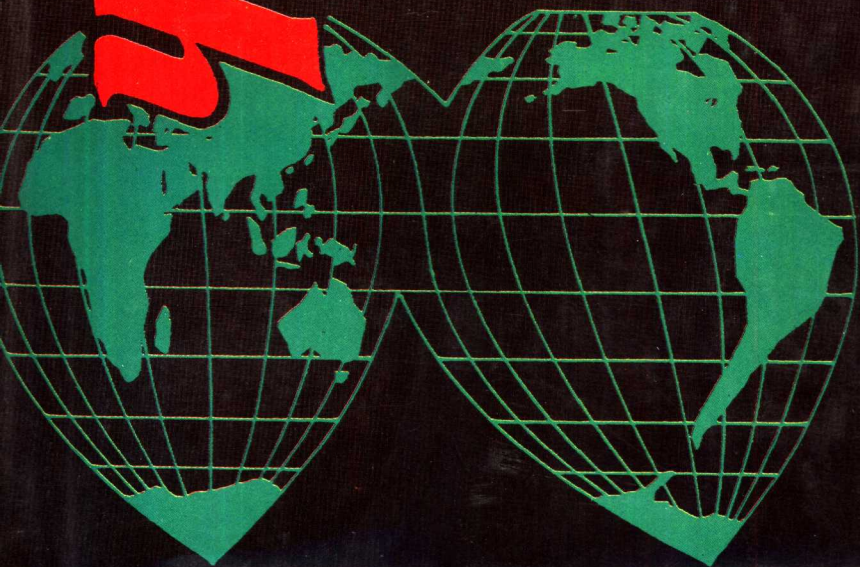


English

英语考试 题典

自考、函授、成人考试专用

高克东 主编



英语考试题典

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吉林科学技术出版社

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序 言

在近几年不同级别的英语考试中,我们发现,不少应试者并不是因为不认识或不理解英语测试中的词汇、短语和句子,而是因为不会使用和活用它们才名落孙山的。

我们认为各种级别的英语考试的试题,不仅要考查应试者掌握英语词汇的数量和对基本汉语释义的理解,而且更重要的是考查应试者对所学英语词汇、短语和句子的语法要求、特有表达法、习惯用法、使用时的思维习惯和方式的掌握程度以及活用的能力。

当然,对于各种级别的英语应试者来说,在较短的时间里学习和掌握这几方面的知识,是非常困难的,因为这样就要查阅几种工具书,既不方便,又浪费时间。虽然有一些英语应试者在平时的学习中煞费苦心地收集积累了一些这些方面的知识,但是由于受到个人学习条件的限制,又缺乏系统性,在应试中表现出来的使用英语的能力和平时所下的功夫相比,往往是事倍功半。为了提高应试水平,培养应试者活学活用英语的能力,我们编写了此书。

本书共分四部分:初中生、高中生专用部分;本科生、硕士生专用部分;自考、函授、成人考试专用部分;出国留学学生专用(TOEFL、GRE)部分。共收集词条 10 000 多条,短语 5000 余组,试题 50 000 例。通过对各级应试者进行多角度、多层次的反复训练,使之能活用英语并掌握考题中的各种语言现象,顺

利通过各种级别的英语考试。

其特点是：囊括了所有常用词、关键词和词组，简明扼要；知识全面，每个单词应掌握的知识点如词条拼写、国际音标、词类、释义、例句、语法、同义词辨析、惯用法、常用句型、派生词、复合词、反义词、典型试题及答案，应有尽有。

《英语考试题典》融教科书、语法书、各种工具书于一体，形式新颖，使用极其方便，是学生、教师学习、备课、出题、应试难得的一本实用工具书。

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A

a/an [ei (强读), ə (弱读)] an [æn (强读), ən (弱读)]

art. 一, 一个: *an* hour 一小时。I need *a* book. 我需要一本书。(同) one

art. (一类事物中的) 任何一个: A triangle has three sides. 三角形有3条边。

prep. 每一: The mailman comes twice *a* day. 邮递员每天来两次。

— 语 法 —

1. *a* 用在以辅音音素开头的词前。
an 用在以元音音素开头的词前。

a	{	box	{	hour	
		university		an	honestman
		usual way			umbrella

2. 不定冠词主要泛指同一类别中的一个或第一次提到的人或事物。Even *a* child can answer this question. 连一个小孩也能回答这个问题。

