

最新 大学英语

常考词与固定搭配

梁为祥 张国申 主编



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最新大学英语常考词与固定搭配

(供四、六级考生使用)

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前 言

众所周知,在各类升学考试尤其是在大学英语四、六级考试中,词汇占有着重要的地位。英语词汇是英语学习中的重点、难点,而掌握一定的词汇量又是每位英语学习者所必需的。然而,在英语中,不少词在不同的场合下有着不同的含义;同时,配上不同的名词、副词、介词等,又能构成许多固定的搭配用法。正是由于这些词的灵活多用性,给广大英语学习者带来了许多困难。为配合读者学习、考试的需求,我们特意组织了一部分在此方面很有造诣的老师、学者编写了这本《最新大学英语常考词与固定搭配》。

本书从大学英语教材和其他一些工具书、参考书中精选了几千个在四、六级考试中常出现的词语、词条及其固定搭配用法,在编写过程中着重详解了词语的特定内涵,同义词、反义词的用法比较以及固定搭配的含意、用法等,并精选了大量的用法实例加以说明。通过这些实例,广大读者定能从中受益匪浅。同时,我们还精编了 600 多道配套练习,旨在帮助读者进一步消化吸收,巩固提高。

本书内容丰富,且理论联系实际,不仅有助于大学生顺利地通过四、六级考试,对目前的英语教学也起到一定的促进作用。我们希望本书能成为广大读者的良师益友。

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词汇 A~C

A

abandon /ə' bændən/ v.n. 放弃,离弃,抛弃。该词主要指将物或 人扔弃而使其处于他物或他人的管辖、关心之下。

①作动词用法。

The cruel man abandoned his wife and child. 那个残忍的男人抛弃了妻子和孩子。

In his early days he abandoned medicine for literature. 他早年弃医学文。

My memory abandoned me completely at this point. 在这一点上我完全记不清了。

【辨析】abandon 这个词不同于 desert, forsake。desert 常指以前曾经占有过,受过陪伴或保护之意,也指荒芜之意; forsake 多强调断绝感情上的依恋或与某人和某事断绝往来。如:

The streets were deserted. 街上行人绝迹。

His friends forsook him when he became very poor and down. 当他贫困潦倒时,他的朋友们背弃了他。

②作名词用法。

She spent money with abandon. 她乱花钱。

The grapes grew in wide abandon. 葡萄长得繁茂异常。

【固定搭配用法】

abandon oneself to... 听任,沉溺于: Mary abandoned herself

to the serene. 玛丽沉浸在景色的宁静之中。

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

abhorrent /əb' hərənt/a. 令人憎恶的,讨厌的,相抵触的,

跟……不投的。该词作形容词用时,多作定语。

The foreign aggressors committed abhorrent crimes. 外国侵略者犯下了滔天罪行。

【固定搭配用法】

be abhorrent of (to) 对……憎恶或讨厌,截然相反: We are abhorrent of compromises. 我们厌恶折衷调和。

Slavery is abhorrent to a human man. 人们惜厌奴隶制。

Cruelty is abhorrent to love. 爱憎分明。

- ability /ə' biliti/ n. 能力,能耐,本领。该词主要指做事和行动的能力,多用于人的能力。它不同于 capacity,capability。前者指客观物体接受、容纳的能力,后者指某人所具有的从事某项工作或达到某一目的所必需的才能。
 - ①作不可数名词用,多指"能力,能够"。
 He is a man of great ability. 他是个很能干的人。
 His organizing ability is very great. 他的组织才能很强。
 - ②作复数用时,指"才能,能力"。

From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work. 各尽所能。

Mary experimented with her teaching abilities on me. 玛丽在我身上来尝试自己的教学才能。

【固定搭配用法】

to the best of one's ability 尽力地: I will carry out your instructions to the best of my ability. 我一定尽力地执行你的命令。

abound /ə' baund/ v. 大量存在,充足,多产。

【辨析】该词主要指数量充足,侧重于丰富。类义词有 teem, swarm,overflow。teem 多指多产和丰饶;swarm 指成群结队; 而 overflow 指超过了容量和能量。如:

