)	build	(61)
believe	(46)	burn	(64)
blame	(47)	burst	(65)
boil	(49)	buy	(67)

C

call	(70)	close	(93)
can	(73)	come	(95)
care	(75)	command	(100)
carry	(76)	complain	(102)
cast	(79)	consider	(103)
catch	(81)	continue	(106)
change	(85)	cover	(108)
cheat	(88)	creep	(110)
choose	(90)	cry	(112)

D

decide	(116)	die	(125)
declare	(118)	disagree	(129)
delay	(120)	do	(130)
depend	(122)	draw	(136)
devote	(124)	dress	(139)

E

eat	(141)	excuse	(146)
encourage	(142)	expect	(148)
enjoy	(145)		

F

fall	(151)	forbid	(164)
feel	(154)	forget	(166)
fight	(157)	free	(167)
finish	(160)	frighten	(169)
fix	(161)		

G

get	(173)	go	(184)
give	(180)	grow	(191)

H

hang	(193)	hear	(202)
happen	(195)	hope	(204)
have	(198)		

I

inform	(207)		
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J

join	(210)		
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K

kill	(212)	know	(214)
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L

laugh	(218)	live	(224)
learn	(220)	look	(226)
like	(222)	lose	(229)

M

make	(232)	move	(237)
mistake	(235)		

N

notice (240) |

P

pass (242)		promise (251)
pay (244)		provide (253)
play (246)		push (255)
press (249)		

Q

quit (259) |

R

raise (261)		remember (268)
reach (263)		return (271)
read (264)		run (272)
receive (266)		

S

say (275)		spend (289)
see (279)		steal (291)
send (281)		succeed (293)
show (284)		support (295)
sleep (287)		suppose (297)

T

take (300)		throw (307)
think (304)		turn (309)

W

walk (313) | **whisper** (315)



 **abandon** /əˈbændən/ 放弃; 抛弃

英释 leave or give up completely

同义词 desert, forsake, give up

辨析 这几个词及词组都有将某人或某物丢开不要、抛弃不管的含义,但舍弃的方式、方法不同。

abandon 指彻底和永远放弃、舍弃、遗弃或抛弃,表示不愿意第二次再看见或想到被抛弃的人或物。例如抛弃朋友、放弃计划、丢弃信仰、离弃家园等。这种抛弃、遗弃多因厌倦或情绪沮丧所致。书面意味较浓。I will never ~ my friends. 我永远不会抛弃我的朋友们。/ He ~ed his desolate home, and set out upon a long journey. 他离弃了冷冷清清的,登上了漫长的征程。/ Lu Xun ~ed medicine for literature in his early days. 鲁迅早年放弃学医而从事文学工作。/ The car was badly damaged, so they ~ed it. 这部车子毁坏得很厉害,所以他们抛弃了它。

desert 指违背法律上或道德上应尽的义务、责任或誓言而舍弃职务、遗弃亲朋或变节逃跑。含有过失之意,是个贬义词。He ~ed his post. 他擅离职守。/ A soldier who ~s his post in time of war is to be shot. 在战时,逃兵是要枪毙的。/ He ~ed his wife and children and went abroad. 他置妻子儿女于不顾,出国去了。/ He ~ed to the enemy. 他投敌去了。

forsake 暗示断绝亲密的个人关系,可用于精神上的或实际的抛弃、遗弃。它常指辜负爱人或家属,可表示不采取积极的行动,或表示消



极的抛弃。She pleaded with her husband not to ~ her. 她恳求丈夫不要遗弃她。/She has ~n her old friend. 她背弃了她的老朋友。该词也可指放弃一度珍爱、沉溺其中或尽情享受过的事物,不一定含有责备之意。He forsook sports to study medicine. 他放弃运动研究医学。/She forsook poetry at the age of nineteen. 她19岁时放弃了写诗。/Doubts led the girl to ~ her faith and leave the church. 种种怀疑使那女孩放弃她的信仰并脱离教会。/In the marriage ceremony, the groom promised that, forsaking all other, he would keep him only onto his wife. 结婚仪式上,新郎许诺说,把其他一切抛开不顾,将只和他的妻子相守不离。/He forsook darkness and crossed over to brightness. 他弃暗投明。

give up 为一般用语,泛指放弃、停止、不再接触。感情色彩弱于前几个词。多用于口语,常可代替 abandon。用于指人时,含有无法挽救的意义。如果后面跟反身代词,则有埋头于某一事业的含义。He gave up the idea of studying medicine. 他放弃了学医的想法。/Don't ~ your principled position. 别放弃你的原则立场。/I have given up smoking. 我戒烟了。/The young man gave up his seat to an old man. 那个小伙子把座位让给了一位老人。/The doctors have given him up. 医生们认为他无法救治了。/He gave himself up to revolution when he was a college student. 他在大学时代就献身于革命了。