3. 用来表示“某个”、“一种”等意思。A Mr. Fang came to see you yesterday. 有位方先生昨天来见你。The Chinese people are building up *a* new socialist culture. 中国人民正在建设社会主义新文化。

— 惯用法 —

1. 不定冠词在一些形容词、副词前后的位置。

①用在形容词 what, such, many 等词后面。What *a* clever boy he is! 他是多么聪明的孩子! It was Zhang Hong who performed such *a* heroic act. 正是张宏表现出了这样英勇的行为。Many *a* student has asked me this problem. 许多学生向我提出这个问题。

②用在 how, however, so, as,

too 五个副词修饰的形容词的后面。How interesting *a* film it is! 那是一部多么有趣的电影! It is so useful *a* dictionary that we all want to have one. 它是一部非常有用的字典, 以致大家都要买。

③用在 quite 和 rather 的前面或后面 (详见 quite 和 rather)。This book is rather *an* easy book. 这是一本比较易读的书。

2. 不定冠词不能用在 advice, clothing, fun, furniture, news 等不可数名词前面。在这些不可数名词前面, 我们一般用 some 和 *a* piece of 等, *a* piece of advice 一条忠告 *an* article of clothing 一块布料

3. *a* 与 most 连用不是最高级, 而表示“很”、“十分”的意思。It is *a* most useful phrase. 它是很有用处的短语。

— 辨 析 —

a (an), *one*

a (an) 和 *one* 常可互换, 但 *a* (an) 常着重于类别; *one* 则强调数量。There is *a* book on the desk. 桌上有一本书 (着重是书, 而不是其它物)。There is *one* book on the desk. 桌上有一本书。 (强调只有一本书, 并没有两本或更多的书。) 有时用 *a* 和用 *one* 的意思不同。It will take more than *a* year to build the bridge. 建造这座桥要花一年多的时间 (不到两年)。It will take more than *one* year to build the bridge. 建造这座桥要花不止一年多的时间 (可能要花二三年或更长的时间)。

误: My brother is *an* university student.

正: My brother is *a* university stu-

dent. 我弟弟是一位大学生。

—— 试 题 ——

用冠词填空:

1. What lovely weather it is!
Let's go for walk. (-, a)
2. The author imagined that the Venusian scientists managed to Land satellite on Earth. (a, -)
3. The escaped man walked whole day in snow. (a, -)
4. What shame! You haven't least concern for others.
(a, the, -)
5. Our culture is people's culture. It reflects struggle and aspiration of people.
(a, the, the, the)
6. I don't eat much for breakfast. If I have big breakfast, all I need for lunch is greensalad and glass of milk.
(-, a, -, a, a)
7. Peter has great interest in literature, especially literature of early renaissance.
(a, -, the, the)
8. Almost every layman I have ever met exhibits 1 real curiosity about 2 songs and how they are written. It is 3 standing joke among 4 authors and 5 composers; when they meet 6 people 7 first question asked of them is "which comes 8 first, 9 words or 10 music?" Perhaps it is 11 high time that one of us stopped laughing at 12 classic question and provide 13 sensible answer to it. There is nothing foolish about 14 question. 15 song is 16 wedding of 17 twocrafts, and it is 18 natural thing to wonder how they meet and live together. (1. a, 2. -, 3. a, 4. -, 5. -, 6. -, 7. the, 8. -, 9. the, 10. the, 11. -, 12. the, 13. a, 14. the, 15. A, 16. a, 17. -, 18. a.)

9. He is honest man and works in university.

- A. an, an B. a, an C. a, a
D. an, a (D)

10. The old woman leads quiet life.

- A. most B. a much C. a most
D. more (C)

11. is not so long.

- A. The eight years B. An eight years
C. A eight years D. Eight years (B)

12. came to see you yesterday.

