

NEWEST M. AND H. DEGREE ENGLISH
EXERCISES AND SOLUTION OF DIFFICULTIES

最新中高级英语 习题集及疑难解

(A)

归楠华 编著

电子科技大学出版社

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前 言

在一切社会活动中，人们都寻求“成功”这个普遍化的目标。那么一个应试者的“成功”是什么呢？高分！在英语考试中，获取高分的基础又是什么呢？自然是词汇，整套题都在“考”你词汇。词汇真可谓是“牵一发动全身”的关键了。词汇量不够，做题速度跟不上不说，处处都可能丢分。难怪问起应试者最感头痛的是何时，多数人的反应都是自叹词汇量不够。如何解决词汇这个问题呢？笔者认为记词汇的方法主要有三：阅读、死记硬背和做题。前两种方法均有其固有的缺点：**第一种**方法有如在不着边际的大海中捞针，除非进行相当大量的阅读，要凑够所需词汇是不可能的，而要投入太多时间和精力广泛阅读，对急于应试的在校大学生和研究生来说又是不现实的；**第二种**办法记忆速度虽快，但由于脱离了具体语言环境，实践起来不免会使人感到枯燥，这就需要对英语学习十二分的投入感和良好的机械记忆，这也是大多数在校生所没有的；**第三种**方法实际上是前两种的折衷，它既克服了“无的放矢”，又克服了抽象和枯燥的缺点，在活生生的语言环境中“有的放矢”地去巩固、扩展词汇并检验词汇水平，既不失趣味性又有明显的时间效益，不能不说是适合我国大多数在校生实际情况的最佳考前“练

兵”方法。本书就是在这种思想指导下应运而生的。本书为应试者提供了两千多个强化测试题。这些题的特点如下：

一、用作选择的词汇不仅量大而且均严格按照国家教委所定四级、六级和研究生英语考试大纲分级。“基础词汇及水平测试题”涉及大学英语四级考试的基本词汇；“中级词汇及水平测试题”涉及大学英语六级考试和非英语专业研究生学位课程考试的基本词汇；“高级词汇测试题”涉及大学英语六级和研究生学位课程考试的高分词汇。

二、例句百分之九十出自大学、研究生英语教材和辞书，部分例句较长较难，这实际上使使用者不光练了词汇，而且锻炼了阅读和分析句子的能力，使测试题本身就起到了“一石二鸟”的作用。

三、为使读者知其然又知其所以然，题后不仅附有参考答案，而且配有详解及难句翻译（配有译文的例句题号前均注有※号）。译文除个别现成者外，基本上采用直译以使读者了解句子的分析过程；题解中动词均用原形表达，各词则一律采用单数形式以提请读者注意英语中动词和名词的变化规律。

本书主要用于大学生、研究生的词汇强化训练，亦可用作 TOEFL 词汇强化材料。

此书共分 A、B 册

1995 年 7 月

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Unit 1

I . Vocabulary

1.1 Words

aboard

absorb

accent

acceptable

acceptance

bake

baker

ballance

bargain

barrier

cable

cafe

cage

calculate

camel

dam

darken

darling

dawn

deaf

eagle

earthquake

ease

Easter

eastern

facility

fade

false

farewell

gallon

gap

garage

gaseous

handle

harbor
harden
hardness
ideal
illustrate
illustration
image
jam
jar
jaw
jealous
keeper
kettle
kilo
kiss
lack
largely
lately
later
magnetic
magnificent

major
male
naked
namely
neat
necessity
observe
observer
obvious
occasional
pace
package
packet
pad
qualify
range
rate
ratio
rational
sake

1.2 Phrases

be absorbed in
keep(lose) one's balance
turn a deaf ear to
fill a gap
keep pace with

out of/beyond range
for the sake of
be jealous of
within range
at any rate

come across
come through
come around
come back
come by
come over
come out

come on
come to
come up to
come up with
come upon
come out with

II . Practice

In questions 1-30 each sentence has a blank space. Below each sentence are four choices. You are to choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. Another baby! Another baby! Another baby! You can't speak quickly enough to _____ the birth rate.

- A. keep the balance
- B. fill a gap with
- C. keep pace with
- D. come by

2. John was _____ writing the paper, and never looked at Mary.

- A. at ease for
- B. absorbed in
- C. jealous of
- D. turning a deaf ear to

3. _____ it seems hard to blame Henry and his San Francisco, especially as he loves the place.

- A. Within range
- B. Out of range
- C. At any rate
- D. At last

4. I _____ a photograph of him the other day when I was looking for some old things.

- A. came across
- B. came out

C. came around

D. came along

5. Bill couldn't _____ an answer when I asked him why he was late.

A. come up with

B. come over

C. come on

D. come up to

6. After Columbus had shown the way to America, a great many Spaniards _____.

A. came back

B. came over

C. came by

D. came upon

7. Phoenix looked out of the window long before _____.

A. lawn

B. gallon

C. jaw

D. dawn

8. Suddenly, after about half an hour, the train _____ the cloud and into the sunlight.

A. came to

B. came on

C. came through

D. came back

9. Unfortunately, alternatives to bombing Iraq were hard to come _____.

A. by

B. up to

C. out with

D. out

10. Michael came _____ bottom in his history and top in math.

A. out with

B. out

C. around

D. up to

11. Unhappy couples should divorce rather than remain together _____ the children.

A. within range of

B. coming to

C. jealous of

D. for the sake of

12. The _____ of language is harmful in science, but it is, of course, an equally serious obstacle in every kind of dealing between nations.

