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大学英语四、六级决胜丛书

大学英语

词汇精选题解

(上册 1~2 级)

主编 宫玉波

徐蔚林

曹 莉

主审 宋贵庆



大连海事大学出版社

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内容简介

本书精选了大学英语一、二级高频词汇并以多种练习形式加以测试。本书共有 20 个单元,每套题后附有每个题的详解,学生可以在没有教师的指导下进行测试。本书的词汇为大学英语最基本词汇,是四、六级考生所必须掌握的。

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前 言

《大学英语四、六级决胜丛书》是根据教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》、《大学英语六级考试大纲》、在严格遵循和研究四、六级考试规律的基础上,由近二十所高校中具有多年丰富的四、六级教学经验的教师,经过近三年的精心策划和潜心研究编写而成的。参加本丛书编写的高校有:大连海事大学、大连理工大学、吉林工业大学、吉林工学院、吉林大学、东北师范大学、大连国际商务学院、吉林省华侨外语专修学院、吉林省教育学院、吉林北华大学、东北财经大学、大连轻工学院、大连大学、北京轻工学院、辽宁师范大学、长春师范学院、长春光机学院、长春邮电学院、大连水产学院等。本丛书由前国家大学英语四级考试委员会委员、大连理工大学外语系孔庆炎教授担任总主审,大连海事大学外语系范凤祥教授任总主编,大连海事大学外语系宫玉波副教授担任本丛书总策划。本套丛书包括(1~6级)词汇测试、大学英语语法结构测试、大学英语语言点精华测试、大学英语阅读与完型填空、四、六级考试简答与改错、大学英语精典范文与点评、四级精典试题及六级精典试题模拟等共十部。本丛书有以下几个特点:

1. 所用全部语料为计算机精心筛选,内容丰富,题材新颖。
2. 重点突出,针对性强,对考试项目进行分解,做到各个击破,以不变应百变,触类旁通,稳中求胜。
3. 测试内容多样化,避免单一性。
4. 注解精练、言简意赅。
5. 丛书各部前后呼应,既相互独立又相互贯穿,各有侧重,浑然一体。

参加本书编写的主要人员还有副主编:崔艳辉,于秋颖,陆芸,张冬梅。参编:崔井珍,赵丽君,赵耀,李静敏。

英语中有句谚语叫 Practice makes perfect.(熟能生巧),它告诉人们要想做好一件事,就要多实践。要想在四、六级考试中取得理想的成绩,考生除认真掌握教材内容的基础上,还得进行大量的、系统的、具有针对性的测试。但是,我们不主张测试代替教学,也不主张“题海战术”,但恰到好处的测试与实践会促进教学,取得好成绩,换句话说,学要得法。《大学英语四、六级决胜丛书》就是基于这一思想应运而生的,它会使广大考生从令人眼花缭乱的四、六级考试的书籍中走出,心有所从,心有所适。我们可以肯定地说,如果能认真研读此丛书,考生定会有信心百倍、稳操胜券之感,定会领略“曾经沧海难为水,除却巫山不是云”的境界。本丛书不仅适合四、六级考生,也是英语自考生、入学研究生、在职研究生、TOEFL 考生不可多得的备考材料。

英语中还有一句谚语叫 To err is human(人非圣贤,孰能无过)。尽管我们已尽了全力,书中定有不妥之处,还望广大同仁及读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1999年7月1日于大连

目 录

Test one	(1)
答案及注释	(5)
Test two	(10)
答案及注释	(14)
Test three	(20)
答案及注释	(24)
Test four	(29)
答案及注释	(33)
Test five	(38)
答案及注释	(42)
Test six	(48)
答案及注释	(52)
Test seven	(57)
答案及注释	(61)
Test eight	(67)
答案及注释	(71)
Test nine	(76)
答案及注释	(80)
Test ten	(85)
答案及注释	(89)
Test eleven	(94)
答案及注释	(98)
Test twelve	(104)
答案及注释	(108)
Test thirteen	(113)
答案及注释	(117)
Test fourteen	(122)
答案及注释	(126)
Test fifteen	(131)
答案及注释	(135)
Test sixteen	(140)
答案及注释	(144)
Test seventeen	(150)