China abounds in fish. 中国盛产鱼。

That region abounds with rain all the year round. 那个地区终年多雨。

Secret police agents abounded in that country. 在那个国家里秘密警察多如牛毛。

His head teems with bright ideas. 他的头脑中有许多聪明主意。

The house swarmed with flies. 房子里到处都是苍蝇。

My heart is overflowing with happiness. 我的心里充满欢乐。absorb /əb' sə:b/ v. 吸收,吸引。主要指自动地吸收某物,以使另一物充满或成为某一部分之意。

A sponge absorbs water, 海绵吸水。

Anything black absorbs most of the light rays that fall on it. 任何黑色的东西都能吸收照射到它上面的大部分光线。

He had absorbed the point of view of his chief. 他接受了他长官的观点。

Can the students absorb the lesson in an hour?学生们一小时能吸收这堂课的知识吗?

The novel absorbed his attention completely. 他的注意力完全被这本小说吸引住了。

Running the workshop absorbs all his energies. 他的全部精力都投入在管理这家工厂上。

【固定搭配用法】

be absorbed in 聚精会神于: He was too absorbed in his newspaper to hear the doorbell. 他专心读报,连门铃声也没听见。

accelerate /æk¹seləreit/ v. 使加速,加快。这是一个及物动词,注意同 speed,quicken,hasten,hurry 和 precipitate 之间的细微区别。

【辨析】accelerate 多强调加速。如:

Fertilizer will accelerate the growth of these tomato plants. 化肥可以加速这些西红柿的生长。

We should accelerate our steps to make our country into a powerful one. 我们应当加快步伐把我国变成一个强大的国家。

speed 强调运动或进展迅速。如:

The workers did their best to speed the construction pace. 工人们全力加快建设步伐。

quicken 强调缩短所用的时间。如:

We quicken our steps. 我们加快了脚步。

hasten 强调急切地赶速度。如:

The teacher hastened to add an explanation. 老师赶忙加以解释。

hurry 表示易引起混乱,或有碍于注意力集中的匆忙行为。如:

If we hurry the work, it may be spoiled. 要是我们急赶工作,可能将工作弄糟。

precipitate 强调事件发生的猛烈性和突然性。如:

Its ruin was precipitated by religious persecution. 宗教迫害促成了它的毁灭。

accident / æksidənt/n. 意外遭遇,偶然事情,机遇。主要指有人 伤亡或有物损失的事故。但它不同于 casualty, mishap。前者 是"毁坏,伤亡"的意思,后者是"不幸,失望"的意思。

The driver was killed in a car accident. 这位汽车司机在一次

事故中死亡。

Your meeting us was a mere accident. 你来迎接我们纯属偶然。

【固定搭配用法】

by accident 偶然地:The gun went off by accident. 枪意外走火。

by accident of 凭靠……的机会:By accident of birth he was rich. 他生来就有钱。

it is no accident (quite an accident) that 决不是偶然(完全是偶然)的: It was quite an accident that I found this missing letter. 我找到这封信完全是偶然的。

without accident 平安无事地:The night passed without accident. 那个晚上平平安安地过去了。

accord / a' ko:d/v.n. 给予,赠予。该词用法比较灵活,既可作及物动词,又可作不及物动词,还可作名词。

①作及物动词用法。

His friends accorded Tom their sincere thanks. 他的朋友给予汤姆真诚的感谢。

He was accorded permission to use the library. 他得到许可来使用这间图书馆。

②作不及物动词,通常和 with 连用。

His violent actions do not accord with his peaceful words. 他 的暴力行为同他平和的言辞不相符合。

It accords with my wishes. 这同我的心愿一致。

③作名词用法,意为"协议"。

The Camp David Accords contained the following key provisions. 戴维营协议包括下列主要规定。

【固定搭配用法】

in accord with 符合,一致: What he has done is not in accord with your instructions. 他的行为和你的教导不一致。

of one's own accord 自愿地: They gave generously of their own accord. 他们自愿慷慨解囊。

with one accord 异口同声地: With one accord the crowd shouted its approval. 人群异口同声地高呼同意。

account $/\partial'$ kaunt /n.v. 叙述,报道,帐目,价值。该词主要强调与价值有关的东西。

①作名词的用法。

The book presents an unbiased account of the historical event. 这本书对于那次历史事件作了不偏不倚的介绍。