A. barrier B. baker C. cage D. dam

13. The blood gives a sheet to the cobblestone at first, ____, becomes pink.

A. deserves B. jars C. observes D. fades

14. He grew up in America, so he speaks English with a strong American ____.

A. accent B. account C. garage D. cafe

15. ____ is a long-necked animal, with either one or two round lumps on its back, used in desert countries for riding and carrying goods.

A. Baker B. Camel C. Harbor D. Male

16. According to this law, two types occur in a ____ of 1 : 1 in some cases and 3 : 1 in others.

A. rate B. ratio C. packet D. package

17. One of the drawbacks of existing electric autos is limited ____.

A. pad B. sake C. cable D. range

18. Only one of us, ____ Jack, hit the traffic jam.

A. obviously B. occasionally

C. largely D. namely

19. Smith hasn't been sending me any American magazines ____.

A. late B. later C. latest D. lately

20. An egg may be fried while bread is certainly ____.

A. baked B. bargained C. absorbed D. eased

21. No two plants, persons or snowflakes are ever ____.

A. identical B. ideal

C. gaseous D. magnificent

22. We started work on two large plans, the third London Airport and the Channel cable system, only to ____ both.

A. cable B. observe C. cancel D. cage

23. It looked like it was going to rain, so my father put the car in the ____.

- A. garage B. jar C. gallon D. pace

24. He was sorry not to be able to give me a better ____ gift.

- A. observer B. tap C. gap D. farewell

※ 25. The no less important question of the language in which scientific work should be presented remains, however, ____ unresolved.

- A. namely B. largely
C. neatly D. magnetically

26. They ____ my point so clearly that I am sorry I needn't read them to you now.

- A. occasioned B. imagined
C. illustrated D. ignored

27. Tom is very different from the ____ I once had of him.

- A. image B. kettle C. jam D. jaw

28. He landed with his companions, carrying with them a ____ of wine for a present.

- A. single B. jaw C. jar D. eagle

29. Since the moon ____ an atmosphere, weathering does not occur there.

- A. absorbs B. hardens
C. illustrations D. lacks

30. It is ____ that the movie is popular, since the theater is crowded.

- A. occasional B. magnificent
C. facility D. obvious

III. Word Formation

3.1 Prefixes

a- ab- ad- anti- aqua-(aqui-) auto-

Now use the above-mentioned prefixes and the words or suffixes from the list below in the following sentences.

septic use join biography normal fire light just graph
slavery aircraft -tic

1. Freezing weather in June is ____.
2. The room was very warm for the stove had been ____ all day.
3. The ____ of a nine-year-old child would probably be much shorter than the ____ of a ninety-year-old man.
4. The ____ guns were kept ready.
5. The store manager saw that our bill(帐目) was too high, so he will ____ it.
6. I have collected the ____ of all the students in my class.
7. Our university is in the suburbs of Chengdu, so a lot of fields ____ it.
8. Because the basketballer ____ the coach's rules, he was taken off the team.
9. Tell me the name of the famous American poet who was intensely interested in ____.
10. Although this method avoids the necessity of using ____ techniques, we recommend that sterilized glassware be used.
11. Fish is an ____ animal.

3.2 Suffixes

-able -age -al -ial

Now, Complete these sentences, using the suffixes above mentioned

and the words given below.

rely store remove try mile
artifice centre move

1. Nylon and plastic are ____ products.
2. The best place for ____ of money is a bank.
3. The ____ proved that the motor would fail at high speeds.
4. Many classrooms in our institute have ____ desks.
5. Ted is a very ____ worker and always has his assignments finished on time.
6. What was the total ____ of the trip.
7. The ____ of the street signs confused many visitors to the city.
8. The biggest stores are in the ____ part of the city, but the shopping centres at the edge of town do a lot of business also.

Unit 2

I . Vocabulary

1. 1 Words

accident	decay
accidental	decimal
accompany	echo
accomplish	edge
accordingly	edition
bay	editor
beach	efficient
beam	fashion
beard	fate
beef	faulty
campaign	feature
cancer	gasoline
carbon	generally
cargo	generate
carpet	generator
debt	generous
decade	harmless

hay
heading
heap
imagination
imagine
imitate
immense
imply
jewel
joint
juice
justice
kneel
laughter
launch
lavatory
layer
management
inanner
manufacturer
mat

negative
neglect
nephew
nervous
nest
occasionally
occupy
occur
occurrence
painful
paint
palm
pan
parallel
rail
raw
ray
readily
sack
saddle
tame

1.2 Phrases

add up
back up
be at bay
bear down on

break down
break in
break into
break off

break out

by accident

break through

in a fashion

break up

on edge

bring sb. to justice

II. Practice

1. I met with my old friend John _____ when I was in Beijing last month.

A. off the rails

B. by accident

C. on edge

D. in a fashion

2. I was telling them about my travels when he _____ with a story of his own.

A. broke in

B. broke into

C. broke out

D. broke off

3. By early June, President Nixon was _____.

A. added us up

B. backed us up

C. broken us up

D. at bay

4. After the boys threw the snowballs they saw a large lady _____ them from across the street.

A. breaking in

B. being on edge of

C. being at bay on

D. bearing down on

5. We are sorry to arrive late, but the car _____.

A. broke off

B. brought it to justice

C. broke through

D. broke down

6. The police found that the house had been _____ and a quantity of jewellery stolen.