答案及注释.....	(154)
Test eighteen	(159)
答案及注释.....	(163)
Test nineteen	(168)
答案及注释.....	(172)
Test twenty	(177)
答案及注释.....	(181)

Test one

Section A

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. Would you mind turning your radio down?
I can't _____ my attention on my work with the noise.
A) connect B) contact
C) fill D) concentrate
2. Has the teacher _____ enough stress on spelling?
A) lain B) laid
C) lay D) lied
3. They are nice boys and girls and I am sure you'll get on _____ them very well.
A) by B) to
C) for D) with
4. He is in the _____ of getting up at six and then doing morning exercises.
A) hobby B) act
C) habit D) custom
5. Your _____ in teaching is different from mine.
A) altitude B) approach
C) appropriation D) attitude
6. She _____ some money every month for her son's education.
A) sets up B) sets aside
C) sets about D) sets out
7. Airplanes _____ people to travel long distance rapidly.
A) let B) have
C) accelerate D) enable
8. Bob is lazy, but it is different _____ Tom; he is very careless.
A) in the case of B) in case
C) in any case D) in case of
9. He _____ us English at middle school, now he is a president of a college.
A) used to teaching B) was used to teach
C) was used to teaching D) used to teach
10. _____ your examination paper for any small mistakes before handing it in.
A) Look on B) Look over

- C) Look through D) Look into
11. Prices have risen by a/an _____ of 4% over the past three years.
 A) common B) average
 C) ordinary D) avenue
12. I know this is the secret between you and me, and I promise never to _____ it to anyone else.
 A) mention B) talk
 C) announce D) declare
13. Is he aware _____ ?
 A) of that he had a mistake B) for his mistake
 C) that he had a mistake D) of that what he had a mistake
14. Please come earlier _____ we can get there on time.
 A) so that B) ever since
 C) in that D) just as
15. They could not help _____ on hearing the joke.
 A) with laughing B) to laugh
 C) laughing D) laugh
16. The book tells about Lu Xun's works _____ about his life.
 A) together B) as well as
 C) as soon as D) well-known
17. I ate _____ but a glass of milk for breakfast.
 A) anything B) nothing
 C) something D) things
18. They have _____ a trip to Beijing during summer vacation.
 A) concentrated on B) come up with
 C) decided on D) caught up with
19. I will give you an answer _____.
 A) as early as I can B) as earlier as I can
 C) as soon as I am possible D) as sooner as I am possible
20. The man was too _____ to ask her to marry him.
 A) shame B) shameless
 C) shameful D) shy
21. My mother seemed _____ to learn that I got the first prize in the English Speech Contest.
 A) to satisfy B) satisfy
 C) satisfying D) satisfied
22. She takes the _____ that children should be allowed to learn at their pace.
 A) aptitude B) attitude
 C) attribute D) altitude
23. _____ you like to have dinner with us tonight?

- ## Section C

- 4 -

1. Could you explain the _____ of the sentence to me? (mean)
2. He plays the piano for a bit of _____. (relax)
3. My car is broken; it is _____. (use)
4. Linda was not a good teacher. She was very _____ with her pupils. (patient)
5. Running is a healthy _____. (act)
6. New technology will lead you to more _____ in your field. (accomplish)
7. After _____ study, he knows the answer to the question. (care)
8. In _____ to mathematics, you should study other subjects as well. (add)
9. Tom sat _____ on the chair and drank a cup of tea. (comfort)
10. His mother was _____ with him, because he failed again in the examination. (disappoint)
11. There is _____ work to do when you have children in the house. (end)
12. Jim is _____ the top student in his class. (probable)
13. His _____ caused the terrible accident. (care)
14. The quarrel resulted from _____. (understand)
15. What an artist needs is _____. (imagine)

