

星火英语经典题解词表系列

根据新大纲调整范围编写

新大纲

大学英语
全真典型题解
词汇手册

5 ~ 6 级



马德高 李玲 主编

世界图书出版公司

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前 言

本书根据教育部1999年最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》词汇调整范围编写而成。

大学阶段英语学习的关键之一是扩大词汇量,而扩大词汇量的关键是记忆的方法。目前单词的记忆普遍存在两方面问题:一是纯粹的背英语词汇表,既枯燥乏味,又难记易忘;二是即使记住了也未必会用。实际上,记忆单词不应仅仅是记住单词的音、形、义,更重要的是掌握词语的用法。针对这两方面问题,我们采用了词汇表与试题相结合的形式,这样边记边练,记练结合,以练促记,以练测记,既减轻了记忆的负担,提高了记忆效率,又能通过试题及其解析掌握单词的用法。又由于这部分试题大多选自全真试题,因而考点命中率高,减少了复习备考的盲目性,从而大大提高了英语词汇的应试和应用能力。

由于作者知识水平有限,本书虽经反复修改、审校,仍可能有不妥或错漏之处,恳请读者批评指正。来信请寄:(250002)济南市玉函路10号英语星火式记忆法教研中心。来电请拨:(0531)2947406。

A

abnormal [æb'nɔ:məl] [normal 的反义词] *a.* 反常的, 异常的

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ] *vt.* 彻底废除, 废止

[试题] We have _____ the system of exploitation of man by man.

- A) cancelled B) abolished
C) refused D) rejected

[答案] B)。题意为: 我们已经废除了人剥削人的制度。B) abolish 和 A) cancel 都有“取消”的意思, abolish 强调废除, 如制度、做法、风俗等; cancel 多指取消已安排或决定的计划、会议等。如: The meeting has been cancelled. C) refuse 拒绝(请求或提供), 如: refuse an invitation/refuse a gift; D) reject 与 refuse 意思一样, 但语气更强。

abortion [ə'bo:ʃən] *n.* ①(U, C) 流产, 堕胎 ②(C) (计划等的) 失败, 夭折

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] *a.* ①突然的, 仓猝的 ②(举止, 言谈等) 唐突的, 鲁莽的

[试题] The road is full of _____ turns.

- A) accidental B) urgent
C) abrupt D) swift

[答案] C)。abrupt 没有意料到的, 意外的。题意为: 这条路有很多急转弯。A) accidental “偶然的”, 如: an accidental meeting with a friend 偶然遇到一个朋友; B) urgent “紧急的”, 如: an urgent case 紧急情况; D) swift “迅速的”, 如: The river is too swift to swim in. 这条河

水流太急不能在里面游泳。

absurd [əb'sə:d] *a.* 荒谬的,荒唐的

[试题] It was _____ to predict that the sun will not rise tomorrow.

- A) ridiculous B) absurd
C) irrational D) abnormal

[答案] B)。absurd 指在常识和理性上的不合理而使人感到荒唐可笑。题意为:预言太阳明天不会升起是荒唐可笑的。A)ridiculous 指事物不合常理令人发笑,贬义较浓,如:You look ridiculous in that hat!你戴那顶帽子显得滑稽可笑! C)irrational “无理性的”,如:change irrational rules and regulations 改革不合理的规章制度;D)abnormal 不正常的。

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* (U)大量,丰富,充足(=great plenty)

in abundance 丰富,充裕: We are now living in abundance.

[试题] In the Persian Gulf area, oil is found in _____ and its production has been able to keep up with world demand.

- A) elaboration B) abundance
C) elegance D) efficiency

[答案] B)。题意为:波斯湾地区石油储量丰富,其产油量能满足世界的需求。A)elaboration 意为“详尽”;C):elegance 意为“优雅”;D)efficiency 意为“效率”;A)、C)、D) 三项一般都不与 in 连用。

accessory [ək'sesəri] *n.* ①(C)附件,配件 ②(常 *pl.*)(妇女的)装饰品(如手提包等) ③(C)同谋,包庇犯,从犯

[试题] She often wears _____ such as a diamond bracelet, a necklace and earrings.