- A. The Smith B. Smith C. Smiths
D. A Smith (D)

13. I have a pen, but my sister

- has three pens. (A. one)
C D

14. This room is a study, bedroom, and sitting-room all in one.

- C D
(B. study)

abandon [ə'bændən]

v. 放弃, 抛弃; The sailors *abandoned* the burning ship. 船员们放弃了着火的船。He *abandoned* his wife and went away with all their money. 他抛弃了太太, 带走了所有的钱。

〈同〉desert

abandon oneself to sth. 纵情于 (某事)

—— 试 题 ——

1. We must all hope of reaching our production target this year.

- A. release B. retract C. resign
D. abandon (D)

2. He invented a new system for painting, but he was not satisfied with the result and the undertaking.

- A. proposed B. encouraged
C. spoiled D. abandoned (D)

3. The plan was when it was discovered just how much the scheme would cost.

- A. resigned B. abandoned

C. surrendered D. released (B)

4. The lost of car of the lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

A. vanished B. abandoned
C. scattered D. rejected (B)

5. They built the model on the edge of an abandoned village.

A. immense B. deserted C. well-run
D. remove (B)

6. The students cheered with abandon, waving their arms and shouting.

A. disorderly B. enthusiastically
C. in agitation D. in fear (B)

abbreviation [ə'brɪvɪ'eɪʃən]

n. 节略, 缩写: U.S.A. is an *abbreviation* for the United States of America. U.S.A. 是 the United States of America 的缩写。

abbreviation for (of) ... 的缩写

—— 试 题 ——

U. N. is the abbreviation of the United Nations. (stands for)

abide [ə'baɪd] (abode; abided)

v. 遵守, 坚持 (by): I *abide* by what I said. 我是言而有信的。He still *abided* his own opinion. 他还是坚持自己的观点。

abide by 坚持, 遵守, 依从, 承受... 的后果

ability [ə'bɪlɪti]

n. 能力, 智能, 才能: Bruce has the *ability* to score a goal, but will he do it? 布鲁斯有踢进一个球的能力, 但他会不会去做呢? He has high *ability* of mind. 他智能很高。My father is a man of *ability*. 我父亲是一位有才能的人。

of ability 有才干的, 有本领的
to the best of one's ability 竭尽全力, 不遗余力

—— 辨 析 ——

ability, capacity

ability 含义较广。指智力 (或体力) 上的 “能力”, 主要指人, 说明他能否做一件事, 后面接不定式

或前置词 in, for, 但不能接 of + doing. To do the work well will require political zeal as well as the *ability* to grasp what is essential. 要作好这工作不仅需要抓住要点的能力, 还需要有政治热情。He shows considerable *ability* in (for) organization. 他颇有组织能力。

ability 用作复数时只能指智力方面的能力。In capitalist society the masses never have a chance to develop their nature *abilities*. 在资本主义社会, 群众的天才没有发展的机会。

与 *ability* 合成的片语: to the best of one's *ability* “尽力”。Although the translation is not perfect, he did it to the best of his *ability*. 虽然这翻译并不尽善尽美, 但他已尽力而为了。

capacity 主要指能够容纳或吸收的 “能力”, 可以用于人, 也可以用于物, 后面可接 for. He has a *capacity* for mathematics. 他有学数学的能力 (着重脑中的容纳力)。The auditorium has a seating *capacity* of two thousand. 礼堂能容纳 2000 人。The theatre was filled to *capacity*. 剧院人满。(意思是不能再容纳了)。

—— 试 题 ——

1. The _____ to make a freehand drawing or sketch is an essential skill for every engineer.

A. power B. wisdom C. strength
D. ability (D)

2. Franklin's talent as an inventor was matched by his _____ as a statesman.

A. identity B. recognition
C. dedication D. ability (D)

able ['eɪbl]

a. 有能力的, 能干的: The patient was soon *able* to sit up. 病人很快就坐起来了。He was an *able* actor. 他是一位有才能的演员。

be able to do sth 能够干... 事。He is (will be, may be) *able* to swim. 他会 (将会, 也许会) 游泳。

(同) can (反) unable

——语法——

be 与 able 连用接不定式, 表示“有能力的”之意, 可以有許多时态形式, 如一般时、将来时、完成时、过去时等, 还可以用于不定式或动名词短语中。When you look at the pyramids, you can't help wondering how the Egyptians *were able to* build them thousands of years ago. 当你看金字塔时, 你禁不住想知道埃及人在数千年前是怎样才能把这些金字塔修建起来的。Soon she *will be able to* swim half a mile. 不久, 她将能够游半英里了。John has *been able to* skate for many years. 约翰能够滑冰已有多年了。I hope to *be able to* come here again. 我希望能够再一次来这里。He said he regretted not *being able to learn to* write a letter in English. 他说他很后悔没能够学会用英语写信。

——惯用法——

1. able 接不定式时, 只能接肯定的不定式, 不能接被动的不定式, 也不可以用无生命名词作主语。

误: The work was *able to* be done by us.