答案及注释

Section A

1. 【答案】D.
【注释】concentrate on sth. 表示“集中精力于……”，符合题意。connect 连接。contact 接触。fill 填充，装满。
2. 【答案】B.
【注释】动词 lie 作“撒谎”讲时，过去式和过去分词均为 lied；作“躺下”讲时，过去式和过去分词分别为 lay 和 lain。动词 lay 的意思是“放下”，其过去式和过去分词均为 laid。原句中短语 lay stress on 意为“强调……”。
3. 【答案】D.
【注释】get on with sb. 是固定短语，意为“与某人相处”。
4. 【答案】C.
【注释】be in the/a habit of 为固定短语，意思是“有……的习惯/脾气”。hobby 业余爱好。act 行为。custom 指一个群体、社会、国家的“风俗习惯”。
5. 【答案】B.
【注释】approach 意为“方法，手段”，符合题意。altitude 海拔，高度。attitude 态度，常与介词 towards 连用。appropriation 拨款，与介词 for 连用。
6. 【答案】B.
【注释】动词短语 set aside 意为“留出(时间、金钱)备用”，符合题意。set up 建立。set about 开始做某事。set out 出发。
7. 【答案】D.
【注释】enable sb. to do sth. 为固定用法，意为“使某人能做某事”，符合题意。have 让，其宾

语的补主语为不带 to 的不定式。accelerate 加速。

8. 【答案】A.

【注释】4 个选项都是由 case 组成的词组,但意思不同。in the case of “至于……,就……来说”,符合题意。in case “万一”,后接条件从句。in any case 无论如何。in case of “如果,万一”,后接名词,作其宾语,故正确答案为 A。

【译文】鲍勃很懒,至于汤姆就不同了;他很粗心。

9. 【答案】D.

【注释】used to “过去常常”,后接动词原形。be used to “习惯于”,后接名词或动名词。本句只有 C 和 D 可以选择,但根据题意,D 为正确答案。

【译文】他过去在中学教我们英语,现在是一所大学校长。

10. 【答案】C.

【注释】look through 详细检查。look on 旁观。look over 快速浏览,过目。look into 调查,考虑,所以 C 为本题正确答案。

11. 【答案】B.

【注释】average 平均数。common 共同的,普遍的。ordinary 一般的,普遍的。avenue 道路,林荫路。根据题意,正确答案为 B。

【译文】在过去的三年里,价格平均增长 4%。

12. 【答案】A.

【注释】mention “提及”,符合题意。talk “谈论”与介词 about 连用。announce 宣布。declare 郑重地宣告,宣布。

13. 【答案】C.

【注释】(形容词)aware(用作表语)意识到的,知道的。它的用法是:(1)可构成固定短语 be aware of,后接名词、动名词或名词短语;(2)后接从句,但须省略介词 of,因此,只有 C 为正确答案。

14. 【答案】A.

【注释】so that “以便,为了”,引导目的状语从句,符合题意。ever since “自……以来”,引导时间状语从句。in that “由于”,引导原因状语从句。just as “正如”,引导方式状语从句。

15. 【答案】C.

【注释】could not help + doing 为固定短语,意为“忍不住做……,禁不住做……”。

16. 【答案】B.

【注释】短语 as well as 意为“既……又……,除……外(还有)”。together 为副词,意思是“共同,一起”。as soon as 意思是“一……就”,引导时间状语从句。well-known 为形容词,意思是“著名的”。A、C 和 D 均不符合题意,只有 B 是正确的。

17. 【答案】B.

【注释】something 和 things 不与 but 连用,所以只剩 anything 与 nothing 可以选择。anything but 除……以外任何事物,根本不……。nothing but “仅仅,只”,符合题意。

【译文】早饭我只喝了杯牛奶。

18. 【答案】C.

【注释】短语 decide on 意为“决定”,符合题意。concentrate on 集中精力于。come up with

想出。catch up with 赶上。根据题意 C 为正确答案。

19. 【答案】A.

【注释】句型 as + (原形)形容词/副词 + as one can 表示“尽某人可能,尽力”,所以 A 为正确答案。

20. 【答案】D.

【注释】too + 形容词 + to 句型意思是“太……而不能”。shame 是名词,意思是“羞耻,羞愧”。shameless 是形容词,意为“无耻的”。shameful 也是形容词,意思是“可耻的”。shy 形容词,意思是“害羞的”,符合题意。

21. 【答案】D.

【注释】seemed 此处为系动词,后接形容词作表语,所以只剩 C, D 可以选择。satisfying 令人满意的。satisfied“满意的”,符合题意。

【译文】听说我在英语演讲比赛中获一等奖,妈妈很满意。

22. 【答案】B.