- A) decorations B) ornaments
C) decorate D) accessories

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* ①向…提供住处(或膳宿) ②向…提供方便 ③容纳

A) contain B) provide
C) reside D) accommodate

acquaint [ə'kweint] *vt.* (with) ①使了解 ②使认识,介绍

A) with B) to
C) about D) for

〔译〕我已经了解了他们的风俗。

〔正〕 I've acquainted myself with their customs.

activate ['æktiveit] [active 的动词] *v.* 使活动, 起动

addict [ə'dikt] *vt.* ① (to) 使沉溺(于), 使醉心(于) ② 使吸毒成瘾 [ˈædikt] *n.* (C) 有瘾的人

adhere [əd'hɪə] *vi.* (to) ①粘着, 粘附 ②趋附, 追随 ③坚持

[试题] He _____ his decision.

- A) adhered to B) stick up
C) adhered with D) cohered with

[答案] A)。adhere to = stick to = cling to = insist on 坚持; cohere with 与...凝结, 与...连贯。

adjacent [ə'dʒeɪsənt] *a.* (to) 邻近的, 毗连的

[搭配] be adjacent to 与...毗连, 邻近

adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn] *v.* 贴近, 与...毗连

[试题] This irrigation canal _____ up with the reservoir there.

- A) links B) connects
C) adjoins D) joins

[答案] A)。link (up) with = connect with 与...相连接, 通常“水域”用 link up with, “车辆(道路、交通)”用 connect with; C) adjoin to 与...毗连: A small piece of flat island adjoining a large expanse of deep water is a character of Hongkong.

administer [əd'mɪnɪstə] *vt.* ①掌管, 料理...的事务 ②施政, 执行 ③给予, 投(药)

adolescent [ˌædə'lesənt] *n.* (C) 青少年 *a.* 青春期的, 青少年的

△ A young person who is no longer a *child* but who has not yet become an *adult* is an *adolescent*.

adore [ə'dɔː] *vt.* 崇拜, 敬慕

adverse [ˈædvə:s] *a.* ①(意见等)反对的 ②敌对的, 不利的, 有害的

aerial [ˈeəriəl] *a.* 空中的, 架空的 *n.* (C) 天线

aesthetic, esthetic [i:s'θetik] *a.* 美学的, 艺术的, 审美的

affiliate [ə'fɪliet] *vt.* 使隶属(或附属)于 *n.* (C) 附属机构, 分公司

[搭配] be affiliated with/to 隶属于..., 附属于...

[试题] The two clubs did not have the same members, but they were _____ with each other.

- A) affiliated B) afflicted
C) aggravated D) alleviated

[答案] A)。affiliate 使隶属, 附属于; B) afflict “使苦恼; 折磨”。如: He has been much afflicted by this sad news. C) aggravate “加重; 使恶化; 使恼火”。如: (1) His bad temper was aggravated by his headache. (2) His bossy attitude aggravated me. D) alleviate “减轻; 缓解”。如: The new policy alleviated the severe unemployment.

[试题] The Radcliffe college is _____ with Harvard University. The Harvard faculty provides all instruction, and Radcliffe graduates receive Harvard degrees.

- A) affiliated B) connected
C) linked D) attached

[答案] A)。affiliate 接纳... 为分支机构。题意为: Radcliffe 学院附属于哈佛大学, 哈佛教员教所有课程, Radcliffe 毕业生获哈佛所授的学位。又如: an affiliated middle school 一所附属中学; B) connect 和 C) link 都是“连接”的意思; D) attach “系, 贴”, 如: attach labels to the luggage 把标签贴在行李上。attach 也有“附”的意思, 但仅与 to 连用, 如: Hospital NO. 3 is attached to the Peking Medical College. 第三医院附属于北京医学院。

affirm [ə'fə:m] *vt.* ①坚持声称, 肯定 ②证实, 确认

afflict [ə'flikt] *vt.* 使苦恼, 折磨

aggravate ['ægrəveɪt] *vt.* ①加重, 使恶化 ②激怒, 使恼火

aggregate ['ægrɪgeɪt] *v.* ①(使)聚集 ②总计 ['ægrɪɡɪt]

a. ①聚集的 ②合计的 *n.* (C, U) ①合计 ②聚集, 聚集体

in the aggregate 总共

agony ['ægəni] *n.* (U,C) (极度的)痛苦,创痛

△An agony is a great physical or mental pain.

agreeable [ə'gri:əbl] *a.* ①(欣然)同意的,愿意的 ②令人愉快的,讨人喜欢的

[辨异] agreeable, pleasant 令人愉快的

agree 意为“适合,一致”,故 agreeable(令人愉快的)指与某人气质、爱好、感情等相合而使人愉快: His method of instruction is most agreeable. 他的教法很受欢迎。please 意为“使高兴”,故 pleasant 指某人或某物因其令人高兴的外表或言行而令人愉快: Your mother is a very pleasant person to live with. 同你母亲在一起令人非常愉快。

air-conditioning ['ækən'diʃəniŋ] *n.* (U)空调

aisle [ail] *n.* (C) (教室,戏院等)纵向通道,走道

album ['ælbəm] *n.* (C) ①相册,集邮簿 ②唱片套,一套唱片

alien ['eiljən] *a.* ①外国的 ②性质不同的,不相容的 ③陌生的 *n.* (C) ①外国人 ②外星人

[试题] That matter was totally alien _____ the discussion at hand.