My account is now empty. 我的帐上现在空了。

②作动词用法。

He was accounted guilty. 他被认为有罪。

There is no accounting for tastes. 人的趣味各异,这是无法解释的。

【固定搭配用法】

call to account 要求……解释: The principal called Jim to account after he left school without permission. 吉姆未经许可离开后,校长要他解释原因。

give a good account of oneself 表现良好:He gave a good account of himself at the front. 他在前线表现良好。

give an account of 解释(理由): Give an account of your behaviour. 解释一下你的这种行为。

keep account of 计较:I do not keep account of what you say at all. 我根本不计较你所说的话。

leave out of account 没考虑: The picnic planners left out of account that it might rain. 计划野餐人员没考虑到可能会下

雨。

make much(little,no)account of 对……十分(不大、完全不) 重视:We should make much account of their suggestions at the meeting. 我们应当十分重视他们在会上提出的建议。

on account 赊账: The poor old man bought a pack of cigarettes on account. 那可怜的老人赊账买了盒香烟。

on account of 由于: On account of his health, he was not allowed to take a long walk. 由于身体不好, 他不能作长距离散步。

on all accounts 无论如何:On all accounts you must do it. 你无论如何必须做这件事。

on any account 无论如何(用于否定句): Do not on any account go swimming by yourself. 无论如何你别独自去游泳。 on no account 决不,绝对不: On no account should you go. 你绝对不该去。

on one's own account 为自身利益,独立地: He did it on his own account, not for anyone. 他这么做是为了自己,而不是任何其他人。

They are planning to go into business on their own account. 他们正在准备独立经商。

on this (that) account 由于这(那)个缘故: Philip had on that account taken a sudden dislike to him. 菲立普由于那个缘故突然讨厌他。

settle(square)accounts with 找……算帐:I have an account to settle with you for calling me a thief. 你骂我是小偷,我得找你算帐。

take account of 考虑,体谅:We must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. 我们必

须考虑国家、集体和个人的利益。

take into account 考虑到: All this we must take fully into account. 我们必须考虑到所有这些因素。

turn (put) to good account 加以好好利用: She can put her special knowledge to good account. 他能很好地运用自己的专业知识。

accuse /ə'kju;z/v. 指控,指责,控告。主要指对人身的指责,应和charge 区别开。charge 指正式指控或罪行严重。

I don't think anyone can accuse me of not being frank. 我认为谁也不能指责我不坦率。

此外,accuse 可作分词,当定语用。一般说来,现在分词修饰物,过去分词修饰人。

The angry man gave her an accusing look. 那位愤怒的人向她投来指责的眼光。

The judge asked the accused man to stand up. 这位法官让被告站起来。

accustom /ə'kʌstəm/v. 使习惯于。主要指长期经历造成的习惯,一般应和反身代词连用。

You can accustom yourself to almost any kind of food. 你几乎能习惯于任何一种食物。

【辨析】该词和 habituate, addict 有细微区别。前者指因反复而成习惯,后者多指坏习惯。如:

She is habituated to Chinese clothes. 她习惯于穿着中国服装。

He is addicted to alcohol. 他嗜好喝酒。

【固定搭配用法】

be(get, become, grow) accustomed to +名(代、动名)词…… 习惯于某事: I am accustomed to this sort of work. 我习惯于 这种工作。

Of course I have grown accustomed to looking after you. 当 然我已经习惯于照料你。

be accustomed to + 不定式…… 经常惯于做某事: Frank was not accustomed to leave home during the winter. 弗兰克冬天 不常离家。

She belongs to that class of people who are accustomed to have their own way. 她属于那种想怎么干就怎么干的人。

acknowledge /ək' nəlidʒ/ v. 承认,感谢。该词在用法上比较灵活, 可跟名词、代词、从句和复合结构,也可用于被动结构,间或跟 动名词。

He refused to acknowledge defeat. 他拒绝承认失败。

Her criticism was just. I acknowledged that. 她的批评是公正 的,我承认这一点。

Smith acknowledged that he had done wrong. 史密斯承认他 做错了。

He acknowledged the child as his. 他承认这孩子是他的。

They acknowledged themselves defeated. 他们承认自己失败 了。

The speed racer acknowledged having been defeated. 这位赛 车手承认已经失败。

【固定搭配用法】

①用在被动结构中。

Herry is acknowledged as their leader. 他们一致公认享利为 他们的领袖。

②表示感谢,做出反应。

His long service with the company was acknowledged with a present. 这件礼物是对他长期在这家公司效劳的感谢。

acquaint /ə' kweint/v. 使了解,熟悉。该词在使用上应和同义词 inform, apprise, advise, notify, familiarize 区别开。