正: We *were able to* do the work. 我们能做这一项工作。

2. able 用作补语时, 否定形式是 unable, 不用 not able to. They stood there, *unable to* make a decision. 他们站在那犹豫不决。

——辨析——

be able to, can

be able to 和 can 的意思相近, 但 be able to 可有更多的时态形式, 另外它还可以用于不定式或动名词短语。I'd like to *be able to* stay here. 我想要呆在这。He said he regretted not *being able to* swim. 他说他不会游泳感到遗憾。I shall *be able to* come next Tuesday. 下周二我能来。

can 的过去式 could, 在表示“一般的能力”, 即你想干什么就可以干

什么时, 可以与 was/were able to 互换, 但是在表达过去某种具体的能力, 即在某种场合做某事的能力时要用 was/were able to, managed to. At last she *was able to* look up with tearful eyes and smile and say... 最后她抬起头, 眼含泪水微笑着说……(不可说成... she could look up...) 这种用法在否定句中它们之间并无区别。be able to 不可以表示“允许”, 如不可说 You *are able to* go now. 应该改为 You *can* go now. 你现在可以走了。

误: My brother *can be able to* drive a car.

正: My brother *can* drive a car.

正: My brother *is able to* drive a car. 我弟弟会开汽车。

able, capable

二者都有“能够”的意思。

1. 在用作定语时, able 包含“能干”的意思较强, 而 capable 较弱。He is an *able* student. 他是个很能干的学生。若说 *capable* student, 意思是“还能干”。

2. able 后面按不定式意思是“能”、“有能力”。I am *able to* handle this alone. 我一个人就能照顾这事了。

在一般情况下, 将来时和完成时用 not able, 不用 unable.

able 的反义词是 unable. 名词的反义词是 inability.

capable 后接 of 加名词或动名词。I am *capable of* looking after myself. 我自己可以照顾自己。

capable 的反义词是 incapable.

3. capable, incapable 和 able, unable 的区别主要有以下几方面:

1) able 一般用在正面意义。capable 可以指好事, 但在很多场合指坏事。Landlord Wang was *capable of* the basest tricks. 地主王大户什么卑鄙勾当都干得出来。

2) able “有此能力”, capable 指“有此可能性”。He is *able to* catch every word the announcer says, however fast the latter may speak. 不管广播员说得多么快, 他每个字都听得

到。The theme is *capable* of enlargement. 这题目还可加以补充。

3) *able* 指暂时现象, *capable* 指经常现象。I shall not be *able* to take part in the voluntary labour tomorrow. 明天我不能参加义务劳动(因为暂时有别的事)。He is incapable of manual labour. 他不能从事体力劳动(因为某种永久性的原因, 如瘫痪)。同样, “他不能来”, 应说 “He is unable to come. 因为太忙等暂时原因。不能说” He is incapable of coming.

—— 试 题 ——

1. He was a good runner so he _____ escape from the police.

A. might B. succeeded to
C. would D. was able to (D)

2. The writer of this article says

that within the fireseeable future,

people can be able to visit the moon

and even stay for short periods

of time. (B)

3. Medical researches have not yet

been able to have developed an

effective vaccine against influenza.

(B)

4. You _____ (be able to) do very well if you had taken this quiz at the beginning of the course.

(would have been able to)

5. Tom is an _____ student.

A. good B. clever C. able
D. diligent (C)

6. I think you _____ go now.

A. are able to B. can C. were able to
D. could (B)

7. This kind of model plane is

A

able to be made by the boy.

B C D

(B. can)

abnormal [æb'normal]

a. 不正常的: Is the child *abnormal* in any way? 这孩子有没有在哪些方面不正常? (同) *unusual*

—— 语 法 ——

“*abnormal*”带有否定词缀, 当它表示否定意义时, 不加否定词: Is the child *abnormal* in any way? 孩子是不是有点反常?

aboard [ə'bo:d]

ad. 在(船、飞机)上; We must not take combustible goods *aboard*.

prep. 在(船、飞机)上; He has never been *aboard* a ship. 他从未坐过船。(同) *inside*

—— 试 题 ——

Johnny followed the troops closely as they were boarding the train and jumped _____ the train without anyone noticing him.

A. board B. aboard C. ahead
D. beneath (B)

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ]

v. 废除, 取消: Negro slavery was *abolished* at last in the United States. 美国的奴隶制度终于被废除了。(同) *suppress*

—— 试 题 ——

If Walker becomes governor, he is going to _____ the sales tax in our state.