固定搭配:

• **abandon oneself to (sth.)** 沉缅于,纵情于

He abandoned himself to despair. 他陷入绝望之中。

• **abandon sb. to the mercy of** 听任某人由……摆布

He had to abandon his younger sister to the mercy of her husband.

他不得不听任他妹妹由她丈夫摆布。

注意:

▲ abandon 后接名词或动名词,如: In his early days he abandoned medicine for literature. 他早年弃医从文。/abandon an attempt 放弃尝



试 /abandon smoking 戒烟

abandoned 为其形容词形式,意指“被抛弃的,被遗弃的;自我放任的,极恶的;无约束的,无度的”。

abandonment 为其名词形式,意指“抛弃;放任,放纵”。

Exercises

请将适当的短语填入空格中。

1. He ____ grief. (沉缅于)
2. In order to make a living, the poor mother had to ____ her daughter ____ that bad young fellow. (听任某人由……摆布)

Keys

1. abandoned himself to
2. abandon... to the mercy of

 **accompany** /ə'kʌmpəni/ ①陪伴,伴随 ②伴奏

英释 ①go with someone ②play music while someone else is singing or playing another instrument

同义词 attend, chaperon

辨析 这三个词都表示随同、做伴进行某项活动,或跟着一起发生。

accompany 意指陪伴某人到某处去,通常指陪伴同辈或同级而言。在用于事物时,其含义强调两个事物息息相关,紧密联系在一起,相伴而同时发生。I will ~ my friend to the station this evening. 今晚我将陪朋友去车站。/A heavy rain accompanied by a strong wind often causes severe damage to the crops. 暴雨夹着狂风常常使庄稼遭受严重破坏。/Thunder accompanies lightning. 雷随闪电而来。实际上,现在 accompany 用得较广,也可用于下级陪同上级;The president ac-



accompanied by the foreign minister paid a state visit to that country. 总统在外长陪同下对那个国家进行了国事访问。

attend 通常指下级陪同上级。有时指出于服务或礼貌而陪同。指事物时,则含有紧跟着、紧接着等意味。The prince was ~ed by an equerry. 王子由王室侍从陪同。/A secretary ~ed the president. 秘书陪同主席。/The general ~ed her himself to the street door. 这位将军亲自送她到临街的大门口。(出于礼貌) / A feeling of depression ~s many illnesses. 意气消沉后患无穷。

chaperon 在表示陪同时,含有陪护或给予指导的意思。通常指已婚女子或年岁较大的妇女陪护少女。The young girl was ~ed by her aunt while travelling abroad. 这位姑娘由她姑妈陪同出国旅游。/He agreed to ~ the school picnic. 他同意参与组织学校的郊游。

固定搭配:

- **be accompanied by** 伴随着,附有

This announcement is accompanied by a detailed report.

这份通知附有详细报告。

- **be accompanied with** 兼有,以……为特征

The rain was accompanied with a strong wind. 下雨时狂风大作。

注意:

▲1. accompany 意为“陪伴某人到某处去”,单纯的“陪座”应用 keep sb. company。[误] Sit here and accompany me for a while. [正] Sit here and keep me company for a while. 坐在这里陪我一会儿。2. accompany 已经含有“去到某处”的意思,它后面不能再加“to go”。[误] I'll accompany my sister to go to the station. [正] I'll accompany my sister to the station. 我陪我妹妹到车站去。3. accompany 表示“陪送”时为 vt.,后面不再接“with”。[误] I accompanied with the guests to the gate. [正] I accompanied the guests to the gate. 我送客人到大门口。在主动语态里,附加的东西用 with 表示。He accompanied his speech with gestures. 他一边讲话,一边打手势(用以补充语言)。