A) by

B) with

C) to

D) for

[答案] C)。alien 意为“性质不同的”,后接介词 to。题意为:那件事与我们正在讨论的性质完全不同。又如: What he has done is alien to the principles of economy. 他所做的是违反节约原则的。

[试题] I felt so very _____ during my first bouts in the country.

A) alien

B) foreign

C) vague

D) queer

[答案] A)。alien 此处指“陌生的”。题意为:初到该国

我有种强烈的陌生感。又如: an alien culture 异族文化;
B) foreign 指“外国的”, 对 foreign 而言, alien 专指法律
上的“外国的, 外国国籍的”, 并且 foreign 一般只作定
语用; C) vague 模糊的, 含混的; D) queer 奇怪的, 古怪
的, 如: speak in a queer way 怪腔怪调地说。

alienate ['eɪljəneɪt] *vt.* ①使疏远 ②转让, 让渡(财产等)

allege [ə'ledʒ] *vt.* 宣称, 声称, 扬言

alleviate [ə'li:vieɪt] *vt.* 减轻, 缓解, 缓和

[试题] The doctor tried to _____ the patient's suffering.

A) diminish

B) reduce

C) decrease

D) alleviate

[答案] D)。alleviate 意为在痛苦方面的减轻, 缓和。题意为: 医生尽力减轻这个病人的痛苦。A) diminish 指因不断消耗, 在数量方面慢慢减少, 也指在素质或价值上的下降。如: The country's money is diminishing in value. 那个国家的货币在贬值。B) reduce 指人为地使某物在数量或重量方面的减少或降低。如: He reduced the amount of money they could spend. 他缩减了他们的开销。C) decrease 特别指数量上的减少, 如: Our sales are decreasing. 我们的销售量在减少。

allocate ['æləukeɪt] *vt.* 分配, 分派, 把...拨给

alloy ['æloɪ] *n.* (C, U) 合金 [ə'loɪ] *v.* 合铸, 熔合

alternate { ['ɔ:ltəneɪt] *v.*
[ɔ:l'tə:nɪt] *a.* *vi.* 交替, 轮流 *a.* ①交替的,
轮流的 ②间隔的

[试题] Professor Smith and professor Brown will _____ in giving the class lectures.

A) alter

B) change

C) alternate

D) differ

[答案] C)。题意为: 史密斯和布朗教授轮流给这个班上课。又如: She alternates reading with watching

television. 她时而阅读,时而看电视。A)alter 意为“改变”,如:His appearance hasn't altered a bit. 他的外表一点也没变。B)change 意为“改变”;D)different 意为“不同”。

ambiguous [æm'bigjuəs] *a.* 含糊不清的,模棱两可的

ambitious [æm'biʃəs] *a.* ①〔褒〕有雄心的,雄心勃勃的 ②〔贬〕有野心的,野心勃勃的

amend [ə'mend] *vt.* 改正,修正(议案、法规等):to amend the constitution 修订宪法

[试题] The committee proposed to _____ the U. N. Charter.

A) correct

B) revise

C) amend

D) edit

[答案] C)。题意为:委员会建议修改联合国宪章。A) correct 一般指改正错误;B)revise 指对书稿进行审查以便发现是否需要修正、修改,如:They are revising the earlier edition of his textbook. 他们正在修订他原先出版的教科书。D)edit 编辑,剪辑。

amends [ə'mendz] *n.* (pl.) 赔罪,赔偿

[搭配]make amends (to sb.) for sth. 为…赔偿(某人)

[语法]注意下列“赔偿”的数:

amends (pl.) 赔罪,赔偿

damages (pl.) [法律]赔偿金

satisfaction (U) 赔偿(物);补偿(物)

ammunition [æmju'niʃən] *n.* (U) 弹药,军火

ample ['æmpl] *a.* ①大量的,充裕的 ②宽敞的

[辨析]“足够”的程度:

ample 充足有余 > enough 足够 > adequate 刚够
sufficient

amplify ['æmplifai] *vt.* 放大(声音等),增强

[试题] By turning this knob to the right you can _____ the sound from this radio.