A. abolish B. abstain C. abscond
D. absent (A)

about [ə'baʊt]

ad. 在周围, 大约, 差不多: You can see nobody *about*. 你在周围看不到任何人。Is Judy *about*? 朱迪在附近吗? I shall return *about* the end of the month. 我大约将在本月底回来。We waited for *about* twenty minutes. 我们等了差不多 20 分钟。

(同) round

prep. 关于, 对于: I need a book *about* American history. 我需要一本关于美国历史的书。He is very particular *about* his food. 他对食物很讲究。

prep. 在...周围, 在附近: They sat *about* the fire. 他们围坐在火炉周围。He lives somewhere *about* Texas. 他住在得克萨斯附近。

about to 即将: They are *about to* start. 他们即将动身。

be about to do sth. 正要, 正要 (不可再与表示时间的词语连用)

what about...? ...如何?

——惯用语——

about 和 *or* 不可重用, 不能说
The boy is *about* nine *or* ten years old.

正: The boy is nine *or* ten years old,
或 The boy must be somewhere near ten years old. 这个男孩子大约有9岁或10岁。

——辨析——

about, *around*, *round*

见 *around*

about, *on*

about 表示的内容较为普通, 不那么正式或是随便提到。

on 用于有准备的正式的, 可供专门研究的语言交流, 如演讲, 写作等。He spoke *on* the present situation of the world. 他论述了当今世界的形势。He spoke *about* the present situation of the world. 他谈到了有关当今世界的形势。

about, *of*

about 如用于 *know*, *say*, *speak*, *talk* 等动词后, 表示“关于某人或某事的详情”, 如将 *of* 用于上述这类动词后, 则表示, “关于某人或某事物的存在。” He spoke *about* you. 他讲了一些关于你的事。He spoke *of* you. 他提到了你。She

knows nothing *about* the matter. 他不知道这件事的内情。She knows nothing *of* the matter. 对这件事她一无所知。

误: He is *about* to be going to see the film.

正: He is *about* (going) to see the film. 他正要去看电影。

误: I have no money *around* me.

正: I have no money *about* (on, with) me. 我身边没带钱。

误: What *about* call on him?

正: What (How) *about* calling on him? 去拜访他一下怎样?

——试题——

1. For almost an hour the workers were just hanging ____, waiting for materials to arrive.

A. up B. about C. on D. back (B)

2. How did it come ____ that you made a lot of mistakes in your homework?

A. about B. after C. with D. to (A)

3. That subway, which began operating in 1904, is just ____ the noisiest one I've ever seen.

A. about B. among C. around D. along (A)

4. Franklin was always curious ____ every detail of the various treatments given to him.

A. at B. about C. in D. with (B)

5. Although Michelle can sing like an operastar, she is lazy ____ her voice training.

A. about B. with C. at D. on (A)

6. The car is waiting outside: I ____ leave.

A. will B. am going to C. am about to D. am to (C)

7. I have bought some wood; I ____ make some furniture.

A. will B. am going to C. am about to D. am to (C)

8. He was just about ____ the boy when police arrived.

A. kill B. killing C. to be killing D. to killing (D)

9. Since William had been seriously

A
ill for several months, his parents
B
were concerned about him wanting
C D
to return to school full-time. (C)

10. The problem ____ (about/in)
which I consulted you has now been
solved. (about)

11. There is a crowd of people ____
(围绕着他).
(about him/around him/round him)

12. These young fellows are
A
about to start at once.
B C D

(D. 去掉 at once)
13. There are about more than ten
A B C
students at the library.
D

(B. 去掉 about)

above [ə'baʊ]

prep. 在...上面, 超过: The plane
flies above the clouds. 飞机在云层上
面飞行。I have spent above 300 dol-
lars. 我已用去 300 多元。

a. 上面的, 上述的: Please send the
parcel to the above address. 请把包
裹送到上面的地址。

ad. 在上面: She lives in the room
above. 她住在楼上的房间里。See
the examples given above. 请看上面
所给的例子。

above all 首先, 尤其: Children need
many things, but above all they need
love. 孩子们需要许多东西, 尤其是
爱。And above all, don't talk to any-
body about it. 最重要的是, 此事不
要告诉任何人。

above the rest 特别, 格外

—— 辨 析 ——

above, over, on

这三个词都表示“在……上”。

1. above 和 over

1) 一般“在上”用 above; 较精
确, 靠近地“垂直在上”用 over。
His office is above ours on the second
floor. 他的办公室在我们的上面。
二(三)楼(不一定恰好在我们的屋
子上面)。His office is right over
ours. 他的办公室就是我们头上的那
间屋子。(垂直在上)