Exercises

请将适当的短语填入空格内。

1. I will ____ her to the cinema this Sunday evening. (伴随着)
2. The speech ____ gestures. (兼有)

Keys

1. be accompanied by
2. was accompanied with

 **accuse** /ə'kju:z/ 控告, 控拆; 谴责

英释 say that (sb.) has done wrong, broken the law, is to be blamed

同义词 charge, incriminate, indict

辨析 这些词均指告发或陈述某人违法、失职或犯罪的情况。

accuse 是词中最常用的词, 指直接、尖锐地指责或控告某人有罪或犯有过错, 但是所指控的罪过或过失不一定都很严重, 也不一定诉诸有关当局。在这种情况下, 该词只表示非难、责备和谴责的意思。正式或非正式场合, 官方或个人都可以用。They ~d him of murder. 他们控告他犯有谋杀罪。/ He was ~d of being a spy. 他被控充当间谍。/ She was ~d as accomplice. 她被控为从犯。/ They ~d their government of betraying the interests of the people. 他们谴责他们的政府出卖民族利益。/ The old man ~d the young man of having broken his word. 这位老人指责那个年轻人没有遵守诺言。/ He ~d me of lying. 他指责我说谎。

charge 是正式法律用语, 与 accuse 相比, 往往带有正式依法控告的意味, 一般用于较重的错误或罪行。但是它也可以指非正式地控告或指责某人违反了某种公认的行为标准。该词有时可与 accuse 换用,



但应该注意连用的介词不同,accuse 常与 of 连用,而 charge 则与 with 连用。He was ~d with murder. 他被控告犯了杀人罪。/They ~d treason against him. 他们控告他叛国。/The merchant was ~d with jacking up prices and was fined. 那个商人被控哄抬物价,受到罚款。/The candidate ~d his opponent with evasion of the basic issues. 这位候选人指责对手规避基本问题。

incriminate 可以表示控告某人有罪或犯有严重过错。但是该词目前常用来指某人由于不利供词而受到某个案件的牵连。Your friend thinks he can clear Smith by incriminating poor John. 你的朋友认为,他可以通过控告可怜的约翰来洗清史密斯的罪责。/He was ~d by an eye-witness who placed him at the scene of the crime. 他受到牵连,因为一位目击者证明他在案发现场。/In his confessions the thief ~d three others who helped him steal. 这个小偷在供词中供出了其他三个同伙。/Don't say anything that may ~ your friends. 不要说任何可能牵连你朋友的话。

indict 是法律用语,除了指向法庭正式起诉外,还有由法官或陪审团正式审理证据的含义。该词用于引申意思时,意指公开指责。该词在美国最常用。He was ~ed on the charge of murder. 他因犯谋杀罪而被起诉。/ ~ somebody for sabotage 告发某人的破坏行为/The jury refused to ~ the men accused of arson. 陪审团拒绝审理那些被控犯了纵火罪的人。/ ~ a school of writing as being obscurantist 公开指责写作的某一派是蒙昧主义派。

固定搭配:

- **accuse sb. of** 谴责某人

Our English teacher accused us of carelessness.

我们英语老师谴责我们粗心大意。

- **accuse sb. of** (罪行等) 控告某人犯有某种罪行

The police accused him of murder.

警方控告他杀人。



注意:

▲accuse 的分词形式可作定语: The angry man gave her an accusing look. 那个怒气冲冲的人向她投去责备的目光。/The judge asked the accused man to stand up. 法官要被告(人)站起来。

Exercises

请将适当的短语填入空格内。

1. He _____ incompetence. (被谴责)
2. The policeman _____ the boy _____ stealing the bicycle. (控告)

Keys

1. was accused of
2. accused... of

 **achieve** /ə'tʃi:v/ ①实现 ②获得

英释 ①accomplish ②get by effort

同义词 attain

辨析 这两个词均可表示“实现”。

achieve 多指克服困难后最终达到目的,实现愿望。He'll never ~ anything if he doesn't try. 如果他不尝试的话,任何东西也得不到。

attain 较为庄重,常指有意识地去实现一般事物不能实现的目标。A rocket must ~ a speed of about five miles per second to put an object in orbit. 火箭的速度必须达到每秒五英里左右才能将物体送上轨道。

固定搭配:

- achieve one's goal 达到某人的目的
- They hope to achieve their goals by peaceful means.
他们希望用和平手段达到目的。