【注释】attitude “态度”,符合题意。aptitude (for)能力,才能。attribute (to)把……归因于……。altitude 高度,海拔。

23. 【答案】B.

【注释】这 4 个选项从语法上讲都成立,但根据英语的习惯只能用 would you like to do …? 这一句型表示礼貌的邀请。

24. 【答案】C.

【注释】在 either… or… 句型中,谓语遵循就近一致的原则, I 之后应选 am 作谓语。

25. 【答案】A.

【注释】minor “较小的”,符合题意。secondary 次要的,第二的。major 主要的,较大的。primary 最初的,初级的。

26. 【答案】A.

【注释】insist on doing sth. 为固定短语,意思是“坚持做某事”。

27. 【答案】B.

【注释】fill in “填写,填充”,符合题意。go over 复习。fill with 充满(常用被动形式)。find out 发现。

28. 【答案】C.

【注释】research “研究,探究”,符合题意。search 搜寻。watch 观看,注视。look 看,留神。

29. 【答案】A.

【注释】look over “快速浏览”,符合题意。hang up 把……挂起来;挂断(电话)。set aside 留出(时间、金钱)备用。catch sight of (突然)看见。

30. 【答案】D.

【注释】develop “养成”,符合题意。transform 转变,改变。obtain 取得,获得。achieve 达到,得到。

Section B

1. 【答案】B.

【注释】normal 正常的, 通常的, 与 usual(通常的, 平常的)同义。easy 简单的。stupid 愚蠢的。foolish 傻的, 愚蠢的。

2. 【答案】A.

【注释】used 旧的, 二手的, 与 second-hand 同义。useful 有用的。in use 使用中的。useless 无用的。

3. 【答案】C.

【注释】prohibited 禁止, 与 not allowed 同义。encourage 鼓励。discourage 使泄气, 使失去信心。allow 允许。

4. 【答案】B.

【注释】propose 建议, 与 suggest 同义。decide 决定。think 认为。suppose 假定, 猜想。

5. 【答案】C.

【注释】barely“几乎, 简直不”, 与 hardly 同义。usually 通常。seldom 很少。often 经常。

6. 【答案】A.

【注释】review 再检查, 复习, 与 go over 同义。go up 上升。go about 从事, 干。go on 继续。

7. 【答案】B.

【注释】extra 额外的, 与 additional 同义。unusual 不寻常的。hard 艰难的, 困难的。excellent 出色的, 优秀的。

8. 【答案】A.

【注释】permanent 永久的, 持久的, 与 lasting for a long time 同义。remember 记住。perfect 完美的。easy 容易的, 不费力的。

9. 【答案】B.

【注释】mentioned 提到, 谈及, 与 talked about 同义。do 做。make 做, 制造。meant“意味着, 意指”, 是动词 mean 的过去式。

10. 【答案】C.

【注释】excessively 过多地, 过分地, 与 too much 同义。exercise 练习。nothing 没有什么。carelessly 粗心地。

11. 【答案】A.

【注释】adequate 足够的, 与 enough 同义。rare 稀少的。little 少的。much 许多, 大量的。

12. 【答案】C.

【注释】at once 马上, 与 immediately 同义。hurriedly 匆匆地。directly 直接地。quickly 迅速地。

13. 【答案】B.

【注释】remain 保持, 仍是, 与 continue to be 同义。leave 离开, 留下。no longer 不再。didn't get 没有(得到)

14. 【答案】D.

【注释】occasionally“偶尔”, 与 once in a while 同义。usually 通常。seldom 很少。

15. 【答案】A.