2) 仅表示上下次序用 above; 有
蒙起来或遍及全面的含义时用 over。
Put this book above the other one. 把
这本书放在那本书上面。Spread the
tablecloth over the table. 把桌布铺在
桌上。The sun rose above the hori-
zon. 太阳升到地平线上。The sun
shone over the valley. 阳光普照山
谷。

3) over 有从上越过的动作意味;
above 没有。A bullet whizzed over
his head. (一颗子弹呼啸着打他头
上飞过去。)

2. on 在……上(面)表示接触。
There are two books on the desk. 书
桌上有两本书。

误: The bird is flying on the tree.

正: The bird is flying above (over)
the tree. 鸟在树的上方飞。

误: It is above all, we should stay
here.

正: Above all, we should stay here.
重要的是我们应该呆在这。

—— 试 题 ——

1. I should like to rent a house,
modern, comfortable and ____ in a
quiet environment.

A. before all B. first of all C. after
all D. above all (D)

2. The castle stands on a hill ____
the valley.

A. above B. over C. behind
D. under (A)

3. Situated at an altitude of 7600
feet ____ sea level and only 15 degrees
north of the equator, Kagnew Station
occupies a unique position in the com-
munications world.

A. above B. over C. on D. at (A)

4. As he was waiting, he sudden-

ly heard a voice calling from ____
"Hey, crocodile!"

A. over B. above C. up D. on (B)

5. You can see a portrait of Chairman Mao ____ the blackboard.

A. over B. above C. about D. up
(A)

6. The old woman said: "The
above ____ (be) true stories." (are)
abroad [ə'brɔ:d]

ad. 国外, 海外: He lived *abroad*
for many years. 他在国外住了许多
年。

at home and abroad 在国内
外

from abroad 从国外
ad. 到外, 传开: The news soon
spread *abroad* that the examination
results were ready. 考试结果已经快
要揭晓的消息很快就传开了。

—— 试 题 ——

I have made enemies of a very bitter
and fierce kind, who have spread
____ a great number of slanders about
me.

A. abroad B. abundantly
C. forward D. abruptly (A)

absence ['æbsəns]

n. 缺席, 不在场: His long *absence*
from work delayed his promotion. 他
长久缺席延迟了他的擢升。In the
absence of the Manager, Mr Li is in
charge of the business. 经理不在的期
间, 由李先生管理业务。

absence from 缺席, 不在

absence of mind 心不在焉, 发呆
in the absence of 无...时, 缺...时

—— 语 法 ——

名词 "absence" 本身具有否定意
义。In the *absence* of adequate proof,
we can't come to any conclusion. 没有
足够的证据, 我们不能得出任何结
论。

—— 辨 析 ——

absence from, absence in

absence from Changchun 是 "不在

长春" 的意思。而 absence in
Changchun 是 "不在别处而在长春"
的意思。

—— 试 题 ——

1. A vacuum, which is the ____ of
matter, cannot transmit sound.

A. presence B. absence C. loss
D. might (B)

2. In his absence of mind he walked
by mistake into the office next to his
own.

A. Unfriendly B. Unexpectedly
C. Intentionally D. Carelessly (D)

3. During his ____ in America his
son grew up to be a man. (absence)

4. Jack often looks after his son

____.
A. in absence B. in his absence
C. in his absent D. at the absence
(B)

absent ['æbsənt]

a. 缺席, 不在场: Two students
were *absent* today. 今天有两名学生
缺席。He was *absent* from church.
他不到教堂做礼拜。

a. 漫不经心, 心不在焉: When I
spoke to him, he looked at me in an
absent way but did not answer. 当我
跟他说话时, 他漫不经心地望着我
而不答话。

—— 语 法 ——

形容词 "absent" 本身具有否定
意义。He's been *absent* from class
for two weeks. 他已缺课 2 周了。

—— 辨 析 ——

absent from, absent in

absent from Changchun 是 "不在
长春" 的意思。absent in
Changchun. 则是 "不在别处而在长
春"。

误: These words are *absent out* of
the new words and expressions.