- A) amplify B) enlarge
C) magnify D) reinforce

[答案] A)。amplify 意为“扩大,增加”,尤指通过增强电压或电流使声音扩大,因此“扩音器,放大器”为 amplifier。如:His voice was amplified by means of an amplifier. 他的声音通过扩音器扩大了。题意为:将旋钮向右转,收音机音量就会增大。B)enlarge 意为“扩大”,多指将照片或具体的物品扩大。如:enlarge a photograph 放大相片;enlarge a house 扩建房屋。C) magnify 意为“放大”,多指用透镜或显微镜使物体看上去大一些。如:A microscope magnifies bacteria so that they can be seen and studied. 用显微镜把细菌放大,以便能看清并作研究。D)reinforce 意为“增强”,强调增加尺寸或厚度。如:reinforce a bridge 加固一座桥;reinforce a garment 加一件衣服。另外,expand 指范围、体积的扩大、膨胀、扩张:Iron expands when it is heated. 加热后铁会膨胀。extend 指在一个方向上的延伸、加长:extend a railway 将铁路延长。

analogy [ə'naɪlədʒi] *n.* (C,U) 比拟,类比

[试题] It is not always reliable to argue _____ analogy.

- A) with B) on
C) by D) in

[答案] C)。analogy 表示“比拟,类比”。与介词 by 联用,表示“用类推的方法”。如用介词 on,其搭配则为 on the analogy of(根据…类推)。如:A new word has been formed on the analogy of words already in use.

[试题] The lecturer explained the nervous system of the body by drawing an _____ with a telephone exchange.

- A) aerial B) analysis
C) analogue D) analogy

[答案] D)。draw an analogy 意为“做比喻,打比方”。题意为:那位讲师把人体的神经系统比作电话总机,以解释这一系统。又如: The teacher drew an analogy between the human heart and a pump. 教师打了一个比方,把人的心脏比作泵。

analytic(al) [ˌænəˈlɪtɪk(əl)] [analysis 的形容词] *a.* 分析的,分解的,分析法的

①分析 ②分解

①综合 ②合成

[动] analyze

[动] synthesize

[名] analysis

[名] synthesis

——[复] analyses

——[复] syntheses

[形] analytic(al)

[形] synthetic(al)

angel [ˈeɪndʒəl] *n.* (C) ①天使 ②可爱的人

anonymous [əˈnɒnɪməs] *a.* ①匿名的 ②无名的,未具名的
③无特色的,无个性特征的

[试题] He tried to ascertain the identity of the writer of the _____ letter.

A) unanimous

B) anonymous

C) infamous

D) autonomous

[答案] B)。题意为:他试图弄清写这封匿名信的人的身份。又如: It is unpleasant to receive anonymous letters. 接到匿名信是一件令人不快的事。A) unanimous 意为“一致的,异口同声的”;C) infamous 意为“无耻的”;D) autonomous 意为“自治的,自理的”。

apparatus [ˌæpəˈreɪtəs] *n.* (C, U) ①器械,仪器,设备,装置 ②器官 ③机构

appendix [əˈpendɪks] *n.* (C) ①附录,附件 ②阑尾

[语法] *pl.*: appendixes [əˈpendɪksɪz] or appendices [əˈpendɪsɪz]

[搭配] an appendix to the book 该书的附录

△ 书刊的“补遗”或“增刊”叫 supplement。

applaud [ə'plɔ:d] *vi.* 鼓掌, 喝彩 *vt.* ① 向…鼓掌, 向…喝彩 ② 称赞, 赞许

[搭配] $\begin{cases} \text{applaud sb. 向某人喝彩, 赞扬某人} \\ \text{applaud sth. 称赞某事} \end{cases}$

[试题] At the end of the play, the audience _____ enthusiastically.

A) approved B) appreciated

C) applauded D) approached

[答案] C)。applaud 鼓掌; A) approve 同意, 赞同; B) appreciate 鉴赏, 感激; D) approach 接近, 靠近。

appraisal [ə'preizəl] [appraise 的名词] *n.* (U, C) ① 估计, 估量 ② 评价

[搭配] make an appraisal of 估计, 评价…

[试题] They made a(n) _____ of \$ 60, 000 on the house.