【注释】as long as 只要, 与 if 同义。because 因为。no matter how 无论怎样。as 由于。

Section C

- 1.【答案】meaning

【注释】此处该填一个名词,mean 的名词形式是 meaning。

- 2.【答案】relaxation

【注释】介词 of 后接名词。relax 的名词是 relaxation。

- 3.【答案】useless

【注释】根据本题“车坏了,没用了”,所以填 useless。

- 4.【答案】impatient

【注释】patient 耐心的,它的反义词是 impatient(没有耐心的)。

- 5.【答案】activity

【注释】根据本题,“跑步是有益健康的活动”,活动一词是 activity。

- 6.【答案】accomplishments

【注释】介词 to 后应接名词,accomplish 名词形式是 accomplishment,变成复数为 accomplishments。

- 7.【答案】careful

【注释】careful 意思是“仔细的”,填入空中,符合题意。

- 8.【答案】addition

【注释】in addition to 构成介词短语,意思是“除……之外”。

- 9.【答案】comfortably

【注释】此处应填一个副词作状语。comfort 可作名词或动词。形容词为 comfortable,副词为 comfortably。

- 10.【答案】disappointed

【注释】disappoint 是动词,此处应填 disappoint 的形容词形式 disappointed,构成短语 be disappointed with 意思是“对……失望”。

- 11.【答案】endless

【注释】根据题意:当孩子在家里时有干不完的家务活。后缀- less 表示“没有……”,因此填 endless。

- 12.【答案】probably

【注释】根据题意:此处应填一个副词。probable 的副词形式是 probably。

- 13.【答案】carelessness

【注释】根据题意应是:他的粗心造成了这次严重的事故。care 先变成形容词形式 careless,表示“粗心的”,再变成名词形式 carelessness。

- 14.【答案】misunderstanding

【注释】根据题意:争吵是由误解引起的。understand 是动词,意思是“理解”,它的反义词形式是 misunderstand, misunderstand 这一动词的名词形式是 misunderstanding。

- 15.【答案】imagination

【注释】image 是动词“想象”,它的名词形式为 imagination,意思是“想像力”。

Test two

Section A

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. Many important scientific discoveries were made during the recent geological _____ in Tibet.
A) journey B) voyage
C) expedition D) tour
2. _____ the interruption, he was able to finish his exercises before the class was over.
A) Instead of B) Even if
C) Because of D) In spite of
3. It's rather difficult for him to _____ smoking, for he has smoked since he was only 15 years old.
A) give up B) give off
C) give out D) give in
4. The detective was disappointed because he had failed in his _____ to catch the murderer.
A) attain B) attempt
C) assent D) tempt
5. He can't do it all _____ himself.
A) with B) by
C) in D) along
6. Hard work often _____ success.
A) results from B) depends on
C) leads to D) breaks into
7. Because of his good performance, John was _____ to a higher position.
A) promoted B) chosen
C) elected D) nominated
8. He _____ home, because it was raining heavily outside.
A) dissuadd going B) was dissuaded to go
C) dissuaded to go D) was dissuaded from going
9. He _____ in finishing the work at last.
A) succeeded B) achieved
C) managed D) tried
10. The old man has _____ many miles on his travel around the country.
A) run B) given

- C) covered D) contacted
11. Xiao Wang is supposed _____ for Shanghai last week.
 A) to have left B) to leave
 C) to be leaving D) to have been left
12. On _____ in Peking she wrote a letter to her parents.
 A) coming B) arriving
 C) reaching D) getting
13. He said he did it all by himself, _____ I found impossible.
 A) who B) that
 C) what D) which
14. The result of the experiment was not _____ to publish.
 A) interesting enough B) too interesting
 C) enough interesting D) so interesting
15. The room was almost empty _____ a desk and a chair.
 A) besides B) except for
 C) except to D) in addition to
16. We insisted that he _____ chairman of the student union.
 A) was B) had been
 C) be D) is
17. He is _____ not to let his parents stop him from doing what he wants to do.
 A) decided B) persisted
 C) insisted D) determined
18. He never married, but his life was _____ lonely.
 A) by far B) far from
 C) so far D) as far as
19. He is an average student, but it doesn't necessarily follow _____ he will never become a top student.
 A) what B) that
 C) if D) unless
20. Our country had _____ great changes in the last twenty years.
 A) experienced B) suffered
 C) endured D) retained
21. Do you remember _____ to our manager when you visited our company last year?
 A) to be introduced B) to introduce
 C) being introduced D) introduced
22. Hardly _____ such a beautiful place.
 A) have I ever seen B) saw I
 C) I have ever seen D) I saw
23. The discussion _____ a wide range of subjects.