【辨析】inform 多指通知某人。如:

Did you inform them of the progress of the work? 你把工作进展告诉他们了吗?

apprise 指向某人通报某事。如:

I apprised the command-in-chief of their safe arrival. 我向总司令通报他们平安到达。

advise 指把已决定的事告诉别人。如:

He advised me of his whereabouts. 他告诉我他的下落。

notify 指通知某人值得注意的事。如:

Chairman notified Tom of his acceptance in the football club. 主席通知汤姆他已被接纳为该足球俱乐部的成员了。

【固定搭配用法】

acquaint oneself with 知悉,了解: I'll acquaint myself thoroughly with every aspect of a question. 我将使自己对一个问题的每个方面都做到了如指掌。

be(get, become) acquainted with each other 互相认识:We became acquainted with each other. 我们彼此认识。

acquaint 的名词是 acquaintance,它有一些固定短语:a man of wide acquaintance "交游广泛的人",a nodding acquaintance "点头之交",cut(drop)an acquaintance "断绝往来"。

action /'ækfən/n. 行动,活动,作战。该词主要指行动的过程。如:military action"军事行动",a man of action"实于家"。

【辨析】该词有别于 act 和 deed,前者指结果,后者指做出的事, 着重结果。如:an act of folly"愚行",achieve new deeds of merit"立新功"。 Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。

He is all action now. 他现在正忙得不可开交。

【固定搭配用法】

bring(call) into action 使行动起来: Let's bring into sudden action. 咱们立刻行动起来。

go into action 投入战斗,干起来:The air force went into action for the first time. 空军首次投入了战斗。

in action 在活动或运转中:Our baseball team was in action tonight. 我们的棒球队今晚打出了好水平。

The motor is not yet in action. 发动机还没有运转。

out of action 不活动,不作用: The private hospital has been out of action since last summer. 这家医院从去年夏天开始就停业了。

put into action 把……付诸实施:Our English teacher put a new teaching plan into action. 我们的英语老师把一个新的教学方案付诸实施。

put out of action 使……失去作用: The storm put the telephones out of action. 暴风雨中断了电话线路。

see action 经历战斗:My father saw action in France. 我父亲在法国参加过战斗。

take action 采取行动:We must take immediate action to stop him. 我们必须立即采取行动来制约他。

adapt/e'deept/v. 改变,使适应。该词主要指使什么适合于某件事物。

Here is a textbook adapted to the needs of Chinese students. 这是一本适合中国学生的教科书。

Some people can adapt themselves to new conditions. 有些人能够使自己适应新的情况。

The author is going to adapt his play for television. 作者打算把他的剧本改编为电视。

【辨析】该词的类义词有 adjust, accommodate, gear, 但它们在使用上有区别。adjust 指尽量一致或协调。如:

Tom tried to adjust his daily schedule to leave time for everything. 汤姆设法调整日常时间表,以便能有时间顾及所有的事情。

accommodate 指两个不同或有差异的事物达到表面暂时的一致。如:

The eye can accommodate itself to seeing objects at different distances. 眼睛能自动调节以便观看远近不同的景物。

gear 指两个物体严密的吻合和联系。如:

Education should be geared to the children's needs and abilities. 教育应当适合孩子们的需求和能力。

add/ed/v. 添加,进一步说,计算和。

It may be added that the story is worth reading. 可以进一步说这本小说值得一读。

Add 5 and 5 and you get 10. 5 加 5 得 10。

【固定搭配用法】

add in 把……包括在内:Don't forget to add me in. 别忘了算我一个。

add fuel to the flame 火上加油: Bob was very angry with Ted and Ted added fuel to the flame by laughing at him. 鲍勃生泰德的气,泰德嘲笑他简直是火上加油。

add insult to injury 进一步伤人感情: He added insult to injury when he called the man a rat after he had already beaten him up. 他又打他还骂他,进一步伤人感情。

add to 增添:Please add some wood to fire. 请往火里添些柴。