正: These words are *absent in* the
new words and expressions. 这些词
已收在词和短语里。

— 试 题 —

1. Ted was ____ school last week for he was ill.

- A. leaving for B. absent from
C. present at D. quitting (B)

2. The mayor ____ (不在上海).
(is absent from Shanghai/is away from Shanghai/is not in Shanghai)

3. Have you found that this word
A B

is absent from that dictionary?

- C D

(D. in)

absolute ['æbsəlu:t]

a. 绝对的: A child has *absolute* trust in his mother. 小孩子绝对相信母亲。完全的: That's *absolute* nonsense. 那完全是胡说八道。〈同〉entire

— 试 题 —

1. Ronny's steps died away, and there was a moment of ____ silence.

- A. abundant B. ample C. absolute
D. adequate (C)

2. Since he ____ refused to discuss the matter any further, we had to look for other ways of solution.

- A. absolutely B. nearly C. seldom
D. namely (A)

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] -s[-z]-ing[-iŋ]-ed[d]

v. 吸收: The sponge absorbed all the water. 海绵把水都吸干了。

v. 吸引, 使专心: The book absorbed his attention. 那本书吸引了他的注意力。He is absorbed in his work. 他专心于工作。

be absorbed in 全神贯注于, 专心于

— 试 题 —

1. She said she could not ____ all the information given in the broadcast.

- A. accumulate B. absorb
C. acknowledge D. acquire (B)

2. John was so ____ in his book that he did not hear the door bell ring.

A. engaged B. occupied

C. absorbed D. concentrated (C)

3. He appears to be absorbed in the sports news on the back page of his paper.

- A. to be entertained in B. to be helped with C. to be hurried in
D. to concentrate upon (D)

4. These flowers are planted in the ground so that they can suck up moisture from the soil and need no frequent watering.

- A. retreat B. seek for C. absorb
D. turn out (C)

abstract ['æbstrækt]

a. 抽象的: The word "hunger" is an *abstract* noun. "hunger" 这个字是抽象名词。

n. 摘要: He read through the papers and made an *abstract* of their contents. 他看完了这些论文并对其内容做了摘要。

in the abstract 抽象地, 理论上
make an abstract of 把...的要点摘录下来

— 试 题 —

Although his ____ ideas were difficult to understand, I managed to go through the whole book.

- A. abstract B. practical C. solid
D. exact (A)

absurd [əb'sɜ:d]

a. 荒唐的: Even sensible men do absurd things. 理智的人也会做出荒唐的事。〈同〉foolish

— 语 法 —

absurd 后接不定式作主语时, 通常可用形式主语 it 代替, 把真正的主语移到句末。It's absurd not to wear a coat in such cold weather. 这么冷的天不穿外衣真是太荒唐了。

abundant [ə'bandənt]

a. 丰富的, 充分的: Ports are abundant on the east coast of North America. 北美洲东岸多商埠。We have abundant proof of his guilt. 我们有充分的证据证明他有罪。〈同〉

sufficient

—— 试 题 ——

1. There is abundant water in this area despite the long dry spell.

A. sparing B. sufficient C. too much D. uncommon (B)

2. The new technique enables us to deep-freeze our produce when it is abundant.

A. plentiful B. rich C. ripe D. stable (A)

3. This country has an ample supply of fuel oil if we don't waste any.

A. unlimited B. incessant C. inadequate D. abundant (D)

4. There is such an of apples this year that many are not being picked.

A. orchard B. amount C. expansion D. abundance (D)

5. Oil, the greatest source of Venezuela's wealth, continues to flow in abundance.

A. in great quantity B. on a large scale C. in a small way D. in all directions. (A)

6. There was an of food at the party.

(abundance)
abuse [ə'bjuz] -s [-iz] -ing [-iŋ] -d [-d]

v. 滥用, 虐待: They abused their power. 他们滥用权利。-- Stop abuse that dog! 不要再虐待那条狗了! (同) misuse

v. 谩骂: You are always abusing and offending people. 你总是对人谩骂伤害。

academic [ækə'demik]

a. 学院的, 学术的: He remembered his academic days fondly. 他深情地回忆起在大学念书的日子。

academic discussion 学术讨论

—— 试 题 ——

1. By 1914 Einstein had gained world fame. He accepted the offer to become a professor at the Prussian of Sciences in Berlin.