A) appraisal B) estimate

C) estimation D) consideration

[答案] A)。appraisal 特别指对价格的估价, 由动词 appraise(估价)变来。题意为: 他们对房屋作 6 万美元的估价。又如: His appraisal of the stock is too high. 他对这批货物的估价太高。B) estimate 和 C) estimation 都是判断、估计的意思, estimate 为可数名词, estimation 为不可数名词, 如: I don't know enough about him to form an estimate of his abilities. 我对他的了解不够, 不能对他的能力作估计。in my estimation 以我的判断; D) consideration 考虑。

apt [æpt] *a.* ① 恰当的, 适宜的 (= exactly suitable) ② (习性) 易于…的, 有…倾向的

[辨析] be apt to, be inclined to, tend to, be likely to

He $\begin{cases} \text{is apt to} \\ \text{is inclined to} \\ \text{tends to} \end{cases}$ lose his temper in difficult

situations.

— This is one of his general characteristics.

When he finds out what you said, he is likely to lose his temper.

— This will happen in this particular situation.

[试题] The words were all _____ and well chosen.

A) suitable

B) appropriate

C) apt

D) fit

[答案] C)。apt 一般指从理性而言,某事是恰当的、贴切的,符合客观要求的。题意为:用词都非常恰当并经缜密斟酌。又如:an apt remark 恰当的评价;而 A) suitable 和 B) appropriate 常指适合某种场合、目的、情况等,如:Do you think this present is suitable for a little boy? 你觉得这样的礼物对小孩子合适吗? apt 常译为恰当的,而 suitable 常译为适合的。D) fit 常指资格或能力上适合于某事。

arc [ɑ:k] n. (C) ①弧形(物) ②弧

arch [ɑ:tʃ] n. (C) 拱,拱门,拱形(结构) v. (使)成拱形

arena [ə'ri:nə] n. (C) ①(古罗马圆形剧场中央的)角斗场,竞技场 ②活动场所,竞技场所

armo(ur) ['ɑ:mə] n. (U) ①盔甲 ②[总称](军舰,车辆等的)装甲 ③[总称]装甲部队,装甲兵(种)

array [ə'rei] n. (U) ①一系列,大量 ②排列,阵列 vt. 排列

△ An array of different things is a large number of them, especially when they are impressive. If things are arrayed somewhere, they are displayed there attractively.

[试题] The soldiers were _____ on the opposite hill.

A) arranged

B) made

C) ordered

D) arrayed

[答案] D)。array 指把士兵等排列成阵势,配置兵力。

题意为:士兵被部署在对面山头上。A)arrange 整理,使有条理,如:arrange the book on the shelf 把架上的书整理好;B)made 和 C)ordered 在意思上使句子解释不通。

arrogant ['ærəgənt] *a.* 骄傲自大的,傲慢的

artery ['ɑ:təri] *n.* (C)①动脉 ②交通干线,要道

articulate $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [ɑ:'tikjuleit] \text{ } v. \\ [ɑ:'tikjulit] \text{ } a. \end{array} \right.$ *vt.* 明确有力地表达 *a.* 善于表达的,口齿清晰的

artillery [ɑ:'tiləri] *n.* (U)① [总称] 火炮,大炮 ② [the ~] [总称] 炮兵(部队)

ascend [ə'send] *vi.* 渐渐上升,升高 *vt.* 攀登,登上

[试题] The tension _____ as the guest of honor was about to announce the winner.

A) mounted

B) ascended

C) climbed

D) raised

[答案] A)。mount“上升”,指向上攀登或连续不断上升的过程,可与抽象名词连用。题意为:嘉宾即将宣布获奖者时,气氛越来越紧张。B)ascend 攀登,上升,与mount 同义,但不与抽象名词连用;C)climb 攀登,爬;D)raise 增加,提高。

ascertain [æsə'tein] *vt.* 确定,查明

Make certain of
Ascertain — } the rumor. 要查明谣言。

ascribe [ə'skraib] *vt.* (to)①把…归因于 ②把…归属于

[搭配] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ascribe} \\ \text{attribute} \end{array} \right.$... to + (doing) sth. 把…归因于

[辨异] attribute...to, ascribe...to, owe...to

ascribe 和 attribute 是“归因于…”的意思;owe 是“应归功于…”的意思,由“欠(情/债)”引申而来,因而用于“某人的好处应归于某人”的场合。试比较:

(a) He ascribes/attributes his success to his hard work.