A. Academy B. Studio C. Temple

D. Gymnasium (A)

2. An intellectual discipline must provide for freedom of exchange of ideas, discoveries, and applications. Consequently, an intellectual discipline thrives best in atmosphere.

A. an academic B. a tropical C. an isolated D. a hostile (A)

3. The candidate felt that his academic credentials were sufficient to win him the job.

A. costly B. experience C. expensive D. educational (D)

accelerate [æk'seləreit] -s [-ts] -ing [-iŋ] -d [-id]

v. 加速, 促进: The car suddenly accelerated. 汽车突然加速了。(同) quicken

—— 试 题 ——

1. Current demographic trends, such as the fall in the birth rate, should favor economic growth in the long run.

A. fashionable B. changeable C. accelerating D. accelerated (D)

2. The process of reform is only by careful planning.

A. furthered B. speeded C. hurried D. accelerated (D)

3. Fertilizer will accelerate the growth of these tomato plants and other agricultural things.

A. lessen B. straighten C. speed up D. hinder (C)

4. Smoking (accelerate) the final collapse of his health.

(accelerated)

accent [ˈæksənt] -s [-ts]

n. 腔调, 口音: He speaks French with an English accent. 他说法国话带英国的口音。He speaks English with a foreign accent. 他说英语带外国腔调。(同) tone

n. 重音, 重音符号: In the word 'today' the accent is on the second syllable. today 重音在第二音节。

accept [ək'sept] -s [-ts] -ing [-iŋ] -ed [-id]

v. 接受, 认可: We should *accept* criticism with an open mind. 我们应该虚心接受批评。It is an *accepted* truth. 这是大家所公认的真理。
(同) receive

——用法——

accept 后面不可接不定式作宾语。
误: I *accepted to go* there with them.
正: I *agreed to go* there with them.
我同意与他们到那去。

——辨析——

accept, *receive*

这两个词容易混淆。*accept* 是“领受”, “接受”。

receive 是“接到”, “收到”(特别指通过邮送)。I *received* an invitation. 我收到一份请帖(去不去还不一定)。I *accepted* the invitation. 我接受了邀请(准备去)。He *received* the present, but he did not *accept* it. 他接到了礼物, 但是没有接受下来。I *accept* these conditions. 我接受这些条件。(注意: 不能说 I *receive* these conditions)

注意: 在表示“接见”, “接待”时, 应用 *receive*, 不能说 *accept*。Premier Chou *received* the Cambodian Delegation. 周总理接见了柬埔寨代表团。

——试题——

1. "I'll buy this TV," he said, "if you'll _____ a cheque for the money."

- A. believe B. accept C. agree
D. receive (B)

2. He wanted Jack to take half the money, but Jack did not _____ it.

- A. obtain B. receive C. accept
D. have (C)

3. We cannot accept this suggestion _____.

- A. as establishing B. establishing
C. as established D. established (C)

4. During the day casual wear will

be _____, but formal wear will be required in the evenings.

- A. unsuitable B. acceptable C. legal
D. equivalent (B)

5. He accepted his wife's advice and she was pleased by his _____ (accept) of her advice.

6. Mrs. Fowler was happy that her suggestion was met with general _____.

- A. refusal B. misunderstanding
C. indifference D. acceptance (D)

7. She did _____ the present, but she did not _____ it.

- A. accept, receive B. receive, accept
C. accepted, receive

D. receive, accept (D)

8. Have you _____ the doctor's degree?

- A. accepted B. got C. received
D. given (C)

9. 我们承认他的叙述是真实的。

- A. We accept his statement as true.
B. We accept his statement of true.
C. we receive his statement as true.
D. We accept his statement as truth.
(A)

access ['æksəs]

n. 接近, 进入; Only high officials had *access* to the emperor. 唯有高级官员能接近皇帝。There is no *access* to the house from the main road. 从大街不能进入该房屋。

n. 入口, 通路: Switzerland has *access* to the sea via the River Rhine. 瑞士有一经由莱茵河的海口。The only *access* to the farmhouse is across the fields. 通往农舍的唯一通路是经过田间。

——试题——

1. Professors have free _____ to the library.

- A. access B. passageway
C. entrance D. excess (A)

2. Miss Jones, a reporter for the New York Times, had *access* to a lot of industries.

- A. admittance to B. knowledge about
C. contracts in D. engagements in
(A)